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TO OUR READERS:

This is the month of Thanksgiving.

A time to thank God for the blessings bestowed upon our country and upon us as individuals.

A time to foster true patriotism.

A time to strengthen our beliefs.

A time to be glad that we are Daughters of the American Revolution.

It is also a time to be thinking about Christmas gifts—for the elderly, for the shut-ins, for DAR friends who have moved where there are no chapters and who have no link with the National Society.

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OFFICIAL JEWELERS AND STATIONERS, N. S. D. A. R. • MAKERS OF THE FINEST INSIGNIA
During the summer, an advertisement for The Readers Digest called attention to the fact that its “readership” was estimated at approximately three times the actual number of subscribers. We feel that this statement also applies to our Magazine. There are hundreds of pairs of sisters and mother-daughter combinations that share one subscription between them. Moreover, there are some chapters that circulate one copy among their members. Therefore, although our actual subscription list totals less than 40,000, we feel that, each month, our “readership” is two or three times that amount. Why don’t more chapters subscribe to the Magazine for local libraries and schools, raising the total “readership” still higher?
November 7 is the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Tippecanoe, Indiana, at which Gen. William Henry Harrison defeated the Indian Federation headed by the Shawnee, Tecumseh, and his brother, the Prophet. The monument pictured stands on Tippecanoe Battlefield and was dedicated November 7, 1908. It marks the burial site where those killed in battle share a common grave.
The President General's Message

November is Thanksgiving Month, and I am sure that each Daughter of the American Revolution is looking forward with keen anticipation to the day when she will sit down at the table with her family about her and give thanks to God for the blessings of liberty He has bestowed on this Nation. Daughters of the American Revolution will remember also the sacrifices of our Founding Fathers, whose trust and faith in a Divine Providence made the establishment of Constitutional Government a reality.

How did Thanksgiving Day originate? It is said that Thanksgiving Day was started in 1621, when Governor Bradford issued a proclamation calling on the Pilgrim Fathers to assemble at the Meeting House to give thanks for their blessings of that year.

The Pilgrim Fathers did all this; but in 1789, exactly 168 years later, George Washington issued the first national Thanksgiving Proclamation. When George Washington proclaimed a national day for Thanksgiving, it wasn’t like Governor Bradford’s celebration to give thanks for food, health and freedom of worship. It was to give thanks for the United States Constitution.

Congress had passed a resolution, sponsored by Elias Boudinot of New Jersey, saying:

Resolved, that a joint committee of both houses be directed to wait upon the President of the United States, to request that he would recommend to the people of the United States a day of public Thanksgiving and Prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts, the many signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a constitution of government for their safety and happiness.

The committee was composed of the author of the resolution, Mr. Boudinot; Congressmen Roger Sherman of Connecticut and Peter Sylvester of New York; and Senators Ralph Izard of South Carolina and William S. Johnson of Connecticut.

In response, George Washington issued the first Thanksgiving Proclamation on October 3, 1789, calling for a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer, on Thursday, November 26.

And here is part of the First Thanksgiving Proclamation, just as it is preserved among the treasured documents in the Library of Congress:

By the President of the United States of America.

A proclamation.

Whereas it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits, and humbly to implore His protection and favor—and,

Whereas both Houses of Congress have by their joint committee requested me to recommend to the people of the United States a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer

Now, therefore, I do recommend and assign Thursday, the 26th day of November next, to be devoted by the People of these States to the service of that great and glorious Being who is the beneficent Author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be—that we may then all unite in rendering unto Him our sincere and humble thanks for His kind care and protection of the People of this country previous to their becoming a Nation; for the signal and manifold mercies and favorable interpositions of His providence, which we experienced in the course and conclusion of the late war; for the great degree of tranquility, union, and plenty, which we have since enjoyed—for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to establish Constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national one now lately instituted—for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge; and in general for all the great and various favors which He hath been pleased to confer upon us.

Given under my hand at the City of New York the third day of October in the year of our Lord 1789.

G. Washington.

May God bestow His blessings on you and may you enjoy a very happy Thanksgiving.

Doris Pike White,
President General, NSDAR.
KENTUCKY MUSIC

By Gretna Cobbs Davis
Benjamin Lyon Chapter, Denton, Tex.

EVEN THE MOST cursory examination of the music of Kentucky convinces the researcher that the region’s music, “like Life,” has been composed, largely “by ear, feeling and instinct, not by rule” and that it is based upon Kentucky’s musical heritage, “Folk Music of the Appalachian Highlands,” which expresses the emotions, the faith, and the mores of those sturdy Anglo Saxons immigrants to the New World who, nestled in the hollows of Eastern Kentucky, preserved for us the chants and ballads of their and our Mother Country. This music we know and love best—music that does not appeal to critical interest or developed taste, but speaks from heart to heart—records the happy and the tragic experiences of a simple but strong people and exults the beauties of nature and the goodness of God.

These early songs and tunes were seldom written but were passed by “word of mouth” to each generation. As these people moved on, to be the pioneers of the west and the north of our country, they carried their music with them; it thus became a part of our Nation’s culture.

In the early part of the 20th century, Josephine McGill, a Louisville composer of sweet and gentle melodies, spent some time in the Kentucky mountains collecting and arranging folk ballads of that area. In 1913 Cecil Sharpe, English folklorist, toured the Cumberland Mountains, enjoying the task of discovering the rich sources of the old Elizabethan music. Later Evelyn Wells, an established authority on ballads, reported, in The Ballad Tree, her research experience around and near Hindman Settlement School. Jean Thomas, “The Traipsin’ Woman,” court reporter in the early days, in the mountain section of which she is a native, became interested in collecting ballads and is helping to preserve Kentucky folk music through her “Music Gatherin’”, an annual folk festival held at her cabin near Ashland each summer; mountain musicians, playing the dulcimer, fiddle, mouth organ, guitar, and harpsichord, accompany the singers and dancers. John Jacob Niles, the most widely known researcher on Kentucky folk music, has amassed the largest collection of that type of music in the English-speaking world. He is also a creditable composer and arranger. His concerts, in which he uses his own handmade dulcimers for accompaniment, have delighted audiences here and abroad. John Lair, “Renfro Valley Getherin’” broadcaster, is a folk music collector of note, and his composition, Only One Step More, is a popular hymn.

Music has not been neglected in the lowlands of Kentucky, certainly. Copyright records show that early settlers of the Bluegrass, the Beargrass, and the Knobs composed love songs, polkas, waltzes, and, even more, formal music embellished with amazing displays of sharps, flats, trills, and crescendos. Popular numbers were Mammoth Cave Waltz, Quail Polka, Thou Hast Sworn at the Altar to Love Me, Katy Mine, and Three Meals a Day and a Dollar to Spend. In Western Kentucky, at Benton, the Southern Harmony Singers since 1884 have enriched the State’s music; annually, on the fourth Sunday in May, the group holds its “Singing Day” at the courthouse. The simple program of mass singing, without instrumental accompaniment, is led by an elderly man who beats time with his right hand while, in his left, he holds the hymn book, Southern Harmony, published in 1835. Often, he “lines” out the words, and the singers go through the songs, singing the syllables fa, sol, la, mi; shaped notes are used, thus aiding note reading.

Black-face minstrelsy, from all accounts, was born in Kentucky. About 1830, the actor, Thomas D. Rice, heard a Louisville Negro singing a song about Jim Crow. Fascinated by the strange melody, he paid to repeat the song until he could learn it; then, slightly revising the words and changing its name to Jump, Jim Crow, he introduced it in a play called The Rifle, in which he played the part of a Kentucky Negro; immediately, the ditty became a hit and in 1832 was presented by Rice at the Bowery Theater in New York. Then minstrel shows began in earnest.

Negroes on the Bluegrass estates, too, had a marked influence on the State’s music. Let us recall that Poor Old Uncle Tom, Goodnight, was the original title of our beloved song, My Old Kentucky Home. Also, many of the Negro spirituals have been preserved and arranged by well-known composers and folklorists.

The earliest known example of a composition by a native Kentuckian is The Arkansaw Traveler, written by Col. Nicholas Faulkner of Georgetown in 1832. Col. Faulkner had visited the Arkansas swamps in 1831, and the song tells the story of his trip, in an appropriately-dragging semisong.

A popular song of World War II years, Pistol Packin’ Mama, has an amusing background. Mrs. Mary Stamos, known to folk-music fans as “Aunt Molly Jackson,” daughter of a miner storekeeper and Baptist preacher, was a native of Clay County, where her first husband, Billy Jackson, and his brother had a still in that mountain section. Each weekend Aunt Molly would ride horseback to the still to bring the men home for Sunday; she carried a pistol for protection and, as she neared the hideaway, she would shout, “Now, you Bill Jackson, you come on down here, now”; Bill would shout back, “Now, mama, I ain’t a-comin’ down till you lay that pistol down.” The brother drafted a rough verse carrying Bill’s reply, to a Tin Pan Alley tune. Smith’s then polished the verse into the best seller it soon became. In 1960, shortly before her death, Aunt Molly told a newspaper reporter that, “Folks in the hills tell their feelings naturally in a song.”

A new style in music, called “Bluegrass music,” has caught the attention of collectors and folk-song enthusiasts; it is not easy to define, but is classed as being one of the last few remaining types of pure country music; folklorist Alan Lomax describes it as the brightest and freshest sound in American popular music today, Bill Monroe of Rosine, Ky., is considered the originator of the new and unprecedented popular music style.

Kentucky music clubs, members of the National Federation, are doing much to foster and stimulate an interest in music throughout the Commonwealth.

(Continued on page 650)
Grove Hill, Virginia
Home of Gen. James Breckenridge

By Frances J. Niederer,
Hollins College, Virginia

Grove Hill, the home of Gen. James Breckenridge, was by far the most elegant of the mansions built by wealthy landowners in the environs of the little town of Fincastle, Botetourt County, Va., founded as a new county seat in 1772. It was one of the largest and finest homes in Virginia and its tragic destruction through fire in October 1909 meant loss of a notable landmark for those interested in history and art throughout not only the State but the Nation. There remains now only one small brick outbuilding on the hilltop where stood the Breckenridge home, with a few ridges of ground and some stones to mark the site of the dwelling itself—it's handmade bricks are still in use, but in New York State, in a house on Long Island.

General Breckenridge's "plantation" was a magnificent one. Its extent is attested by tax records of 1825, which list 3,385 acres of land and buildings, including Grove Hill, at a total valuation of $46,063—a comparatively enormous sum when we see the listings of other property owners in the area and the difference between their small taxes of a few dollars and the general's of $37.86. The estate was on part of the Benjamin Borden land grant in the Catawba Creek area 2 miles northwest of Fincastle (near the junction of present county routes 600 and 660)—on the site of the "Great Indian War Path," which, from following the Roanoke River, had branched down Catawba Creek. Benjamin Borden, originally from New Jersey, had in 1739 received from King George II a grant of 8,100 acres of land in this beautiful section of the Valley of Virginia on condition that permanent settlers would locate here; in 1740 he received an additional 6,433 acres, which were gradually allocated to various families. The Breckenridge holdings included a knoll with a lovely view of the rolling, wooded, Virginia hills, the meadows and streams, and it was on this knoll that the mansion was built.

James Breckenridge, son of Robert Breckenridge and Letitia Preston, had married Ann Selden in Richmond in 1791, but we assume that it was some years before he completed his new home because he did not insure it until 1804. The Mutual Assurance Society Against Fire on Buildings of the State of Virginia had been established in Richmond on December 26, 1795, and two other prominent residents of the town of Fincastle had insured their homes and businesses with the new company in 1798. In that year Matthew Harvey took out insurance of $3,500 on his two-story wooden dwelling opposite the log courthouse on Main Street, and Stephen Trigg a policy totaling $2,950 for his establishment on Round Oak Street—$2,200 for his dwelling, which included a retail dry goods and hardware store, $500 for his kitchen, and $250 for his lumber house. James Breckenridge's signature appears on both policies to attest the value of the buildings; surely had his own home then been built he would not have waited until 1804 to insure it. In 1802 John Navil insured his wooden house and kitchen for $1,200, and in February 1804 Alexander Wilson his store and dwelling for $1,800. A vivid contrast to these is offered when we turn to the policy taken out for Grove Hill on March 3, 1804: it lists not a dwelling of wood like all the others, but of brick and almost three times the size of the largest already insured, which was Matthew Harvey's 50-by 27-foot house. Grove Hill had two sections—a dwelling proper 50 by 60 feet in ground plan, with an attached two-story brick kitchen 47 feet long and 21 feet wide (this kitchen is larger in square feet than Stephen Trigg's combined house and store: 51 by 18). For what amount would such a mansion be insured? We know exactly: $10,000 for the dwelling, $2,000 for the kitchen, and (on a separate policy of the same date), $100 for a wooden stable one story high, 36 feet long, and 20 feet wide. Two years later, on May 3, 1806, James Breckenridge took out another policy which revalued his property, again at a total of $12,000 for dwell-
ing and kitchen. The plan on this indicates the brick smokehouse, which stood 10 feet beyond the kitchen. The brick outbuilding still extant is not shown on any of the little drawings that embellish these policies and may have been built later, perhaps as an office.

Although Grove Hill is lost to us, we can imagine its appearance by looking at the old photograph, made over 50 years ago, and by listening to comments by people who live in the Catawba and Fincastle area, all insistent that it was certainly the most beautiful home in the region. General Breckenridge and his wife not only showed taste and good judgment, but also their awareness of current fashion, for Grove Hill, in structure and detail, was a fine example of the Federal style of the Early Republic. Above the high basement rose two full stories, crowned by a large attic under the steeply pitched roof. The sturdy walls, neatly laid in Flemish bonded brick, rested on stone foundations; the insurance policy of 1804 notes that there was a “Sellar the whole size of the house”. Since the ground plan was large, there was not one hall but two, crossing at right angles—halls which, according to some people who admired it in their childhood, were wide enough to turn a carriage in. It is said that there were 26 rooms and that all but 4 attic rooms were heated by fireplaces opening from the 4 large chimneys that rose within the walls. Perhaps this count of rooms may have included the two-story kitchen (the sketch on the 1804 policy is of the side, to show the kitchen) which had “an open Piaser at one side.” Small, white, wooden porches resting on flights of sandstone steps accented the doors leading to the hallways on each side of the main block of the house. The photograph shows the typical Federal fanlight gracing the entrance door at the front, echoed by the arches of the Palladian window above and the curved window in the pediment. The size and dignity of the other windows suggest the high-ceilinged, spacious rooms within. The final statement on the insurance policy notes that “The above Building is elegantly finished,” as the window trim, horizontal banding, and cornices of the exterior attest, and residents of Fincastle still marvel over the elaborately carved molding within, particularly that of mantelpieces and staircases. Grove Hill was a fitting crown to the low rise on which it stood, and we must imagine grouped around it not only smokehouse, stable, and office, but other structures as well (the Breckenridges are reported to have had 300 slaves). There is still talk of the all-night balls and other elaborate parties held in the mansion, which must have been duly admired by Henry Clay and Thomas Jefferson when they visited General Breckenridge.

We can easily see that the general's home rivaled the better-known residences in Eastern Virginia and that it was a notable achievement to raise such a structure in what was a wilderness near a pioneer town. Fincastle's courthouse, although used by famous attorneys, was still only a crude shelter of logs smaller than the Breckenridge stable, and the town's streets were bordered by only a few small frame houses among the even more primitive log cabins. Even as late as 1825 there were in Fincastle proper only 63 taxable buildings, and the other great houses of wealthy families were, like Grove Hill, placed on little hills outside the town. But impressive as some of the others were, none was so sumptuous as Grove Hill. As yet no modern buildings have arisen on its site; the countryside here is relatively untouched; and one can visit the graves of General and Mrs. Breckenridge on the hillside nearby. But only in memory can the vision of their home be kept alive.

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SFC Anthony Aguirre, Immigration and Naturalization Assistant at Fort Bliss, Tex., uses DAR materials in teaching his classes. Wives of soldiers at Fort Bliss are among his pupils, and his 3000th student was recently naturalized. Before coming to Fort Bliss, Sergeant Aguirre was stationed in Bolivia as an interpreter and translator to the command and taught English to the Bolivian general staff on the side. As a hobby, he went into poor neighborhoods and showed movies about the United States to people on the street. At Fort Bliss word got around that he was an authority on immigration and naturalization laws, and he had so many requests for help that he started his citizenship classes. Through his efforts, Fort Bliss holds the Army-wide record for citizenship processing.

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General view of the Breckenridge Estate
It Took Five Long, Hard Years To Become A Member Of DAR!

By G. Lorraine Oliger,

Ruth Floyd Woodhull Chapter, Freeport, L. I., N. Y.

DID YOU EVER hang cards as the main ornament on your Christmas tree? You never did? Well, I did! But these were not just plain postal cards or Christmas cards; these were extra-special white engraved cards that were hung on our Christmas tree in December 1959, and they are still taken out of their envelopes and admired over and over!

Why are they extra special? Mine reads as follows:

National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.

At a meeting of the National Board held this date, December 2, 1959, you were admitted to membership. Your National Number is 470310.

Very sincerely yours,

Mary B. Hayward, Registrar General, N.S.D.A.R.

My mother's card reads the same, but National Number 470309. As I look at them, I just cannot believe they are ours; I think I am still dreaming . . . please don't awaken me, let me dream on.

But let me tell you about them; and Miss Helen L. Strang, regent of Ruth Floyd Woodhull Chapter, of Freeport, N.Y., of which I am now a member, has asked me to write a story about my experiences while gathering information to become a member of our Society.

First, I think I must explain just what being a member means to my mother and to me. From the time I was a child, I had one major desire—to become a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Again my mother told me not to try, as I would only have been disappointed. But we kept visiting the family cemetery, and my desire kept getting stronger. In September 1954, I determined to file an application no matter how long and how hard the research and how many heartbreaks I would endure. Completing the application kept us busy 5 years! Sometimes I thought I just couldn't get any farther—but there was no such word as CAN'T in 1776 to my ancestors, so why should there be to me?

When my mother realized I was determined to establish my line for the application, she tried to aid me all that she could; she would try to recall all the stories her mother had told her about the family—where the members were born, their names, and what they did. I had really been searching family records for years, and every time my mother said anything about the family now, out would come my notebook and pencils. Being the last one married, she had stayed with her mother longest, so she knew more about the relatives than anyone. And we frequently had with us on our travels her Aunt Gertrude Birdsall Liebel, who took me to the old homestead and then to the cemetery and told me just who was buried by each headstone; and we found the family story went along through the early history of our country.

The Birdsall family did not stay in any one place for any great length of time, and to trace them the road was long. I found my first great-grandfather, Henry Birdsall, was an elder in the First Church in Salem, Mass., in 1637. This past summer we visited that church, and it was very thrilling to walk into the same place where he had worshipped. The Birdsalls came here looking for religious freedom and were kept moving because of it! They eventually came to Long Island. A many times great-grandfather, William Thorne, Sr. (and his son, William Thorne, Jr.), signed the Flushing Remonstrance on December 27, 1657, knowing only too well it could mean death to all; his wife was Susannah Hallet. They were Quakers, as we were for many generations afterward; and the only time we ever did get into trouble with the law was in Flushing, N.Y., when we stopped running away and stood on our feet ready to die for our religious beliefs. We are of many religious faiths today in our family; but our religion means a lot to us, and I do believe we will still fight for it if necessary.

Nowhere in Colonial America was there a more consistent and valiant effort made to establish true religious freedom than among the founders of the little town of Flushing. The Flushing Remonstrance was undoubtedly the first declaration of religious tolerance made by any group of ordinary citizens in American history; it was unique in that, at that time, it was unpopular and unlawful to respect differing rights and opinions of others in matters of religion. The principle set forth in the Remonstrance, from the hearts of the people of Flushing nearly 300 years ago, is identical with that in the first article of the Bill of Rights, and is part of our American heritage.

William Thorne, Sr., with Lady Deborah Moody and others, had denied the right of the church to baptize infants and so was charged with heresy. He became a Quaker and came to Long Island in 1642; then, with 17 others, was one of the Patent.
And now, back to my story. In September 1958, at a cousin’s wedding, we heard that George A. Birdsall of Annandale, Va., had written a book about the family. My first step was to write to him; after a long wait an answer was received, then, in due course, his book. I then found that some of his records and mine did not agree; I wrote him and told him so, saying I could prove that mine were correct—and prove it I did. After the long previous years of research, and when the goal was almost accomplished in 1958, there followed one year that we shall never forget; and this is the story of that last year from September 1958 to September 1959, when we finally filed our applications for DAR membership.

First we went to the Matinecock, L. I., Quaker Meeting House and Cemetery. I copied the headstones and took pictures of them. These notes and pictures I sent to “Cousin George” in Virginia. The very next Sunday we went to Plattekill, N. Y., where my father, my mother, a neighbor, Flo Skolnick, and I copied every headstone record in that cemetery on a cold and bitter day. Our fingers were frozen, and there was no place to get warm, but on we worked. The next week was spent in getting the notes together, working every night until midnight. These notes were sent to Cousin George. Then I called the main Quaker Meeting House in New York City and went with Flo Skolnick to copy all the records of births, marriages, and deaths of members of the family, as well as family connections. Two more notebooks were completed, results of a week of working on notes which we sent to Cousin George. Poor Cousin George was snowed under again. We agreed; we disagreed. I proved him wrong on one point; he proved me wrong on another—but we remain very good friends today!

I still did not have enough proof of descent for our applications—just a lot of mixed-up notes, so, yes, you guessed it, more cemeteries! Private or not, I went and I now know every cemetery on Long Island, in New York City, and in nearby New York State. If private and the owners came out to ask what I wanted, by the time I finished talking with them they were on their hands and knees helping me and showing family records, feeling so very sorry for me in an apparently hopeless quest. I made many friends this way and still write them today. No one used a shotgun at me, but I surely did tear skirts and slacks on fences and weeds, crawling under them or climbing over them.

Now, Kenneth E. Hasbrouck, Historian of New Paltz, N. Y., is also a distant cousin of ours, so I wrote him that I had notes of names and dates but I could not get them to fall in the right places—a generation was always missing, and I did need a straight line for my DAR application. He did not answer my letter so I drove up to see him and he was not home. I left a message for him and finally did receive a reply. He could not believe that I had all the Plattekill Friends’ records and said that he had not been able to get them, so how had it? It was easy; I just said I was the great-granddaughter of John Thomas Thorne Birdsall, and the door was opened to me. He wanted to meet the girl who could open doors by a name and said he would see me on Stone House Day in New Paltz, N. Y. Well, I took my notes and up to New Paltz we went. There are just too many Hasbroucks in that town; every man I stopped was a Hasbrouck, but none was Kenneth. Then I finally did find him, and he said he would meet me by the church at 1 o’clock. One o’clock came, but he didn’t; finally, I found him and he took my notes, saying he would call me. He kept his word, and he did call, telling me that my DAR application was now ready to go, as he had completed the final records needed.

If it were not for my mother's wonderful memory, I would never have been able to complete my records. She remembered that her mother had said she did have people in the American Revolution, and my mother would not yield one bit on the particular cemetery I was searching for. I finally did receive a nice letter from the Huguenot Historical Association. We did not find the Bible, but we did receive a nice letter from the Huguenot Historical Association President with a lot of information that we did use.

Then one day we went up State in New York looking for Cousin Archibald’s grave; and that time I was almost arrested by the State Police! I had just gone through Butterville Cemetery, at Butterville, N.Y., and had torn my stockings and must have looked like “something the cat dragged in”; but I wasn’t able to find the particular cemetery I was searching for, so I marched into the headquarters of the State Police nearby. He took one look at me, but I talked my way out of that situation by telling him I was looking for my cousin’s grave. He called the police in the next town over a two-way radio, and this was the conversation:

“Why is she looking for the grave?” he asked.

“I just forget where we buried him,” I said.

“She forgets where she buried him,” went out over the radio.

“How could she—is she all there?” came the reply, and “why is she looking now?”

I started to say “Well, I want to dig up,” but I never did finish the sentence.

“Dig up? Is she trying to destroy the evidence? Hold her, don’t let her get away. When did she kill him?”
came blasting over the radio. By this time the police on my side of the radio were laughing, and so was I.

Well, the Quaker Cemetery was 30 miles away, and I said,

“Oh, well, that's not far; after I came this far I may as well go all the way there.” Another policeman came in and said to me,

“Were you in an accident?” The man on the other end of the radio heard that and said,

“That settles it; book her on suspicion of murder, take the blood type.”

“What blood?” I asked. He said,

“The blood on your clothes.”

“What clothes?” I said.

“What, doesn’t she have any clothes on?” came over the radio, “she must be gone.”

Finally, I did get away and started on for the next town to find the grave. At the crossing light a police car started to follow us, right into the cemetery.

“No, that is not the grave, it’s too new and this one is too old. If only I could remember where I buried him.” I knew they were following me and I wanted to have a little fun. Then when I opened the car trunk and the shovel fell out, I thought,

“Well this is it!” We had been working in our cemetery and our tools were still with us.

We did not find Cousin Archibald’s grave that day, and I did not go to jail after all, but I think the police have my license number and I do not think I shall go back there looking for Cousin Archibald any more.

And I must tell you about Cousin S. Ralph Birdsall. He is the Treasurer of the Plattekill Friends Cemetery Association, and I met him only that last year. He is 76 years old and a very nice man. One October he opened the Meeting House for everyone to see, as they do not use it regularly any more. By this time, I had learned from Cousin Kenneth Hasbrouck that the Birdsall Bible was buried with Uncle Dan by mistake; and I needed that Bible for information! So I was looking at Uncle Dan’s grave while Cousin Ralph was standing there; I said,

“Our Bible is there.”

He looked but, of course, could not see it, and said “Where?”.

“With Uncle Dan; they used it for a pillow for his head.”

“Well, I guess you cannot have it,” said he.

Then, thinking out loud, I said, “I wonder if it is still in one piece.”

Cousin Ralph looked at me rather oddly and said, “Cousin, you are not thinking . . . oh, no, you would not dig him up for the Bible!”

Cousin Jeannette E. Birdsall, also standing there with us, looked at Cousin Ralph and said, “You don’t know her very well, do you Cousin Ralph?” Poor Cousin Ralph; he didn’t leave me out of his sight that day, and I think he still looks at that grave every time he goes to the cemetery and would feel a lot happier if I didn’t always carry that shovel with me.

Well, those long and detailed applications for membership were filed September 1959 at Headquarters in Washington, D.C. In October 1959 a letter came stating that more information was needed, so I started running again. My great-great grandfather seemed really lost, and we had to find where he was buried, plus other data. That is how I came to know so many cemeteries. I had to backtrack all my steps and consult Cousin Kenneth again. As you all know, there is a period in history from 1800 until about 1899 when vital statistics records were not too well kept. William Gideon Birdsall, my great-great grandfather, was born in 1819 and died in 1889; thus the traveling to try to find information concerning him from an authentic
source. Cousin Arthur S. Birdsall told us that William Gideon had become ill during a visit to New York City while visiting a son or daughter had subsequently died, and was buried there. We wrote to the Department of Health in Queens, Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Staten Island, and none of these offices had any record of death; so the search was on. We heard that there was a Quaker Cemetery in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N.Y., and called the office there asking if we could see their records. We were told to come Sunday morning, and so we started out. The policeman we met in Prospect Park did not believe that there was a Quaker Cemetery there. I think he has my license number too; anyway he followed me. I wonder why the police always follow me and ask I feel all right! Well, he was of no help to us; so we just drove around and around the park, going up one street and down another, with the policeman following us. And we finally did find the cemetery, and the gates were then opened for us. We went all through the cemetery records, found lots of Williams and many Birdsalls, but not our William Birdsall.

After spending much more time in cemeteries we finally wrote to Bureau of Vital Statistics, Albany, N.Y., which sent us a copy of his death certificate. Guess where he was buried? Right in Plattekill, N.Y., our family cemetery, and next to his wife Permillia Osborne! (Grave unmarked, lettering, so, armed with black paint and a brush, I set out one November 11 to paint the letters on the stones and take more pictures. The stones are low, and so I stretched out the full length of the grave, right on top of my great-great grandmother’s grave, to paint that stone. A truck came by, stopped, and backed up while the farmer looked my direction; the truck started on, stopped while the farmer took another look, then stood and came back. Just then guns were fired off at West Point nearby; I moved, our dog ran to the car, the stones shook, and you couldn’t see the truck for the dust it left behind it! The farmer must have thought a body was lying there and was not buried; and then the body moved! I’ll hazard a guess that he never passes that cemetery at night!

Well, I got the pictures and the DAR got the needed proof. In December 1959 those wonderful cards came through stating that we were “members at large”, but we still were not completely happy, as we found that we could enjoy no active participation in any program of the Society. And we started on another quest.

One day we were looking for the old homestead where seven generations were born in our family, and we could not find it. My father said it couldn’t be down that road, and that I had been too young to remember any visits there. But when an elderly man came down the path from an old house nearby where we stopped, I looked at him and said, “You are the soldier; I remember you when I was a little girl”. He welcomed us every time we went up there to see him and was always so glad to see us. And so, with the help of our Cousin Arthur S. Birdsall, who has since died, we found the remains of the old homestead down the road. That was the nice part about all this—we found Cousin Arthur just before he passed on; and he was so very happy to find mother again. They hadn’t seen each other for so many years! His two daughters are now going into the Newburgh Chapter, also through my efforts to trace the family.

Then there was the time when we were trying to find Lt. Daniel Birdsall’s house. We did find the site and what was left of the house—an outline of it on the brick wall of the house next to it. A marker that had been near it has been taken away; we have spoken to the Historical Society of Westchester County about setting up the marker again, as this was a very important house during the American Revolution. George Washington frequently made his headquarters there; Benedict Arnold spent his last night there before he went over to the British and became a traitor. This Birdsall house was in Peekskill, N.Y. The temperature of the day of our visit there was 10°F!

We knew that our many times great uncle, Col. Benjamin Birdsall, was buried somewhere on Long Island; we set out to find his grave. We had learned that he had lived in Jerusale, Long Island, now part of Wantagh, but where was the question, as old Jerusalem School District No. 5 had become Levittown, N.Y., and all traces of the old settlement seem to have become lost in progress. The first thing that I did was to call the Nassau County office to ask where Jerusalem was. No one there seemed to know, but after about an hour they called me back to say they had found it on an old map and it was now known as part of Wantagh. As for the old cemetery, they knew nothing. I called the Friends Meeting House in New York City and asked for help; they told me there was still old Friends’ Cemetery at Wantagh behind a new Baptist Church, and that might be the place. I found this cemetery, all overgrown with weeds, and the headstones had been knocked down. The Baptists had built a fine new church in front of the old Jerusa- lem Meeting House. But we did not find Col. Benjamin Birdsall’s grave, so kept going.

Then, quite by accident, we spotted a small cemetery on Merrick Road, Massapequa, N.Y., and found Col. Benjamin Birdsall’s grave there. We took pictures over the fence; I was afraid that I would be covered with poison ivy, as there was plenty of it nearby, but I wanted those pictures, so I took the chance.

We saw a grave marker that had been placed by the Ruth Floyd Woodhull Chapter, Freeport, Long Island, N.Y.; we found the chapter, thanks to Mrs. James K. Polk, New York State Chairman of Membership, who was so helpful, and the very first visit to that chapter was such a happy occasion.* We feel that we belong there; they are connected with a part of us. We are happy to say that all of us are now members of the Ruth Floyd Woodhull Chapter—my mother, three cousins, and myself. The hunting and haunting of cemeteries is over, but the memory is there; and we still sit now and then and laugh at everything we did and we realize there is no wonder that people asked us—my mother, my father, my neighbor, and myself—if we felt all right!

*Mrs. Cecil E. Budd, the Regent at that time, was so very nice and made us feel so welcome that we asked for membership that very day.

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President General Entertained in Los Angeles Area en Route to Hawaii

By Aileen Harris Jordan
Beverly Hills Chapter, Beverly Hills, Calif.

When the President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, was en route to Hawaii in May to make her official visit to the 50th State, she stopped off at Los Angeles for several days. She visited the Southern California area, calling on her grade-school teacher from Maine, Mrs. Frank Clark, who now lives in Torrance, and spending time in Beverly Hills with friends.

One of her most delightful experiences was luncheon at the Paramount studios as the guest of John Wayne. At Continental Congress in April, Mr. Wayne was given the DAR award for the best historical film of the year, The Alamo, which strongly emphasized sturdy traits of our American pioneers. Unfortunately, Mr. Wayne was absent at the time making a new picture, Hatari, meaning “Danger,” in Tanganyika, Africa; in his absence his public relations representative, Russell Birdwell made the acceptance speech.

The final scenes of the film were being shot in Hollywood when Mrs. White visited the studio. The genial “Duke” was a charming host at luncheon; in addition to Mrs. White, others invited were Mrs. Frank R. Mettlash of San Diego, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Arthur Chilman, motion-picture and television script writer, a member of Beverly Hills Chapter; and Mrs. Joseph H. Jordan, past regent of the chapter. Others present were James Edward Grant, author of the original story and screen play of The Alamo; Red Buttons and Bruce Cabot, both featured in Hatari; J. W. Merrick; Herb Steinberg; and Miss Virginia Mayo, a DAR member who visited Continental Congress during the regime of Miss Gertrude Carraway.

The luncheon in honor of the President General was held in a private dining room in the commissary of Paramount Studios, where the thoughtful host had arranged to have a patriotic bouquet of red, white, and blue flowers. Mrs. White was further honored by the Chairman of the Board of Paramount Studios, Y. Frank Freeman, who stopped in to meet her. Mrs. Freeman is a member of the Beverly Hills Chapter.

During the luncheon, Mr. Wayne, who is recognized for his outstanding views, expressed to Mrs. White his intense dislike of any Communist influence in the motion-picture industry and of how he had formed his own company in an effort to personally promote the interests of true Americanism.

As this was the guest of honor’s first visit to a movie set, she was actively interested in the glamor on all sides. Glenn Ford and Thomas Mitchell were lunching close by. After luncheon, a tour to the set of Hatari was made and pictures taken of the DAR member guests with Mr. Wayne.

We were then invited to watch a few scenes rehearsed and filmed and were interested in the Italian costar. Miss Elsa Martinelli, Howard Hawks, the producer-director, was constantly giving instructions to Mr. Wayne and Miss Martinelli as he looked out the window of a little African hut toward a beautiful great landscape beyond. The color and unspoiled area of African countryside, where the company had been on location for 4½ months, had been duplicated on semicircular backdrops for the interior shots, which were all filmed on the lot.

In Tanganyika, the company told us, they had been filming scenes in the country, where they had actually used wild animals in their native haunts. Mr. Cabot spoke of the charm of the village where the company had lived. He mentioned the wonderful people with whom they had become so well acquainted and of how happy they all had been there. He said there was a cosmopolitan air to the simple little village, for there were men from Switzerland, Poland, and other foreign places. It was a most interesting experience for the President General, as well as for the rest of us.

During Mrs. White’s stay, press conferences were arranged with newspaper representatives and all four Los Angeles metropolitan newspapers gave generous space to the meeting with her. In addition, arrangements were made for her appearance on national TV broadcasts, including CBS, and she was on the screen three times that evening. Commentators were quite complimentary and accorded the DAR and its photogenic President General outstanding recognition.

The President General poses between John Wayne (l.) and Bruce Cabot (r.) during her visit to the Paramount Studios in Hollywood, Calif.
Michael Cresap—Father, Friend, Commander

By Julia Etchison (Mrs. John H. Jr.) Hanna
Frederick Chapter, Frederick, Md.

WHEN YOUNG Michael Cresap, a pupil at Reverend Craddock’s school in Baltimore, homedick for his familiar hills, ran away, and, unkempt andfootsore, reached home 140 miles to the west, no fattened calf was killed for the prodigal. Instead, he was caned by his father, Col. Thomas Cresap, and returned to the minister’s school, where he remained until his education was completed. As he trudged over roughly tilled land, through forest and stream, how little he knew that a brief score of years later he would retrace that journey at the head of a company of riflemen on the way to Boston to become a part of the Continental Army. Indeed, it was the stern father who had punished the runaway who proudly pledged that Michael would accept the command when he received the message in far-off Ohio.

Michael, the youngest son of Col. Thomas Cresap of Frederick County, was born June 29, 1742. He married Mary Whitehead of Philadelphia while both were very young and began life as a merchant near his father’s home. He was too lenient to prosper; furthermore, the tide of immigration was beginning to flow past his door to the west. Of a quick, decisive nature, he determined to try to rescue his sinking fortunes by securing and settling some of the rich bottom lands of Ohio. With the vigor and ambition of youth, in the spring of 1774 he engaged a half dozen young men at £2/10, a month and set forth to be among the first pioneers in that dangerous region. There he was able to select some of the best river land. They began to clear the forest and built houses. In this area, near Wheeling, some of his descendants still possess these lands today. It was rough country and hard going, with boundaries in perpetual dispute by Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania and constant attacks by hostile Indians.

Forced by these circumstances to abandon his work, he joined the pioneers in the Indian wars. After months of fighting, a treaty with the Indians was signed at Chillicothe, and he returned to his home in Oldtown to spend the winter there with his family.

Early in the spring of 1775 he hired another set of young men and again set out to continue the work of settlement begun the preceding year. Once more he was to be interrupted by war, for by then the smoldering Colonies were aflame. In the East the Second Continental Congress, meeting in Philadelphia May 10, 1775, had sent word to the Colonies to fill their quotas for the Continental Army. The Colonies passed the word to their counties:

You will get experienced Officers, and the very best men that can be procured, as well from affection to the service, as for the honor of the Province.

The old pioneer, patriot, and patriarch, Thomas Cresap, immediately pledged a company of riflemen from Frederick County. At the time of these stirring events Michael Cresap had been taken ill in Ohio, had left his men behind, and was crossing the mountains to his home. Before he reached the Alleghenies he was met by his young friend, John J. Jacob, who had clerked in his store and lived as a son with the Cresap family. Jacob bore the message that the Committee of Safety at Frederick had appointed him the first of two captains commissioned to recruit and command two rifle companies. But let Jacob tell it:

When I communicated my business and announced his appointment, instead of being elated he became pensive and solemn as if he had a presentiment that this was his death warrant. He said that he was in bad health and his affairs were in a precarious condition but as the Committee had selected him, and as his father had pledged that he should accept this appointment he would go, let the consequences be what they might. He then directed me to proceed to the west side of the mountains and publish to his old companions in arms this his intention. This I did and in a short time brought to his residence in Oldtown twenty-two as fine fellows as ever handled rifles.

The great popularity of Michael Cresap is attested to by the fact that these men left home, families, and their possessions to march 100 miles to Oldtown to join under the standard of their old captain, and this as a result of a message carried by a lad. Strangely enough, there was no foreboding that the young messenger would eventually become the second husband of Cresap’s widow and that they would be married 40 years. Within 2 months Cresap had recruited 130 men from the mountains and backwoods. These, the best of their class, became Cresap’s Riflemen. A stirring account by a Frederick gentleman was written to a friend in Philadelphia and appears in the Pennsylvania Gazette, August 16, 1775.

I have had the happiness of seeing Capt. Michael Cresap marching at the head of a company of 130 men painted like Indians, armed with tomahawks and rifles, dressed in hunting shirts and moccasins, and though some of them had traveled near 800 miles from the banks of the Ohio, they seemed to walk light and easy and not with less spirit than the first hour of their march. Had Lord North been present, and been assured that the brave leader could raise thousands of such like to defend his country, what think you, would not the hatchet and the block have intruded on his mind? I had the honour of attending the Captain during his stay in town and watched the behaviour of his men, and the manner in which he treated them; for it seems that all who go out to war under him not only pay the most willing obedience to him as their commander, but in every instance of distress look up to him as friend and father. A part of his time was spent in listening to and relieving their wants, without an apparent sense of fatigue and trouble. When complaints were before him, he determined with kindness and spirit, and on every occasion condescended to please without losing his dignity.

He continues to describe the marvelous marksmanship as he watched the men fire from all positions at marks the size of a dollar and says that he “was more astonished than pleased” to see a young man hold the target in his hand while his brother coolly walked the distance and fired into the white. These men of undaunted courage and under an intrepid leader had each subscribed to the enlistment vow:

I voluntarily enlist myself as a soldier in the American Continental Army for one

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The Voyage of The Mayflower

By William Bradford (1590-1657)

ALL THINGS being now ready, and every business dispatched, the company was called together. Then they ordered and distributed their company for either ship, as they conceived for the best. And chose a Governor and 2 or 3 assistants for each ship, to order the peoples by the way, and see to the disposing of their provisions, and shuch like affairs. All which was not only with the liking of the maisters of the shipes, but according to their desires, which being done, they sett sayle from thence aboute the 5 of August.

Being thus put out to sea they had not gone far, but Mr. Reinolds the master of the leser shipe complained that he found his ship so leak as he durst not put further to sea till she was mended. So the maister of the biger shipe (caled Mr. Joans) being consulted with, they both resolved to put into Dartmouth and have her searched and mended, which accordingly was done, to their great charg and losse of time and a faire wind. She was hear thorowly searcht from steme to sterne, some leaks were found and mended, and now it was conceived by the workmen and all, that she was sufficien, and they might proceede without either fear or danger. So with good hopes from hence, they put to sea againe, conceiving they should goe comfortably on, not looking for any more letts of this kind; but it fell out otherwise, for after they were gone to sea againe above 100 leagues without the Lands End, holding company togetheer all this while, the maister of the small shipe complained his shipe was so leake as he must beare up or sinke at sea, for they could scarce free her with much pumping. So they came to consultation againe, and resolved both shipes to bear up backe againe and put into Plimmoth, which accordingly was done.

But no specialle leake could be founde, but it was judged to be the generall weakness of the shipe, and that shee would not prove sufficien for the voyaige. Upon which it was resolved to dismis her and parte of the companie, and proceede with the other shipe. The which (though it was greevous, and caused great dis-

couragemente) was put in execution. So after they had tooke out shuch provision as the other shipe could well stow, and concluded both what number and what persons to send bak, they made another sad parting, the one shipe goinge backe to London, and the other was to proceede on her viage. Those that went bak were for the most parte shuch as were willing so to doe, either out of some dis-contente, or feare they conceived of the ill success of the voyaige, seeing so many crosses befal, and the year time so farre spente, but others, in regarde of their owne weaknes, and charge of many yonge children, were thought least usefull, and most unfitte, and other officers of the shipe, to consider in time of the danger and rather to returne then to cast them selves into a desperate and evitable peril. And truly ther was great distraction and differ ence of oppinion amongst the mariners them selves; fame would they doe what could be done for their wages sake, (being now halfe the seas over) and on the other hand they were loath to hazard their lives too desperately. But on examining of all oppinions, the master and others kindnesses, and delt falsly with them, though he pretended otherwise.

These troubles being blowne over, and now all being compacte togetheer in one shipe, they put to sea againe with a prosperus winde, which continued discouerse days togetheer, which was some incouragemente unto them; yet according to the usual mener many were afflicted with seasickness. And I may not omitte hear a spetsiall worke of Gods providence. Ther was a proud and very profane yonge man, one of the sea-men, of a lustie, able body, which made him the more hauty; he would allway be contenting the poor people in their sickness, and cursing them dayly with greevous exeractions, and did not let to tell them, that he hoped to help to cast halfe of them over board before they came to their jureys end, and to make mery with what they had; and if were by any gently reproved, he would curse and swear most bitterly. But it pleased God before they came halfe seas over, to smite this yonge man with a greevous disease, of which he dyed in a desperate maner, and so was him selfe the first that was throwne overboard. Thus his curses light on his owne head; and it was an astonishmente to all his fellows, for they noted it to be the just hand of God upon him.

After they had enjoyed faire winds and weather for a season, they were incountered many times with crosse winds, and mette with many feirce storms, with which the shipe was shroudely shaken, and her upper works made very leakie; and one of the maine beames in the midd ships was bowed and craked, which put them in some fear that the shipe could not be able to performe the voyaige. So some of the cheefe of the company perceivinge the mariners to feare the suffisiencie of the shipe, as appeared by their mutterings, they entered into seriouse consultacion with the master and other officers of the shipe, to consider in time of the danger and rather to returne then to cast them selves into a desperate and evitable peril. And truly ther was great distraction and differ ence of oppinion amongst the mariners them selves; faine would they doe what could be done for their wages sake, (being now halfe the seas over) and on the other hand they were loath to hazard their lives too desperately. But on examining of all oppinions, the master and others

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affirmed they knew the shipe to be stronge and firme underwater; and for the buckling of the maine beame, ther was a great iron scruce the passengers brought out of Holland, which would raise the beame into his place; the which being done, the carpenter and master affirmed that with a post put under it, set firme in the lower deck, and otherways bounde, he would make it sufficent. And as for the decks and upper workes they would calke them as well as they could, and though with the working of the shipe they would not longe keepe stanch, yet ther would otherwise be no great danger, if they did not overpress her with sayles.

So they committ them selves to the will of God, and resolved to procede. In sundrie of these storms the winds were so fierce, and the seas so high, as they would not beare a knote of saile, but were forced to hull, for divere days to-gither. And in one of them, as they thus lay at hull, in a mighty storme, a lustie yonge man (called John Howland) coming upon some occasion above the gratting, was, with a seale (roll) of the shipe throwne into the see; but it pleased God that he caught hould of the top-saile halliards, which hung over bord, and ran out at length; yet ther was a great iron scrue the pas-sure amongst deangerous shoulds and roering breakers, and they were so farre entangled ther with as they conceivd them selves in great danger; and the wind shrinking upon them withall, they resolved to bear up againe for the Cape, and thought them selves happy to get out of those dangers before night overtooke them, as by Gods good providence they did. And the next day they gott into the Cape harbor wher they ridd in saftie.

I thought of you, Pilgrims; As I gazed out over the ocean When I was sailing homeward From a sojourn in the Old World. I thought of you tossed about In a not too seaworthy vessel, Forever known to fame Because you rode in it. I thought of the comforts you lacked, But I knew you carried with you Ingredients which would sustain you In seasons of dread and of darkness, For these ingredients were Faith, hope and courage. As I looked forward to home With its pleasant surroundings I recalled how you faced a shore Barren of habitation; And with the sting in the air Of a cruel winter approaching. Then it was you knew the pangs Of illness and cold and hunger, For half of your number died Ere the long winter had ended. I remembered how springtime came With the chance to return to Old England And how staunchly you met the test For every last one of you stayed; And staying you helped to form The bedrock of a great Nation, With a new idea of freedom. You stayed to kindle a torch Which, though it would sometimes flicker, Would continue to shed its light To guide men's steps in the future. Thus, concluding a voyage, As I journeyed back to my homeland, I thought of you, long-gone Pilgrims— Long-gone, but forever living— Yes, I thought of you, Pilgrims.

Iolani Palace, now the State Capitol of Hawaii, erected in 1881, former residence of the kings and now the seat of government, is the only royal palace on United States soil. Perhaps you would like to visit Hawaii at your next chapter meeting, for we are bound to become better Americans as we come to know America better.

Hawaii, U.S.A., a 35-mm, color-slide program, may be rented for $1.50 from the Program Office NSDAR, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

"Give me liberty or give me death!" These immortal words were spoken in St. John's Church, Richmond, Va. The Church Hill area is now being restored, and you may visit this impressive restoration at your chapter meeting. The 35-mm. color-slide program rents for $1.50 from the Program Office NSDAR, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Have you visited the Half Way House or the U. S. Grant Memorial Home? If not, perhaps your next chapter meeting is the time to visit the Historic Illinois Homes. This 35-mm. color-slide program, complete with script, is in two parts, for two meetings. Either or both parts may be rented for $1.50 each from the Program Office NSDAR, 1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.
TRIBUTE TO INDEPENDENCE

President General Takes Part in Yorktown Day Pageantry

By Virginia Smith Nelsen and Mary Ann Hampton
Comte de Grasse Chapter, Yorktown, Va.

YORKTOWN DAY is one of the most significant anniversaries in our Nation’s history. It was at Yorktown, on October 19, 1781, that the last important military action of the War for American Independence occurred and that our freedom was assured.

This year we marked the 180th anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis’ forces, and again we recognized the sacrifices of those who made our independence real. Through this year’s sponsor, the American Friends of Lafayette, we again expressed our gratitude to France for her part in this important victory. Dr. Louis B. Amyot is President of the American Friends of Lafayette, and Mrs. George Waller Blow is the society’s permanent representative on the board of the Yorktown Day Association.

Opening the day’s ceremonies, a memorial wreath was laid at the Yorktown Victory Monument. Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was honorary wreath bearer at the memorial ceremony. Assisting her was the Hon. Paul W. Crockett, chairman of the Trustees of the Town of York. Rangers of the Colonial National Historical Park placed the wreath at the monument’s base in tribute to the Revolutionary soldiers who took part in this last decisive battle. Representatives of many national patriotic societies were present, and flags of the societies were displayed on the monument grounds.

Mrs. White was the guest of the Comte de Grasse Chapter, DAR, for the day. With other National Officers and visiting DAR dignitaries, she attended morning coffee at the chapter’s headquarters—the historic old Customhouse. They also attended the patriotic exercises on the Yorktown Battlefield and the official luncheon.

National Officers who accompanied Mrs. White to Yorktown for the ceremonies on October 19 comprised her entire cabinet, as follows: Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., First Vice President General; Mrs. Thomas Earle Stribbling, Chaplain General; Mrs. Erwin Freese Seimes, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Edward Cage Brewer, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Allen Langdon Baker, Organizing Secretary General; Miss Marian Ivan Burns, Treasurer General; Mrs. Austin Carl Hayward, Registrar General; Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, Historian General; Mrs. Ross Boring Hager, Librarian General; Mrs. O. George Cook, Curator General; and Mrs. Jack F. Maddox, Reporter General.

Last year’s meeting of the Comte de Grasse Chapter, held in connection with the Yorktown Day observance, was highlighted by an address by Mrs. Ralph Hampton, the chapter’s former National Defense chairman. It has received well-deserved recognition and has been used by other chapters of Virginia’s District 1 for National Defense programs.

Time has not dimmed America’s affection for the Marquis de Lafayette. Time will not dim Comte de Grasse Chapter’s affection for Mrs. Hampton, who has joined Major Hampton for an overseas assignment.

The full text of her speech follows:

Address by Mrs. Ralph Hampton,
October 19, 1960

Today, as we gather in memory of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown 179 years ago—a surrender which led to our independence and to the growth of this great nation—let us ponder the Faith of Our Fathers and our own Faith Today.

We must have faith in God and in our country. The two go hand in glove. Present world conditions, in comparison with those of 179 years ago, mean that we must have more faith and more courage than our forefathers. Our national defense is on a larger scale, but for a smaller world.

Faster planes and larger, faster, and more destructive weapons have reduced the size of our world. It no longer takes 3 months to cross the Atlantic; the ice and snow of the far north no longer protect us from our physical enemies.

And neither do the boundaries of our country protect us. By subversion, we can be defeated from within. By subversion, our moral and political forces can be undermined. By subversion, our very foundations can be utterly destroyed.

This is the greatest threat to our Faith Today. Think about it. Subversion—not yet by fire or sword—but by propaganda, by mental attitudes. All of us are victims. “Faith of our Fathers” living still? It will not be, if we do not take it upon ourselves as individuals to do something about it.

We must begin again to be proud of our country, proud to be Americans, and we must show our pride. We must fight the attitude that patriotism is a thing of the past. If we let it become passé to be patriotic,
Michael Cresap
(Continued from page 636)

year, unless sooner discharged. I do bind myself to conform in all instances to such rules and regulations as are or shall hereafter be established for the government of said Army.

No record of that valiant march exists, but they had set forth from Frederick Town on July 18, 1775, to conquer or to die. Surely braver men never marched to the defense of their country. Skilled in Indian warfare, hardened to Indian discipline, they were superb marksmen. Armed with tomahawk and rifle, dressed in mocassins and deerskins, they trod lightly as savages. No baggage was needed save a blanket to sleep by the fire. Subsisting on water, parched corn, and such game as was available, their long journey took them through sparsely settled country much as wild as when first seen by the white man. These stouthearted Sons of Liberty made that record-breaking march of 550 miles in 22 days, arriving at Cambridge August 9. This, says Redpath the historian, was the beginning toward making the Army really Continental.

These were ten companies of riflemen from the mountain regions of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, so dreaded by the British that the latter outlawed them by a proclamation that no one of them captured should be treated as a prisoner of war. The Riflemen soon gained prisoners enough so that the British never dared to carry out the threat.

Cresap's company was the first from the South to reach Cambridge; and, although his health had become worse he marched on August 13 to Roxbury to join the command under General Washington. Soon after he reported for duty, he was sent on a mission to New York City where he was acutely stricken and died at the age of 33. There he was buried with military honors in Trinity Churchyard. His grave bears the inscription:

In Memory of Michael Cresap First Captain of the Rifle Battalions, And Son to Col. Thomas Cresap, Who Departed this Life October the 18, 1775.

A New York newspaper records his burial thus:

On the 18th Michael Cresap, Esq. son of Col. Thomas Cresap, departed this life of a Fever. * * * He was Captain of a Rifle Company now in the Continental Army before Boston. He served as a Captain under the Command of Lord Dunmore in the late Expeditions against the Indians in which he eminently distinguished himself by his Prudence, Firmness, and Intrepidity as a brave Officer and in the present Contest between the Parent State and the Colonies gave Proofs of his Attachment to the Rights and Liberties of his Country. He has left a Widow and four Children to deplore the Loss of a Husband and a Father; and by his Death his Country is deprived of a worthy and esteemed Citizen.

His remains were interred the Day following in Trinity Churchyard with Military Honours, attended by a vast Concours of People.

Sometime when you walk down Broadway open the churchyard gate and turn to the right. You will find the grave near the north door and there you may pay silent tribute to an American patriot, Michael Cresap—father, friend, commander.
A Goodly Harvest

By Lynn Brussock
National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee

Again it is time for farmers in every part of the Nation to gather the crops of the growing season now drawing to a close. In this season of the year we are also reminded that we should consider thoughtfully the harvest we accomplish in our work with Junior Membership as a vital part of DAR activity.

Our “seeds” are Junior-age members everywhere. Thus, the chapters with no Juniors at present have the greatest challenge in achieving a successful harvest; yet, how much more rewarding it is to have a small harvest than a barren field! In these chapters, especially, every Daughter, from regent to the newest member, is part of the team for finding Juniors—from the ranks of daughters or nieces of members, former CAR members, friends’ daughters who are eligible through their fathers, or perhaps those new daughters-in-law who joined the family as the results of summertime weddings.

Arouses the interest of these potential Juniors, or giving them a preliminary “planting” in DAR work, can be accomplished by informal visits, supplemented by copies of What the Daughters Do and the DAR Magazine and an invitation to a special meeting at which the members, ideally chapter chairmen, describe the work of the standing committees and any special chapter projects or activities. Plan to use your younger or especially enthusiastic members as hostesses and if possible arrange for each prospective member to be brought to the meeting by a Daughter.

For permanent and successful planting of your Juniors in DAR, no matter how long they have been members, one of the most important elements is their active participation in chapter work from the very beginning. And Juniors, even if there are only two or three of them, are encouraged to form their own committee and to meet regularly. For, in addition to chapter meetings, these meetings give Juniors an opportunity to study our National Society and to learn its aims and objectives together. This group gives the chapter an excellent source of assistance with committee work, such as CAR, DAR Good Citizens, JAC, Constitution Week, National Defense, and Public Relations. By putting your Juniors to work in the soil of DAR programs, you’ll find that they thrive, especially with the chapter’s interest and support nourishing them!

Keeping the Juniors growing after their initial planting requires care and a purposeful plan. Since one of the basic purposes of the Junior Membership Committee is to prepare younger members for positions of leadership in the Society, experience in all phases of our work is necessary. Thus, Juniors should be encouraged to explore DAR widely, perhaps by periodically working closely with various chapter committees according to a long-range system. This system should be developed jointly by the Juniors and the chapter, with careful attention to the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund, our committee’s only national fund-raising project, which all Juniors are expected to support. As their interests and abilities develop, the Juniors will be ready to serve as chapter officers and committee chairmen, many of them while they are still of Junior age. Their knowledge of DAR will also broaden as they attend State meetings and Continental Congress.

Your chapter’s careful tending of its Juniors will produce a valuable harvest both in the coming months and in later years as these young members become active, informed Daughters. Keep on adding new seeds, tend your crop carefully, and you will have a goodly harvest every year. In this way you enrich your chapter, the Junior Membership Committee, and the National Society.

The City Council of Berkeley, Calif., has voted to preface its meetings with the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, followed by “a brief selection from our political history.” Taking turns, each member of the Council would supply this historical material once every 9 weeks. Feeling that our Magazine would be an excellent source of such material, the State Regent of California, Mrs. Walter M. Flood, has sent a subscription to the Magazine for the use of the Council.

Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, the French sculptor who conceived the idea of a colossal Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, will be memorialized at ceremonies on Liberty (formerly Bedloe’s) Island in New York Harbor on October 28, when a statue of Bartholdi will be unveiled near the base of his great work. Like the Statue of Liberty, the statue of Bartholdi will be a gift from the people of France to the people of the United States. The Statue of Liberty, 152 feet tall, was presented to the United States in Paris on July 4, 1884.

Faneuil Hall in Boston, the widely known “Cradle of Liberty” that often resounded to the oratory of Samuel Adams, James Otis, and others, was recently termed “a Colonial deathtrap” by the National Fire Protection Association. This structure (originally built in 1742, burned in 1761, and rebuilt the following year) has, throughout its history, served as a market, a meetingplace, and headquarters of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company (chartered in 1638). Boston officials, aised by the criticism of their prized landmark, have declared that the building will be put “in the safest condition in its history.”

Anna M. (Mrs. Ernest A.) Gray of Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Worcester, Mass., received a gold Medal of Appreciation from John C. Wroe, State Secretary, Massachusetts Society, SAR, at ceremonies May 8, 1961, in the DAR Chapter House. The award was made on behalf of the Worcester County Chapter, SAR, for Mrs. Gray’s assistance in the enrollment of new members during reactivation of the chapter in 1959.
On July 19, 1961, accompanied by Miss Mabel E. Winslow, our Magazine Editor, and Mrs. Charles S. Miller, State Historian, District of Columbia, I presented a copy of the June-July issue of the Magazine, containing my article on the United States Flag, to Maj. Gen. Webster Anderson, Quartermaster General, United States Army.

General Anderson was formerly Executive Director of the Military Clothing and Textile Agency at Philadelphia; both the 49- and 50-star Flags were manufactured under his supervision. As Executive Director, his duties were increased; as single director of supplies for all four Armed Services, it comprised merging $2 billion worth of inventory from 58 storage locations into 13 depots, thereby simplifying all phases of supply management.

Since Pearl Harbor Day—December 7, 1941—General Anderson has been involved in varied tasks to benefit taxpayers through lower operating costs, by unifying the supply support of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force. He earned his first Legion of Merit (with oak-leaf cluster) primarily for work in connection with the ocean shipping of motor vehicles. He developed a knockdown packing scheme, and our Allies accepted this more efficient method of handling; this resulted in saving hundreds of thousands of shipping tons in the course of World War II.

In 1953, General Anderson was appointed Quartermaster, United States Army Europe, completed the development of facilities for the support of the augmented forces in Germany and the Communications Zone in France, and modernized and streamlined the QM supply and maintenance system throughout Europe.

His constructive ideas and methods in all his operations have been invaluable to the Armed Services, and as our Quartermaster General he is alert and ready to combat any force that presents a challenge to the welfare of the Republic.

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**LITTLE KNOWN HEROES—THEY ALSO SERVED**

By Bessie F. Nesmith, Duxbury Chapter, Duxbury, Mass.

"There was a time when Red Men climbed these hills,
And wandered by these plains and rills
Or rowed the light canoe along yon river,
Or rushed to conflict armed with bow and quiver.
Or 'neath the forest leaves that o'er them hung,
They counsel held, or loud their war notes sung.
Yet they live on with us in memory; in the many relics they have left here and yon; implementations of war, arrow-heads, stone hatchets, and traces of warrior tomb are indeed lasting memorials of the vanquished Braves who have passed on to the "Happy Hunting Grounds."

These Indian trails were the beginning of the later stagecoach routes. Nemasket was a historical Indian stronghold, for that name appears in streams, streets, business firms, lodges, and inns. As a roadway, the Nemasket Trail has several branches. The one to which I now refer goes from Middleborough to Plymouth through Eddyville, into Carver, and on to the old Pilgrim town.

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By Pearl W. Norman

Regent, Lucy Holcombe Chapter, Washington, D. C.

* * *

The following sign urges the traveler’s attention.

**TOWN OF PLYMOUTH**

**CEMETERY DEPARTMENT**

**PARTING WAY CEMETERY**

Contains the Graves of 3 Negro Slaves
Prince Cato, Charlie Quam, and Quash Quando.
These men fought in the Revolution, and were freed at the close of the war.

The cemetery is located on an original lot of land which was deeded to them by the Government, when they were given their freedom.

* * *

And so they sleep on the rustic hillside, known for many years only to God and a few friends of the village centenarian, who kept their memory alive in succeeding generations.

Each autumn the pines cover them with a brown blanket; in the spring the ladyslipper blossoms around the field-rock headstones; squirrels and chipmunks whisk about in the summer days telling the secret, and birds sing sweetly, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee", and "America The Beautiful"... and so it will be until reveille calls them.

Another slave who served was Ammon (slave of William Canedy) 1752-78. He was a private in Capt. Job Peirce’s (Middleborough) Co., Col. Sprowitt’s Reg’t, which marched December 9, 1776, to Tiverton, R.I., on an alarm at Howland’s Ferry. Service, 5 days. The grave in Race Course Cemetery, Lakeville, has been decorated with a Revolutionary marker. (Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the American Revolution, vol. 3, p. 66).

Ben Simonds was the last full-blooded Indian to live at Assawompsett (the Indian name for Lakeville). Upon his death, he was buried in the westerly part of the town, in Thompson Street Cemetery. A granite obelisk was erected by Levi Reed, which bears this inscription:

In memory of Ben Simonds, the last male of the Native Indians of Middleborough. He was a Revolutionary Soldier. He died May 1831. aged 80 years.

Reference: Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the American Revolution, vol. 14, p. 328. The following receipt is noted:

Middleborough, May 15, 1781, for bounty paid Simon by Elisha Haskell, Chairman of Class.
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

QUESTION: If a member wishes to resign from a chapter but still remain a member of the National Society, how is this done?

ANSWER: The member should not resign from the chapter but should ask to be transferred to membership-at-large.

QUESTION: Does a reinstated member have her original national number?

ANSWER: Yes. A national number, once granted to a member, is always reserved for that member. (Handbook, 13th ed., p. 27.)

QUESTION: What is meant by the fiscal year?

ANSWER: It is the uniform period between one annual balancing of financial accounts and the next. The Government's fiscal year in the United States ends June 30; in Great Britain and Canada, March 31. "Fiscal year" actually means the "financial year." "The fiscal year of the National Society shall be March 1 to March 1. The annual budget shall cover the fiscal year, and shall be prepared on the basis of dues payable for the calendar year beginning January 1 preceding." (NSDAR Bylaws, Art. XI, Sec. 1.) It is not necessary to designate a fiscal year in chapter bylaws unless you wish the financial year to close at some other time than the close of the annual meeting. (P.L., p. 425, Question 48.)

QUESTION: Since we really hold our membership through the grace of the National Society, why are the members organized into chapters?

ANSWER: This question is very aptly answered by the Bylaws of the National Society (Art. XIII, Sec. 1): "For the purpose of promoting the objects of the National Society."

QUESTION: Why do you feel that the practice of good parliamentary procedure is so essential to a chapter?

ANSWER: Since the United States is a Republic, respect for law must be a basic characteristic of the representative form of government. This respect is clearly shown by a willingness to adhere to, and the practice of, an orderly method of procedure. The basic principle of parliamentary law is to accept the will of the majority, protect the rights of the minority, and to guard the interests of those absent. The rapid growth of our chapters makes it imperative that not only the presiding officer but all officers and members be cognizant of the basic rules of parliamentary procedure. Mr. O'Connell is one of the most famous of the Speakers of the British House of Commons, used to say: "It was a maximum he had often heard when he was a young man, from old and experienced Members, that nothing tended to lose power, to destroy the ideals of administration, and those who acted with the majority of the House of Commons, than a neglect of, or departure from, the rules of proceeding; that these forms, as constituted by our ancestors, operated as a check and control on the actions of the majority, and that they were, in many instances, a shelter and protection to the minority." (Jefferson's Manual, p. 113.)

QUESTION: In England, is it required for that member of the House of Commons to wear a hat while making a point of order?

ANSWER: Yes, it is true that a Member of the House must wear a hat when raising a point of order. Not too long ago there appeared a news story telling of two male members in the House of Commons who had to borrow a feminine colleague's blue velvet turban—passing it between them as the need arose. It must have been quite a rig.

QUESTION: Do the tellers in an election have a right to vote if they are members of the chapter?

ANSWER: Certainly the tellers have a right to vote if they are members of the chapter. A teller may be a candidate for office and serve as a teller, but if the teller is a candidate for an important office she should either decline the nomination or ask to be excused as a teller. (P.L., p. 476, Question 183.)

QUESTION: What is meant by decorum in debate?

ANSWER: It is interesting to note that the rules of decorum in debate have not changed appreciably since the time of Robert's Rules of Order Revised (pp. 169, lines 1-10.)

QUESTION: Can you tell me where I can find an authoritative book on General Henry M. Robert?

ANSWER: The Great Peacemaker, by Ralph C. Smedley, is a very delightful book which brings into focus General Henry M. Robert, the man, as well as the author, and tells in a very interesting fashion the story of The Rules.

In the August 19 issue of the Saturday Evening Post was an article, "The Clubwoman's Best Friend," which narrates in a popular fashion the story of the man who wrote the Rules and makes quite clear the importance of not only his contribution to good procedure but the part our Honorary President General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., played as Trustee in furthering the cause of good procedure.

QUESTION: Our chapter was revising its Bylaws to conform to the model in the Handbook, and amendments were made to several of the articles. The regent insisted that each amendment proposed to the different articles and sections must be carried by a two-thirds vote. Was that correct?

ANSWER: No, it was not correct. When a paragraph of a proposed revision is read, amendments may be made, and these amendments require only a majority vote. The separate paragraphs are not adopted, ONLY AMENDED, and when no further amendments are offered the separate states the question on the adoption of the amendment by substitution, which requires a two-thirds vote. A vote should never be taken on adopting the separate paragraphs. The motion that is pending is "By direction of the committee on revision of the Bylaws, I move to substitute the proposed bylaws for the existing Bylaws." (P.L., p. 371.)

QUESTION: May two members ask the secretary to send notice to the membership that at the next meeting a motion to rescind a certain action would be made?

ANSWER: The members may ask, but they do not have the authority to ask the secretary to do this. The duties of the secretary are outlined in the Bylaws. The correct way to handle the matter is for the member wishing to give notice that, at the next meeting she will move to rescind a certain matter, to rise and say, "I rise to give notice that at the next meeting I shall move to rescind—." This notice does not require recognition but may not interrupt a speaker; it may be given when other business is on the floor or may be sent out in the call for the meeting. In the above illustration only a majority vote is required to rescind because notice has been given. The notice may be given after the chair has taken and announced the affirmative vote on the motion to adjourn, provided the chair HAS NOT DECLARED THE MEETING ADJOURNED. (R.O.R., p. 169, lines 1-10.)

QUESTION: How do you raise a point of order?

ANSWER: The member says, "Madam regent, I rise to a point of order." (Continued on page 670)
CULTURAL EXCHANGE—CONDUIT FOR COMMUNISM

The United States State Department tells us that in a world made small, peoples of different backgrounds are being called on to cooperate. Since their effort to do so can become effective only as we understand each other’s problems, the conduct of cultural relations has assumed greater importance in foreign affairs. Our government’s position about cultural relations is in brief that our exchange programs represent the theory, “that our day-to-day efforts—to reduce tensions and avoid conflict—must be supplemented” by a painstaking year-to-year and decade-to-decade effort to establish communications between peoples. People must understand each other’s concepts.

To facilitate exchanges of ideas between peoples, our government has charged itself with the task of bringing leaders, professional people, students and artists into direct contact with each other. To accomplish this, international exchange-of-persons programs have been initiated.

A Special Assistant to the Secretary for the Coordination of International Educational and Cultural Relations was appointed in June, 1959 to take charge of the Bureau of International Relations. This Bureau administers the International Exchange Program, the President’s Special Program for Cultural Presentations, the Cultural, Technical and Educational Exchange Program between the United States and the Soviet Union and the activities of the United States National Commission for UNESCO.

The Special Assistant, as if he did not have sufficient duties, is responsible also for coordinating the cultural aspects of the international programs of all United States Government agencies, and for making the Bureau a focal point for increased cooperation between the government and the many hundreds of nongovernmental agencies concerned with international cultural activities.

UNESCO Compliments Bureau

The United Nations agency, UNESCO, is very appreciative of the work of the above-mentioned Bureau. In fact, it passed a resolution, “That the United States National Commission for UNESCO, at its 19th meeting, commends the Honorable Robert H. Thayer for the progress already made under his direction of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs in coordinating the various cultural programs of the government, in bringing to international programs of the Department of State in the fields of education and culture a new unity and purpose, and particularly in stimulating within the various offices of the Department a renewed awareness of the potentialities of UNESCO and the National Commission, and assures him of the continued cooperation and assistance of the Commission not only in UNESCO affairs but in the entire field of cultural relations.”

UNESCO also passed a broad series of resolutions including (1) emergency educational grants to the Congo as well as long-term educational support and exchange; (2) an International Year of Research in educational interchange; and (3) special emphasis on education in the Commission’s biennial conference in October, 1961 with Africa south of the Sahara as the area of focus.

According to Mr. Julian Huxley, first Director General of UNESCO, the “task of promoting peace and security can never be wholly realized through the means assigned to it . . . education, science and culture. It must envisage some form of world political unity, whether through a single world government or otherwise, as the only certain means of avoiding war.” Mr. Huxley, Ralph E. Turner and Lord Bertrand Russell have been commissioned by UNESCO to rewrite the History of the World in textbook form for our schools.

United States Cultural Exchange Outstrips Soviet Union

Some reports indicate that the Soviet Union is lagging behind the United States in education of men and women from all parts of the world, educating a total of 15,000, one third of those studying here. Seventeen thousand foreign students come from 40 countries in the Soviet Union and its satellites and only 7 per cent or 1,163 from the New World. In this country, 48,486 foreign students from 141 countries and political areas were enrolled in 1959-60, mostly from countries outside the Iron Curtain.

The State Department figures show that in 1959, 104,300 foreigners visited the United States for educational, scientific and cultural purposes. Forty-nine thousand came to study or do research in American schools and universities and 55,300 for nonacademic projects such as consultation and in-service training; 15,293 military personnel were brought over by our Defense Department for military training; 6500 by International Cooperation Administration (ICA) for technical training and 5500 by the State Department. Thirty thousand six hundred Americans went abroad for academic purposes or to work on special scientific or medical projects. If government employees and their dependents were added, the total would be over a million and a half.

The U.S. Information Agency (USIA) also carries on extensive training in various fields such as binational centers and the holding of art exhibits, distribution of books and the setting up of libraries abroad. We also find cooperation between educational institutions both in Europe and elsewhere by our universities.

Zarubin’s Great Achievement

It was on January 27, 1958, following three months of negotiations between the late G. N. Zarubin and the United States Under Secretary of State, William S. B. Lacy, that an agreement was signed between the Soviet Union and the United States.
of America on exchanges of movies, radio and television programs; exchanges of delegates from industry, agriculture, public health and sports; exchanges in the arts; exchanges of students and professors, exhibits and publications. Mr. Zarubin, an engineer turned diplomat, left Washington in January, 1958 after five years and four months as the Soviet Ambassador to the United States. By this agreement, the United States and the Soviet government, as has been seen, agreed to swap experts in virtually every field of endeavor. Mr. Zarubin called this agreement the most important achievement of his five years as Ambassador in Washington.

In addition to the student program, under its short-term leader program, the United States Government offers fully paid periods of observation and consultation with American colleagues to 800 foreign national leaders in areas of civic and community activities, education and labor. Three hundred fifty specialist grants are available to foreign nationals to train from two to twelve months in the United States in professions, government service, trades and industry. Nine thousand four hundred fifty-seven foreign physicians worked in our hospitals, 2,539 foreign faculty members taught at educational institutions and 4,846 foreign industrial trainees worked in our corporations during 1959-60.

The Foundations Supplement Program

The Rockefeller, Carnegie and Ford Foundations have taken leading parts in establishing their own exchange programs and in contributing financial support to others. Added to these, millions of American dollars are provided in scholarships offered by societies, fraternities, Rotary Clubs, airlines, corporations and college and alumni groups.

Recent arrivals from Africa will benefit by grants from the Joseph P. Kennedy Foundation. They will be distributed among 200 colleges and universities, spanning the country from Harvard and the Inter-American University in Puerto Rico to Hawaii University and the Alaskan Methodist University. Scholarships offered these Africans total $1,600-

Other Exchange Agreements

In November of 1959 Soviet and American scientists signed an agreement to work together seeking cures for cancer and heart disease and to cooperate in the medical field in the exchange of up to 20 specialists and researchers from each country for periods up to a year. Another reported exchange agreement proposed joint projects to develop new peaceful uses of atomic energy as well as a joint Soviet-American program to build a new type of atom-smasher.

The agreement covering 1960-61 included plans for radio and television broadcasts several times a month by each country over the network facilities of the other and also extended and expanded the cultural exchange program in effect the past two years between the Soviet Union and the United States. Thousands of Americans and Russians were expected to exchange visits under the 1960-61 agreement which covered industry, the arts, agriculture and other fields as well as science. It also provided a broad program of athletic competition between teams from the two countries, including track, basketball, hockey, weightlifting, swimming and table tennis. Recently, a table tennis team visited Baltimore and soundly trounced the best team available. Comments among the spectators showed awe at the prowess of the Russian visitors who did not allow their American opponents to score a single point. "They're real champs" was the comment heard among some of the younger onlookers. The table tennis team had accomplished its mission—to impress the American audience with its skill and prowess and to create the impression of invincibility of the Russian team in a "peaceful" sport as a part of the brainwashing technique to convince Americans of Russian superiority generally. Few of us realize that these athletes are actually professionals whom the Soviet Union subsidizes to perform a particular sport night and day, doing nothing else, whereas our sportsmen can devote only their spare time to athletics of this type.

The 1960-61 agreement reflected the realization that the Soviet Union wants access to technical know-how and exchanges of delegations to study how we have solved our technical and industrial problems, whereas the United States wants exchange of ideas and points of view and to learn the progress of Soviet technicians and managers in various fields. Zhukov, Russian negotiator, made it plain the Soviet Union would insist on the right to select not only the performers it sends here but the ideas contained in magazines or books that may be exchanged.

According to an article in the New York Times of March 27, 1961, a new Cultural Exchange Bill was introduced into the Senate.

The object is a complete rewriting of the so-called Fulbright Act providing for international, Government-sponsored exchanges of students and scholars. The new and much broader program is sponsored by the author of the original, Senator J. W. Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas, who is chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Unlike the original Fulbright program, which was restricted to educational exchanges, the new bill would consolidate into a single coordinated program several activities previously operated under a variety of laws.

The new program embraces educational, cultural and leadership exchanges; United States participation in foreign festivals, exhibitions and fairs; book and paper exchanges; operation of international cultural-technical exchange centers; foreign tours by cultural, sports, and arts groups, and various activities dedicated to the cross-fertilization of ideas, skills and talents.

Many of the activities embraced in the new program are now carried out piecemeal by scattered agencies operating under a variety of laws. The new Fulbright bill envisions a unified program, probably under a single authority, and embraces considerable innovation.

It also provides important changes in financing methods to correct faults in the old system that have often worked against the program's progress. One major change would provide for more money and for revisions in the tax and immigration laws to make it financially easier for foreign scholars and students to pay their way in this country.

As it now stands, the bill would give the whole area of international exchanges a new primacy in Government affairs by giving the President's authority to operate it under new Under Secretary of State or, possibly, under a new Federal agency.

The original Fulbright Act was passed in 1946. It was built on the idea that non-convertible foreign currencies earned abroad from sale of surplus property should be used, in limited amounts, to finance advanced scholarship by Americans in institutions abroad.

In exchange, foreign scholars were granted maintenance, tuition, incidental expenses and travel for study in participating institutions outside their own countries. However, when only foreign currencies were available, they received only travel expenses if they wanted to study in the United States.
When explaining his new bill to the Senate, Mr. Fulbright said recently that it was built on the assumption that "the approach to the international scene appropriate to the Nineteen Sixties is not good enough for the Nineteen Sixties." ... Under the Fulbright proposal, discretion as to how the program should be handled would rest with the President. The type of exchanges covered by the bill are chiefly cultural and educational. The more technical type of program now operated under the International Cooperation Agency would not be disturbed.

Among programs authorized would be educational exchanges and visits, as under the old Fulbright Act, and exchanges of leaders in specialized fields, as authorized under the Smith-Mundt Act of 1948.

In addition, the program would take in some activities authorized in the International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956. These would include sponsorship of tours abroad by cultural, sports and arts groups, and participation in foreign festivals, exhibits, fairs and competitions.

While it is true that United States-Soviet relations may be strained on the political level, they are enthusiastically expanding on the level of science, medicine, the arts and agriculture. An example is the exchange in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy provided in an agreement signed in November, 1959 by John A. McCone, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and Professor Vasily S. Yemelyanov, head of the Soviet State Committee for the utilization of Atomic Energy. Under this exchange, a group of five Soviet thermonuclear research scientists visited the James Forrestal Laboratory at Princeton, the Lawrence Radiation Laboratories in California, the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico and Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee. At the same time a United States group of high energy physicists visited Soviet laboratories in Moscow, Kharkov, Leningrad and in the Armenian and Georgian Republics.

In the summer of 1960 plans called for the exchange to be reversed with American experts on thermonuclear science going to the Soviet Union and Soviet high energy physicists coming here.

Other exchanges considered are in the categories of power reactor development, neutron structure, neutron physics and nuclear physics. Medical exchanges included United States-Soviet conferences on heart disease and poliomyelitis. Exchanges of medical publications and books have also been planned.

Another cultural exchange program is called the "U. S. People-to-People Program." The Committee directing this program includes 40 committees trying to bring persons in other nations together with our citizens who have mutual interests in banking, geology, medicine, trade, science, etc. Mrs. Ruth Sickafus is the Executive Secretary for the musician-to-musician contacts. She reported that one writer, a Korean, wrote:

My hobbies are movie, composing a music, baseball. . . . My wife is 33 years old. She is not so pretty, rather looks ugly. I wish to understand American secular music. Here are very few musician music scores.

The Korean was put in touch with a music student at the University of Kentucky and now the two are exchanging letters.

Military groups are also being exchanged. A delegation of fifteen Soviet officers was scheduled to visit this country last April to reciprocate the three-day visit of the National War College. The National War and Industrial Colleges were to be joint hosts for the Soviet officers for the United States. Although newspaper reports stated in April there was no indication that the United States intended to invite the Russians to return the visit to Moscow in 1956 of General Nathan F. Twining, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff who was then Chief of the Air Force, it was announced in May that the Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Air Force and nine other Russian officers would visit the United States that month. The trip was scheduled as a return visit for the one to the Soviet Union made by General Twining. This visit was deemed appropriate in view of the increasing exchange of visits by Russian and American officials.

Russian and American Reasons Behind Exchange Program

It has been suggested that by means of this cultural exchange program the United States and the Soviet Union are trying to impress each other and to counteract the effects of years of hostile propaganda and fear. The two countries actually favor the program for different reasons. The Soviet Government finds the exchange profitable because it wants technicians and others to enhance their knowledge of the United States by touring and studying the United States and by meeting American experts here and in their country and to some extent overcome the feeling of isolation experienced by Soviet citizens. The United States Department of State ostensibly favors the exchange, on the other hand, as a way of learning more about the Russians, their way of living, method of government, etc. The Russians resist American attempts to gather this information and to correct for the Russian people the distorted image of the West foisted upon them by their rulers.

The truth is that even if contacts were freer between the two peoples neither at present could say much to the other to ease the conflict between them. The average Russian today is not interested in personal freedoms, rights and privileges. He thinks of government as an agency that imposes duties and does out rewards in the form of wages, goods and services. A Russian's complaints relate to his material wants such as shoddy clothes, poor housing, etc., and few relate these conditions to their political or economic system. They may even be dissatisfied with their political system but know nothing of legal or constitutional restraints of government. They willingly accept the principle of government interference because they have never known anything else. Shut off from the world, today's Russian knows only the Russian way of life and the Communist system.

Soviet Scholars Slaves of State

Post-Stalin "liberalization" has not freed Soviet scholarship from servitude to Communist dogma and propaganda. Writing in the New York Times of September 15, 1960, Max Frankel, who recently returned from a three-year assignment in Moscow, reported that Soviet scholars and artists have been allowed a meaningful new dimension of inquiry and expression only where they have demonstrated an ability thereby to serve the state and system more effectively.

He pointed out that the slowly rising standard of living and the disappearance of the worst signs of government brutality have actually eliminated major sources of discontent and strengthened the loyalty of the average citizen to the Soviet system. Therefore, there is little hope that pressures from within can eliminate the Soviet dictatorship or
restrain it in international dealings. It is only after many years have elapsed and there has been a replacement of the present leaders by less doctrinaire leaders that the East and West could establish the trust and contacts that might stabilize their relationships.

Ford Foundation Finances Meeting

A recent series of closed meetings financed by the Ford Foundation is supposed to have achieved progress toward greater mutual understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union. The New York Times on November 13, 1960 reported that the participants included persons close to President-elect Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev. A Soviet playwright, Alexander Kornelchuk, headed the Soviet group; former Senator William Benton and Professor Walt W. Rostow of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the American delegation. A joint statement said the conferees concluded that unofficial gatherings can contribute substantially to mutual understanding and decided to organize a similar meeting on U.S.-Soviet relations in the near future in the hope of broadening the discussion fruitfully and achieving a more profound mutual understanding. (Emphasis ours.)

Persons who participated in the discussions on both sides have spoken enthusiastically of the friendly atmosphere that reigned amid the frank discussion of complex issues at the base of Soviet-United States tensions.

Apparently all were pleased that the Spirit of Camp David hovered again over Soviet-U.S. relations! Subjects leading to rebirth of the Spirit included the psychological factors shaping the outlook of the Soviet and American peoples in their mutual relations; the arms race and the problem of achieving disarmament with adequate inspection and controls; the role of industrialized nations in providing aid to underdeveloped countries; the role of international law in helping to build a peaceful world; the role of citizens in developing foreign policy; the broadening of professional scholarly and artistic exchanges, and the lessening of obstacles to the flow of information and ideas.

Norman Cousins, editor of the Saturday Review, originated the meetings in consultation with the State Department.

Soviet participation included a legal expert, radiologist, composer, writer, chemist, economist and theatre producer. Americans attending were George F. Kennan, former United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union; President John S. Dickey, of Dartmouth College; Grenville Clark, international lawyer; Dr. Arthur Larson, former special assistant to President Eisenhower; Colonel Richard Laghorn, President of the Itek Corporation; A. William Loos, director of the Church Peace Union; Russell Crouse, the playwright; Agnes de Mille, choreographer; Dr. Philip E. Mosely of the Council of Foreign Relations; Professor George Fisher of Brandeis University and Shepard Stone and Waldemar Neilsen of the Ford Foundation.

Not so successful has been the exchange of scientists with the Soviet Union. In an article in the Wall Street Journal of June 1, 1961, we learn that cooperation between U.S. and Russian scientists, which had been increasing steadily in recent years, now is showing signs of breaking down.

Given a go-ahead by their governments, scientists of the two nations have been exchanging information and visiting each other's laboratories. The information and visits were carefully screened to prevent leakage of military data; the scientists concerned themselves with such areas as medicine, mathematics and basic chemical research.

Last year, 660 American scientists visited Russia, up from 40 in 1957. This year, however, the total may fall below 500, according to a U.S. Government official. One large company will send no scientists to the Soviet Union this year; in earlier years it had been dispatching nine scientists to Russia each year to tour laboratories.

The decline in the Russia-to-U.S. travel began last year, when 218 Red scientists visited American laboratories, down from 309 in 1959. Most U.S. officials look for a further decline this year.

"Things simply are not going the way we had hoped," says one top U.S. scientist. "Where we had hoped we could break up some of the East-West tensions by promoting scientific exchanges and cooperation, we now find we've created some new tensions by starting these exchanges in the first place."

Many U.S. scientists who have been to Russia complain to their colleagues that they have learned little. Some are particularly incensed by Russian reluctance to supply information on Yuri Gagarin's trip through space. "There's a wealth of data about the flight that has nothing to do with military security," claims one U.S. scientist.

Many American scientists—but by no means all—complain of the way they have been treated in Russia. Such complaints come chiefly from Americans whose visits were not formally sponsored by the State Department. One petroleum chemist calls that he was trailed wherever he went and, when he was ready to leave Russia, had his camera films confiscated and destroyed. "They thought I was a spy," he says indignantly.

American scientists whose trips have been sponsored by the State Department generally say they have been received cordially by the Russians. But even in such cases the U.S. scientists report they often have been denied access to the laboratories and scientists they wish to see. Some Americans complain they have been shunted to second-line laboratories or to "showplace" projects where the work going on is of little real significance.

Moscow's Cultural Delegates Dangerous

The American Bar Association Report on "Communist . . . tactics . . . strategy . . . objectives" contained in the study course kit available at the DAR Headquarters of the National Defense Committee, tells us that every single delegate from Russia or a satellite country . . . is either a member of the Soviet secret police or the Soviet espionage apparatus. The primary activity of every one of Moscow's cultural delegates while in this country is to promote the Communist world revolution. Every Soviet football team, every athlete competing at an international sport event, Soviet scientists attending a congress abroad, the Moscow ballet performing in a Western capital, or a group of Soviet artists at a film festival are invariably accompanied by special agents of the Soviet secret police . . . The latter have passed as farmers, ice-skaters, clergymen and scientists for the purpose of conducting espionage operations in this country . . . Moscow has also used the visitor exchange program as a means of weakening U.S. security relations.

Communist Art as Propaganda Medium

This exchange program has meant the staging of cultural fairs. You heard much last year of those in Moscow and in New York all under USIA supervision at a cost of $3, 690,000 to the American taxpayers. Do you remember the check made of the American artists exhibiting at the Moscow exhibition? Twenty-two of the 67 artists had significant Communist affiliations, some were members at one time or another of Communist fronts. One was a Communist Party member, one connected with a Communist Party school, three contributed articles or supported the Daily Worker or its counterpart, The Communist World, etc.

Congressman Walter, commenting on the work of these artists, said
The art exhibition the U.S.A. is sending to Moscow is supposed to portray—and help the enslaved people of the Soviet Union appreciate—the art and culture of the United States. The theory behind the exhibit is that it is an exhibition of freedom by so-called art of men who have prostituted whatever talents they possess to the foulest conspiracy in the history of men. I ask you, "can anyone claim—and the USIA claim—that these men really represent American culture?"

It is repulsive to me that a U.S. Government agency should glorify so-called artists who stand for nothing that this country represents and for everything it is opposed to, men who stand for, promote, and defend Communist slavery, mass murder, and destruction of freedom; men who, by their actions and statements over the course of many years, have proclaimed themselves the enemies of the United States . . .

I am cognizant of the "liberal" line proclaiming the intrinsic esthetic value of "art for art's sake," irrespective of the background of the art work. It is said that somehow by displaying in Moscow, at U.S. taxpayer's expense, the art work of American Communists and Communist fronters, Khrushchev and his gang of international outlaws will cease being Communists dedicated to world revolution. In my judgment this is plain poppycock.

According to an article in the November 1960 issue of Educational News Service,

As to Communist successes in subverting the arts, Mr. Wheeler Williams, President of the American Artists Professional League which throughout its existence has been adamantly anti-Communist stated: "... I would say they have been successful beyond their wildest dreams."

In regard to the works selected for display at the Moscow exhibit, Mr. Williams testified: "I think the Soviet Union is so delighted over this exhibition that they will not raise any question. This proves to them—and their hierarchy certainly knows much better than this committee (House Un-American Activities Committee) does how many Communist affiliations or actual Communist memberships are represented—that this is a triumph on their part."

Based on his extensive background and experience, Mr. Williams characterized a number of works selected for display as "meaningless patterns," "scribbles," "doodles"—truly a sad commentary."

"It fails utterly to give a true image of America as it contains next to nothing to show the wondrous natural beauty with which God has endowed our beloved land, to portray its glorious history, its heroes or its valiant people of varied races, and nothing to picture the wondrous architecture of our cities or the charm and beauty of our villages and towns," testified Williams.

Commenting on the failure of the USIA to be concerned over the "political "views" of the artists, Chairman Walters said, "The American people in their letters to me recognize that Communists are Communists and that communism is communism. They know, even if the USIA does not know, that communism is not a 'political' matter but is a conspiracy against the free world and that a Communist, by very definition, is part and parcel of that conspiracy."

Chairman Walters also included, in the July 1, 1959 Hearings, the statement of U.S. Communist Party Chairman William Z. Foster, in the Communist magazine New Masses in 1946 (to which 16 of the Moscow exhibit artists had contributed) which said: "There must be a clear understanding that art is a weapon in the class struggle. Not only is art a weapon, but a very potent one as well. Moreover, rising revolutionary social classes instinctively realize the importance of art as a social weapon and have always forged their own art and used it to challenge that of the existing ruling class."

Culture to one nation may mean one thing, something entirely different to another. According to Webster's Dictionary, the American definition of culture is enlightenment and refinement. Thus we view art in the light of beauty whereas the Russians regard it in the line of duty, of directive and dogma. Only artists who toe the party line and, therefore, are useful to the government are numbered among the "elite." They are used to regiment the masses and glorify the leaders. Soviet art can therefore not be considered art.

Dorothy Thompson, writing in the Evening Star of March 25, 1958 pointed out in a letter to the editors of the Literary Gazette in Moscow that an American writer was praised for years by the Soviet Union until he left the Communist Party. One of the Russian editors replied that while they welcomed an exchange of any opinion between American and Soviet writers, the personality and writings of this particular writer did not justify establishing such an exchange of opinions. Miss Thompson then pointed out that if there were to be an exchange between writers it must surely, to be meaningful, deal with what has always concerned them: the human spirit, the plight and transformation of the individual, conscience, love and freedom. If, she said, we cannot talk about the cultural mission of the creative artist, how can there be a "cultural" exchange?

"If Russia is making great advancement in science," said Miss Thompson, it can only be because in this field fact and truth prevail over orthodoxy and the judgment of the political commissar plays no role. But it obviously still plays the decisive role in all fields of art.

I still ask Soviet writers if, as is reiterated, you welcome an exchange of "opinion" with American writers, what may we express opinions about? And will any American writer who has an opinion, or who even raises some fundamental questions about society, Soviet or otherwise, ever be published in the organ of Moscow's writers?

Is it possible to have a fertile exchange of ideas on the basis of an "agenda" from which ideas are previously eliminated?

American Youths Try Cultural Exchange

It is found in most instances that American students and entertainers are rather innocent lambs easily brainwashed through a gradual process after arriving in Russia, China or other Iron Curtain countries. They are thrown in direct contact with youth in these countries drilled in the secrets of Communist deceit, trickery and fakery. While they indoctrinate the American youth with the so-called supremacy of the war strength of the Red government, they at the same time brainwash the Americans to believe that the Red countries are the sacred disciples of peace and its guardians while all non-Communist countries, particularly the U.S.A., are conspiring to control the world.

Twenty-one American students from Yale University experienced an unpleasant taste of cultural exchange in the Iron Curtain countries last summer. They had taken a six-week trip to the Soviet Union and the satellite nations of Hungary, Latvia, Poland and Czechoslovakia, hoping to sing and to be welcomed as friends. Instead, they were branded as agents of American imperialism. Their rooms were searched, they were followed and one was arrested in Latvia for photographing buildings in Riga. His camera and film were thereupon taken from him. A Soviet Intourist guide took pictures of the group continuously, his only function apparently being to build up a case against the boys.

In most cases when the boys tried to sing, the audiences were harangued; if they appeared in a park, they were told they couldn't stand on the grass and listeners who applauded were yanked away.

No doubt many of our readers know about the flood of Communist propaganda disseminated via magazines and other literature coming into
this country and being distributed through our mails. Yet when American students recently visited Moscow and attempted to distribute copies of the State Department's magazine "Amerika" on a sidewalk in Moscow, they were picked up by police. "Amerika" is a Russian language magazine published by the United States Government and distributed through Soviet sales channels under a reciprocal agreement that permits the sale of the Soviet Union's English language magazine "USSR" in the United States. Of the 50,000 copies turned over to the Russians each month, several hundred are returned and stacked in the U.S. Embassy. It has been reported that the Soviet authorities neither sell "Amerika" nor put it on the newsstands.

The Communist magazines and the major program of the Communist Party are intended to brainwash the youth of America. Typical is the "New World Review," a U.S. Communist magazine featuring propaganda material about the Soviet Union, its satellites and Red China. Recently this magazine announced an essay contest for young people in the 18 to 25 age bracket. Guess what the subject was: "A Peace Program for Our Country." A list of judges includes: Rev. Hitt Crane, pastor emeritus of the Central Methodist Church, Detroit; Brigadier General Hugh B. Hester (Ret.), U.S. Army; Rev. Guy Emery Shipler, editor of the unofficial Episcopal magazine, "The Churchman"; Dr. John Somerville, author of "The Philosophy of Peace," professor at N.Y. U. Communists hope the contest will serve as an entering wedge for "New World Review" in high schools and colleges across the land and as a vehicle for introducing many students to the magazines and the "wonders" of Communist described in it.

In spite of the bad treatment experienced by our students in Iron Curtain countries, some American leaders say we need more student exchanges with the Reds. For example, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, speaking in Monmouth County, New Jersey, said that the student exchange program should be greatly expanded.

We should be able to accommodate many more from Russia and the Iron Curtain countries, as many as 1,000 a year. If the Russians are unwilling to pay their share of the students' tuition and expenses in American colleges, we should be willing to pick up the bill.

He suggested also that government assistance to American-sponsored schools overseas should be increased from the present $6 million a year and freedom scholarships should be established for outstanding foreign students with qualities of potential leadership.

How Russians Use Exchange

What use are Russian visitors making of the cultural exchange program? According to a release of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, the Reds have turned the exchange into a valuable device to downgrade America in the eyes of the Soviet people. The Soviet Union sent 1897 politically reliable and carefully trained civilian observers in 1959-60 to report on our way of life. One Red, publishing a picture of the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco said, "Often those who are disappointed with the American way of life jump from it." Recent articles by Russian visitors are "Police Everywhere," "Too Many Automobiles," "Wealthy Warmongers," and "Horrors of Insurance."

Cultural Exchange a Smokescreen

While this country is spending millions of dollars a year on a cultural exchange program invented in an ivory tower, and scarcely designed to fit the pattern of existence in such countries as the Congo, this stepped-up drive for cultural exchanges comes at a time when the Kremlin is particularly anxious to mislead the American people into a belief in the currently pacific aims and desires of the Soviet leaders. The Communists are doing this with a view to promoting American unpreparedness and disarmament. They have instigated a poisonous propaganda offensive which, if successful, could be a prelude to a sudden military attack. No doubt you read of an Iron Curtain defection who testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the fact that a surprise attack is part of the master plan of the Soviet Union to destroy us. How long will it be before it is recognized that the Communist conspiracy is a total war with the non-communist countries? It is a war of intrigue, subversion and force. It is a war to which the Communist conspiracy is irrevocably dedicated.

Cultural Exchange a Deadly Weapon

Cultural exchange has been called the most deadly of all activities of the Soviet world conspiracy, especially as regards the Soviet Union and the United States. This exchange is as carefully planned as a military campaign designed to soften up the fighting strength of the United States. Since the creation of an intellectual "fifth column" has not accomplished the desired result of winning over the plain citizens through the medium of government, the press, our universities and political parties, two other weapons have been brought into play—"cultural exchange" and "peace."

This idea of cultural exchange is part of the psychological warfare which gained its impetus under Beria. The aim of this type of warfare is to conquer the minds of those who are sovereign over our military forces rather than facing them with an opposing fighting force.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, agrees with the American Bar Association that the best way to understand Communism is by studying it, and has urged the Chapters throughout the country to form study courses, to purchase study kits available at the offices of the National Defense Committee and to show the film, "Operation Abolition," which graphically illustrates the Communist infiltration among youth groups at the hearings of the House Un-American Activities Committee in San Francisco in May, 1960. Any American who is willing to take the time to devote to this study will tell you there is nothing mysterious about Communism. All that you have to do is to be willing to take the time and to make the effort to understand it.

There are some persons sufficiently naive to think that we can learn to understand the U.S.S.R. through "cultural exchange. The culture of old Russia can be absorbed today through the beautiful music of Tchaikovsky or Moussorgsky, the ballet performed by the Monte Carlo, Canadian or other ballet companies or the novels of Tolstoi.

As we have already seen, the American Bar Association Report shows this nation is playing with fire when it invites Russian ballet dancers, athletes and other "cultural"
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

The Russians have learned to use all intellectual and cultural activity as a political weapon of psychological warfare. The true Russian writers and artists have long ago been sent to concentration camps or reduced to performing menial tasks when they resisted regimentation. Much was made of the visit to this country of the head of a religious delegation from the U.S.S.R. to the World Council of Churches. Some were even heard to remark that surely freedom of religion now exists in the Soviet Union, since this man was permitted to represent his church in the United States. Little did they know that he was a proved agent of the MVD (Counter Intelligence Directorate).

**DAR Resolution on Cultural Exchange**

In April, 1960 the Continental Congress adopted the following Resolution on cultural exchange:

**Whereas, The Government of the Soviet Union has made all intellectual and cultural activity a political weapon of Soviet psychological warfare; and is determined to lead the American people to have confidence in the currently "pacific aims and desires" of the Soviet leaders with a view to promoting American unpreparedness; and**

**Whereas, According to sworn testimony before Congressional Committees, every artist or writer or university professor leaving the Soviet Union for cultural exchange purposes must be either an agent of the Soviet secret police or have clearance from Soviet political police authorities; and**

**Whereas, Cultural exchange programs may be financed in the United States with funds not specifically allocated to these programs;**

**Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution urge that an inquiry be instituted by a Congressional Committee to investigate the purposes behind the promotion in the United States of psychological warfare and a report be made on the operation and origins of cultural exchange programs.**

The members of the DAR Congress realized that powerful influences in our country are working to promote these cultural exchanges and were interested in finding out the who, where and why of the American phase of the Communist cultural invasion. They have observed that a definite pattern precedes a program for psychological invasion. For example, such phrases as "peace," "reducing international tensions," "personal contacts" appear more frequently in our news media followed by more definite suggestions in editorials and columns of featured writers. The invasion finally accomplishes a beachhead when members of the United States Congress make speeches promoting these ideas. Before we can catch our breath, a new Federal agency is set up. No special appropriation may be needed since funds are available which need not be accounted for. The advantage of such an agency is that its head needs no Senate confirmation. Thus the American people are bewildered into believing that public opinion is behind the new program. Little do they realize that such a well-coordinated plan could not just happen.

The DAR, whose members are vitally interested in preserving American ideals and culture, therefore, requested that a Congressional Committee be created to investigate the purposes behind the promotion in the United States of psychological warfare and a report be made on the operation and origins of cultural exchange programs. Such a Congressional investigation could perform as valuable a service as did a former Committee which investigated the operations of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Congress has the right to find out whether public officials are spending the taxpayers’ money as they would wish it spent for purposes of which the American people approve.

**Cultural Exchange Is Transmission Belt**

In conclusion, one must agree with the late Mr. Eugene W. Castle that the Soviet Government seeks "prestige" in the United States to enable it to further its campaign for "peace" and its "softening-up" of Americans. Tragically, the White House, the Department of State and the U.S. Information Agency have now combined their unlimited facilities to become the most effective transmission belt for the softening up of Americans that the Kremlin could possibly hope for.

It is to be hoped that when the present cultural exchange program expires the Congress will not approve the agreements for renewal. Only a demand on the United States Congress by the public can stop this danger. If the American people in sufficient numbers make known their demand that they want a Congressional investigation, there is a good chance that your representatives will heed your request. If you are silent, if you do not write, you will have no one to blame but yourself if America is forever destroyed by this transmission belt for Communism.

**Kentucky Music**

*(Continued from page 628)*

monwealth. They maintain summer music camps, present worthwhile music programs, and provide music scholarships for talented young musicians. The Cecilian Club of Richmond was formed in 1886; the Ladies Matinee Musicale of Glasgow has never omitted one of its regular meetings in all its 67 years. Twenty-one of its present members are also members of the Edmund Rogers Chapter, DAR.

Through the public schools and colleges of Kentucky, young people—and adults—are offered excellent opportunities to pursue the study of music.

Foremost in the long list of successful contemporary music composers in Kentucky, other than those already mentioned, are Lewis Henry Horton; Mrs. Thomas Bullock (whose *Ever Onward* was chosen in 1956 as the national song of Home Demonstration Clubs throughout the United States); Mrs. Jack Fisher (four-time winner of Kentucky Federation of Music awards); Margaret Allen, director of Windswept Music Workshop, Berea; Cecil Karrick, Helen Lipscomb, Clifford Shae, Oscar Rasbach, David Livingston, Marian Chaplin, and Richard Lane (resident composer for the Lexington city schools and a participant in the Young Composers' Project of Ford Foundation); Tom Scott, whom the National Government sponsored in a goodwill tour of Europe; and Hugh Edward Sandefur, newscaster, reporter and writer and composer of the beautiful hymn, *Consider the Lilies.*

During 1961 Paris, Frankfort, Harrodsburg, and other towns are observing their birthdays, and each celebration will feature the music of its particular area; all over Kentucky, from the mountains to the Pennyrile and from the shores of the Cumberland to the broad and "Beautiful Ohio," its proud citizens will join in singing *She'll Be Comin' Round the Mountain, When the Bluegrass Is Blue in Kentucky,* and *My Old Kentucky Home, Goodnight!*
The REPOSITORY of AMERICANA

The Repository of Americana and Historical Documents was established in 1940 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. Through its establishment, emphasis has continued on the acquisition of rare and original documents and papers of historical importance pertaining to the Colonial as well as the early period of the Republic, with additions of other material of that period. Included in this room are also items of the early days of our Society that comprise the DAR Archives section. As the collection has grown, it has increased materially in value and in public interest as its historical worth becomes more widely known. Students of history coming to the "Repository" for research on early civil, military, and naval history have found that our collection contains much important information not to be found elsewhere.

By means of the Americana Fund, which is used in preserving, by approved methods and display, the priceless historic papers entrusted to our keeping, this essential and important work has been materially aided by the generous contributions from chapters and members. Your gifts for the continuance of this work, marked for the "Americana Fund", may be sent through your State Treasurer to the Treasurer General for chapter credit.

An additional floor museum-type case, complete with storage drawers, necessary for the continued preservation and display of the increasing number of historic documents, is to be added to the case now in use, which was placed during the preceding administration honoring Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle, former Historian General. This new case, permitted through your continued generosity since 1959, will be marked in honor of Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, present Historian General.

The following listing covers the contributions to this fund from April 1, 1959, through March 31, 1961, by States and chapters and makes a grand total of $2,641.14 for this period. (The balance in the fund as of May 31, 1961, is $2,361.49.)

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- Margery Morton - $2.00
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State Activities

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The 60th Annual State Conference of New Hampshire Daughters, April 4 and 5, 1961, in the Middle Street Baptist Church, Portsmouth, with Ranger Chapter as hostess, had as its theme American History—"Be Everywhere for Good."

The opening session was called to order at 10:30 A.M. by the State Regent, Mrs. Thomas W. McConkey, who presided at all sessions. Rev. John N. Feaster, D.D., North Congregational Church, Portsmouth, gave the invocation, which was followed by the usual patriotic ritual. Cordial welcomes were extended by Robert A. Shaines, Mayor of Portsmouth; Mrs. Fred G. Proctor, regent, Ranger Chapter; and Mrs. Forrest F. Lange, Vice President General. The response was given by Mrs. Charles E. Lynde, State Vice Regent.

After adoption of the Conference program and Conference rules, the following honored guests were presented: Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, Jr., of New York, Vice President General; Mrs. Forrest F. Lange, of New Hampshire, Vice President General; Miss Katharine Matthies of Connecticut, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, of New Jersey and New Hampshire, Past Vice President General; Mrs. David W. Anderson, of New Hampshire, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Ivan Johnson, of New York, National Chairman; Mrs. Fred Y. Spurr, of Massachusetts, National Vice Chairman; Mrs. Nile Faust, Mrs. Chester Melendy, and Mrs. Maurice Poor, New Hampshire, National Vice Chairmen; Mrs. Herman Weston, Honorary State Regent of Vermont; Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, State Regent of New York; Mrs. Willard F. Richards, State Regent of Massachusetts; Mrs. Philip Tippet, State Regent of Connecticut; Miss Katherine M. Strobeck, of New York, Past National Recording Secretary, New England Women; and Mrs. James Patterson of Maine, Finance Committee, NSDAR, and State Historian. The Honorary State Regents of New Hampshire were also presented, after which the State Officers gave their reports.

A telegram from Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, was read; she sent warm greetings to all, and with happy memories of her visit to the New Hampshire State Conference in North Conway, regretted her absence at this time.

Following the luncheon, honoring State Chairmen, and a delightful musical program, the session reconvened. Upon recommendation from the State Board, two DAR history medals were voted to be awarded to the First and Second winners in the Story of the Granite State Grade IV TV Contest. Reports were given by State Chairmen.

At 3:30 P.M. a very impressive Memorial Service was conducted by the State Chaplain, assisted by chapter chaplains, and State pages, in loving memory of the 46 Daughters who had departed during the past year. Spirituals were sung by the New Hampshire State Chorus.

The social highlight of the Conference was the banquet in the evening at the Rockingham Hotel. Mrs. Wesley Powell, New Hampshire's First Lady, brought greetings, and Governor Powell's Proclamation for February as American History Month was read by the State Historian, Mrs. Elliot W. Burbank. Miss Alma Gallagher, State Chairman, DAR Good Citizens, introduced the three winning girls and presented them with bonds. Miss Mary Lou Cloud, New Hampshire's State Good Citizen, read her outstanding essay, Of What Avail—If Freedom Fail. The speaker, Attorney James H. Titcomb, an authority on American history, gave an inspiring talk on Americanism and Freedom. A reception honoring Mrs. Powell, State Officers, State Chairmen, and guests followed the banquet program.

The National Defense Breakfast took place in the Rockingham Hotel on April 5 at 7:15 A.M. Mrs. Nile Faust, State Chairman of National Defense, presented the speaker, Louis H. Smaus, Chief Staff Engineer of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., New Boston, N. H., Satellite Tracking Station, who gave a very enlightening address on Space Exploration.

The Wednesday morning session, which was interspersed with enjoyable selections by the State Chorus, was devoted to completion of reports. Awards were presented for the scrapbooks of the Flag of the United States of America: First award—Buntin Chapter; second award—Rumford Chapter. Mrs. Raphael Pitcher, State Chairman, Transportation and Safety, reported that Mrs. Frank B. Twombly, chairman, Traffic Safety, Abigail Webster Chapter, had won first place honors in the National Safety Contest and will receive the contest award at Continental Congress. Mrs. Harry Parr, State Chairman, Honor Roll, reported that 13 chapters had won distinction.

The highlight of the Wednesday afternoon session was the very interesting address, Vision—1961, by Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, Jr., Vice President General.

The following announcements were given:

1. The annual DAR Service will be held at the Cathedral of the Pines, Rindge, N. H., August 26, 1961, at 3 P.M.
2. The State Fall Conference will be held in Walpole, N. H., September 21, 1961, with Abigail Stearns Chapter as hostesses.

The Conference closed in the regular impressive form. With the retiring of the Colors, the State Regent declared the 60th Annual State Conference adjourned. This will be remembered for its record attendance, its outstanding hospitality, and its inspirations for a wider horizon of DAR aims. —Mrs. Elliot W. Burbank.

Who Has Information About General Pershing?

I am writing a biography of Gen. John J. Pershing (1860-1948), Commander of the AEF in the First World War. I would appreciate hearing from anyone who has letters, anecdotes, reminiscences, or other information about General Pershing.

Donald Smythe, S. J., Georgetown University, Washington 7, D. C.

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Washington 6, D. C.
Rockford (Rockford, Ill.) members continued a tradition of many years' standing when they extended a welcome to newly naturalized citizens this spring. An evening reception on April 21, starting with a speech on American traditions by Frank B. Keith, Freedoms Foundation award winner, and ending with a delightful presentation of Scottish dances by our East High folk dancers, was enjoyed by both members and new citizens. (See picture.) The chapter was pleased with the recognition and space given the event in our Sunday newspaper. For many years we have given American Flags to the new citizens, and our Americanism chairman has welcomed them and taken part in naturalization ceremonies. Judges and Federal examiners have expressed their appreciation for our efforts to bring more meaning into the ceremony. When unusually interesting persons become citizens, they appear in televised interviews.

Our May breakfast this year had as its theme the American Indian. Indian handcrafts, art objects, Navajo rugs, and literature from the American Indian Center in Chicago were on display, and newspaper publicity pointed up DAR's program of providing professional and vocational training for Indian youth and adults at Bacone College and St. Mary's High School.

Forty-five children in DAR schools were "adopted" by Rockford DAR members this year; personal contacts were established through letters, pictures, cards, and small gifts. Mrs. Carl Lindstedt, our DAR School chairman, spearheaded the program.

At the Illinois State Conference in March, Rockford Chapter placed second in the State in the amount of publicity in all publications (first in the Second Division), fourth in amount of TV and radio time, and third place in amount of space in the DAR Magazine.

Six national awards were won by the George Washington JAC's of Washington Junior High, sponsored by Rockford Chapter and directed by our own Hazel Mortimer, who is also head of the Social Studies Department of Washington Junior High School.

Hazel Mortimer, our Junior American Citizens chairman, is one of eight Illinois teachers singled out for national recognition by Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, Pa., for exceptional service in furthering the cause of responsible citizenship, patriotism, and a greater understanding and appreciation of the American way of life. Miss Mortimer is the new State Chairman of Junior American Citizens and was a luncheon speaker at the State Conference in March. A new series in our Rockford Register-Republic, called Rockford's Leading Ladies featured Miss Mortimer.—Mrs. Kenneth A. Jensen.

Pittsburgh (Pittsburgh, Pa.). The Pittsburgh Chapter celebrated both its 70th Anniversary and Flag Day on June 17, 1961, at the LeMont Restaurant in Pittsburg. The regent, Mrs. Edwin Glenn Olds, appointed Mrs. Carl Glock chairman and Mrs. John A. McCann vice chairman. Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, and Mrs. Joseph Vallery Wright, Pennsylvania State Regent, headed the list of distinguished guests.

Mrs. White gave an inspiring talk about the three aims of the DAR. The Society was founded for historical, patriotic, and educational purposes. The historical aim is no longer predominant; one, because the majority of historical events and sites have been honored or marked as have the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. Our interest in the second purpose, patriotism, is manifested by the fact that the Daughters try to keep our Flag flying in every suitable place upon every appropriate occasion through publicity, radio, and television. But, Mrs. White stressed, every Daughter must realize that patriotic sentiments have to be taught. Our boys and girls learn in the home to love their native land. No infant is born patriotic, our President General pointed out. It is the privilege and solemn duty laid upon every member to be sure that her children and grandchildren are so indoctrinated that their hearts glow with patriotic fervor.

This brings us, Mrs. White said, to the third and by far the most important part of the present efforts of the Society—the educational aim. Mrs. White mentioned that the trend in many instances today seems to be to believe "it is more important to be popular than to learn to think!" She deplored this present attitude, laying the blame on the home, the church, and the school. The home she had referred to in her statement on patriotism. The church she dismissed saying that "in many cases the church has sadly failed the youth of this country." The schools she discussed more fully. The present custom of combining history, civics, citizenship, sociology, economics, and a smattering of psychology "in a mishmash called social studies" she sharply criticized. American History should be competently taught as a separate subject. Children should not be allowed to choose the subjects they wish to take. The ideology which controls the youth, controls any nation. Let us strive in every possible way to see to it that the youth of these United States of America learns an ideology that is informed Americanism. "For Evil to Triumph, Good Men Need Only Do Nothing."

Braddock Trail (Mount Pleasant, Pa.). The motto "What Can Be Done If You Try" again showed rewards. This motto was adopted when Braddock Trail Chapter was organized in 1943 by Laura Hay Braddock and her sister, Charlotte Hay Beard, organizing regent and registrar, respectively. On June 9, 1961, the National Society, SAR, awarded each of these sisters a beautiful gold medal at a dinner meeting at Pleasant Valley Country Club. The presentation was made by Dr. H. Rierson Decker, Surgeon General, NSSAR, in the name of the National Society, SAR, to present these Medals of Appreciation in recognition of the invaluable service rendered to both the Youghiogheny and Mount Pleasant Chapters, SAR.

These two sisters "tried," and the results are:

Our outstanding Braddock Trail Chapter, DAR, 201 members.

Peggy Shaw Society, CAR, 75 members.

Youghiogheny Chapter and Mount Pleasant Chapter, SAR, about 225 members or a total of more than 300 members.—Mabel Newell Andrews.

Harrisburg (Harrisburg, Pa.). Mr. and Mrs. Wizeman K. Barnes were guests and speakers at a DAR-SAR George Washington's Birthday dinner given by the Harrisburg Chapter, Harrisburg, Pa., at the Civic Club of Harrisburg in February. Mr. Barnes, a Washington attorney, spoke on The Constitution and National Defense, and Mrs. Barnes, the DAR National Chairman of National Defense, brought greetings. Mrs. Arthur G. Blyler, regent presided.

Mrs. Blyler is shown at the left in the photograph, with Mrs. Barnes and her husband at the right.
Other national defense activities during the past year included five meetings for the study of Communism. The film, *Operation Abolition*, was shown in March.

The chapter attended Constitution and Flag Day luncheons, and Constitution Week posters were placed in schools and department stores. Radio and television spots were shown during July 4, Constitution Week, and February and a skit on Flag Day. Fifty-star flags were sold.

Other chapter activities included contributions of candy and clothing to the DAR school aid, and money was contributed to DAR and Indian schools, investment trust, library, museum, conservation fund, and landscaping.

National magazine advertising totaled $507.50, placing our chapter on the honor roll. 176 genealogical records were copied.

Our CAR Society enrolled the most new members in Pennsylvania—18—with 24 prospective members. Mrs. Willard Ramsay, senior president, won the State Grandmother Award for enrolling 10 grand-children under the same ancestor. She tied third in the Nation.

At the Annual Flag Day luncheon on June 15, 1961, at the Harrisburg Country Club, Miss Ruth McCullough Walzer, chairman of the DAR Good Citizens, Harrisburg Chapter and a member of the State committee, presented a silver charm to Judith Laskowski, of the John Harris High School, Harrisburg, for winning third place in the State of Pennsylvania in the DAR Good Citizens competitive examination based on the United States Constitution and its amendments. Barbara Jones, of the Susquehanna Township High School, received honorable mention.

The chapter chairman, Miss Walzer, presents awards to Judith and Barbara, while Major Oberschier watches with interest, in the photograph.

Honored guests included State Officers, regents of nearby chapters, the Good Citizens and their mothers (Mrs. Sev Laskowski and Mrs. Allen Jones) and the speaker, Maj. Ray Oberschier, Executive Officer, Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, who gave a timely and challenging speech on the meaning of our Flag. The chapter regent presided.

This year the Harrisburg Chapter also participated in two receptions for newly naturalized citizens. The presentation of naturalization certificates containing 150 bound volumes of genealogical forms in the Genealogical Records Room of Constitution Hall, Washington, D.C., during the 1961 Congress. The compilation of these records has been a national project of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Our programs developed both national and State themes. These included Mrs. Charles M. Cummings, State Chairman of American Indians; Miss Amanda Thomas, Ohio Vice Regent, who spoke on Special Legislation; Mrs. Stanley L. Houghton, Ohio State Regent, who spoke on the history and growth of the National Society; and Mrs. Lowell C. Burnette, a past Historian General, who related details of her work on the national level.

The State Convention of the CAR was held in Delaware, with our Harrison Trail Society, CAR, as the hostess chapter. Mrs. Kenneth Welsh, member of our chapter, was in charge of arrangements. She is the Senior Adviser.

On June 4, 1961, a dedication service was held at Oak Grove Cemetery, Delaware, Ohio, dedicating a bronze marker at the site of grave of Elijah Sackett (1751–1837). He assisted in establishing American independence as a private, in the 8th class of a company commanded by Capt. Thos. Askey, Cumberland County, Pa., Militia, August 14, 1769, and also in same company in 1779. This service was in charge of Mrs. Walter Pabst, regent; Mrs. George Pugh, chaplain; and Mrs. Raymond Hickok, secretary and page, who presented the colors. Many lineal descendants were present, including Margery Jean Sackett Nunn (Mrs. John D.) who proved this lineage which was accepted by NSDAR July 1960.—Anna C. Pabst.

Lyonning (Williamsport, Pa.). Pictured is Mrs. Edna E. Liddle of the Lyonning Chapter standing in front of the bookcases containing 150 bound volumes of genealogical forms in the Genealogical Records Room of Constitution Hall, Washington, D.C., during the 1961 Congress. The compilation of these records has been a national project of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Our very active Junior Committee won the “Junior Eleven” and actively supported the third annual Central District Card Party and Bazaar, raising $330.00 for Tamaqua.

Delaware City (Delaware, Ohio). Again our chapter rated the Gold Honor Roll and also placed second in Ohio for percentage increase in membership. A large 50-star Flag was presented to the chapter meeting place by the ex-regent, Mrs. Edward C. Jenkins.

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Lyonning (Williamsport, Pa.). Pictured is Mrs. Edna E. Liddle of the Lyonning Chapter standing in front of the bookcases containing 150 bound volumes of genealogical forms in the Genealogical Records Room of Constitution Hall, Washington, D.C., during the 1961 Congress. The compilation of these records has been a national project of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

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Mrs. Liddle is chairman of the Lyonning Chapter's Genealogical Records Com-
integrity and courage of other Revolutionary ancestors of members of the chapter.

—Virginia W. Breen.


Miah Wethern (Brentwood Heights, Calif.). Organized November 23, 1923, Micah Wethern Chapter retains two of its charter members, Mrs. X. W. Wilmot, organizing regent, and Mrs. Henry Brush. To honor them, the chapter has planted two trees in the City of Santa Monica’s Douglas Park. The chapter has supported many DAR projects. Believing that the future of America depends on its youth, history medals and certificates, Girl Homemaker Community pin have been given to students of Venice High School and Lincoln Junior High School, Santa Monica. The Good Citizen won first place in the 6th California District. The parents of two of the history winners were naturalized citizens. Thirteen years of back numbers of the DAR Magazine were given to a history teacher and instructor of a class for aliens. She reported that the magazine articles were excellent and greatly assisted the students in preparing essays. For Constitution Week in September, an interesting patriotic display was placed in a window of the Bloomington Chapter. It attracted much interest in passing citizens. At Memorial Day civic ceremonies, the regent, Mrs. Lawrence Smale, placed a spray of red, white, and blue flowers on the grave of the Unknown Soldier, in memory of those who made the supreme sacrifice for our country. Financial aid was given to the Indian Center in Hollywood, where assistance is given to Indians from reservations so they are adjusted to urban life. These are a few of the chapter’s activities and interests.—Iola B. Quandt.

Rebecca Parke (Galesburg, Ill.) observed its 60th Anniversary at a luncheon meeting on June 5th in the Hotel Custer ballroom, with Mrs. Albert G. Peters, State Regent, as honored guest speaker. Mrs. J. Elvin Firth, chapter chaplain, gave the invocation.

Following the luncheon the regent, Mrs. Errol M. Clark, presented guests at the speakers’ table, who brought greetings: Mrs. Albert G. Peters of Chicago; Mrs. Henry C. Warner, Dixon, Honorary State Regent and Vice President General from Illinois; Mrs. M. F. Grifftis, Riverside, State Treasurer; and Mrs. Harry A. Shaw, Sterling, State Historian. Financial aid was given to the Indian Center in Hollywood, where assistance is given to Indians from reservations so they are adjusted to urban life. These are a few of the chapter’s activities and interests.—Iola B. Quandt.

Mrs. Frank C. Zeller. Holding the flag, CAR members, Rod Clegg and Eva Cathleen Burchfield.

Mrs. G. W. Cogswell gave a short sketch of the life of John Back, who was born in Virginia and enlisted in the army from that State. She reviewed his experiences in Kentucky, Tennessee, and along the Mississippi River as he marched northward with others of George Clark’s soldiers. He was in the army 2 years before he returned to his father’s farm in Virginia. John Back lived in Kentucky and moved to Monroe County in 1828. He died in 1840.

Two great-great-great-granddaughters of the Revolutionary soldier—Mrs. J. D. Elder of Massachusetts and Mrs. R. M. Zacharias of Sea Island, Ga., provided flowers for the dedicatory services.

The ceremony began with an invocation by the chapter chaplain, Miss Clara Williams. Mrs. Floyd Grigsby led the pledge of allegiance. Mrs. Franklin Zeller, regent, paid tribute to the founders of America, and our forefathers. Mrs. N. C. Lescher, the daughter of the organizing regent, Mrs. Edith Cole Coville, Others recognized were Miss Bessie Mabel Fuller, a 30-year member; Mrs. A. W. Potter_snap, a member, Mrs. John Rawles, and Mrs. Isabel Sutor, all members for over 40 years. Unable to attend were Miss Carrie Carroll, a 60-year member, Mrs. S. J. Swanson, a 50-year member; and Mrs. L. C. Hazen, Mrs. J. E. Troland, Mrs. J. H. Waterman, and Mrs. E. H. Shafer, members for more than 40 years.

Mrs. Carlisle F. Smith, First Division Director, introduced the regents and representative members from 12 nearby chapters. Other guests were: Miss Margaret Ann Klemmer, president of General Headquarters, and Mrs. Errol M. Clark, a Good Citizen, an American Indian girl, Miss Elizabeth White Dress, from St. Mary’s School, Springfield, S.D.

Mrs. Arthur Carrier, program chairman, presented Mrs. Andrew B. Anderson, who sang a group of vocal numbers. Mrs. Peters then addressed the assembly on the national theme For evil to conquer, good men need only do nothing. She stated that “Probably the most important two-letter word in the English language is the word ‘do’ and that our communist enemy hopes we will do nothing or even do the wrong things, which would be to their advantage.” She urged active participation by DAR members in all phases of the work of the National Society, for through this medium we can effectively exert our influence in solving the problems of our day and also carry forward the high ideals of our forefathers. In conclusion, Mrs. Peters quoted from The Psalm of Life by Longfellow, instilling within her listeners a desire to “be up and doing, with a heart for any fate; still achieving, still pursuing, learn to labor and to wait.”

The meeting closed with remarks by the regent and prayer by the chaplain. Mrs. Edwin W. Morris presided during the guest-book registration and Mrs. Leonard Streedean served as general chairman, assisted by Mrs. Guy Smith, Mrs. Carter Trumpey, Mrs. R. B. Behringer, Mrs. Earl Gehring, Mrs. L. W. Cramer, Mrs. J. E. McGowan, and Mrs. F. R. Skipton. A profusion of spring flowers added color and charm to this festive occasion.

Among those attending the 60th anniversary event were Mrs. Albert G. Peters of Chicago, State Regent (seated left) and Mrs. Errol M. Clark, who are holding the anniversary scrapbook. Looking over their shoulder are (1. to r.) Mrs. Harry A. Shaw of Sterling, State Historian, Mrs. Henry C. Warner of Dixon, Vice President General from Illinois, and Mrs. Leonard Streedean, general chairman.—Mrs. Arthur Carrier.

William Henshaw (Martinsburg, W. Va.) planted a pin-oak tree in War Memorial Park on April 8, 1961, at its regular meeting. Mrs. Felix Schneiderham, Conservation chairman, in charge of the program, told of the origin of Arbor Day and why Daughters are concerned with developing real pride in our State as part of our great heritage. She closed with a poem, The Heart of a Tree. Mrs. L. St. Clair Allen, chaplain, conducted the dedicatory service from the ritual. Mrs. Paul Lingamfelter, past regent and a member of the Parker family, and Mrs. John Moreland, and turned the first spadeful of earth. The photograph shows chapter members planting their tree.
War Memorial Park is a cooperative enterprise; one greatly needed in the community. It is one of the community's most outstanding projects of recent years. Each tree planted is in honor of a soldier who gave his life for his country. William Henshaw is proud to enter in this effort, and is especially glad for an opportunity to further the aims of our National Society in this field.—Myra O. Gossenn.

Enoch Crosby (Carmel, N. Y.). On June 3, 1961, the chapter dedicated the magnificent bronze statue of the Revolutionary War heroine, Sybil Ludington. On April 26, 1777, her father Col. Henry Ludington received a call for help. The British were burning Danbury, Conn., only 25 miles away. By being an efficient officer and swifter than other officers, Sybil rode through the night alone on horseback to call out the Volunteer Militia. By morning the colonel's regiment was on its way. It joined General Wooster, chasing the Redcoats back to their boats along the Connecticut coast. Sybil's bravery helped to avert the invasion of Putnam County, where her statue now stands.

Mrs. Herbert Bonhert spoke of the outstanding ability of Mrs. Huntington as a sculptor and mentioned many of her statues throughout the world. Among our distinguished charter members were: The State Regent, Mrs. Frank B. Cuff; New York's Vice President General, Mrs. Thurman Warren; the Ex-Treasurer General, Miss Page Schwarzwalder; the State Historian, Mrs. Wilbur Elliott; County Judge Frederick Dickinson; County Historian Rev. Horace Hillen; Hillen's brother, Willy H. Stephens. All expressed appreciation to Mrs. Huntington and congratulated the chapter.

In the presence of hundreds of patriotic spectators, on the green along the shore of the beautiful Lake Glenida, Mrs. Huntington unveiled the statue, which stands 14 feet high on top of a rough fieldstone base.

The dedication exercises were opened with a prayer by the chapter chaplain, Mrs. Leslie Churchill. The Flag chairman, Mrs. Richard Michell, led the Pledge of Allegiance, which was followed by the National Anthem. The regent then dedicated the statue, and the program was concluded with a prayer by the Rev. H. F. Simpson. The regent announced that Mrs. Huntington had also given Enoch Crosby Chapter a 30-inch bronze replica of the Sybil Ludington statue, and arrangements have been made for placing it in the corridor outside the New York State Room in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington. Above it will hang a painting of Mrs. Huntington at work on the statue—another gift to the chapter by artist Herbert Bonhert.

San Vicente (Santa Monica, Calif.). Entertaining and inspiring programs assisted in carrying out the educational, historical, and patriotic aims of our society. The programs included such subjects as The World I Saw (by an outstanding world traveler and correspondent), Suffrage—Our Privilege and Responsibility, Alaska, Its Natural Resources, Americans—Tokens of Sentiment, Valentines, slides of DAR schools, and national defense.

Founder's Day was celebrated May 20, 1961, at a luncheon given by Mrs. Forrest W. Kirby, regent, for all members, at the Bel Air Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif. The chapter was organized May 2, 1933, with the late Mrs. Frank B. Hillyer as organizing regent. The name, San Vicente, comes from the Spanish rancho of San Vicente, which occupied the site of the present city of Santa Monica.

Mrs. Myra Edwards, the first chaplain, and Miss Elizabeth Winslow, the first historian, were presented 25-year pins. Mrs. Nicholas Cogley, Mrs. Arthur N. Royce, and Mrs. Charles C. Palmer were also given 25-year pins. Mrs. Frank R. Mettlash, State Vice Regent, presented the pins and gave a comprehensive report on Continental Congress.

The photograph shows (1. to r.) Miss Elizabeth Winslow, Mrs. Cogley, Mrs. Arthur N. Royce, Mrs. Charles C. Palmer, and Mrs. Forrest W. Kirby, regent.

An extensive Constitution Week celebration was directed by Miss Marion Randall, chapter historian. It included a proclamation by the mayor, presentation of the American's Creed and the Constitution to four local libraries, and an exhibit for a month in the largest department store of historical documents, pictures, and articles of the Revolutionary era, which attracted city-wide interest.

Mrs. Ruth B. Thomas, presented a hand-made cup and saucer from the Purdy ancestors of the Virginia family to the NSDAR Museum.

A 50-star Flag that had flown over the United States Capitol was presented to the chapter in honor of Miss Selina Killian, a 93-year-old veteran, a retired Army nurse.—Mrs. Forrest W. Kirby.

Susan Riviere Hetzel (Washington, D.C.) celebrated its Golden Anniversary April 14, 1961, with a luncheon at the Columbia Country Club. Organized in 1911, the chapter honors Susan Riviere Hetzel (National No. 13). Her greatest achievement—in collaboration with her mother—was the purchase of the burial site of George Washington's mother, redeemed from the auction block. A monument was erected and dedicated May 10, 1894, a "day of glory." A special train from our National Capitol brought to Fredericksburg, Va., the President of the United States, the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court, cabinet members, and prominent officials.

Among our distinguished charter members was Mrs. Harry Lee Rust, Sr., responsible for rebuilding Wakefield, George Washington's birthplace. Chapter members worked diligently with her on the project. Mrs. Rust attended several programs, gave us the appellation "The Susans." A world-renowned member, Mrs. Larz Anderson, Past Librarian General, wife of our ambassador to Belgium, bequeathed her stately mansion, known as Anderson House, to the Society of the Cincinnati, and gave us the site for the National Cathedral in Washington.

The regent, Mrs. William Miller, introduced the speakers.

Mrs. A. D. Townsend told the story of 16-year-old Sybil Ludington. On April 26, 1777, her father Col. Henry Ludington received a call for help. The British were burning Danbury, Conn., only 25 miles away. By being the swiftest of the other officers, Sybil rode through the night alone on horseback to call out the Volunteer Militia. By morning the colonel's regiment was on its way. It joined General Wooster, chasing the Redcoats back to their boats along the Connecticut coast. Sybil's bravery helped to avert the invasion of Putnam County, where her statue now stands.

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Mrs. Henry Van Antwerp, chairwoman of the chapter, and her committee made the luncheon a memorable occasion. An individual birthday cake with a lighted candle was provided each of the 200 Daughters in attendance. The luncheon concluded with all singing Happy Golden Anniversary, Dear Susan and the Laurie Barnard (Mrs. B. Y.) Martin.

Platte Purchase (Platte City, Mo.). Our 1960-61 program featured youthful participants in several outstanding programs. High school students offered a Mark Twain program in which Gayle Pilem, as master of ceremonies, presented Carol Lee Palmer, Donnie Wade, Sara Lu Scholos, R. B. Miller III, Ruth McCabe, and Georgeanne Taitman in delightfully humorous numbers. Bass Scholos, Lyla June Babcock, and Trudy Glenn acted as pages. With two exceptions, the young people were children of DAR members. Girl Scouts and Brownies of the Platte City neighborhood gave original skits.
folk dances, and games at the April meeting. A group of Brownies participated in the DAR Ritual by leading the Pledge of Allegiance and the National Anthem. Troop leaders include Mrs. Andrew J. Higgins, Mrs. Lawrence Alexander and Mrs. H. Graham Parker, chapter members. Mrs. R. B. Miller, Jr., chapter Flag chairman, presented a 50-star Flag to each of the eight troops. Mrs. Miller admonished the troops, “Be sure to give the Pledge of Allegiance every time you meet.”

Good Citizenship medals were awarded to Mary Elta Meyer, Janet Gabbert and Sidney Jo Thomas by Mrs. George Tatman, Good Citizenship chairman, a teacher in the Leavenworth, Kan., public schools. Mrs. Carl Porter, a Platte City teacher and National Defense chairman, awarded National Defense Good Citizenship medals to Jerry Christofi, Owens Lee Hull and Jack Hensley.

Linda Walker’s Historical Essay on The Osage, a Great Supplier, won the essay medal. It was presented by Mrs. Blake Anderson, Americanism Chairman and an eighth grade teacher. The essay is a part of the class work. The mothers of the seven young people were honored guests.

Plans for Constitution Week include a joint luncheon with White Alloe Chapter, Parkville; Proclamation by the Mayor; library display and a Preamble to the Constitution Bookmark for approximately 300 High School students.—Frances B. Higgins.

Henry Downs (Waco, Tex.). Henry Downs Chapter celebrated its 60th Anniversary this past chapter year with a tea at the YWCA. The chapter organization date was December 5, 1901. A special entertainment committee, with Mrs. A. C. Wiebusch as chairman, planned the event. Mrs. John E. Herring, present regent, headed the receiving line, composed of the present officers of the chapter. Background music and decorations carried out the patriotic theme. Henry Downs, for whom the chapter was named, was a captain of the colonial Militia and won distinction fighting the Cherokee Indians. He was a signer of the famous Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence in May, 1776. Mrs. Josie Downs Marshall, who organized the local chapter, was fifth in line of descent from this patriot. One of the early chapter projects was a search for and rediscovery of the old Indian spring, which had for years been lost under the bank of the Brazos River. Chapter members had a park set aside around it and erected a monument near the old suspension bridge, where it still stands. They also put a monument to mark the place where the first settlers stopped in McLennan County at the old McLennan Crossing on the Bosque River.

The chapter has assisted in establishing scholarships of $5,000 in five State-supported colleges and in three Blue Ridge Mountain schools; as well as a Loan Fund in Baylor University.

Outstanding women in Waco descended from pioneer families have served as chapter regents. Among them were the late Mrs. John F. Marshall, Mrs. Edward Rotan, Mrs. W. C. Harman, Mrs. Mary E. Manton, Mrs. T. M. McCullough, Mrs. Bart Moore, Mrs. W. L. Crosthwait, Mrs. Walter G. Lacy, Mrs. W. S. McCull, Mrs. W. O. Wilkes, Mrs. George K. McLendon, Mrs. H. R. Potter, Mrs. Feeler Williams, and Mrs. T. A. Armstrong.—Mrs. John E. Herring.

Clough Valley Chapter takes its name from a beautiful area in Anderson Township, Hamilton County, Ohio where settlers began making their homes as early as 1790, and many of the organizing members of the chapter are descendants of those pioneers of Clough Valley.—Sarah Marie Clote.

The fifth and last DAR award for 1961 to an outstanding student of United States service academies was presented to Engineer Cadet James P. Spellman of the Merchant Marine Academy on July 28, 1961, by the President General Mrs. Ashmead White. The award was a check for $100.
Burwell Norwood Family Bible Records
(copied from Southern Bible Records, compiled by Memory Aldridge Lester, vol. 4, pp. 31, 32, on file in North Carolina State Library, Raleigh, N. C.), Sent by Mrs. Carter D. Poland, 1021 Christine Ave., Anniston, Ala.

Children of Burwell Norwood and Elizabeth Glover Norwood

Births

Deaths

Records From Two Family Bibles in the Possession of Mrs. Albert E. Burling (114 South Pemoke Ave., Margate, N. J., June, 1961), Absegami Chapter.

Births

Deaths

Deaths

Deaths
William Kidney, son of William Kidney & Emma Jane Kidney, was b. in the year of our Lord May 22, 1865. Denis John Kidney, son of William Kidney & Emma Jane Kidney, his wife, was b. in the year of our Lord Apr. 24, 1866. Alfred Harry McCall, son of John W. McCall & Daniel McCall, was b. in the year of our Lord Mar. 26, 1874. Amelia Harland Moody, dau., of Matilda J. and John T. Moody, was b. in the year our Lord Mar. 3, 1892. Emma J. Moody, dau. of John T. and Matilda J. Moody was b. in the year of our Lord Jan. 5, 1848. Mary E. Moody, dau., of John T. and Matilda J. Moody was b. in the year of our Lord Apr. 21, 1839. Georgeanna Mawford, dau. of John T. and Mildred Moody, was b. in the year of our Lord Feb. 6, 1841. Robert Thomas Moody was b. Dec. 18, 1842. Mrs. Sarah Moody was b. July 12, 1844. Robert Walker Moody was b. May 17, 1868. Elizabeth D. Moody was b. Aug. 4, 1869. Viola Matilda Moody was b. Feb. 13, (or 18), 1871. Lewis C. Moody was b. Aug. 4, 1873. George Westly Moody was b. Dec. 10, 1876. Robert Thomas Moody was b. Jan. 5, 1882.
Sherard Bible (original owned by William and Emily Sherard. Present owner, Mrs. Harry Jones, Sr., 902 Cherry St., Vicksburg, Miss.). Published by Cornish, Lamport & Co., New York. No date given.

Although the following entries are of a later date than we usually publish, so many Southern records of this period are missing, that it is thought the following Bible record may be of interest and value.

William Sherard to Emily James Lundie, July 11, 1854.

John D. Gilland to Emily James Sherard, Mar. 21, 1872.

Present owner, Mrs. Hardy Jones, Sr., 902 Cherry St., Vicksburg, Miss.). Published by Cornish, Lamport & Co., New York. No date given.

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Children

**Children of Emily James and William Sherard**

**Children of Harry Sherard**

Martha Sherard

Emily James Lundie, b. Oct. 9, 1838.

Children

Emily James Lundie, b. Oct. 9, 1838.


**Hinsdale Town**


**Jaffrey Town**


Marlboro Town


Spurrier—Leek—Wanted parents, ances., children, dates, and places of Thomas Spurrier, Sr. (who took oath of fidelity Feb. 28, 1778), and Thomas Spurrier, Jr. (who took oath Mar. 12., 1778), Anne Arundel Co., Md., also par. and ch. of Avis Leek, b. Apr. 23, 1741—Leora S. Longaker, 924 36th St., N.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.


## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL

### D. A. R. Membership

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<td>3,498</td>
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<tr>
<td>WISCONSIN</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>2,251</td>
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<tr>
<td>WYOMING</td>
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<td>ENGLAND</td>
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<td>27</td>
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<td>FRANCE</td>
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<tr>
<td>MEXICO</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILIPPINE ISLANDS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**TOTAL**            | 2,853               | 182,943                        | 3,113             | **186,056**
**A Star to Steer By**

One of the most interesting projects of a JAC club reported to us was that of the George Washington JAC Club, Rockford, Ill., of which Miss Hazel M. Mortimer is Director. The club “adopted” a cargo ship, the S.S. Robin Locksley, of the American Merchant Marine, owned by Moore McCormack Lines, Inc. A portion of Miss Mortimer’s report on this project is quoted:

Imagine the excitement when JAC members were asked if they would like to adopt a cargo carrier. To have a captain of a real American Merchant Marine ship to answer questions is a once-in-a-lifetime adventure.

The ship’s master, Capt. Glen D. Webster, was very cooperative in answering questions you have sent us, for the navigation and navigational equipment aboard the ship.

While the vessel is in New York, its home port, the Master is informed by the Captain of the ship, Capt. Glen D. Webster, as to whether or not he wishes to adopt a cargo carrier. To have a captain of a real American Merchant Marine ship to answer questions is a once-in-a-lifetime adventure.

The Captain has asked me to answer some of the questions you have sent us, specifically the ones on navigation and navigational procedures on a Merchant ship.

As such my duties make me responsible for the navigation and navigational equipment aboard the ship.

While the vessel is in New York, its home port, the Master is informed by the Captain of the ship, Capt. Glen D. Webster, as to whether or not he wishes to adopt a cargo carrier. To have a captain of a real American Merchant Marine ship to answer questions is a once-in-a-lifetime adventure.

The Captain has asked me to answer some of the questions you have sent us, specifically the ones on navigation and navigational procedures on a Merchant ship.

As such my duties make me responsible for the navigation and navigational equipment aboard the ship.

The materials received (described above) were placed in the JAC glass-wall window case, which was usually the center of a crowd of students. A picture of this case, which was usually the center of a crowd of students, was placed in the JAC glass-wall window case.

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The Tomb of the Unknowns, November 11, 1961

They have fought their battles in knighthly wise
And have laid them down where the world may see—
Before them, the town of Washington,
Behind them the stately House of Lee.

Did one of them come from a wayside farm?
From a city home on the traffic stem?
From a life of haste? From a life of waste?

Now the past and the future are one to them.

They will rest at peace while the ages pass
And the sentry salutes on his day-long beat
For a legion of heroes guards their rest
Where the wild birds circle on pinions fleet.

Before them, the town of Washington,
Behind them, the pillared House of Lee.
There the dear loved sons of a Nation sleep,
Youth made immortal, entombed, yet free!

*The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier of World War I was dedicated 40 years ago, on November 11, 1911. Unknown Soldiers of World War II and the Korean War were entombed on May 30, 1958.*

**Another Florida Area Heard From**

Mrs. Scott Wickham, JAC chairman, William P. Duval Chapter, Winter Park, Fla., writes, “We are very proud of our JAC clubs.” Last year the chapter organized 16 clubs in four elementary schools, all in the third grade, with a total membership of 480. This year the chapter is continuing its clubs in the fourth grade, in addition to the third grade—a total of 32 clubs with approximately 900 members. It is hoped to continue organizing a grade each year through the sixth grade. Last year the committee kept close contact with the clubs and furnished them with materials. Funds were raised through private donations and benefits. Each school was presented with five historical books on the American Revolution and Our Heritage for their libraries. For Flag Day, June 14, the children wrote essays on The Flag. Wilson McGee, editorial director of the Orlando newspapers, was most interested. He selected several of the essays and published them on Flag Day just as the children had written them. Following is his editorial under the caption, The Children Tell Us.

Today is Flag Day, the Anniversary of our Star Spangled Banner.

To capture the meaning of this day we forego the usual editorial, trite, patriotically bombastic, and tired.

We give you instead excerpts from essays of 8-year-old students of Killarney School. They are members of Junior American Citizens Clubs sponsored by William P. Duval Chapter, DAR, Mrs. James Keezel, regent.

DAR members, Mrs. J. Edwin Draper, Mrs. Scott Wickham, Mrs. R. C. Schnurr, and Mrs. James O. Price, Jr., worked with teachers among 400 third grade students at Killarney, Larchmont, Brookshire, and Park Avenue Schools, to bring them some knowledge of the underlying principles of our Government, of American sentiment, and citizenship.

These are some of the results. If you find the spelling bad, remember it is not the way the letters are put together that is important. What is important is what the Flag means to them. You can learn a lot.

Then followed 15 essays, each with a separate caption, I Am Proud, My Heart Tingles, Rise—and Salute, etc. etc. For lack of space we can give only one here, the first, I Am Proud, by Sandra Martin:

During the war of 1812 Francis Scott Key stood watching the bullets fly. Our Flag was standing on a pole waving bravely through the air after seeing a fierce battle Francis Scott Key turned and took a good look at our Flag, got a pencil and paper, and wrote The Star-Spangled Banner. After the war our Flag, tattered and torn, was still standing, which meant that America was brave and strong. Our Flag represents freedom and happiness for everyone. I will try to be loyal to our Flag. I am proud of our Flag. It means our country.
ADEQUATE NATIONAL DEFENSE
Our Air Defenses for Freedom

By Mrs. Elmer Doriot
Maricopa Chapter, Phoenix Arizona

ONE SECTOR of the most elaborate defense system ever designed by man is 20 miles from Phoenix, Ariz., at the Luke Air Force Base and is known as Phoenix Air Defense Sector.

Sectors are named after the largest city in their area of responsibility. The Phoenix ADS is responsible for the air defense of approximately 200,000 square miles, which includes all of Arizona and parts of California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah.

This project is of such importance to the community that Mrs. B. R. Van Buskirk, chairman of the National Defense Committee of Maricopa Chapter, arranged with the Commander of Phoenix ADS, Col. John L. Locke, for a program on this subject, to be given at our annual guest meeting on the evening of January 12.

Several days before the meeting, Mrs. Jiles W. Haney, regent, and members of the National Defense Committee, together with the leadership of Mrs. Perry Chisum, journeyed to Luke Air Force Base to take a first-hand look at the Phoenix Air Defense Sector. We were met at the guarded gate by Lt. Leland Martin and were guided through the installation. Lt. Martin has assisted with the writing of this story and released it for publication.

At the end of this year 21 Air Defense Sectors will be operating around the United States. This project is known as SAGE which means Semi Automatic Ground Environment. Men make the final decisions; thus it is semiautomatic. Weapons are launched and directed from ground control systems, hence ground environment. When SAGE is completed it will be able to identify every plane flight, numbering in the thousands, that traverses the Six State Sector.

SAGE is established in a concrete “blockhouse” with walls 18 inches thick and the computer system covers 30,000 square feet. It is three stories high and has a low silhouette look. It is filled with tubes, radar scopes, telephonic wires, computers, and thousands of magic electronic gadgets. The building has only three tiny windows, on the south side. Two are in the doors; one is in the elevator. It is completely soundproof and insulated. Three giant 400-ton-capacity air-conditioning units are in operation all the time to cool the computer’s 58,000 vacuum tubes and to keep the temperature at a constant 61°. These units are large enough to cool 400 average-size Arizona homes. The telephone system is large enough to supply the needs of a community of 15,000 persons for the dial system and 40,000 for toll calls. The power plant supplies its own needs, and a stand-by plant is always ready to take over. For every electronic tube and every piece of equipment a counterpart is ready in case of a breakdown.

The heart of the SAGE System is the FSQ-7 Computer, which fills an entire floor. It has 58,000 vacuum tubes and hundreds of miles of internal wiring. It does everything. How does it work? It draws information from the following sources:

1. Prime radars—190 in this country and Canada.
2. Gap-filler radars—200 in number.
3. Radar planes off east and west coasts.
4. Texas tower radar—2 of these.
5. Fighter squadrons.
7. Army antiaircraft units.
8. Weather service.
9. Civilian and military control agencies.

The computer digests this data within milliseconds of seconds and displays it to the Staff Commander and his staff for decisions. Simultaneously it passes information to adjacent sectors, the Division Combat Center and the Norad Combat Operations Center in Colorado Springs, Colo.

As part of the Air Defense Command air-warning net covering Canada, Greenland, and the United States, SAGE contributes to the accomplishment of the fourfold Air Defense Mission:

1. Detect air traffic.
2. Identify it.
3. Intercept it.
4. Has the capability of destroying it if hostile.

The weapons that can be employed through SAGE include Fighter interceptors, Bomarc ground-to-air missiles, and Army Nike Hercules missiles.

Given the command, the SAGE computer can select the proper manned, or unmanned, interceptors and direct them to a target, for destruction if necessary, all of this with the weapons director on the ground and the pilot in the cockpit, doing little more than monitoring the action.

Col. John L. Locke, Commander of Phoenix Air Defense Sector, points out the area covered by his unit to Mrs. Jiles W. Haney, regent of Maricopa Chapter, Phoenix, Ariz., and Mrs. B. R. Van Buskirk, chapter chairman of the National Defense Committee.
Five Long, Hard Years
(Continued from page 634)

These are the most important events that happened to us that year of 1958–59 and then into 1960; but there are many more. We made many friends; everyone was always so nice to us, even the State Troopers who at first wanted to put me in jail. And I recall the times I thought that I wouldn’t be able to make it after all; that application paper looked so long and was so hard to complete.

Cousin George A. Birdsall took some of his notes from the Curtis chart in Washington, D.C., on the Birdsall family; he said in his book that Cousin Catherine and her husband Thomas were brother and sister! My mother was very upset over this; and I set out to prove him wrong. I stopped work on my own application paper to prove that he was wrong and so was the Curtis chart. That poor man, Gregg Curtis, had died thinking his grandparents were brother and sister! I copied the headstone of Thomas and Catherine Birdsall, took pictures of it in the Plattekill Friends’ Cemetery, and read my notes again. The Friends’ Meeting House in New York gave me the final proof that the hus-
THE ARIZONA STATE SOCIETY  
AND  
TUCSON CHAPTER  
HAVE THE HONOR TO PRESENT  

MRS. ROLAND JAMES  
as a candidate for the office of  
CURATOR GENERAL  
with  
MRS. ROBERT V. H. DUNCAN  
as a candidate for the office of  
PRESIDENT GENERAL  

Photo—Courtesy Gaines of Tucson
An Old War Song of the American Revolution


Come on my hearts of tempered steele and leave your girls and farms,
Your sports and plays and holidays, and hark away to arms.
A soldier is a gentleman, his honour is his life,
And he that won’t stand by his post will ne’er stand by his wife.

For love and honour are the same or else so near allied
That neither can exist alone, but flourish side by side.
So fare you well you sweethearts, you smiling girls adieu,
For when the war is over we’ll kiss it out with you.

No foreign slaves shall give us laws, no British tyrant reign,
For Independence made us free and freedom we’ll maintain.
And when the war is over we’ll sit then down at ease,
We’ll plough and soe and reap and moe and live just as we please.

Each hearty lad shall take his lass all beaming like a star,
And in her softer arms forget the dangers of the war.
The rising world will sing of us a thousand years to come,
And tell our children’s children the wonders we have done.

Fort Schuyler, Jan. 10th, 1781.
(Supplied by Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham.)
The 60th Anniversary of the Stephen Heard Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, was observed at Mrs. C. L. Dohme's Old Post Road Cabin on Old Post Road, Elberton, Georgia, June 8, 1961.

(L to R) Seated: Mrs. Mozelle Teasley, Mrs. George Gaines, Sr., Mrs. Samuel M. Merritt, State Regent; Mrs. Hewell H. Mann, Sr., Regent; Mrs. Ben I. Thornton, State 2nd Vice Regent; Mrs. C. L. Dohme, and Mrs. Harry Bell, Sr. Standing 1st row: Miss Esther Johnson, Mrs. James Bradley, Mrs. S. M. Page Rees, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. H. R. Bynum, Miss Mary Lizzie Wright, and Mrs. Carter Arnold. 2nd row: Mrs. Z. B. Rogers, Mrs. John Walling Lutz, Miss Fannie Ruth Carpenter, Mrs. Charles Wright, Mrs. Matthew Kantala, Sr., Mrs. Ruth Porter McKee, Miss Sara Haslett, Mrs. R. R. McLanahan, Mrs. W. A. Lee, Sr., Mrs. John Roberts, Mrs. Edna Mae Christie, Mrs. Frank S. Fortson, Sr., Mrs. L. L. Stovall, Mrs. J. P. Davis, Mrs. Ben Brown, Mrs. Ruth Brough, and Mrs. J. D. Messer.

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Elbert County Officials
Harmony Blue Granite Co.
Mewbourne-Lee Ins. Agcy.
Elberton Hwve. & Supl. Co.
Teasley-Brown Ins. Agcy.
Temple-Ayers Gin & Whse.
McDonald (Woolworth's)
Franklin Discount Co.
Rose's 5-10-25 Store

Argo Trucking Co.
First National Bank
Granite City Bank
Goodyear Serv. Store
Herndon Drug Co.
Elberton Drug Co.
P. C. Maxwell
Ward's Pharmacy

C. B. Cosby
J. C. Pool's Men Store
John C. Ethridge
Williford & Grant
Samuel Elbert Hotel
Jacob's Shoe Store
Cousins Jewelry
Fortson's Inc.
Diana Shop

Georgia Plastic Products Inc.—Mfg. of Fiberglass
ATTENTION, DAR

Anyone in possession of letters, orderly books, diaries, etc. of the following Revolutionary War brigadiers please communicate with The Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Elias Dayton
John P. DeHaas
Joseph Frye
Peter Muhlenberg
Christopher Gadsden
Francis Nash
John Greenton
James Hogun
Isaac Huger
Ebenezer Learned
Andrew Lewis
Lachlan McIntosh
William Maxwell
Hugh Mercer
James Moore
Peter Paterson
John Paterson
Enoch Poor
James Reed
Charles Scott
James M. Varnum
William Woodford
David Wooster

GENERAL JOHN NEVILLE CHAPTER, NSDAR
North Boroughs
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Compliments of
ONTARIO CHAPTER, DAR
Potsdam, New York

Compliments of
BEVERLY MANKR Chapter, DAR
Asheboro, Virginia

MARY MOTT GREEN CHAPTER, DAR
Shelbyville, Indiana
Organized October 15, 1816
Observe 50th Anniversary

Sesquicentennial
Battle of Tippecanoe
Nov. 7, 1811—Nov. 7, 1961
Compliments of
General De Lafayette Chapter
Lafayette, Indiana

Take the ‘search’ out of RESEARCH
GENEALOGICAL NEWSLETTER & RESEARCH AIDS

A quarterly magazine, now seven years old, brimming with information on where to find the family you want in what area, including queries and other miscellaneous information.

$5.00 a year
INEZ WALDENMAIER, EDITOR
3023 Fourteenth Street, NW
Washington 9, D. C.

Subscription begins with the Spring 1961 issue.

National Parliamentarian (Continued from page 643)
Regent: “State your point of order.”
Member: “The motion to lay on the table is not debatable.”
Regent: “Your point of order is well taken.”
If the point of order, in the opinion of the chair, was not well taken, the chair would say, “The point of order is not well taken.”
To make a point of order, a member may interrupt a speaker or the reading of a report, and it is in order when another has the floor. (R.O.R., p. 78.)
A vote is not required. The question of order is decided by the chair, and from the decision of the chair an appeal may be made. After a question is discussed it is too late to raise a point of order. The exceptions to this rule are given in R.O.R., p. 80, lines 16-23.

OFFICIALLY APPROVED FINEST CAST BRONZE
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DESIGN PA 105

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WORLD WAR II HONOR ROLLS
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“MY KINSMEN” FAMILY RECORD BOOKS

make it easy for you to keep record of your ancestry, family history, near relatives, etc. Complete with directions and work sheets. $2.50 postpaid. A fine present for child or adult. Use a lifetime. Satisfaction or refund.

Theda Korn Gross Jackson Center, Ohio

Looking for a PUBLISHER?

Your book can be published, promoted, distributed by successful, reliable company noted for prompt, personal service. All subjects. Free Editorial Report. Inquiries also invited from businesses, organizations, churches, etc. Send for Free Booklet. Vantage Press, Dept. DAR, 120 W. 31, New York 1.
One Way to Get a New Member

Late afternoon saw the wide window of the town's most popular drug store—loaned for the DAR's American History Month—hung with old versions of Lincoln and Washington portraits against the background of the flag—its further display gradually taking shape beneath the straddled stepladder and the slender trousered derriere of the Publicity Chairman. People began stopping in twos and threes to gaze at the color print of a brig in full sail, early commandeered into the Revolutionary Navy; or at the old pistol used aboard to keep the young buccaneers in order. Loiterers lingered, their interest caught by the clear labeling of each article, often loaned by a name they knew.

Finished at last and cleared of implements, the window held attraction—or so the crowd thought. As it darkened, lights came on and the commuters began arriving from the city. Rushed with a last minute errand at the drug store before her father's train, one of the "young-married" set, in passing, glimpsed the DAR window. She had been trying now for months to get the National Society to accept her application papers, but to no avail. This or that proved missing. Now, as she glanced past, an unexpected thrill of patriotism touched her. She stopped, intrigued by the brig, and the pistol, and in front of them, a crude wooden ladle of Indian origin, with the card, "Loaned by the Lent family."

"The Lent family," she said to herself, "My grandmother was a Lent"—and off she hurried to meet the incoming train.

That evening, the phone rang. It was the DAR Regent who, among other things, inquired how she was faring with her application papers.

"I am discouraged," she replied, "though I know it is there, I can't seem to get hold of the proof the National Society wants."

"Have you tried any other line of descent?" the Regent asked.

"No", she answered, the old wooden ladle suddenly flashing through her mind, "but my grandmother was a Lent."

"Why, that is my family," exclaimed the Regent. "You are more than welcome to use my 'Lent' book."

With delight, next day, under the stimulus of that display in the DAR window, fresh papers were made out and sent to Washington. In no time at all, Chappaqua had a new member. The old Indian wooden ladle had done it.

—Bernice Galluf (Mrs. Lynde W.) Tucker
Chappaqua Chapter, Chappaqua, N. Y.
Before you begin putting on the winter storm windows, stuffing the Thanksgiving turkey, deciding what to buy Uncle John and Aunt Mary for Christmas, trying each day to begin addressing “those” cards, do match your interests with ours along the road to bigger and better magazine advertising. Let’s march along that road together with Na-tivity to begin addressing “those” cards, do match your interests with ours along the road first secured the ad, and give her a fair chance to make contact. Okeh? Okeh.

Now is the season for hunting, but this type of hunting is one for which no license is needed, just your interest and determination to secure advertising on a chapter or commercial level. Stand tall, think tall, approach prospects with a feeling of confidence. Be enthusiastic, it’s catching!

Greetings to guess who—a sponsoring State, Arizona, whose seven chapters participated in sending $230.00 for this Issue. They have our thanks as well as does the State Regent, Mrs. Harry Walter Fritsche and the State Chairman, Mrs. Thomas Navin.

The above amount is added to $1,545.20 for miscellaneous advertising to make a grand total of $1,775.20 for this month. We’re getting there slowly but surely, and many splendid pages of advertising are ahead.

This is a “do unto others” paragraph. Several letters have reached us lately in which complaints are expressed because a chapter has gone after and secured advertising which another chapter had secured in previous years. It might be tempting under certain circumstances to pick off a plum, but please consider the chapter chairman who had first secured the ad, and give her a fair chance to make contact. Okeh? Okeh.

Meeting the printer’s deadline makes it necessary to tap out this message in late September, rather frustrating when in November we could talk about the beautiful, crisp Fall weather bringing frost on the golden pumpkins, fodder in the shock, and gorgeous color to the trees. But even now we are conscious of an underlying thought for November, one that brings a sense of deep gratitude for our very own holiday, Thanksgiving, counting our many blessings among the foremost of which is living in a republic under a democratic form of Government. The Pilgrims were simple folk, trusting in God’s almighty power. That power is real and present today. Let us truly observe Thanksgiving this year by giving thanks to God, asking that those not so fortunate as we are receive His help, fervently praying and doing everything humanly possible to assure that a book which might be titled “The Rise and Fall of the American Republic” shall never be written.

Justina B. (Mrs. George J.) Walz
National Chairman