THE FASHION TEMPO U.S.A.


WOODWARD & LOTHROP
WASHINGTON
During the coming months, we plan a few innovations in the content of your Magazine that, we hope, will make it even more valuable to you. For example, we shall have a page supplied by our experts in the field of public relations, who are working to project the true DAR image before the public through the press and other means of communication. In addition, a page of news notes about our members will show you the versatility and wide range of interest of our Daughters.

We hope that the National Chairmen will make use of Magazine space to speak directly to Society members, as well as to State Committees. After the annual meetings to chapter chairmen in the brochure, contact between National Chairmen and the States tends to languish. Although we do not have room for an article by every National Chairman every month, by judicious spacing we can promise better coverage than in the past. For those who have never had the personal association permitted by attendance at Continental Congress, this additional contact with National Chairmen should prove enlightening and inspiring.

As always, we will give you features on a wide variety of subjects. Since we have over a hundred of them in our files, there should be no difficulty in selecting those of wide interest.

ISSUED MONTHLY EXCEPTING JULY AND AUGUST BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Volume 96, No. 10 October 1962 Whole Number 810

Contents

635 The President General's Message

FEATURES

636 Duty, Honor, Country
   General Douglas MacArthur

637 History, Policies, and Aims of the DAR
   Jeannette O. Baylies

639 Our Heritage From Colonial Days
   Frances Ramsey Joseph

641 An Index of Early Maryland Parishes
   Gwyn Murphy

642 Will You Take Time To Vote?
   Mrs. Marian S. Lewis

643 Some Revolutionary Smiths
   Amelia Augusta Smith Norton

644 A Letter to America

DEPARTMENTS

651 The National Parliamentarian
   Herberita Ann Leonardy

652 National Defense
   Sara R. Jones

657 State Activities

658 With the Chapters

660 Genealogical Department

662 DAR Membership

MISCELLANEOUS

642 National Scholarship Winner
   Dorothy Milliken Allen

644 From Our Bookshelf

645 Winning Essays in the American History Month
   "Historic Figure in My State" Contest
   Ida A. Maybe

661 Mohawk Valley Heritage (Poem)
   Roy E. McFee

663 Honor Roll Chapters, 1961-1962

668 Restoration of Lee Chapel
This photograph of reconstructed Fort Raleigh at the site of the “Lost Colony” on Roanoke Island, N. C., is being printed because 1962 is the 375th birthday of Virginia Dare, believed to be the first child of English parents born in North America. Little Miss Dare arrived on August 18, 1587, a week after the landing of Sir Walter Raleigh’s first colonizing expedition, and her disappearance has been a subject of romantic conjecture ever since.
Dear Daughters:

Traditionally October is a busy DAR activity month. This has been so since the founding of the National Society on October 11, 1890. It is especially true at the beginning of a new Administration when many newly-elected officers and appointed chairmen concentrate on their respective tasks following receipt of the Directory and Program Brochure. All are in readiness to start in earnest to promote the program for the year. In some States, Fall District meetings have been held and in others State Conference time is just ahead. At the Chapter level, Golden October, with its inviting, exhilarating days, encourages good attendance from both late vacation returnees and Daughters whose families are now back in school. Interest in successful reports of Constitution Week observance and early Fall meetings contribute to good attendance at local meetings.

In view of the foregoing, it is well for Chapter Regents and Program Chairmen to give special attention to arranging stimulating, worthwhile programs for the benefit of members. Likewise, it is an important time to extend invitations to prospective members as guests in order to allow sufficient time to process application papers to meet Honor Roll increase membership requirements.

At National level, October is a very busy month. In addition to the usual Fall meeting of the National Board, the School Tour will also be held, immediately following. The trip includes a visit to our own two DAR-owned and operated schools—Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith in the mountains of South Carolina and Alabama, respectively—and to four other schools on our Approved School list. It would be well worthwhile to contact someone making the trip from your State for a first hand report upon her return. In this way, your Chapter would be abreast of our current fine school program.

It is with great pleasure and marked satisfaction that I report the complete reorganization of the NSDAR Public Relations department at National Headquarters. Most fortunately, an experienced, able newspaperman, formerly a city and managing editor, has been secured. He is well known in his profession. Further, the talent of an outstanding historic researcher and feature writer has been enlisted on special assignment. The effort of these two, together with the energetic work of the National Chairman, assures a completely revamped public relations program. Better and more tangible assistance in all media—press, TV and radio—will be offered at both the State and Chapter level. From the volume of correspondence on the subject received since April, it is felt this meets an urgent, insistent demand.

Remember, every Chapter, every Committee and EVERY Daughter can make a vital contribution to the overall effort to tell the FULL DAR Story and thereby create better understanding and a greater appreciation of our National Society—its history, objectives and activities. Do not fail to report any outstanding work you accomplish in this important field. The success of our program depends upon joint effort.

At the conclusion of each monthly letter to you, an interesting little-known fact from our National Society’s history will be incorporated. Also, if in my reading, I come upon a news article of interest from point of our objectives and policy, I shall take the liberty of calling your attention to it in the event you, too, would like to peruse it. . . . After a trial period of several months, let me hear how or if you and your Chapter members like these innovations.

Recommended Reading Item: “A Christian Evaluation of the UN” by Dr. Albert J. Lindsey, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Tacoma, Washington. This appeared in the July 23, 1962, issue of the Congressional Record. Copies are available from our National Defense Office.

A Little-Known DAR Fact: Inasmuch as our National Society was organized in October, this month is an appropriate time to pause and observe the Official Seal, shown on the cover of the Directory. A recently re-read letter written by Abigail Adams to her husband, then on a mission to Europe, described the origin of the Seal design. The model for the colonial lady sitting at the spinning wheel was Miss Meikleham, a great-granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson. Did you know?

With best wishes for a successful, productive DAR year, I am,

Cordially,

(MRS. ROBERT V. H. DUNCAN)
President General, NSDAR

OCTOBER 1962
DUTY, HONOR, COUNTRY
By General of The Army Douglas MacArthur

A patriot's quietly-spoken convictions can thunder louder than a giant fire-cracker. Such a detonation occurred on May 12, 1962, when General of The Army Douglas MacArthur addressed the cadets of the Military Academy at West Point, upon his acceptance of the Sylvanus Thayer Award for service to his Nation. A few words of this stirring address were enough to inspire the editors of The National Observer with the realization that here was more than a passing headline. General MacArthur literally had spoken “from the heart.” He had no prepared text, not even notes. Fortunately, a tape recording had been made and was available. From this tape, The National Observer was able to present to its nationwide audience General MacArthur's moving farewell address. The address appeared exclusively in The National Observer of May 20.

As I was leaving the hotel this morning, a doorman asked me, “Where are you bound for, General?” and when I replied, “West Point,” he remarked, “Beautiful place, have you ever been there before?”

No human being could fail to be deeply moved by such a tribute as this. [Thayer Award] Coming from a profession I have served so long and a people I have loved so well, it fills me with an emotion I cannot express. But this award is not intended primarily for a personality, but to symbolize a great moral code—the code of conduct and chivalry of those who guard this beloved land of culture and ancient descent.

Duty, honor, country: Those three hallowed words reverently dictate what you ought to be, what you can be, what you will be. They are your rallying point to build courage when courage seems to fail, to regain faith when there seems to be little cause for faith, to create hope when hope becomes forlorn.

Unhappily, I possess neither that eloquence of diction, that poetry of imagination, nor that brilliance of metaphor to tell you all that they mean.

The unbelievers will say they are but words, but a slogan, but a flamboyant phrase. Every pedant, every demagogue, every cynic, every hypocrite, every troublemaker, and, I am sorry to say, some others of an entirely different character, will try to downgrade them even to the extent of mockery and ridicule.

But these are some of the things they build. They build your basic character. They mold you for your future roles as the custodians of the Nation’s defense. They make you strong enough to know when you are weak, and brave enough to face yourself when you are afraid.

What the Words Teach

They teach you to be proud and unbending in honest failure, but humble and gentle in success; not to substitute words for actions, nor to seek the path of comfort, but to face the stress and spur of difficulty and challenge; to learn to stand up in the storm, but to have compassion on those who fall; to master yourself before you seek to master others; to have a heart that is clean, a goal that is high; to learn to laugh, yet never forget how to weep; to reach into the future, yet never neglect the past; to be serious, yet never to take yourself too seriously; to be modest so that you will remember the simplicity of true greatness; the open mind of true wisdom, the meekness of true strength.

They give you a temperate will, a quality of imagination, a vigor of the emotions, a freshness of the deep springs of life, a temperamental predominance of courage over timidity, an appetite for adventure out of love of ease.

They create in your heart the sense of wonder, the unfailing hope of what next, and the joy and inspiration of life. They teach you in this way to be an officer and a gentleman.

And what sort of soldiers are those you are to lead? Are they reliable? Are they brave? Are they capable of victory?

Their story is known to all of you. It is the story of the American man at arms. My estimate of him was formed on the battlefield many, many years ago, and has never changed. I regarded him then, as I regard him now, as one of the world’s noblest figures; not only as one of the finest military characters, but also as one of the most stainless.

His name and fame are the birthright of every American citizen. In his youth and strength, his love and loyalty, he gave all that mortality can give. He needs no eulogy from me, or from any other man. He has written his own history and written it in red on his enemy’s breast.

Witness to the Fortitude

In 20 campaigns, on a hundred battlefields, around a thousand campfires, I have witnessed that enduring fortitude, that patriotic self-abnegation, and that invincible determination which have carved his stature in the hearts of his people.

From one end of the world to the other, he has drained deep the chalice of courage. As I listened to those songs of the glee club, in memory’s eye I could see those staggering columns of the First World War, bending under soggy packs on many a weary march, from dripping dusk to drizzling dawn, slogging ankle deep through mire of shell-pocked roads; to form grimy for the attack, blue-lipped, covered with sludge and mud, chilled by the wind and rain, driving home to their objective, and for many, to the judgment seat of God.

I do not know the dignity of their birth, but I do know the glory of their death. They died unquestioning, uncomplaining, with faith in their hearts, and on their lips the hope that we would go on to victory.

Always for them: Duty, honor, country. Always their blood, and sweat, and tears, as we sought the way and the light. And 20 years after, on the other side of the globe, again the filth of murky foxholes, the stench of ghostly trenches, the slime of dripping dugouts, those boiling suns of the relentless heat, those torrential rains of devastating storms, the loneliness and utter desolation of jungle trails, the bitterness of long separation from those they loved and cherished, the deadly pestilence of tropical disease, the horror of stricken areas of war.

(Continued on page 668)
MUCH "HUE AND CRY" has arisen within our ranks about adverse publicity, and understandably so; however, in regard to this publicity, I would first like to emphasize it is only natural that an organization as patriotic, as forceful, and as influential as the DAR is not only a target for criticism even within our own membership, but more particularly a target for left-wingers and communists. If we were NOT such a great force in this country, a force that stands for its principles in the face of much ridicule by those who wish us to become weakened and even destroy us and our effectiveness, the communists wouldn't care less about us. BUT they do care, because of our strength and influence.

It is assumed that we, as members, place a high value on our membership because of the tremendous service we render to our home and country. Most of our members, I am glad to say, have a deep loyalty to our organization, because they know and believe in what it stands for and work together toward our objectives as set forth when it was founded. If members are thinking of their society in terms of entertainment or social affairs, a candid answer to that would be "little" in comparison to the service angle. Our society is not a social organization, but rather a SERVICE organization.

Obviously, the DAR can only be as strong and effective as the number of people who believe in it. Fortunately, most of us as members DO believe in it. Let us hope that both knowledge and belief will grow until that which some accept lightly will be taken for granted on the basis of our Society's own unshakable strength. If ever there was a time when numerical strength of patriotic women, UNITED in a common purpose is needed, it is NOW!

The DAR is composed of over 186,000 women in 2,820 chapters in the United States, Alaska, Canal Zone, England, France, Hawaii, Italy, Mexico, Philippine Islands, and Puerto Rico. These chapters were organized to carry out the work as set forth by the Society at the time of its founding. These foundations were laid many years ago. It was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia in 1891; a charter was granted to the Society by the United States Congress and signed by President Grover Cleveland in 1896. Owing to this charter, we are required by the Congress to make an annual report to the Smithsonian Institution. Incidentally, we are one of only two organizations in this country required to do so.

Why Our Society Is Great

JUST WHAT DOES OUR SOCIETY STAND FOR? WE as members are engaged in a great mutual enterprise. It is GREAT because it seeks to prevent alien ideas from taking over our own way of life by alerting the members to these dangers through the work of our National Defense Committee, which stands strong and courageously in the face of much vilification and ridicule. Our Society has never ceased to work vigorously and conscientiously against these forces alien to our beliefs as true Americans. We MUST realize that these forces are working at their utmost to prevent our country and our Society.

It is GREAT because it deals in programs designed for our youth; to instill in them patriotism and love for their own country through study of American history and through our committees, the DAR Schools and Junior American Citizens.

It is GREAT because it works to preserve and protect those things our forefathers, with much sacrifice, earned, built, and cherished and then handed down to us to protect. They left this Nation a tradition of pride. We can do no less than be faithful to them.

Its TRUE GREATNESS will be measured by being faithful and consistent in our beliefs, our work, and above all, our dedication to these ideals. THAT IS WHAT OUR SOCIETY STANDS FOR.

Our Headquarters

The property of the DAR today is worth $8,000,000, is debt-free, and is in the most beautiful section of the Nation's Capital. Occupying a whole city block, it stands as a monument to the patriotic women of this Society who have paid for it by individual contributions—the largest group of buildings in the world built and financed entirely by a woman's organization. These buildings consist of Memorial Continental Hall, the first to be built, completed in 1910. It was built in memory of our ancestors who fought and assisted in the American Revolution. Constitution Hall was completed in 1929 and was named in honor of and to commemorate the Constitution of the United States. The Administration Building is situated between these two buildings, thus forming a complete block.

Our Objectives

The three objectives of the DAR are HISTORICAL, EDUCATIONAL, and PATRIOTIC. As chapters of this Society, we are organized to carry out the work of EACH of these objectives. Therefore, it should be emphasized that we are, first and foremost, members of the National Society and then members of chapters. In other words, we are obligated to carry out every phase of the program of the National Society to the best of our ability. To clarify this statement further, it would be well to correct the erroneous impression some people have, that when a prospective member's name has been voted on favorably by a chapter's Executive Board and the chapter, this person is automatically a member. The chapter does NOT elect new members in the usual sense of the word "elect." It is merely a certification by the chapter that the applicant qualifies so far as the chapter is concerned. After that, the National Society must determine whether the submitted application papers establish genealogical eligibility. THEN the National Board of Management elects. It is most unfortunate that
some chapters feel that they are an entity unto themselves and even resent what they term “interference” or “dictation” from their National Society. This should not exist if they wish to remain members of this organization.

Historical

Under our first objective, HISTORICAL, one of the aims is preservation of historical data having to do with the growth of our Nation and the passing of this knowledge on to others. The observance of American History Month has been stressed and through our instigation, Governors of 40 States have issued proclamations for it. We advocate the teaching of American history as a required course in the schools. To promote love of history in the minds of the young people, over 7,000 American history certificates and medals were given last year. Historic spots are marked and their stories carefully recorded, and the location of graves of Revolutionary soldiers continues.

In our Memorial Continental Hall is the DAR Museum to collect, preserve, and exhibit Revolutionary relics. It is dedicated to the Colonial, Revolutionary, and early Federal periods of our country’s growth. This collection now contains some 10,000 items, which are rotated throughout the year and are on view in 80 display cases. It is open to the public every day, Monday through Friday. This museum is recognized as one of the finest in the country.

Our DAR Library, also in this building, houses more than 46,000 books and pamphlets and 30,000 manuscripts and is considered one of the largest and most complete genealogical libraries in the world. This too is open to the public.

Educational

Under our second objective, EDUCATIONAL, we have our DAR School Committee, formerly known as the Approved Schools Committee, which is devoted to fostering the education of underprivileged boys and girls who otherwise would not have the opportunity for an education. There are 11 schools that we aid; two are owned and operated by the DAR.

The American Indians Committee was established to help American Indians take their rightful place in our American way of life; under this committee we aid two Indian institutions —Bacone College in Bacone, Okla., and St. Mary’s High School in Springfield, S. D.

Also under this objective is the committee on Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship. The goal of this committee is to make better citizens of ALL who live on American soil through citizenship training. Some of our members teach Americanization classes for the foreign born, showing how to appreciate our American traditions, institutions, and the blessings of liberty. The DAR Manual for Citizenship is published in English, German, and Spanish and is invaluable in our work with the foreign born in helping them to prepare for the naturalization examinations.

Other committees under this heading include the DAR Good Citizens, whose aim is to stress the qualities of good citizenship among the students in our senior high schools. An annual award of a $100.00 savings bond is given a senior high school girl from each State who possesses the qualities of dependability, service, leadership, and patriotism.

The Junior American Citizens Committee is vitally important, since its primary purpose is the teaching and promotion of Americanism and good citizenship to the children and youth of this country. This committee is unique in that clubs sponsored by DAR chapters can be organized in parochial or other schools, settlement houses, orphanages, or community centers. Membership is open to all boys and girls, regardless of race or creed, and costs the member nothing. Other committees under this heading are no less important, such as Student Loan and Scholarship and the Caroline Holt Educational Fund, but time does not permit me to tell all they accomplish.

Each year the Society awards a prize of $100,000 U.S. Savings bond or its equivalent to the winning classman in the following Service Academies: U. S. Naval Academy, U. S. Military Academy, U. S. Coast Guard Academy, U. S. Merchant Marine Academy, U. S. Marine Corps Schools, and U. S. Air Force Academy.

Patriotic

The third objective of our Society is PATRIOTIC. Under this heading we have the very important National Defense Committee. The primary ob-

jectives of this committee are BOTH educational AND patriotic. It serves to alert our members to any situation which seems to hold potential danger to our Republic, to develop interest in national affairs and to stimulate CONSTRUCTIVE action in support and preservation of our Constitution. This committee watches closely the legislative trends in education, immigration, and world government and, since its beginning, has advocated an adequate defense for our country—in other words, to promote and enlighten public opinion. Our National Defense Office is staffed with capable women who have access to much information from the United States Congress and the House Un-American Activities Committee. The information emanating from this office is completely documented and authenticated. Under the same heading is our National Resolutions Committee, which is made up of over 60 women from all parts of the United States who have served at the national level of DAR and represent the fields of law, medicine, education and business.

In the National Defense Office is a file with an overwhelming number of letters from people all over the country—editors, ministers, Congressmen, and private citizens—praising our stand on many so-called controversial issues. We have been praised for our courage in adhering to our principles and for our attempts to awaken people to the dangers of these issues.

You notice that “enlightening the general public” is one of the reasons for the founding of our Society and is one of the aims of this committee. The sad fact is that even some of our own members do not want to be enlightened. One member was heard to remark that she didn’t want to read anything sent out by the National Defense Committee because “it kept her awake nights.” Some others say they just don’t believe all the things they get from this committee. BUT, isn’t it strange that they are willing to believe anything they read in their local newspapers? AND isn’t it shocking that, when questioned by outsiders, these members are unable to stand up for their own Society, do not have pride enough in their organization to refute these stories, and do not have the knowledge to give

(Continued on page 671)
OUR HERITAGE FROM COLONIAL DAYS

By Frances Ramsey (Mrs. Thomas) Joseph, Shadwell Chapter, Charlottesville, Va.

Where and when was the first labor strike in America?
Which nationality that settled our country first practiced religious and national tolerance?
Of what nationality was Washington's bodyguard?
Do you know the answers to these questions? If not, read on and learn these facts, plus others, from Our Heritage From Colonial Days.

It seems important to pause now and then, and consider our American heritage—the backgrounds for our beliefs and those from whom our beliefs came down to us. Since we inherited many of our laws, most of our language, and many of our customs and traditions from England, it is easy to slip into the habit of thinking of pre-Revolutionary people and ways of living in America as having been imported direct from England. The truth is that, from the very earliest days, our country has been a "melting pot" of peoples and customs.

The First Poles

Everyone is familiar with the English companies' founding of Jamestown in 1607 and Plymouth in 1620; but it is often forgotten that, in 1608, six craftsmen arrived in Jamestown in answer to Captain John Smith's plea for workers. These men were Polish workmen, who were later credited by Smith with having saved Jamestown.

Within 3 weeks of their arrival, they had built a glass factory, were distilling tar and pitch from pines, and had established a soap works and a sawmill. The other settlers followed their example, started working, and saved the colony, which had been on the brink of disaster.

A few years later these Polish workmen declared the first strike in America. The Governor of Virginia had called an election, with only native-born Englishmen allowed to vote. The Polish men refused to work until the law was changed to give them the franchise.

In these early days, more men than women emigrated from Poland, and the Polish names were passed on to other generations. These names eventually were anglicized, as in the case of Jan Antoni Sadowski. He was a Polish trader who went 200 miles beyond the nearest settlement to set up a trading post along Lake Erie. His name, when anglicized, was Jonathan Sandusky and is memorialized in the city of Sandusky, Ohio.

The Huguenots

One of the more famous of the Mayflower's passengers was one Priscilla Mullins, who spoke the famous words, "Speak for yourself, John." It isn't generally known that "this example of English maidenhood" was actually Priscilla Molines, a French Huguenot who had arrived with her father in England a short while before the sailing of the Mayflower.

The French Huguenots formed a trickle in the stream of emigration to the Colonies for 150 years and were so successful in establishing themselves in their chosen communities that it is forgotten that they were French. Many "Dutch" in New Amsterdam were actually French who had escaped from France to Holland. Governor Peter Minuit of New Amsterdam was a Frenchman.

Huguenots settled in Pennsylvania 25 years before Penn. Others formed a settlement of several hundred persons along the Santee River at Charleston, S. C. At the time of the Revolution, only 15,000 French people had come to the colonies, but many outstanding patriots were included in this number. Descendants of the French families also played an important part in early American history—Paul Revere (Rivoire) and "Nolichucky Jack" John Sevier (Xavier), for example.

The Italians

The first Italians to arrive in America came to Jamestown in 1622. There were 16 of them—Venetian glassworkers, who set up shop and made beads for trade with the Indians. In 1657, the Dutch persuaded 300 Italians to settle around New Castle, Del., and in 1700 others came to Georgia to set up mulberry plantations and silk factories.

Philip Mazzie traveled from his home in Florence, Italy, to Virginia in 1773. He wrote articles for publication expressing his views on the political issues of the times. In one such article, he expressed the thought that "All men by nature are created free and equal." You will recognize the sentiment which Jefferson later incorporated into the Declaration of Independence. Another illustrious Italian was William Paca, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a Governor of Maryland.

The Dutch

The Dutch who settled New Amsterdam around 1624 were the first American Colonists to practice religious and national tolerance. By 1646, the New Amsterdam population of 800 represented more than a dozen nationalities and/or religions.

In 1664, New Netherlands was taken over by the English without a shot being fired, and eventually the Dutch were amalgamated with their English neighbors. Even so, 5,000 of the American troops fighting at Saratoga in the Revolution were Dutch-speaking soldiers from the Hudson River Valley.

The Swedes

Peter Minuit, after being ousted as Governor of New Netherlands, persuaded the Queen of Sweden to sponsor a Swedish colony in North America. As a result, he brought two shiploads of Swedes to Delaware in 1638.

The Indians deeded land to them on both sides of the Delaware River to where the sun sets. They established a fort where Wilmington now stands and built farms west of Philadelphia.

To their credit go such diversities as the building of the first log cabins, schools, and churches in the Colonies and the importation of the first Lutheran ministers, seckel pears, and rutabagas.

In 1655, Peter Stuyvesant came down from New Amsterdam to tell the Swedes that they were trespassing on his property and took them into his domain. Nine years later, they came under English rule, along with...
New Netherlands' citizens. In time, their Swedish names were anglicized. John Morton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, is believed to have descended from one of these early Swedish families.

The Germans

Thirteen weavers and their families from the Rhineland, who arrived in Pennsylvania in 1683, brought about a tidal wave of German emigration so that, by about 1776, 10 percent of the American population—or 300,000 persons in the 13 Colonies—were either German or of German descent.

These industrious people had these firsts to their credit: In farming—the practice of crop rotation and the selective cutting of woodlands; in industry—paper mill, Germantown, Pa., 1690; ironworks, Germanna, Va.; fine glassware, Wistar Brothers and Baron Stiegel; Bibles, printed by Christopher Sauer; Kentucky rifles, a Lancaster, Pa., gunsmith; Conestoga wagons, made in Pennsylvania. (Ten thousand were used in the Revolution.)

The Germans cannot be mentioned without our thinking of the wonderful traditions they have given us—Christmas trees, Easter observances, band-in-the-park, symphony orchestras, and country fairs. (The first fair in America was held in 1790 by a group of Pennsylvania Dutch or Germans.)

How could we have a picnic or barbecue without potato salad, dill pickles, wiener, frankfurters, hamburgers—all German foods, as are coffee cake, apple butter, rye bread, pumpernickel, noodles, sauerkraut, and liverwurst!

We think of the British-hired mercenaries, the Hessians, when we think of Germans and the Revolution; but along with the many regiments formed of Germans from Pennsylvania who fought for the Continental forces, were Baron Wilhelm Augustus von Steuben, who remodeled the organization of the Continental Army and tightened discipline, and of Major Bartholomew van Heer—Washington's bodyguard.

The Irish

In 1737, the Irish in Boston were numerous enough to hold a St. Patrick's Day parade. The earliest Irish to come to America seem to have been of two extremes—either very rich or very poor. The poor were often forced to indenture themselves for passage money. Some were escaped slaves from the West Indies, who settled in Virginia and Carolinas.

More than 4,000 Irishmen fought in the Revolution—695 Kellys alone are listed on the muster rolls.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Md., was a most interesting gentleman of Irish extraction. His grandfather was one of the Irishmen who sold their estates to immigrate to Maryland with Lord Baltimore. Charles Carroll of Carrollton was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and was said to be the richest man in the country then, and at his death, at 95, the longest lived signer. He lived to be a part of another era, having laid the cornerstone of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1828.

The Scots

The Scots (including the Scotch-Irish) were late arrivals on the North American scene, but nevertheless were among the hardiest of all settlers. They were toughened by years of fighting with the British along their mutual border and with the Irish of Ulster. The Scots were the settlers of the West of the 1770's. Within 50 years of their arrival in this country, they tripled the area of settlement, moving from the established settlements of Pennsylvania and Virginia down through the Shenandoah Valley to Tennessee and Kentucky.

The Scots brought with them a burning desire for education, respect for the practice of law, and a belief in the separation of church and state. Scotland's heritage was represented in the Revolution by 33 generals, John Paul Jones, and Patrick Henry.

Perhaps the most illustrious example of the Scottish traits of love of religion and of law was John Witherspoon—a signer of the Declaration of Independence, President of the College of New Jersey (Princeton), Congressman, organizer of the National Presbyterian Church, and father of 12 children. He was an eloquent speaker and was quoted as having said, concerning need for a Declaration of Independence, that, "The country not only is ripe for the measure, but is in danger of rotting for the want of it."

A Group of Famous Immigrants

We should remember that this process of adding to our culture and heritage is a continuing one as each new immigrant group reaches the shores of America. During the last century, among the many great migrants' names added to American history, especially in the field of music, have been:

From—England—Samuel Gompers, head of AFL.
Poland—Leopold Stokowski, organist and symphony conductor.
France—Pierre Monteux, violinist and symphony conductor.
Holland—Edward Bok, journalist.
Sweden—the Lindbergh family.
Germany—Albert Einstein, scientist, and John Roebling, engineer.
Ireland—Victor Herbert, composer.
Scotland—Andrew Carnegie, steel manufacturer.
Italy—A. P. Gianninni, founder of Bank of America.
Greece—Dimitri Mitropoulos, composer and symphony conductor.
Russia—Irving Berlin, composer.

A new dormitory at Troy State College, Troy, Ala., will be named in honor of Miss Catherine Collins Gardner, a member of Oliver Wiley Chapter at Troy. Miss Gardner is the only survivor of the seven original members of the faculty of the former Troy Normal School. The naming of the dormitory was authorized by a resolution adopted by the Ala. State Legislature on June 21.

The Rockingham, N. C., Post-Dispatch of June 14, 1962, reports that a citizen of the town, Winfield Scott McDonald, who would celebrate his 80th birthday on June 20, was the "real great-grandson" of a Revolutionary soldier. His grandfather, Daniel McDonald (1763-1842) was 60 years old when Scott McDonald's father, Daniel Oliver McDonald, was born, and the latter was 59 when Scott McDonald was born in 1882. All these McDonalds have occupied the house Daniel McDonald built in 1785, though it has been remodeled and enlarged. Daniel McDonald fought in the Revolution in 1781 under Nathanael Greene.
WHEN THE Church of England was established in Maryland in 1692, the province was divided into 30 original church parishes. Records of one of these (and two later parishes, that included Prince Georges and Montgomery Counties) now are available at Prince Georges County Memorial Library, thanks to two county housewives. They are Mrs. Truman (Louise Joyner) Hienton, Hyattsville, and Mrs. Irvin C. (Helen W.) Brown, College Park. The two spent one day a week for a year at the Hall of Records in Annapolis, copying and indexing the names contained in registers of the three parishes.

The oldest parish, and one of the original 30, was Piscataway, or St. John's Parish, now known as King George's Parish—"the mother parish of all those in the Washington and Upper Potomac area," established in 1692. Known today as St. John's Church, it is on Broad Creek, south of Oxon Hill.

Second was Queen Anne Parish, established in 1704 in Prince Georges County. Today it is known as Saint Barnabas' Church and is in Leeland. It contains a baptismal font brought from England in 1719 and a silver communion service, engraved "St. Barnabas' Church, Leeland." It contains a baptismal font brought from England in 1719 and a silver communion service, engraved "St. Barnabas' Church, Leeland."

The Index of Queen Anne Parish notes that the first church was built of wood in 1693, and replaced in 1713 by another of like material. The present church, the third to be erected on this same site, was built of brick in 1723 and rebuilt in 1767. This charming and well-beloved colonial church, St. John's Church at Broad Creek, is in constant use today as a parish church.

Mrs. Hienton noted that the Episcopal Church or Church of England was established by law in 1692, and hence everyone had to support it, regardless of religious affiliation. She added,

"For many years there was some haziness in connection with the name of this parish. When it was created in 1692 it was given the name of Piscataway Parish; but when it was divided in 1726, and Prince Georges Parish was carved out of the northern part, it seems that people started to call the rest King George's Parish. However, others termed it St. John's Parish. The confusion ended in 1902, when the name was officially changed to King George's Parish."

The first church of Queen Anne was a frame building which had been a Chapel of Ease in St. Paul's Parish for some time prior to 1704. Some of the records in the Register date back to 1686. The present building on this site was finished in 1776. It stands today, a large, austere, Colonial structure, Saint Barnabas' Church, Leeland.

In her Index to Prince Georges Parish Mrs. Brown notes that the Rev. George Murdock, the first rector, was commissioned in 1726 by Charles Calvert, Governor of Maryland.

In 1728, Thomas Williams gave Prince Georges Parish 2 acres of land on which to erect a chapel. On this land, a mile from what is now Rockville and on the site of the present Union Cemetery, a small chapel was built in 1739. Known as the Chapel of Ease, it was the first place of worship erected in Rockville.

Mrs. Brown said the residents of what is now Frederick asked for a division of Prince Georges Parish in 1742. At that time, All Saints Parish was formed. In 1794, after nearly 60 years of service, the Chapel of Ease had to be abandoned. The parish had already established a frame chapel at Middlebrook, called Seneca Chapel, fore-runner of the present Ascension Chapel at Gaithersburg, in 1793.

In 1811, the confines of Prince Georges Parish decreased still further when Zion Parish was created with the parish church at Beltsville. The next year, 1812, a separate parish was established at Laytonsville, and this portion of Prince Georges became known as St. Bartholomew's Parish.

In 1821, there was agitation for the erection of a new church in Rockville. Solomon Holland donated a site and a new Christ Church was completed in 1822. Christ Church became the parish church of Prince Georges Parish in 1830, when Rock Creek Church withdrew to become known as Rock Creek Church, St. Paul's Parish, District of Columbia.

Mrs. Hienton noted that the Episcopal Church or Church of England was established by law in 1692, and hence everyone had to support it, regardless of religious affiliation. She added,

All heads of families had to pay 40 pounds of tobacco per poll—that is, for each male 16 years and over, for male servants 16 years and over, and for slaves, male or female.

Approximately 20,000 names, many of well-known families in

(Continued on page 669)
"Hello, Mrs. Smith? We just checked at the polls and it seems you haven't voted yet. Will you be over soon?"

"Oh! Is this election day? I hadn't noticed. No, I won't bother today. It isn't very important and I'm late now for my bridge club."

I made a further appeal but to no avail.

Again I dialed. "Hello, Mrs. Jones? We just looked over the list at the polls and see your name isn't checked off yet. You'll be over to vote soon, won't you?"

"I don't think so today. It seems to be a bit windy and it might rain. Besides, they moved my voting place, and now it is two and a half blocks from me. I don't see why they had to move it—very inconsiderate of them. No, I'll skip it today—my one vote won't matter. Good-bye."

That was the fourth such reply. With a sigh I pushed the phone away and started to crumple my precinct list and fire it at the wastebasket. What was the use—maybe they were right. If it wasn't important I might as well quit the phoning and read that new novel.

Suddenly memory flashed a picture to me. It was November, and an early snow was covering the ground in Idaho. The wind was blowing at near blizzard force so that the snow was drifting and one could barely see through it. I could hear my father's voice.

"You'll have to take Marian with you and ride the pony; the wagon might get stuck in these coming snow drifts. And don't forget it is 4 miles. I've got to watch the stock now that this storm is worsening. Maybe you had better give up voting this time."

And then my mother's indignant reply.

"I certainly will not give it up. In Illinois women couldn't vote; in Idaho they can and I don't intend to miss this, my very first opportunity."

The 8-mile ride—4 there and 4 back—is a hazy memory, and of course “vote” meant little to a 6-year-old. But I was always ready to ride our Indian pony, and, warmly dressed and protected as I hung on behind my mother, I wasn't cold. She took the full force of wind and snow, and it must have been a miserable ride for her.

But—she voted!

I smoothed out my crumpled precinct list and dialed another number. This time I was rewarded as a cheerful voice answered.

"Oh, yes, I'll be there just as soon as mother comes to stay with the baby. He's sick or I would have taken him and been there early."

My volunteer job seemed more worthwhile.

And how about you, sister? Can you make it a couple of blocks this November for the PRIVILEGE of voting?

Judith Arlene Judson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Neil Judson of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., won the only scholarship given by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. This annual award is $500.00 and is given to an occupational therapy student. Judith is a junior at the University of Florida at Gainesville, and she competed with students from the 50 States.

Her freshman year was spent at Stetson University where she was a social service student. Later she transferred to the University of Florida, when she decided to make occupational therapy her lifework. During the summer months she will forego her vacation to serve an apprenticeship at a large Chicago hospital.

It is unusual, in this day and age, to find a beautiful, vivacious young girl so intent upon the serious business of helping those less fortunate than herself. She is very proud of her DAR scholarship and hopes to justify the confidence indicated by Mrs. Ashmead White and the National Board of Management Executive Committee. Judith was sponsored by Himmarshee Chapter, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., in which her mother is a member and an ardent worker for the Society. Her older brother, Robert, is a graduate of "Carnegie Tech," and a younger brother, Richard, is a cadet at Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va. The family originally came from Rural Valley, Pa., and her mother descends from the great Revolutionary soldier, Col. Christopher Truby.
Some Revolutionary Smiths

By Amelia Augusta Smith Norton
Matinecock Chapter, Flushing, L. I.

I have made a brief memorandum of what I thought were the most interesting incidents that occurred in our branch of the Smith family. These date back to 1657, when a John Smith is mentioned as the first settler in Coram, Long Island. He had a son, Joshua, who married Margaret Edwards; they had nine children. One of Joshua's sons, Isaac, was born in 1731. He is one of our Revolutionary ancestors. It is mentioned in Mather's *Refugees* that he and all five of his sons were captured by the Tories. This fact is also mentioned in the Suffolk County *Rivington Gazette* and in *Connecticut Archives of the Revolutionary War* in the State Library.

We also have a record in a secret drawer of an old desk, made by Ludlow Clark in 1765, which says Isaac was taken prisoner and put on board the old prison ship *Jersey*; he escaped from the ship dressed in women's clothing, from which he received the nickname of "Petticoat Isaac." This item is also found in our family Bible and on the monument in Lake View Cemetery, Patchogue, Long Island. I find, from Bible records, that, after he escaped, he and his family went to Connecticut and remained there until peace was declared. Then they returned to Coram, regained their property, and immediately began to repair damages done by the Tories. Two of his sons, Joshua and Isaac, are mentioned as being with him.

Isaac married Sarah Rockwell, a very handsome Connecticut woman. Joshua married Lucy Wallace and evidently lived with his father, for this record states that the summer after their return Washington was making a tour of Long Island, came by way of Patchogue through Coram to go to Setauket, and had dinner at Isaac Smith's home. Lucy Smith entertained the beloved Father of His Country, and Washington had the table set for himself and his bodyguards in the same room the Tories had occupied. Lucy Smith was always proud to relate how she waited on Lafayette when he passed through North Salem in Westchester County and afterward on Washington at Coram. She died at the home of her grandson, Richard W. Smith, in 1851. She was 96 years old. We have a little silhouette picture of her, which her great-grandson, W. W. Smith, values highly.

Jacob Longbotham, still living at the age of 90, has told me recently that he remembers perfectly well hearing his father tell of the time the British encamped at the foot of the hill in Coram, where there were two large ponds. Mr. Longbotham said that Isaac and Joshua were always playing all sorts of tricks on the British to frighten them away, so that it became a regular byword among the townspeople to say "You can't play Isaac and Josh on me"—and it was even repeated in England. Mr. Longbotham also said that one of the British officers fell in love with one of our pretty American girls and threatened to carry her off with him, but when the British broke camp she ran through a high cornfield and climbed a tree, remaining in it until all danger was past. He said his father had pointed out the very tree she had chosen for a hiding place; and,

as the girl was his grandmother, we have no reason to doubt his story.

We have the wills of Isaac and his son Joshua—funny old wills where a wife is called a "relict" and left the smallest possible amount for her support. The women in those days were treated like children and were entirely dependent on the men, but perhaps they were quite as happy as we who have so much greater liberty; no matter what may be the environment, as long as we bear on our hearts the impress of what might be called the American motto, "In God we trust", there will be found contentment and happiness.

I found the following item in the *National Republican* last week:

The Witness Tree Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has unveiled by the tree a monument and tablet. This tells how the congregation of the church gathered under the tree 144 years ago next month, when they heard Lord Howe was coming to invade Pennsylvania, and pledged loyalty to the cause of Liberty.

All through the Eastern States you will find tablets erected to mark the spots where battles were fought or prisoners were captured, where Washington dined or encamped with his troops, or any important event happened during the Revolution.

There are many historic spots on Long Island that are unmarked and almost unknown. Would it not be a good work for the Daughters of the American Revolution here to follow this example? And for each chapter to see that this be done in its community while there is someone still living to locate the exact spots on which to place memorials? I leave this suggestion with you.

Note: Mrs. Norton was born in Baiting Hollow, Long Island, N. Y., on June 6, 1839, and was 78 years old when she wrote the above article and read it to Matinecock Chapter.

---

Death of Past National Officer

Dear America:

As I walk in the beauty of this cold clear evening, I look up at the stars. Oh, freedom star, so bright and clear, hanging in the sky—how strong is my desire to reach out to touch you! But you are so far away, guiding the way to a great ideal.

Good evening, great America. You are what that star symbolizes for me. You have made a way of life out of a single word—freedom. You have made a way of life from one principle—equality. Oh, but you know all about that. Your men and women thought, spoke, cried, sang, and died for equality and freedom while the world laughed at your strange idea that all men should be equal.

You didn’t give up. You amazed all scoffing doubters. Your ideal succeeded! Men with high ideals and fire in their hearts worked hard—created 13 Colonies in order to transmit their hard-earned independence to their children. Great men like Thomas Jefferson and George Washington had a feeling about your people, America. They knew that God had created goodness in men and that freedom would bring it out. Ah, to have these idealists come back to you, America—to you, who were in their day just an idea—to have them come back to see your people now in whom they believed! Oh, that I could see them to tell them that they were not wrong!

Now, look—there are 50 “Colonies”. The spirit of the early men lives on and spreads through farms, mills, factories, revealed in faith, happiness, friendship, and love. Freedom once earned now can be enjoyed. I look back into the past. I think, was it worth the lonely suffering, the agonized struggles, the heartache, the loss of men’s lives? America, ask those who make you now—was it really worth it? Ask a farmer, when, in fall, he takes in a rich harvest. See the sparkle of pride in his eyes. Ask a man who has just returned from casting his vote in a free democratic election. They will tell you.

Listen to The Star-Spangled Banner; see the triumph in the singer’s eyes. Listen to youngsters attending a basketball game when, in the last minutes of play, the home team makes a basket. See the crucifix and the star of David side by side. America, you have made freedom work.

Yet, there is a stranger who wants to take your hard-won, hard-to-hold freedom away. He tries to poison your children’s minds with talk of the “common man”. I am a common man. I answer back with our Flag, waving high against the sky. I answer with our Bill of Rights. I show him a Man on the Cross.

I look up at the wheeling stars—at a great fiery one! America, the fire of that bright guiding star of freedom hanging in the sky will burn in our hearts forever. Let us, your common men, walk with you—always forward—together and free.

Your proud and loving Citizen,

ILSE LAUERSON

FROM OUR BOOKSHELF


The designer of Mayflower II has compiled (and illustrated) a description of “Some Seventeenth-Century Sailing Craft” that should delight dedicated water men. Even those who like to build small ships for dens and recreation rooms should receive enough guidance from this volume to permit them to proceed with a certain measure of confidence.

If you would like to be able to distinguish among shallops, pinnaces, barks, and ketches and their rigging, this is the book for you.

A duplicate of the famous Mayflower I shallop was constructed in 1957 and has been sailing happily in Cape Cod waters. The plans were meticulously drawn from old sketches, etc., of similar vessels dating back to the 1500’s.

The Appendix includes racing specifications for a Colonial bark and a helpful glossary.


John Sullivan, son of Irish immigrants, rose to prominence in his native New Hampshire by sheer determination. Unpopular in his early career because of his unsympathetic attitude toward debtors (at one time, a group of irate citizens attempted to attack the house where he was staying, with the objective of killing or wounding him), he acquired lands and established a number of mills that added to his comfortable income. He was the first lawyer in the town of Durham, N.H., and was selected one of the Colony’s delegates to the first Continental Congress, the age of 34. On the first day of Congress he engaged in a debate with Patrick Henry over the method of voting—whether it should be by Colony or by population.

When he returned to Durham, something of a hero, he promptly took part in various forays against the Royal Governor and apparently hoped that a “shooting war” was not far off. He missed the action at Concord and Lexington because he was attending the Second Continental Congress. By this time, Congress was in the mood to select military leaders; John Sullivan was the seventh brigadier chosen; in fact, his presence in Philadelphia when officers were being appointed had much to do with his command. He left Philadelphia in June, 1775, and enthusiastically threw himself into war preparations. At a time when many of Washington’s officers were less than enthralled with the idea of fighting the British, Sullivan retained his enthusiasm. Unfortunately, the first engagement he undertook “on his own” was a failure.

When the British withdrew from Boston, General Sullivan, as eager as ever, not only recruited more soldiers but appointed their officers as well—a prerogative that the New Hampshire Congress believed to be its own. As the book says:

“Already John Sullivan had established a pattern of behavior which would fit him for the rest of his military career. He was brave almost to the extent of folly. An ambitious man, he drove himself unmercifully, but at all times he considered the well-being of those under his command. Unduly sensitive, he often found himself embroiled in controversy which could have been avoided.”

The balance of the book gives the details of a military career that was peppered with acts of insubordination to his commanding officers when he was convinced of the righteousness of his own plans. However, he ranged far and wide over the fields of war, frequently feeling over-taxed, over-worked and injured but usually carrying on. Toward the end of his military career, he marched against the Six Nations of the Iroquois, and some of the territory he covered is marked by the modern “Sullivan Trail.”

He returned to New Hampshire and gleefully resumed the career of politician interrupted by his military service. He again became a delegate to Continental Congress in 1780 and worked ardentiy for ratification of the Constitution, even noting that New Hampshire cast its vote at 1:00 p.m., so that it would be acknowledged as the ninth State to ratify.
HENRY FORD was born on July 30, 1863, on his father's farm in Dearborn, Mich. William Ford had a fairly good farm. In the month Henry was born, General Lee surrendered at Gettysburg and 37,000 Confederate men surrendered at Vicksburg.

One day, when Henry was studying his lessons, he wondered what would happen if steam couldn't escape from the clay teapot. The next afternoon Henry was alone. He found an old clay teapot. He poured a dipper of water into it, tied the lid on with a piece of wire and plugged the spout securely with one of baby William's booties. Then he put the teapot over the fire; there was a bang! The teapot went into hundreds of pieces. One piece went through the window. Another cut Henry's head. His mother came in to see what was happening. She was not too angry; it was an old teapot.

One day Henry told all the boys to meet at Roulo Creek, and Henry told them to build a dam. Then, from out of a bush, he pulled a rake handle, a discarded coffee grinder, and a wooden wheel that he had made himself. The boys made a good dam. Henry was rigging the wheel, the rake handle, and the coffee grinder together while the boys were building the dam. The water rose rapidly to get over the dam. Slowly the wheel began to turn, then faster and faster, until it was running smoothly. When the boys put clay into the coffee grinder it came out fine dirt. Even then Henry was thinking about perfecting and enlarging his mill.

But the next morning Mr. Miller had a complaint. The dammed-up water had flooded his cellar, where his potatoes were stored. So the boys had to tear down the dam.

Henry didn't like farm work. When he was 16 he decided to leave for Detroit. In Detroit he worked at the John Flower and Company, general machinists, from 7 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. for $2.50. He also worked at a watch-repair shop until 11:00 P.M. for $2.00.

One day Henry got a letter from Margaret. Henry's father had been hurt, and his brother was ill. Henry went back to the farm and built a steam engine that he hoped would take the place of the horse. When he tested it, it only ran 40 feet. He knew not enough steam was being generated.

One day in October Henry met Clara Bryant. He asked her to give him dancing lessons. Finally Clara and Henry were married. Henry's father gave him 40 acres to build a house and start a farm.

Henry and Clara moved to Detroit because he wanted to build a horseless carriage. In Detroit Henry got a job with the Edison Electric Company at a substation. He moved into a small house on Bagley Street. There was a shed in back where he made a workshop.

One Monday morning in 1893 at 3 A.M., Henry was ready to test his car. It was raining hard, and Clara didn't want him to run his car, but Henry couldn't wait to try it. The strange contraption made its way down the street. Clara ran beside the car. People watched it go down the street.

When Henry put the car in the shed he started to think how the car could go through ruts, mud, and drive up hill and even backwards. The year 1893 was important to the Fords. The test run was made, and Edsel Bryant Ford was born.

Henry Ford tried to get someone to finance more cars. Either they said "No" or they wanted to sell the car for $3,000 or $4,000. Half of Henry's dream was to build a car; the other half was to sell it cheap so more people could buy cars.
One day Henry stopped at a coffee stand owned by Coffee Jim. Jim and Henry were good friends. Coffee Jim agreed to finance building of a race car. Henry thought that if everyone saw that the Ford was a good car, they would buy one.

Henry challenged Alexander Winton, who had won the track championship of the United States. The race was to be at the Grosse Point track near Detroit. Winton was very famous. At the shot of a gun, Winton went ahead. Then at the fourth stretch, Ford started to gain. Finally, the Ford got ahead and won the race.

Henry was financed by Tom Cooper, the world-famous bike racer. Henry planned two 4-cylinder cars. One he called the "999" and the other "Arrow". He decided to race the "999". Trying to find someone to ride the "999" was a problem. Tom suggested Barney Oldfield. Oldfield wasn't afraid of speed, and so he accepted. Oldfield had the motor running the limit all the time, even on the curves. The "999" won by more than half a mile. He took the "999" to Yonkers, New York, and added fame to the Ford.

One day Henry went to Alexander Malcolmson, a successful coal dealer. Malcolmson agreed to back up a Ford Motor Company. He had 25½ percent of the stock and Henry had 25½ percent. James Couzens was secretary and treasurer of the company. The car had two cylinders and would go 30 miles per hour. It cost $800.

In the wintertime, cars wouldn't run. Drivers didn't want to fight with ruts or stalling engines. In 1903 Henry decided to get some publicity. He would rebuild his "Arrow" and race it on Lake St. Clair. In the spring orders came in so fast that Henry couldn't fill them all. They moved the Ford Motor Company to a bigger plant on Piquette and Beau-bien Streets.

Malcolmson was getting too bossy. He wanted to make a light but stronger car. He found that there was a French steel with a rare silver-white metal element, which made the car three times stronger.

On July 1, 1909, Henry proved that the light Ford was not flimsy. A cross-country race, with two Model T's, an Acme, a Shawmut, and an Itala, were to race from New York City to Seattle. The Ford won in 22 days and 55 minutes. The Ford Company moved to the Highland Park area in Michigan. Henry invented the first conveyor and chain. This was installed in 1911. Again Ford moved. He bought 11,000 acres with the River Rouge flowing near by.

During World War I Ford was a large producer of trucks, steel helmets, Liberty motors, and Eagle boats. The Fordsom, in 1918 (a tractor), proved to be more sturdy than a horse, but yet it cost less than eight horses. The farmers welcomed this device.

Henry Ford built the Ford Hospital, Edison Institute, and Greenfield Village. This is an outdoor historical museum. Ford also built bombers and during peacetime he built planes.

On April 7, 1947, Henry Ford died in the middle of the night. Henry Ford II took over as president of the company.

**Bibliography**


---

**Andrew Carnegie**

**By Beth Anne Phillips, Sixth Grade, Howe School, Mt. Lebanon, Pittsburgh, Pa.**

**The Subject** of my essay on an historic figure in my State was actually born thousands of miles across the sea in Dunfermline, Scotland, in the year 1835. Now, 127 years later, the name and fame of Andrew Carnegie can be seen in many places of the world. From the Palace of Peace for the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague, to any public library in the city of Pittsburgh, are living monuments of steel and cement which this great philanthropist gave to the world. This could easily be nothing more than the story of a poor boy who became rich, but this kindly Scot revealed his love for his adopted country and for his fellow man by using his vast wealth for their benefit. Yes, his is a story but one which seems never to have an ending.

Andrew Carnegie came to the United States at the age of 13 and worked as a weaver's assistant in a cotton mill in Pittsburgh for little more than $1 a week. One year later he became a messenger boy for the Ohio Telegraph Company. Shortly thereafter he started on the Pennsylvania Railroad as a telegraph operator. After several promotions he became the superintendent of the Pittsburgh Division. His interest in the organization of the Woodruff Sleeping Car Company laid the foundation of his fortune, and investments in oil lands near Oil City, Pennsylvania, increased his wealth.

During the Civil War he served in the War Department as head of military railroads and Government telegraph lines in the East. After the war he entered into the development of ironworks of various kinds. In Pittsburgh he established the Keystone Bridge Works and the Union Iron Works. In 1868 he introduced into America the revolutionary Bessemer process of making steel. Several years later he was the principal owner of the Homestead Steel Works and had controlling interests in seven other large steel plants. These were consolidated in 1899 into the Carnegie Steel Company, which was in turn merged into the United States Steel Company in 1901, the year Carnegie retired. All of this sounds like a lot of boring facts, but actually it is the story of an empire built with faith in this wonderful country of ours. You can almost see the tremendous amount of work between the lines.

Do you know that Andrew Carnegie's benefactions during his lifetime exceeded in amount those of any other American? In 1912 alone he gave the staggering amount of $130,403,000. Our own Carnegie Institute of Technology was enriched in those days by $10,000,000 from its founder. Many other endowments have since been made to this school. Among the many other schools benefiting from Carnegie grants are Harvard, Columbia, Stanford, Johns Hopkins, and the University of Chicago. At this time the total number of schools helped is almost 300.
One significant donation from which each and every student must have benefited these many years was the establishment of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. As well as providing aid in educating our teachers, it has produced better equipped ones for American youth. This fund has even financed the retirement of elderly teachers. Perhaps Andrew Carnegie's limited education was responsible for this gift to us.

Let us turn now to a most unusual agency sponsored by Carnegie—the Carnegie Hero Fund. I am sure you must have heard of this body, founded in 1904, for rewarding, under certain conditions, persons who perform heroic deeds in the United States and Canada. Many of these people received scholarships or sometimes money to help while sick or injured during the act of heroism and for a time after. But Andrew Carnegie's love for mankind could not be confined by these boundaries, for this commission has made large donations to disaster areas here as well as in Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Belgium, and many other countries.

Let's look at another side of Andrew Carnegie. Music! Yes, even music was aided by the magnificent Carnegie Music Hall in New York City—one of the finest in the world. Very few great artists have not appeared at the Music Hall. Here in Pittsburgh we, too, have a music hall—by Carnegie, of course.

Let me show you now how we today are benefiting from this wonderful “Scotsman.” I refer to the Carnegie Institution of Washington founded and endowed by Andrew Carnegie to “encourage investigation, research, discovery and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind.” This organization stresses research in fields not normally covered by other agencies. The departments organized for these purposes are: Archeology, geophysics, genetics, plant biology, and Mount Wilson and Mount Palomar Observatories, operated by the California Institute of Technology. We can only wonder at the many discoveries and contributions this powerful, kind, and gentle man has given us in so many, many fields.

Now it is our turn (perhaps you who read this, and certainly I who have written it) to realize how we have benefited beyond imagination by just one of Andrew Carnegie's gifts. . . . Libraries! I have laughed cried, been awed and thrilled, and traveled the world and yet have never left home because of books from libraries. Seventeen hundred Carnegie libraries! Could you ever guess the number of books? I think that books are the strongest defense for a free country. An open mind with the opportunity to cram it full of knowledge from books, from libraries, from Andrew Carnegie.

In 1919 the life of Andrew Carnegie came to an end. Somehow I don't think he will ever die. I know each time that I go into a Carnegie library from now on I will be very grateful for the opportunity to borrow a book. I wonder if my country is grateful too?

**Bibliography**

*Universal Standard Encyclopedia, Volumes 4 and 15.*

---

**Gen. John Stark**

*I CHOSE to write about Gen. John Stark because I am interested in the Revolutionary War. The more I read about him the more I think New Hampshire should be proud to have a brave man like him in its history. Many of the generals in the war were poor fighters who had political friends to promote them. John Stark was different.*

John Stark was the fifth child of Archibald and Eleanor Stark, Scotch-Irish immigrants. He was born in Londonderry, N.H., on August 28, 1728. In 1736 his childhood home was destroyed by fire, so the family moved to Amoskeag Falls.

During his young manhood he became a fine trapper and scout. One day in 1752, while trapping with friends near Rumney, John was captured by some hostile Indians and taken to St. Francis. The Indians admired his courage so he was well treated during his 6-month stay, even being made an adopted son of the sachem of the tribe. Here he learned Indian strategy, which helped him all the rest of his life. He was released when his real father paid a large ransom.

The following years, 1753 to 1754, he was made a “pilot” or guide of the British Army to survey the Coos country, which he knew well.

When Robert Rogers asked him to join Rogers' Rangers as a second lieutenant, Stark agreed readily. Rogers was his friend and neighbor, and he was anxious to help his country. He was a fine scout, and history has proved that John Stark was the only man Rogers completely trusted and depended upon in every respect. Stark had amazing fortitude. With two other men he walked almost 40 miles through 4 feet of snow to get help for some wounded men, after fighting all day in a battle. His prudence helped save a party of men who walked into an ambush through Rogers' rashness. In 1757 he was made a captain in Rogers' Brigade. While he was commanding the Rangers at Fort William Henry that winter most of the men came down with smallpox. The French were aware of this and planned to take advantage of the situation. In spite of the sickness and the severe cold, Stark insisted upon extreme caution and vigilance. Only his precautions enabled the few men he had left to ward off an attack by 1600 well-equipped French and Indians. Soon after the assault upon the Fort he came down [647]
with the dreaded disease. John Stark had strong moral character, which finally caused him to leave Rogers, whose rascally deeds at last overcame his great ability to help his country.

In 1758 he received a furlough for his father's death. Two weeks later he married Elizabeth Page of Dunbarton, better known as “Molly,” whom he had known for many years. She was a fine, understanding wife and an inspiration to John. She managed the house and the many children for years at a time while he was at war.

In 1759 he began serving under Lord Jeffrey Amherst. The same year he and his men made a 77-mile-long road from Crown Point through the wilderness to the Connecticut River. He received the news one day that he was the father of a son named Caleb. Grandfather Page was so proud of this grandson named for him that he adopted the boy and was very much in love with and an inspiration to John. She managed the house and the many children for years at a time while he was at war.

The year 1760 marked the end of his military career for 15 years. His dislike of British officers because of their condescension toward American soldiers caused him to resign. Stark held this resentment against English officers in general for the rest of his life, one exception being young Lord Howe, whom he had learned to admire greatly and mourned deeply when his sudden death occurred.

He spent the years between 1760 and 1775 providing for his growing family. During this time he built the Stark Mansion in Derryfield. His wife Molly lived her life in this house, caring for the children. Stark built a sawmill on the Merrimack River near his house and used the rest of his land for farming. At that period there was little money in the Colonies, so everything was obtained by barter.

1774 saw the beginning of organized opposition against the British. He was chosen a member of the “Committee of Safety” which met at Exeter. The town was proud to choose Stark to represent Derryfield when “Congress” was called to meet in Amherst, N.H., in 1775.

One day in May of that year a messenger came to the door of his sawmill and said the patriots had at last rebelled against Great Britain. Stark went to the house, picked up his gun and ammunition, saddled a horse, and rode off, calling his coun-

trymen to arms. With their loyalty to John Stark and patriotism for their country’s cause, they quickly followed. There was a unanimous vote naming him the first colonel of the First New Hampshire Regiment, consisting of 13 companies. This regiment saw the longest service of any in the country—8 years and 8 months.

Col. John Stark has never received the recognition he deserved in the famous battle of Bunker Hill. History has proved that he was the hero of the day. His great tactical ability and power to command never shone more brightly. In the midst of the confusion he chose to station his regiment and Colonel Reed’s (who was not present) New Hampshire Regiment behind the “rail fence.” It was to his credit that the British sent their finest light infantry regiment, the “Welsh Fusiliers,” against his line. His men had orders not to fire until the enemy came within 80 yards. Proving their confidence in his judgment, all the enemy dead lay within the 80-yard marker. Of the 700 Fusiliers, only 83 survived. When the Massachusetts regiments broke rank and fled, Stark’s men covered their retreat and prevented a disastrous defeat. He and his men were the last to leave the field in orderly withdrawal.

Lauren Davis Howard

He learned afterward that 16-year-old Caleb had also fought in the battle. Later he and his men placed artillery on Noddle's Island to stop British shipping in Boston Harbor.

One would expect a promotion to follow such a battle. Although Stark was a born fighter, he was neither tactful nor a good mixer and therefore out of the circle of those in power. For these reasons he never received the promotions he deserved, and this injustice was not undone until near the end of the war.

He continued his service, even though he had been badly treated. At the battle of Trenton he was chosen to lead the right wing because his ability was greater than that of many of the generals. His strong patriotism was again shown at this critical period. He offered his own private funds to pay his men if Congress neglected to reimburse them, if they would re-enlist for 6 weeks. His men were so faithful not a man refused.

When his term of enlistment was up, he returned home and resigned his commission on March 22, 1777, because so many unworthy officers were promoted and he was again passed over.

The fighting continued with little success on the American side. After the fall of Ticonderoga, John Langdon proposed that John Stark as a brigadier general lead the New Hampshire men once again as honorably as he did at Bunker Hill. The number of men who joined was a great tribute to Stark's popularity with his troops. He marched to Manchester, Vt., to meet General Schuyler's request for aid and agreed to join forces. The battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777, has been called the "supreme episode in Stark's life," and was the turning point of the war. General Burgoyne had sent troops under Colonel Baum to Bennington to capture grain and fodder they needed badly for their horses. Stark's men made a surprise attack on the Hessian camp and achieved a complete victory within 2 hours. Then 500 more Tory reinforcements under Colonel Breymen were reported close by. Stark reassembled his weary troops, planned his strategy, and, using Indian tactics, completely overcame the enemy. On the hill where Stark's army camped for the nights of August 14, 15, and 16, a marker now stands which bears the famous battle cry with which he led his men to victory: "There are the redcoats and they are ours, or this night Molly Stark sleeps a widow."

Even after his victory at Bennington, Congress would not make him a brigadier general in the Continental Army as it was angry at New Hampshire for having raised an independent
army. When enlistments were up, Stark's men refused to join again and serve under any other generals. Half of his troops were wiped out by a measles epidemic. Stark took a trip home to raise more forces.

Once again jealousy on the part of other generals kept him from commanding further campaigns. However, in the battle of Saratoga, which occurred on October 7, Stark again showed his fine knowledge of strategy. His men spent days constructing rafts to transport them and their artillery across the Hudson River. Then he stationed his battery on a hill on the west bank later known as "Stark's Knob," in his honor. This prevented Burgoyne's retreat to the north or to Fort Edward. He afterward captured the fort and then moved down the river. On the 18th of October John Stark looked on as General Burgoyne handed General Horatio Gates his sword.

In June of 1781, Washington, needing a trustworthy commander at Albany, sent a personal request for General Stark's help. Here he had little chance to do much for his country. At the age of 53 he finished his active service.

The last 40 years of his life contained mainly personal events.

In 1782, after all his service, Congress honored him by making him a "Major general by brevet." In 1796, 850 acres of wild lands in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, were granted to Stark for his service in the war. The land caused only trouble for his family, and eventually the death of Caleb.

In the nineties he retired from his lumber business. He still took a lively interest in the welfare of his family, although never politically. The hardest blow he had to face was the death of Molly in 1814. He outlived all his 11 children.

On May 8, 1822, at the age of 93, he died, the last high-ranking general of the Revolutionary War. He was buried in his Continental uniform in the family graveyard, which has since become Stark's Park.

Now that I have read about Stark's life, I am anxious to visit the memorials and museums which contain his personal articles and letters. His most treasured possession was the Green Mountain Flag he carried at Bennington. Now in pieces, it is in the Bennington Museum. The cannon captured from Colonel Baum, known as "my cannon," is now in the public library in New Boston. When the statue of John Stark was dedicated in Stark Park in 1948, this cannon was borrowed and fired three times by men in Continental uniforms. His home on Canal Street, in Manchester, is now preserved by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

How fitting that in 1945, New Hampshire, one of the last States in the Union without a State motto, should adopt the famous words used by Stark to inspire his troops at Bennington, "Live Free or Die. Death is not the worst of evils."

William James Mayo

By Jane Amerongen,
Eighth Grade,
St. Rose of Lima School, St. Paul, Minn.

I N THAT newly built house in LeSueur a son was born to the Mayos on June 29, 1861. They named him William James after his father and his uncle. With an Englishman's feeling for family, Dr. Mayo rejoiced in his first-born son, but he could not foresee that his son's future would someday cause the world to rejoice with him.

Four years after Will's birth, his brother was born.

"From the very beginning Charlie and I always went together. We were known as the Mayo boys. Anyone that picked on one of us had two to contend with."

From these words of Will your imagination might conjure this picture: Will, a slender boy with fair hair and dreamy blue eyes, a little lonely, wanting companionship and love; he is the older brother, slight, but strong, active, spirited, able. And with him almost constantly is Charlie, short, stocky, with thick dark hair and big brown eyes, an affectionate boy, needing oversight and protection, for he is the little brother and he is not strong.

The boys were the best of companions—spending long afternoon hours reading, shooting marbles, and fishing at Zumbro Falls. This relationship, formed so young in life, was to be a wonder to all who saw it. It was on the strength of this unity that these two boys would reach their heights.

The boys seldom missed a circus. One day, Will watched the parade...
from on horseback. His mount was frightened by the elephants, and in its terrified cavorting jumped over a hitching rail and back again, causing a large disturbance and commotion in the crowd. "But Will never batted an eye." There, in Will, is a glimpse of that control in a crisis that became a distinguishing characteristic of the future surgeon.

The boys got their first love of medicine from their father. They would often accompany him on house calls, which were frequent, and even assist him when possible. Post-mortems were a special treat to which the boys were always invited. As coroner, Dr. Mayo performed many autopsies, which gave him and his sons an inexpensive means of studying anatomy.

Will, accompanied by Charlie, went to school at Rochester Central, which the school board had built across the street from their home. They were quite well-behaved and absorbed in study, but not quite "teacher's pet." Will was lively—so full of teasing tricks to torment the girls that they did not like to play with him. Yet Will Mayo could never have endured wearing the dunce cap; he was too proud and too sensitive to ridicule. He reacted violently and without humor to anything that turned the joke on him and made him feel a fool. Even though he was quick-tempered, it was kept under control quite well.

Will and Charlie's initiation as actual surgical assistants, when they were 16 and 12 years old, respectively, was not exactly unforeseen. It came as could be expected. For some time Will had been the "scrub nurse" for his father's operations, and Charlie was already efficient in sterilizing the operating instruments.

Even when the boys were too young to consider medical school, their parents made plans for their future education. Louise Mayo insisted, and the doctor agreed wholeheartedly, that no expense or effort should be spared toward that goal. "There was never any question of our lifetime work," Will once said. "We never thought of doing anything else." From many valuable experiences with their father in his work, the Mayo boys knew more when they entered medical school than most seniors.

In 1880, at the age of 19, Will entered the University of Michigan for his medical education. With his vacation money saved through the years and his father's help he financed his schooling. Will was outstanding in school, and this was recognized by his teachers. Before long he was a student assistant to Prof. Corydon L. Ford. He received his surgical training under Prof. Donald MacLean.

At 22, after 3 years of medical training, "Dr. Will" finished school and returned to Rochester. Shortly after his return, a social gathering at the Mayos found him faced with many questions. Charles N. Start, Rochester's district judge and an old friend of the family, was present. Of

Jane Amerongen

Will he asked, "What will you do now? After a year or two in your father's office will you be off to Minneapolis, St. Paul, or Chicago?"

To the judge's surprise, Will answered, "I expect to remain in Rochester and to become the greatest surgeon in the world." This was said by William James Mayo in 1883 at the age of 22.

1894 saw his hope nearing realization as St. Mary's Hospital took form. This was one of Rochester's great needs, especially after a recent destructive tornado had injured hundreds. It was built by the Sisters of St. Francis, headed by Mother Mary Alfred. In 1889, after many years of saving and planning, the hospital was finally completed, with the elderly Dr. Mayo taking charge. Soon Dr. Will and the newly graduated Dr. Charlie took over, leaving their father to come and go as he pleased.

The hospital was a success and, as a result, soon became overcrowded. Realizing this and the need for facilities and equipment, the Mayos planned their clinic.

In 1863, Dr. W. W. Mayo built his home at the corner of First Street and Second Avenue, Southwest. It, and the adjoining medical offices, standing four stories high, occupied a quarter of a block. Developing the house into a clinic, Mayo Clinic—large enough to accommodate 14,000 patients a year—began in 1912. By 1913, 25,000 persons had been cared for in a place intended for a maximum of 14,000!

The main cause of this success was, of course, the character and personality of the Mayos. Their perfect teamwork supplied the ideals, the motive power, and the policies that even today continue to guide Rochester's major industry.

The elder Dr. Mayo, shortly before his death, listed these factors as reasons for his sons' achievements: "Ability, natural and acquired; absolute truthfulness; cleanliness and kindness, even to the poorest. And," he added, "I taught them that no man is big enough to be independent of others."

Their success naturally resulted in an impressive bank account. Since 1894, the Mayos had set aside half their income for investment. In 1915 the surgeons were prepared to make their endowment to medical research and education. By their brains and skill, their organizing ability and perseverance, they had accumulated $1,-500,000. Now they were ready to give it away. The endowment became known as the Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research.

Late in the 1920's the Mayos again faced an acute problem. For many years their Clinic had proved itself too "cramped." Now the pressure was becoming so great that the staff was hopelessly handicapped.

"Charlie, we've got to have a larger Clinic building. We need more elbow room," Dr. Will said to his brother. "We've got to build again."

The result of a long discussion concerning this problem was the present $3,000,000 building, 300 feet tall, towering above Rochester's skyline like a beacon of hope and cheer to the thousands who came for the ministry of the Mayos.

(Continued on page 667)
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

QUESTION: Should chapter bylaws be sent to the National Parliamentarian or the State Parliamentarian for checking?

ANSWER: The State Parliamentarian checks bylaws for conflicts with the State and National Society Bylaws. If the State Parliamentarian wishes to consult the National Parliamentarian, they may do so.

QUESTION: Do you know whether or not a gavel was made from the wood of the U.S.S. Yantic?

ANSWER: The U.S.S. Yantic was the flagship of President Lincoln, and fortunately the St. Petersburg Times of April 3, 1962, carried a story about this very gavel. The gavel was made of solid black walnut taken from a chair in the cabin of the ship. The Yantic was shamefully neglected after her tenure as flagship, even becoming a coal barge. She finally sank, and from some of the salvaged furnishings this gavel was made. The gavel was presented at the Army and Navy Club by Cdr. Harry Collins, USN Ret., to the club’s president, Rear Adm. A. V. Wallis.

QUESTION: When a regent resigns without serving her entire term of office, is she entitled to an ex-chapter regent’s pin?

ANSWER: Yes. If the chapter customarily gives to each past regent an ex-chapter regent’s pin, this past regent is entitled to all the rights and privileges that are customarily given to past chapter regents. Had she served only one day or had she not presided at a meeting of the chapter, the fact that she resigned does not destroy the fact that she was regent for a time and therefore now is a past or ex chapter regent.

QUESTION: Does a resignation become immediately effective, even though it has not come before the board to be accepted?

ANSWER: No. Robert says that if a person has accepted an office, even if it be by his silence in not refusing it, he is obliged to perform the duties of the office until there has been a reasonable opportunity for his resignation to be accepted (R.O.R., p. 103) “In the case of a resignation, the chair may at once state the question on accepting it, or a motion to that effect may be made.” (R.O.R., p. 104, lines 1-4.) Whether the chair assumes the motion or it is made by a member, the question is debatable and may have any subsidiary motion applied, but it yields to incidental and privileged motions.

QUESTION: Where should the secretary sit?

ANSWER: The desk of the secretary should be near that of the presiding officer. (R.O.R., p. 246, lines 23, 24, 25.) Since we use our customary ways of doing things stem from the pattern set by the Congress, it might be of interest to know how matters are recorded in the Congress of the United States. The following data were given me by Ralph R. Roberts, Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives: "It is one of the duties of the Clerk of the House to record the official proceedings of the House of Representatives for the Journal of the House. He sits to the right of the Speaker, at the Clerk’s desk on the second tier of the rostrum. Further, the Official Reporters of Debates take the unofficial proceedings of the House that appear in the daily Congressional Record. They sit on the third or lower tier of the rostrum.” The clerk recording the official proceedings of the Senate is called the Journal Clerk. He sits to the right of the President at the Secretary of the Senate’s table. The Official Reporters of Debates of the Senate take the unofficial proceedings of the Senate that appear daily in the Congressional Record. They sit at tables in the well of the Senate.

QUESTION: May minutes be approved by general consent if a member objects?

ANSWER: Minutes cannot be approved by general consent if there is a single objection. The objection may arise over a disputed fact or the accuracy of a statement in the minutes. If the matter is factual and the facts can be established, that will, of course, settle the matter, but if the correctness cannot be established by factual evidence a vote must be taken on amending the disputed entry. (R.O.R., p. 148, lines 3 and 4.) In the above instance the vote is taken before the minutes are approved as corrected. “Minutes may be corrected whenever the error is noticed regardless of the time which has elapsed.” (R.O.R., p. 148, lines 5 and 6.)

QUESTION: When were ex-State Regents authorized to wear the ex-State Regents’ regent’s pin?

ANSWER: At the 36th Continental Congress (1927) by Resolution No. 19 which will be found on page 426 of the proceedings: “RESOLVED, That a ribbon be authorized by the Congress for the use of ex-State Regents, to be of the same width and design as that authorized for the use of ex-regents. The ribbon is to be reversible and a line of blue added in the center; this ribbon to be used at all meetings of the Society except the National Continental Congress.”

QUESTION: Where can I find a good example of a courtesy resolution?

ANSWER: In the Proceedings of the Seventieth Continental Congress (1961), pp. 381-382, 383. We would call your attention to three types of courtesy resolutions: Commendation, Appreciation, and the garden variety courtesy resolution.

QUESTION: What is the strategic value of the motion “To reconsider and enter on the minutes”?

ANSWER: The strategic value is that it prevents a temporary majority from taking action that would be opposed by a representative majority of the members. By making the motion to reconsider and enter on the minutes, all action to which it is applied is temporarily suspended. It permits the organization to protect itself from injudicious action by a temporary majority. The motion to reconsider and enter on the minutes is rarely used except in cases where an important vote is to be postponed as a result of an urgent matter which has come up unexpectedly.

QUESTION: May minutes be approved if the chapter customarily gives to each past chapter regent a regent’s pin?

ANSWER: Yes. If the chapter customarily gives to each past chapter regent a regent’s pin, this past chapter regent is entitled to all the rights and privileges that are customarily given to past chapter regents. Had she served only one day or had she not presided at a meeting of the chapter, the fact that she resigned does not destroy the fact that she was regent for a time and therefore now is a past or ex chapter regent.

QUESTION: When were ex-State Regents authorized to wear ex-State Regents’ regent’s pins?

ANSWER: At the 36th Continental Congress (1927) by Resolution No. 19 which will be found on page 426 of the proceedings: “RESOLVED, That a ribbon be authorized by the Congress for the use of ex-State Regents, to be of the same width and design as that authorized for the use of ex-regents. The ribbon is to be reversible and a line of blue added in the center; this ribbon to be used at all meetings of the Society except the National Continental Congress.”

QUESTION: Where can I find a good example of a courtesy resolution?

ANSWER: In the Proceedings of the Seventieth Continental Congress (1961), pp. 381-382, 383. We would call your attention to three types of courtesy resolutions: Commendation, Appreciation, and the garden variety courtesy resolution.

QUESTION: What is the strategic value of the motion “To reconsider and enter on the minutes”?

ANSWER: The strategic value is that it prevents a temporary majority from taking action that would be opposed by a representative majority of the members. By making the motion to reconsider and enter on the minutes, all action to which it is applied is temporarily suspended. It permits the organization to protect itself from injudicious action by a temporary majority. The motion to reconsider and enter on the minutes is rarely used except in cases where an important vote is to be postponed as a result of an urgent matter which has come up unexpectedly.
WHO RUNS OUR GOVERNMENT?

ABRAHAM LINCOLN once observed that, should this Nation ever be destroyed, destruction would come from within. His warning is as appropriate today as it was when uttered. This article is written in the belief that there are forces within this Country seeking to destroy national sovereignty and Constitutional Government, and that the survival of this Republic depends upon a re-dedication on the part of the American people to the moral, spiritual, and Constitutional values which brought this Nation to the pinnacle of greatness.

For more than 25 years voices have been raised in America warning that Constitutional Government was being undermined and that this Nation was treading the road to socialism. The warnings have gone unheeded. Today the enormous power presently concentrated in a vastly swollen Federal bureaucracy threatens not only Constitutional Government but the continuing freedoms of the American people, since such power is the very essence of statism or socialism.

In 1932, William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party of the United States, did not hesitate to state that "Socialism is the first step toward Communism." Elsewhere in his book Toward a Soviet America he wrote:

A Communist world will be a unified organized world. The economic system will be one great organization. . . . The American Soviet government will be an important section in this world organization and one of the revolutionary achievements of victorious world Communism will be the ending of war. (Disarmament! Ed.)

Today, the Pied Piper theme of "World Peace Through World Law" is being used to lure the American people into disarmament and world government. Conveniently ignored by the authors of this slogan is the fact that a one-world socialistic political and economic system is also the ultimate goal of communism.

Proponents of world government look upon the United States participation in some form of regional government as a possible and probably necessary step toward ultimate world government. Thus, there is simultaneous pressure being exerted to involve America in an "Atlantic Community" or "Partnership." The phrase "Atlantic Union" is carefully avoided as being politically unpalatable.

The difference in words is a mere exercise in semantics. We are constantly being reminded that America can no longer "go it alone," and that the free nations of the Atlantic Community must pool their political and economic resources, as they have already pooled their military resources in NATO, if the economic threat of communism is to be met.

Complete and total disarmament in a peaceful world under a "strengthened United Nations" may be described as the fast route to world government, since it would leave this Nation defenseless, oustved, outnumbered, and at the mercy of a United Nations "Peace Force" so powerful "that no state could challenge it." World government via "Atlantic Partnership" may be a slower process, but in either event loss of sovereignty and Constitutional Government are involved.

Trade Expansion Act

The Press of this Nation has failed this Country dismally by discussing the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 in terms of merely a "liberalized trade program." To ignore the possible consequences of this proposal, and to describe in terms of trade alone the vast powers sought for the President, is to invite quick and early disaster.

Under the terms of the Act, broad and discretionary powers for the President to make tariff concessions are sought. In anticipation of consequent injury to the economy, power and money to provide relief for industry and manpower retraining are also sought. Even with safeguards added, this unconstitutional grant of power would build an economic colossus in the Federal Government that no segment of the economy could oppose. The end result, within a few years, could be a completely socialistic government.

American sovereignty is also at stake. Many thoughtful Americans have suggested that the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 was designed to provide an entering wedge for United States participation in the European Common Market, as a forerunner to ultimate Atlantic Union and consequent loss of sovereignty.

There are many indications to substantiate this belief. On July 4, 1962, the President called for a "Declaration of Interdependence" with the nations of Europe. The "Partnership" he envisioned was to be the forerunner of an "eventual union of all freemen" in "a world of law and free choice."

On July 5, 1962, the Christian Science Monitor gave an approving nod to the President's suggestion. It stated:

This Declaration of Interdependence with which the President celebrated the Fourth of July was not an improvisation of eloquence merely; it helps to explain purposes partly fulfilled, helps justify policies only partly understood.

It follows upon passage of a foreign trade act which—if not as sweeping as the Common Market in Europe—is designed to set up transatlantic commercial relations so different in degree from what went before as to be indeed different in kind.

The new Europe is not a rival of the United States but a prospective partner. "(Emphasis ours.)

Any doubt as to the real purpose of this Trade Expansion Act was removed from this writer's mind upon reading Joseph Kraft's recently published book titled The Grand Design. The subtitle of the book is From Common Market to Atlantic Partnership.

In his opening paragraph, Mr. Kraft tells us that the book was written with the cooperation of officials of the Kennedy Administration and suggests that to a certain extent it reflects their views. The "grand design" is to use the Trade Expansion Program as an "entering wedge" to involve America economically and politically in first, an Atlantic Community and, ultimately, in a one-world socialistic system.

It is interesting to note that the plan to socialize America via the trade route, and thereby pave the way for participation in a socialistic
I. foreign nations" may have been sur-

relief that it will enable American in-

However, as this is written, it has

distributed, and a disproportionate

share of the cost of defending the

its full significance. Thus it was pos-

sible to win overwhelming support

for the trade program did so in the be-

The American people can no

longer safely ignore the continuing

assaults being made on national sov-

ereignty and Constitutional Govern-

ment; nor can they ignore the social-

istic pronouncements coming from the

"liberal left" in and out of Gov-

The government does not come from the

government does not come from the

national sovereignty lies

Adherence to the International Court

and the July 17, 1961, Dan Smoot Re-

Amendment to the Declaration of

nance. The citizens of the Republic, the men

and women whose proud heritage derives

from the sovereign dignity of the in-

dividual . . . are by this reactionary re-

version to statism to be set back to the

very status from which their forebears

sufficiently rebelled . . . . The plan, in

other words, assumes that the economic

map of the United States is to be made

over, and outlines steps for its finance. On

the human side, in regard to homes and

family ties, the plan itself is silent.

The citizens of the Republic, the men

Who Runs Our Government?

The American people can no

longer safely ignore the continuing

assaults being made on national sov-

ereignty and Constitutional Govern-

ment; nor can they ignore the social-

istic pronouncements coming from the

"liberal left" in and out of Gov-

The evidence at hand also sug-

suggests that the drive toward world

government is inspired by a small

but powerful elite who, either strate-

gically placed in appointive positions

in Government or, working in and

through a network of richly endowed

administrative bodies, has the power to

-some exceptions, does it

come from their elected Representa-

atives in Congress. Despite many years

of brainwashing, patriotism and love

of Country still burn in the heart of

the average American, who is be-

coming uneasily aware that control

over the Federal Government is be-

ing lost if, indeed, it is not already

lost.

The American people have seen

their protests against wasteful and

never-ending foreign aid programs

go unheeded. They have observed

with frustration and dismay that

foreign aid has been used not to

destroy communism but to build

socialism in many parts of the world.

They have shouldered a heavy bur-

den of taxes in the knowledge that

continuing freedom is contingent up-

on financial solvency. Their reward

has been deficit piled upon deficit,

a dwindling gold supply, and a se-

riously weakened dollar.

Over a long period of years, Amer-

ica has witnessed an uninterrupted

chain of disasters, stemming from a

bipartisan foreign policy pursued by

the United States under both Repub-

lican and Democratic Administra-

tions. With each passing day, a state-

ment attributed to the late James

Forrestal becomes more significant:

If our leaders were just making mis-

takes in our relationship to Communism,

it seems to me that occasionally, they

would make one in our favor.

In 1960, the American people

demonstrated their determination to

preserve national sovereignty when

they aroused themselves to defeat

the effort to repeal the Connally

Amendment to the Declaration of

Adherence to the International Court

of Justice (World Court). It will be

remembered that the Connally

Amendment reserves to the United

States the right to determine what

matters are foreign and what mat-

ters are domestic, and therefore be-

yond the jurisdiction of the World

Court. Repeal of the Connally

Amendment has long been a goal of

those who seek to involve this na-

tion in some form of supergov-

ment.

Today, the responsibility for the

preservation of Constitutional Gov-

ernment and national sovereignty lies

in the hands of the American people.

National survival hinges upon the

ability of the American people to

recognize the perils confronting the

Nation, and upon their determina-

tion to mount the effort to recapture

their Government from an unelected

elite which appears dedicated to the

triumph of international socialism

through some form of world govern-

ment of which America would be a

part.

The Council on Foreign Relations

(CFR)

The unofficial rulers of this Nation

are variously described in editorials,

pamphlets, and books by such names

as "The American Establishment," "The

Invisible Government," "America's

Unelected Rulers," and "The Secret

Government of the United States." Almost without exception, however, the Council on Foreign Relations is referred to as the nerve center which appears to dominate our Government.

The measure of the power of the

Council on Foreign Relations is well

documented by Dan Smoot. In his


the July 17, 1961, Dan Smoot Re-

port, he wrote:
The Council on Foreign Relations is the invisible government of the United States by virtue of the fact that members of the Council occupy key posts in the Executive Branch of government from the Presidency downward. By its own efforts, and through many interlocking organizations, the Council on Foreign Relations also virtually controls public opinion in the United States.

In an article which was reprinted in the Congressional Record, Richard Rovere made a similar appraisal:

The directors of the Council on Foreign Relations make up a sort of presidium for that part of the establishment that guides our destinies as a Nation.

Elsewhere he commented:

Its powers are greatest in the executive and judicial branches of the government, in education, in organized religion, and in science. It is in effective control of the new world that has been created by the philanthropic foundations.

The Council on Foreign Relations did not spring into being or power like Athena from the head of Zeus. It dates back to the old League of Nations when the goal, then as now, was to involve the United States in a world government. Following the rejection of the League of Nations by the American people and their Senate, the Council on Foreign Relations was born. It is interesting to note that three of its earliest members are well known to us today: Christian Herter, the late John Foster Dulles, and Allen Dulles. Today it has a membership of 1400.

Dan Smoot tells us that the Council on Foreign Relations did not amount to much until the Rockefeller Foundation and funds began to pour money into its coffers. Later the Carnegie and Ford Foundations added their support. He adds:

In 1939, the Council began to take over the U.S. State Department. In 1945, the Council on Foreign Relations, and various foundations and other organizations interlocked with it, had virtually taken over the U.S. State Department.

The grip of the Council on Foreign Relations on the State Department is also noted by Everett S. Allen in a series of articles, written for the New Bedford (Mass.) Standard Times and titled, "What's Wrong With the State Department?"

In the first of his articles he wrote:

By accident or design this (the State Department) is where the cold war is being lost.

A later article quotes a former member of the State Department, who served under President Eisenhower and still is called upon by the White House for advice in diplomatic affairs, as saying:

Call it "the establishment" or whatever you will, this organization (the CFR) makes U.S. foreign policy.

In his book, The Untouchable State Department, Bryton Barron questions the validity of the concept of the Council on Foreign Relations as the policy maker of the Nation. He is inclined to the belief that the State Department itself, rather than any outside group, serves as the base for the policy planners and that it uses the CFR, with its interlocking organizations,

to help spread the official gospel and the dream of a world socialist state.

Whatever the case, there is no disagreement that the Council on Foreign Relations exerts a vast influence in America today. Its membership list reads like a miniature Who's Who in America. They are drawn from many religious faiths and from every important field of endeavor.

Through the doors of the Council on Foreign Relations come not only our Presidents (Harry Truman was an exception), our Vice Presidents (Lyndon Johnson is not a member), but our Secretaries of State. As previously noted, the late John Foster Dulles was a member, as are Dean Acheson, Christian Herter, and present Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

Members of the Council on Foreign Relations held high office during the recent Republican Administration; and they are to be found under the present Democratic Administration in the key areas of foreign policy, foreign aid, disarmament, defense, treasury, labor, and intelligence. America's sole representative on the International Court of Justice, Philip Jessup of Institute of Pacific Relations fame, is also a member of the CFR.

Leading figures in Government, themselves more often than not members of the CFR, make frequent contributions to Foreign Affairs, which is the official publication of the Council on Foreign Relations. Although the circulation of this magazine is less than 50,000 its influence is considered substantial. Here it is where present policies of Government are set forth, and where one may also find a clue to future policies. Thus, it is not without interest that one finds in the July 1962 issue an article entitled Atlantic Pact or European Unity by Alteiro Speller, and another, Is Communist Ideology Becoming Irrelevant? by Chester Bowles.

Foreign Policy Association (FPA)

In the brief space of this article, it is not possible to detail the full ramifications of the Council on Foreign Relations or to undertake a detailed listing of its membership and their positions in Government. That work has already been done by others. However, no account of the Council on Foreign Relations would be complete without mention of two of its most influential propaganda arms, the Foreign Policy Association and the Committee on Economic Development.

The CFR has no formal affiliation with a host of interlocking organizations and agencies, which it controls through interlocking directorates and by various other means. The Foreign Policy Association is such an organization and has been described as probably the most influential of all the agencies which can be shown as propaganda affiliates of the Council on Foreign Relations in matters of foreign policy.

A measure of its success in influencing public opinion is that its publication, Headline Series, edited until recently by Russian-born Vera Michele Dean, has long been featured in the public libraries of this Country. The Foreign Policy Association has also established World Affairs Councils in key cities in the United States; and its "Great Decisions" program, which has been a principal vehicle for the dissemination of foreign policy materials, has been supported by concerned and un-critical Americans of both liberal and conservative persuasion.

Despite the widespread acceptance it has won, the Foreign Policy Association has also long been a target of criticism. In the 1960 November-December issue of the Independent American, Mary Helen Brenzel wrote:

The Foreign Policy Association has been one of the foremost organizations responsible for conditioning the minds of American citizens to the acceptance of appeasement policies.

In the same article she called attention to the fact that in March 1960, the Waldo M. Slaton Post No. 140 of the American Legion, Atlanta, Ga., took action against the Foreign Policy Association, and furnished the Fulton County (Atlanta)
Grand Jury with documented evidence regarding personnel, background, and teaching materials of the organization. It was on the basis of the material presented that the Grand Jury subsequently declared the materials of the Foreign Policy Association "insidious and subversive," and recommended their removal from schools of the State of Georgia.

The material on which the decision was based has since been published in an extensively documented handbook titled "The TRUTH About the Foreign Policy Association," which was prepared and edited by the Americanism Committee of the Waldo M. Slaton Post No. 140, American Legion, Atlanta, Ga.

In the Foreword of this book, the editors ask why there was no public outburst when Khrushchev traveled the width of the United States, accompanied by fawning State Department personnel, and was entertained along the way by prominent citizens in and out of government. . . . The editors provided their own answer:

There is only one explanation for this lapse from the Americanism of former days—we are being brainwashed into the belief that we can safely do business with Communism—brainwashed by an interlocked group of so-called "educational" organizations offering "do-it-yourself" courses which pretend to instruct the public in the intricacies of foreign policy, but which actually mask clever propaganda operations designed to sell "co-existence" to Americans. There are many of these propaganda outfits working to undermine Americans' faith in America but none in our opinion, is so slick or as smooth or as dangerous as the Foreign Policy Association. . . .

Committee on Economic Development (CED)

Another affiliate of the Council on Foreign Relations is the Committee on Economic Development. Composed of some 200 businessmen and educators, and not as well known as the Foreign Policy Association, it is nevertheless extremely influential. It has been described as the major propaganda arm of the Council on Foreign Relations in the important work of socializing the American economy.

With this in mind, this writer read with more than passing interest comment on the CED's "Adaptive Program for Agriculture" as contained in the July 25 and August 22, 1962 issues of the Congressional Record. Congressman Lester R. Johnson summarized its recommendations:

"It seeks a comparatively quick solution to the nation's farm problem by taking both human and government resources out of agriculture over a five-year period.

There are many who can agree with the CED recommendation for systematic reduction of Government interference in the farm economy, but how many Americans can accept its recommendation to abolish price supports at the price of having the Government embark upon a huge land-retirement program? And what of the serious economic and social repercussions resulting from its proposal for artificially accelerated dislocation of farmers? And finally, what of the competence of the CED to make such recommendations at all?

During the debate on the Farm Bill, Senator Karl Mundt made the following statement concerning the CED:

"I think this committee (CED) is comprised of well-motivated men. They surely know something about their own business and about foreign trade. But if they do not know anything more about trade than they know about farming, I would look with a jaundiced eye upon what they would recommend about trade expansion. They also issue reports on the economy and literacy of America; they comment on the guidance of metropolitan groups; but none of them lives on a farm or has an agricultural background. Yet we are being asked to vote on a farm program which incorporates . . . the recommendations of the Committee for Economic Development on an "adaptive program for agriculture."

(NOTE: The Senate passed the Farm Bill containing the CED recommendations.)

Mass Communications Media

Through its membership, the pervasive influence of the Council on Foreign Relations reaches into the daily lives of a great majority of the American people through the press, television, and radio. CFR member William S. Paley is Chairman of the Board of the Columbia Broadcasting System. As Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America, David Sarnoff—also a member—is in a position to influence the National Broadcasting System.

As for the Press, a statement by Richard Rovere is revealing:


Apart from an occasional article or editorial which criticizes some aspect of, or some leader in, the socialist revolution in America; and despite much rhetoric in praise of "free enterprise" and "the American way," such publications as Time, Life, Fortune, New York Times, New York Post, Louisville Courier-Journal, Washington Post and Times-Herald, Saturday Review of Literature, the Denver Post, The Christian Science Monitor and Look . . . have not one time in the past 15 years spoken editorially against any fundamentally important aspect of the over-all governmental policies which are dragging this Nation into socialism and world government—at least, not to my knowledge.

To give point to the argument that "Establishment" news media rarely deviate from the "Establishment" line, it should be noted that the programs of the socialists and one worlders strategically placed in Government could have been thwarted at any time had the press, radio, and television chosen to serve as the "conscience" of the Nation.

Freedom of the press is one of the first freedoms enumerated in the Bill of Rights, and rightly so, since it was believed that a free press would serve as the guardian of liberty. If, however, the press becomes the uncritical champion of Government proposals, if it fails to spell out the significance of such proposals, no matter how socialist in nature; or omits mention of them except in the briefest terms—then freedom is in continuing jeopardy.

Consider the significance of the fact that there was no concerted outcry over the President's Fourth of July speech, in which he informed his countrymen and the world that independence was no longer good enough. Such protest as was raised came from newspapers free of the corrosive influence of the "Establishment."

The July 5, 1962, issue of the Rockford Register-Republic, Rockford, Ill., spelled out the significance of the "Interdependence Day" speech in unequivocal terms:

". . . In a July 4th speech, . . . the President made crystal clear his willingness to trade American independence for what he called interdependence. He suggested an alliance with the presently forming European Economic Community made up of six European nations.

But he went further than that. The new United States-European alliance would "look outward to cooperation with all nations in meeting their common concerns," he said. Mr. Kennedy reminded this country of his interest in helping the "developing nations to throw off the yoke of poverty" and to "lifting the weight from the shoulders of all."

For 17 years or more the citizens of the United States have given untold billions
of their dollars to help the rest of the world. We have pursued this course to the verge of national bankruptcy. Our gold supplies have been sucked away. Our national wealth has been scattered across jungles and deserts and down international rat-holes. Our national economy, depressed by debt and unbalanced budgets and confiscatory taxes, is presently balanced on a razor-thin fulcrum. It could slide at any time into a depression.

And yet our President... talks glibly about our country's transition into our regional and eventually into a world government where you-know-who would pay for lifting "the weight from the shoulders of all." We view any such alliance as one that could easily lead this great, free nation into a position of subservience to world-wide mob rule. Such is the road to destruction.

Where Are We Going?
We have asked, "Who Runs Our Government?" We must now ask ourselves, where are we going and why.

On June 22, 1962, Congressman John H. Dent placed in the Congressional Record a copy of a letter he had received which pertains to these questions:

Too few of us are aware of the persistent drive toward Willkie's one-world ideas... The appalling thing to me as a citizen is the callousness of the architects of the one-world system, their utter disregard of the fundamentals of a free society, the double-talk, the false front put on the whole scheme. If joining a world federation of nations is the answer to the future of mankind, let us at least be told that this is the road we are taking...

Senator William Jenner pointed to the existence of "architects of the grand plan" in a speech on February 23, 1954:

Today the path to total dictatorship in the United States can be laid by strictly legal means, unseen and unheard by the Congress, the President, or the people... Outwardly we have a Constitutional Government. We have operating within our Government and political system another body representing another form of government, a bureaucratic elite which believes our Constitution is outmoded and is sure that it is the winning side... All the strange developments in foreign policy agreements may be traced to this group who are going to make us over to suit their pleasure.

We must consider our danger not only in the terms of the treaties or agreements which have already been completed, but in those still in the pipeline, or already in effect, but still invisible to Congress or to the people... This political action group has its own local political support organizations, its own pressure groups, its own vested interests, its foot-holds in the governmental plan, and its own propaganda apparatus... Someone, somewhere, conceived the brilliant strategy of revolution by the assembly line. The pattern for total revolution was divided into separate parts... Parts of the plan referred to by Senator Jenner eight years ago are beginning to fit into place. On the domestic scene, proposals to regiment the farmers, urban renewal, metropolitan government, undeviating support of the Keynesian theory of economics, all these fit neatly into a pattern for socializing America. At the international level there are programs ranging all the way from trade proposals, disarmament, repeal of the Connally Amendment, Atlantic Union, to frank support of one-world government. The goal is becoming clearer with each passing day—to bypass Constitutional Government and concentrate maximum power in the hands of the Federal Government as a prelude to involvement of the United States in a socialistic one-world government.

These words are not written idly; they are written in solemn warning. Consider the significance of the fact that Walt Rostow could make the following statement in his book, The United States in the World Arena, and one year later be appointed Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council of the State Department:

...it is a legitimate American national objective to see removed from all nations—including the United States—the right to use substantial military force to pursue their own interests. Since this residual right is the root of national sovereignty and the basis for the existence of an international arena of power, it is, therefore, an American national interest to see an end to nationhood as it has been historically defined. (Emphasis ours.)

This unashamed statement, together with the Liberal Papers, has given us some clue as to the direction in which we are heading. However, this is by no means the full story. In his book, The Untouchable State Department, Bryton Barron makes the following statement:

Neither you nor any of your fellow Americans not officially in the know can be at all certain what foreign policies are actually being pursued under cover at this very moment. This is a shocking state of affairs, when you stop to consider it, but that is the way it is. Nor can you be at all hopeful that the policies pursued in secret will succeed—in fact, the record is all to the contrary.

If this Republic is to be saved, it is the American people who must save it. To do so, we must first recognize that we are engaged in a "cold war" which threatens our freedoms as surely as any "shooting war" in history. We must also make known our will to win.

The Constitution of the United States still stands as the greatest single roadblock to the take-over by communism in this Country—a fact admitted by the communists themselves. Let us therefore protect it, understand it, and demand that the Congress resist encroachment on its powers. Let us also demand that the Congress assume its Constitutional responsibilities and, above all, that it protect national sovereignty.

All the world may hope for ultimate delivery from tyranny so long as America remains sovereign and free, under the safeguards of Constitutional Government. Let us, therefore, re dedicate ourselves to the moral, spiritual, and Constitutional values on which our freedoms are based. As we do so, let us also say, as others have done before us:

Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, lest we forget, lest we forget.

* * * * *

Council on Foreign Relations

The following resolution was adopted April 1962:

Whereas the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) has as its governing body the Business Advisory Council; and

Whereas the Committee on Economic Development (CED) is the principal propaganda arm of the Council on Foreign Relations, and through the "Great Decisions" programs of the Foreign Policy Association, it is attempting to indoctrinate the adults and youth of this nation in a program for World Government; and

Whereas this unofficial force appears to exercise undue influence in this country without the consent of the governed and should be exposed;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, petition the Congress of the United States of America to regain its responsibilities prescribed by the Constitution to regulate the internal affairs of this country and those relating to foreign policy and that Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the country make an intensive study of these groups and their programs. * * * * *
State Activities

TENNESSEE

At the Hermitage Hotel in Nashville, near Capitol Hill, the Tennessee Society met for its Fifty-seventh State Conference, February 21-23, 1962. Before the official opening, Mrs. Robert D. Privette, State Chaplain, presided at the annual Memorial Service. Solace was the poem used at the beginning of the program. Soft music was furnished throughout by Bob Johnstone, baritone, and Mrs. V. H. Pellettiere, pianist. Scripture was read, followed by prayer by Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, past Chaplain General. The Call to Remembrance was made by the State Regent, Mrs. Theodore Morford.

Mrs. Privette called the roll, by chapters, for members deceased during the past year, and Pages placed flowers in a cross of galax leaves for each departed Daughter. Mrs. Walter M. Berry, Honorary State Regent, paid special tribute to Eva (Mrs. Ray) Jenkins, who had passed away less than a week before the Conference. Mrs. Gupton gave the tribute to Minnie E. (Mrs. James S.) Beasley, the first member lost during the year. The Lord's Prayer, by Malotte, was the concluding solo, and the service ended with benediction by Mrs. Privette. The cross of memory flowers was placed on the grave of Mary Weeks (Mrs. W. H.) Lambeth, who had been State Regent, Vice President General, and Honorary Vice President General.

A buffet dinner was served in the Iris Room at 5:30 P.M.; Mrs. Ernest Harris, Margaret Gaston Chapter, was chairman. Assembly call for the evening meeting was sounded by Bugler Lewis Lechleiter, Chevenon Society, CAR. Mrs. Pellettiere played Victory Parade, by Harriett Ware, for the processional, which included Flag bearers, Pages, hostess regents, District Directors, National Vice Chairmen, State Officers, Past National Officers, Mayor Ben West, Governor Buford Ellington, the President General, and the State Regent.

Mrs. Morford called the Fifty-seventh State Conference to order. Following the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, the American's Creed, and the National Anthem, she extended a cordial welcome to all members and guests of the Tennessee Society.

The Governor of Tennessee welcomed the President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, and all other distinguished guests. To each he presented an honorary citizenship in the State of Tennessee. Mayor West of Nashville greeted all the guests and bestowed on Mrs. White honorary citizenship in Nashville, as well as a tiny gold key to the city.

Mrs. Gupton, General Chairman of the Conference, and Mrs. Earle P. Calvin, Director of Cumberland District, extended greetings to the guests. Mrs. Calvin also introduced the hostess chapter regents. Mrs. William H. Alford, State Librarian, responded to all these cordial words of welcome.

Mrs. Morford then introduced a number of distinguished guests, including Mrs. Ashmead White, President General (Lubec, Maine); Mrs. Joseph Valley Wright, State Regent of Pennsylvania; Mrs. George C. Skillman, State Regent of New Jersey; Mrs. Samuel M. Merritt, State Regent of Georgia; Mrs. Eliot C. Lovett, State Regent of Maryland; Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, Honorary State Regent of Illinois; Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, National Chairman of National Defense and State Vice Regent of Maryland; and Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease, of Kansas, National Chairman of DAR Schools. Others introduced were Honorary State Regents—Mrs. Walter M. Berry, Mrs. Elmer D. Rule, and Mrs. Will Ed Gupton—as well as Mrs. T. Joseph Bosman, National Vice Chairman, Student Loan and Scholarship; Mrs. Francis Field, State Senior President, CAR; and Paul A. Brown, State President, SAR. All State Officers were present and were introduced.

Mrs. Arthur H. Moser, State First Vice Regent, introduced representatives of other hereditary patriotic organizations. Mrs. Charles G. Ransom, President of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in Tennessee, responded.

Other distinguished guests who arrived later were Mrs. Harvey Allen Minton, State Regent of Ohio; Mrs. Hillman P. Rodgers, Honorary State Regent of Tennessee; and Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan of Virginia, Past Organizing Secretary General.

The outstanding event of the first evening was an address by Mrs. Ashmead White, President General. Her subject was For Evil to Triumph, Good Men Need Only Do Nothing.

On Thursday the DAR Schools breakfast was held at 7:30 A.M. The speaker was Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease, National Chairman of the Committee. Music was supplied by Miss Grace Chou, pianist.

The first business session was called to order at 9:30 A.M. with the State Regent presiding. Standing rules for the Conference were read by the Recording Secretary, Mrs. Edward E. Bryan, and the program was presented for consideration by Mrs. John T. Franklin. Each was adopted. Reports of State Officers came next, followed by those of District Directors, then of State Chairmen.

To the delight of all, Washington's Birthday could be celebrated during a Conference of the Tennessee Society. This observance was planned to occur at the National Defense luncheon, over which Mrs. Ray Mettetal, State Chairman, presided. Distinguished guests were introduced by Mrs. Allan A. Hinkle, State Historian. As a surprise event of the Conference, Mrs. Morford presented James G. Stahlman, publisher of The Nashville Banner, with a citation of merit for its issue of July 4, 1961, which related, as spot news, the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and for its outstanding work in publicizing important events in American history. Mrs. Mettetal introduced the speaker, Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, National Chairman of National Defense, whose subject was The Unique Revolution.

In the afternoon a Regents' Round Table was held, with Mrs. Bruce Sinclair, Chairman of the Davidson County Regents' Council, as presiding officer. At the same time, Mrs. Otis James, President, directed the State Officers' Club tea. Mrs. Earle P. Calvin was elected President of the organization.

The regents' banquet was the event of the evening. Lovely music was provided. Mrs. Lowell G. Hayes, Second State Vice Regent, introduced the distinguished guests. Mrs. Morford presented Mrs. Edythe R. Whitley, State Registrar, with a citation for work "beyond the call of duty" on the Roster of Tennessee DAR and (Continued on page 672)
with the CHAPTERS

Bowling Green (Bowling Green, Mo.) celebrated its Golden Anniversary at a colonial tea, February 22, 1962. Granddaughters of members were gowned in colonial costume. Four charter members survive—Mrs. R. L. Motley, Mrs. G. N. Tinsley, Mrs. Elvin Wright (life member), and Mrs. V. S. Smith, who were escorted by the regent, Mrs. S. C. Craig, to seats of honor in the Presbyterian Church and presented corsages by a Page, Miss Janet Harness.

Left to Right, Bowling Green chapter regent, Mrs. S. C. Craig and three charter members—Mrs. Robert L. Motley, Mrs. Lulu Tinsley and Mrs. Dora Wright.

Called to order, the assemble joined in singing The National Anthem, followed by the Pledge to the Flag. In a welcoming speech to the 200 members and guests from other chapters and cities, the regent said, in part, "It is very fitting that our chapter's charter was received on a day of such significance to our country and to the world. On Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1912, occurred the birth of our chapter." Citing accomplishments over the 50 years, the regent mentioned donation of gates to the city cemetery; Flags to schools; medals and cash awards for essays and citizenship; markers; support of civic and welfare projects; support of DAR approved schools; attendance at conferences and conventions; special regard for national defense; and programs planned for their educational, historic, and patriotic content.

Guests of honor, including our State Vice Regent, Mrs. Maurice Chambers, were introduced. Chairmen of committees were complimented for their excellent planning. Foremost among them was Mrs. Hayden Lawrence, program chairman, who introduced Mrs. Viola Hargadine, concert pianist; Mrs. Hargadine contributed several beautiful selections.

After signing the golden guest book, presented over by Mrs. G. Harold Hume, the guests were served from a tea table in the dining room.

Bowling Green Chapter, a consistent winner on Honor Roll, has a membership of 63 of whom some live in other States and South America. Its junior member is a daughter of a United States Senator from Missouri.—Mrs. G. Harold Hume.

Priscilla Abbot of (Andover, Mass.), which has sponsored historic tours in Boston for the fifth grade children of the public schools of Andover for the past 6 years, is doubly proud of the gratitude the children have expressed for the trips and of their conduct at the various historic places they have visited.

This pride was augmented further by a letter sent to one of the teachers attending the youngsters by Rev. Howard P. Kellett, vicar of Old North Church of Boston, one of the sites visited. Mr. Kellett said, in part: "I do want to write a note of deep appreciation for the wonderful letter that the children of your class sent to me. It always excites me to learn what does impress them about the Old North, and I must say that the children from Andover are the best prepared of any of the schools that visit the church. From our point of view this is very important, because it means the work that we are trying to do has more meaning for the children."

The tours were started during Mrs. Leo O'Conner's regency of the chapter; there were three tours during the years Mrs. Frank Hayes was regent; and there have been two during the very wonderful term of office, which has one more year to go. Besides the Old North Church, the children visited Bunker Hill Monument, Old Ironsides, and the Paul Revere House.—Mrs. Mary C. Edmonds.

Linareas (San Diego, Calif.) June 7, 1962, 65 members and guests assembled for our Flag Day luncheon. There were several new faces and the young people and their accomplishments. Students, parents, and some of their instructors were present.

In the American History essay contest, Michele Ball, writing on Luther Burbank, took first in the State 6th grade level; Susan Norris, writing on Father Serra, was second. Both girls were from Alice Birney school. Top honors in the 6th grade, South- West Division of the United States, also went to Michele. The divisional award in the American History Month essay contest was presented by Mrs. Frank R. Mettlach, State Regent of the California Society, guest of honor.

Four senior high girls receiving Good Citizen pins were: Gail Durley, Clairmont; Kay Abbott, Hoover; Lyloch Altmeyer, San Diego; and Jean Dillon, Lincoln. Again we claim a district winner. Miss Dillon, with her essay, A Republic—If You Can Keep It, took first place in the 9th District, comprising Imperial, Riverside, and San Diego Counties. She was presented with her $25 U.S. Savings Bond at a luncheon during the Fifty-fourth State Conference.

Girl Home Maker awards went to Thelma Poulson and Mary Hogue of Monte Vista High. Thelma received "silver thimble" in sewing and Mary, a "silver spoon" in cooking. At Roosevelt Junior High, a "silver thimble" went to Barbara Baczek, and a "silver spoon" to Anna Swift.


Under scholarship comes: Andreas Brown, our first recipient, the authorized librarian of Tennessee Williams works; Anthony Pike is our law student; and John Miller is in his second year at the U.C.L.A. Medical School.—Isabel Latimer (Mrs. J. H.) Creighton.

Gen. James Breckinridge (Roanoke, Va.) completed 5 years of progressive work by honoring its organizing regent, Mrs. Roger G. Martin, and presenting her with an organizing regent's pin at the annual meeting in May. Special recognition was also given to four members who had served with her continuously since the chapter was organized. They are Mrs. Raymond Shepherd, Mrs. Chester Markley, Mrs. William Christian, Jr., and Mrs. James H. Heath.

The chapter had an outstanding year in achievements. We participated in two naturalization services and presented American Flags and DAR Manuals to 70 new citizens. We sponsored Good Citizens in 3 high schools and awarded 4 Good Citizenship medals and 11 History medals in 6 schools.

A tribute was paid to the patriotic service of James Breckinridge when a new junior high school was named for him—through the efforts of chapter members. The regent and members participated in the first assembly and related the biography of General Breckinridge to the students. We presented the school with a large framed photograph of the general.

The chapter stressed patriotic education by sponsoring an outdoor patriotic program at the new Patrick Henry High School, in which all students participated. A large 50-star Flag was presented to the school. At the dedication services our librarian gave the school an engraved etching, Patrick Henry Addressing the House of Burgesses, for the library.

An evening meeting and supper at the Roanoke Country Club featured our husbands as guests. Our speaker was Ben Moomaw, Jr., superintendent of Kings Mountain National Military Park. Mr. Moomaw's father was speaker at our first chapter meeting in 1957. Members and guests celebrated Flag Day by a picnic to Santillane, Fincastle, home of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Stoner. The highlight of the afternoon program was a résumé by Mr. Stoner of his new book on Botetourt County and Southwest Virginia. Ann Breckinridge Bryan Larson, a charter member now living in Charlton, Iowa, was a guest.—Laura Oliver Martin.

Mrs. William H. Christiaen, Jr. (vice regent) and Mrs. Roger G. Martin (regent) presenting to Paul Leiter, Princess Anne Junior High School, a portrait of the General, which is a photographic copy of a painting made about 1791.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Olympus (Seattle, Wash.) will celebrate its 11th birthday on November 11, 1962. This chapter is not large (37 members) but has been vigorous from the very hour of its organization. A large portion of the membership has given active support to the program of the National Society. They have served the State Society in numerous capacities and have been responsive to local needs.

During the regency of Mrs. James E. Brook (1960-62) the chapter has been represented at each Continental Congress, although delegates must cross the continent to attend. Each of these years Olympus has won its place on the National Honor Roll and has been presented with a silver ribbon. In March 1961 Olympus joined with two other Seattle chapters in entertaining the State Conference, at which the President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, was an honor guest. During the same period (1960-62) the State Regent was Mrs. Earl C. Douglas, a charter member of Olympus Chapter.

Chapter members enjoy a warm and intimate relationship. In the winter they dine together once a month. In the summer they picnic at salt-water beaches or by forest lakes.

The newly elected regent is Mrs. L. W. Richards.—Eunice Fife (Mrs. S. R.) Shelden.

Chevy Chase (Chevy Chase, Md.) with Mrs. Lewis 0. Bowman, Sr., starting her second year as regent, attained the Gold Honor Roll again; chapter membership totals 67. Mrs. Robert E. Howard, who lives in Rockville, Md., has chosen as her theme "There is plenty of work for every DAR," and with this in mind, she has brought the five Montgomery County chapters together to share DAR work in the schools, naturalization court, and conservation to prevent overlapping of effort.

Before each of the nine chapter meetings, a half hour was given to a study group on national defense. A good citizenship medal was presented to Mrs. Annie Sliker Groenvald, of Holland, by Mrs. Bowman, after the April, 1962, session of naturalization court in Rockville. For her outstanding work she had done during the 7 years she had been in this country, in church, civic, and patriotic organizations.

Mrs. Bowman also presented a Flag of the United States of America to a new high school in Rockville; the Flag had flown over the Capitol and was given to her by Vice President Lyndon Johnson.

Mrs. Bowman, formerly Mrs. Tressie Nash Shull, was deputy clerk of court of Rockville Parish, La., and has recently retired as librarian at the U. S. Naval Medical School in Bethesda, Md. She is the publisher of Genealogical Publications Exchange and is librarian in her church.

Sixty small silk Flags were given new citizens at naturalization court this year, 4 to scout troops, 4 to churches, and 4 to schools in the county, as well as 15 gold history medals, 15 bronze citizenship medals to county schools, a DAR handbook, and a DAR Scrapbook, to each new member. Forty-five members subscribe, Collecting Buffalo nickels has become a habit in the chapter; as a result, $140.00 and many boxes of good clothing were sent to St. Mary's Indian School for Girls in South Dakota.

The Conservation chairman received a special award; among her many efforts was a project with the Maryland State Chairman of Conservation—all a member of the Chevy Chase Chapter—the planting and marking of 16 pin oaks named for celebrated American conservationists. The schools donated Chevy Chase High School, to be known as Heroes Walk. Essays were written by the pupils who took an active part in this program.

To the DAR Schools went $362 and to DAR rooms in two local hospitals $290; to the DAR Rooms in two local hospitals $290; the DAR Rooms in two local hospitals $290, to the DAR Rooms in two local hospitals $290, to the DAR Rooms in two local hospitals $290, to the DAR Rooms in two local hospitals $290, the DAR Rooms in two local hospitals $290, the DAR Rooms in two local hospitals $290, the DAR Rooms in two local hospitals $290, the DAR Rooms in two local hospitals $290, the DAR Rooms in two local hospitals $290.

During the summer the Constitution Week Committee was busy preparing our annual display at the Penney store's large corner window, where passing crowds saw a large American Flag; a big family Bible, which lay open, with a lighted candle near by on an improvised altar covered by a paisley shawl; patriotic pictures and literature; and NSDAR mottoes, flags, and on display with the other yearbooks of the chapter. The luncheon program included a talk, Early California Pioneer Families and State Admission Day, by Mrs. Lawrence A. Smale, regent, who paid tribute to a descendant of one of those families, Leo Carrillo, a great patriot and fellow-townsmen. This was also read by Mrs. J. F. Johnston, vice regent, who chose the topic, 'The Constitution in Use. Proclamations from Governor Brown and from Mayor McCarthy of Santa Monica were read.

We celebrated February—American History Month; we appreciated the proclamations issued both by the governor and the mayor and enjoyed American Shrine films and a commentary by a member, Mrs. Robert E. Howard. She and her husband had taken the films on their many travels.

Aside from our programs we distributed 1300 Citizenship Manuals to various schools in the district, thereby winning the first award in the State.

In the course of the year the regent gave a Good Citizen pin to Bernardine Pima, a Homemaker spoon to Sandra Heath, and three American History medals and certificates to Joan Edelman, Carole Charette, and Beverly Silver, all students of Venice High School in Venice. She also gave an American History medal and certificate to Richard Charnley, winner, and certificates to runner-ups Jerry Gechter and Larry Lee, 8th grade students of Lincoln Junior High School, Santa Monica. We donated an American History film, in Hollywood, delivered food and clothing to the Indian Center in Los Angeles, and presented books and magazines to the Veterans Administration at Sawtelle. The regent placed a red, white and blue bouquet on the grave of the Unknown at Woodlawn Cemetery, Santa Monica, on Decoration Day.

National Defense Day's program was held at the home of Mrs. George L. McCoy, whose son, George McCoy, an educator, and his wife showed Russian travelogue films of their recent trip and gave a talk about their travels.

Mrs. Jacob Rose, National Defense chairman, gave her usual 10 minutes or more.

In the summer most of our members attended a tea given by another local DAR chapter to honor our State Vice Regent, Mrs. Frank R. Mettlach. In November, Micah Wethern (Brentwood Heights, Los Angeles, Calif.), organized by Mrs. A. X. Wilmot, November 23, 1923, had several outstanding meetings, besides rating an honorable mention and two awards at State Conference where we reported the compilation and completion of 85 "grandfather papers."

We stressed national defense and Americanization programs, which began with our Flag Day luncheon at the Belle-Vue Restaurant in Santa Monica. A guest, Florence Taylor, a citizenship instructor, gave a fine address on The Flag of the United States of America—Its History and Its Meaning.

During the summer Mrs. Gilchrist attended DAR conventions and visited various DAR chapters in the West. Mrs. Gordon Lee Mann, regent, of Los Angeles chapter, visited us and gave us a fine report on it.—M. Ethel Graham (Mrs. Lawrence E.) Smale.
**GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT**

*Family Record* (copied from William Myrick and Sarah Giles Harris Bible), printed 1828. Information supplied by Olive Webster, Daytona Beach, Fla.

**Marriages**
In the year of our Lord 1830 on the 28th day of Oct., the matrimonial Rites were performed between Wm. Myrick and Sarah G. Harris in the County of Pike and State of Georgia.

Mary Victoria Myrick was married August 3rd eighteen hundred and sixty-one. At the very top of the page for births is written: Giles Harris was born 8th Aug. 1766.

**Deaths**

Wm. Myrick was born—in the year of our Lord 1794.

Sarah G. Myrick was born on the 10th day of Oct., in the year of our Lord 1811.

**Children of the above**

Giles Harris Myrick was born January 2d 1832.

Georgia Ann Thompson Myrick was born May 31st 1834.

Howell Augustus Myrick (the rest dimmed beyond reading from handling) 1839.

William Russell Myrick was born April 26th 1838.

John Layfayette Myrick was born February 4th 1840.

Mary (Virginia was marked through with Mary written above) Victoria Myrick was born Dec. 3d 1842.

Albert Cicero Myrick was born Oct. 17, 1844.

Owen Fletcher Myrick was born February 26th 1852.

On opposite page:

**Births**

Mary Lelusia Myrick was born April 5th 1845.

Georgia Ann Myrick was born March 10th 1862.

Osker S. Henderson was born May 31st 1874.

William Myrick Henderson was born June 13th 1877.

Cora Lee Henderson was born March 1st 1881.

Cary Estella Henderson was born March 10 1883.

**Deaths**

Howell Augustus Myrick departed this life May 4th (1862) eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

John L. Myrick departed this life December 20th 1864.

Giles Harris Myrick died January 2d 1881.

Sarah Giles Myrick died April 21st 1885.

**Georgia Miscellaneous Genealogical Records—Volume I—1958, Twiggs County, Ga.**

*Vaugn Family Cemetery, Twiggs County, Ga.*


Vaugn, William T., b. May 6, 1821, d. Mar. 28, 1901.


Jeffersonville Cemetery, Twiggs County, Ga.

Lindsay, Martha A., b. Sept. 30, 1846, d. Jan. 28, 1924.


Vaughn, Jack S. Sr. (no birth date), d. Feb. 24, 1924.


*Poplar Springs Cemetery, Wilkinson County, Ga.*


**Children:**


Bridwell, Alice F., b. May 9, 1890, d. Apr. 27, 1956.

**Grandchildren:**


Kemp, Joseph E., b. May 27, 1873, d. Nov. 20, 1946.

Freeman, Lucian, b. 1870, d. 1935.

**Ezekiel Wimberly Cemetery, Twiggs County, Ga.**

The cemetery is 2 miles north of Jeffersonville on Highway 80, across the M. D. & S. Railroad tracks on the east side and a few hundred yards from the old house site of Maj. Gen. Ezekiel Wimberly. There are several unmarked graves here.


Wimberly, John, DAR Rev. Soldier Marker, b. 1755, d. 1835. Son of Ezekiel and Mary David Wimberly.

Tucker, Emily, dau. of Orin D. and Lucinda Tucker, b. 1825, d. 1826.

Pillow marker—Evans Long, son of Reuben Long and Mary Harrison.

**Bryan Cemetery, Twiggs County, Ga.**

The cemetery is near the Southern Railroad in the western part of Twiggs, west of Crooked Creek, on property formerly owned by Bryan, land-lot numbers 269, 264, 241. Northeast from the Railroad about 1 mile, straight line. Graves are enclosed in a brick wall but out in a field of pine trees. Property now owned by Jefferys and McElraeth Co., Macon, Ga. Bryan, Edward, b. Jan. 4, 1764, d. Nov. 8, 1825. A patriot of the Revolution. He bore arms at the age 16 years in defending his country.

[660]

Aug. 19, 1839.

from Bullard; the dirt road leads west and Temperance Bryan, b. Aug. 15, 1828, Highway 87, and about 3 miles south a gulley on the Cochran Short Route, State Place on a dirt road which begins at ing ground on July 22, 1957.

copied from the tombstones in the bury-

d. Jan. 9, 1858, d. Oct. 11, 1858.

* * *

Pace Cemetery, Twiggs County, Ga.
The Pace family cemetery is on the old Pace place on a dirt road which begins at a gulley on the Cochran Short Route, State Highway 87, and about 3 miles south a gulley on the Cochran Short Route. The cemetery is on the old "Marion" road, which leads from Bullard-Jeffersonville road north to Macon at the site of the Colored Marion Baptist Church near the site of the "death" town of Marion. The Pace family cemetery is on the old "dead" town of Marion, the original county seat of Twiggs County, Ga. This property is owned by heirs of Thomas Jones Faulk.

Faulk, Mark, b. 1770 A.D., d. Feb. 3, 1836.


Garber, Dr. Abraham, who was b. in Montgomery Co., Pa., Mar. 9, 1815 and d. in Charleston, S. C., Aug. 21, 1849.

James G., son of Wm. and V. Faulk, b. Mar. 8, 1854, aged 15 mos. and 1 day. * * *

"Denson Level" Cemetery is on the Richardson place, where the plot is known as the "Denson Level" on the George W. Faulk, Jr., estate, now owned by his son, W. T. Faulk, and his son, W. T. Faulk, d. in Charleston, S. C., Aug. 21, 1849.


MOHAWK VALLEY HERITAGE

By Roy E. McFee

Historic hours have paced along this stream, Where Mohawk Indians held an eastern gate,

With timbered castle walls, and proud estate Of all Confederacy around supreme.

White men's canoes trespassed on river's gleam, And flaming hamlets kindled skies; then fate Came wars, with armies pressed to battle date. And Iroquois in exile as in dream.

We are inheritors from these events, But richer still from character of sires, Who thus left plowshares for the cannon's bore. And with hale Herkimer pitched soldiers' tents.

For us yet burn Oriskany's campfires, And wives and children guard the farm-house door.

Faulk, Nancy Reynold, dau. of Charles Reynolds Faulk, b. of James and Frances Crocker Solomon, b. Dec. 29, 1837, d. Feb. 23, 1903.

Jones, Mary Solomon, wife of Shredrach Jones.


* * *

Faulk Cemetery, Twiggs County, Ga. This cemetery is west of Jeffersonville on the "old" Marion road, which leads from Bullard-Jeffersonville road north to Macon at the site of the Colored Marion Baptist Church near the site of the "dead" town of Marion. The Pace family cemetery is on the old "dead" town of Marion, the original county seat of Twiggs County, Ga. This property is owned by heirs of Thomas Jones Faulk.

Faulk, Mark, b. 1770 A.D., d. Feb. 3, 1836.


Garber, Dr. Abraham, who was b. in Montgomery Co., Pa., Mar. 9, 1815 and d. in Charleston, S. C., Aug. 21, 1849.

James G., son of Wm. and V. Faulk, b. Mar. 8, 1854, aged 15 mos. and 1 day. * * *

"Denson Level" Cemetery is on the Richardson place, where the plot is known as the "Denson Level" on the George W. Faulk, Jr., estate, now owned by his son, W. T. Faulk, and his son, W. T. Faulk, d. in Charleston, S. C., Aug. 21, 1849.


MOHAWK VALLEY HERITAGE

By Roy E. McFee

Historic hours have paced along this stream, Where Mohawk Indians held an eastern gate,

With timbered castle walls, and proud estate Of all Confederacy around supreme.

White men's canoes trespassed on river's gleam, And flaming hamlets kindled skies; then fate Came wars, with armies pressed to battle date. And Iroquois in exile as in dream.

We are inheritors from these events, But richer still from character of sires, Who thus left plowshares for the cannon's bore. And with hale Herkimer pitched soldiers' tents.

For us yet burn Oriskany's campfires, And wives and children guard the farm-house door.

Faulk, Nancy Reynold, dau. of Charles Reynolds, wife of Mark Faulk, Sr., b. 1802, d. 1866.


John, son of Mark and Nancy Faulk, b. Oct. 21, 1830, d. Dec. 12, 1894.


Virginia, wife of John Faulk, dau. of James and Frances Shannon, b. July 14, 1847, d. May 2, 1888.


Mother, b. Aug. 20, 1805, d. Nov. 7, 1857. * * *

Coombs Cemetery, Twiggs County, Ga.

Coombs, Zilpha, dau. of James and Susannah H. Coombs, b. in Jones Co., N. C., Sept. 1817.


Coombs, Susannah, wife of James Coombs, b.—, d. May 1, 1835.


Richard Henry, son of D. H. and A. E. Coombs, b. in Peterburg, from a wound received while in Confederate Service June 23, 1864.


The old church site is near J. R. Wim- berly's home, on Richland Creek.

* * *

Dye Cemetery, Twiggs County, Ga.
The family burying plot is in Bluff militia District, on property now owned by Leonard Vaughn, who lives on the Macon-Cochran Short Route, State Highway 87, U. S. 129 and 23, about 3 miles north from Bullard. The grave is in an open field with trees grown around the plot. There are other unmarked graves.


Our attention has been called to two errors in the Queries portion of the Genealogical Department in the August-September Magazine. Under "Reed-Reid" on page 619, the inquirer is Miss (not Mrs.) Mabel Reid. Under Vanderwarker-(Vandewarker) on the same page, the inquirer's name is Julia D. Pohl (not Phol).
### DAR MEMBERSHIP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of Chapters</th>
<th>Membership as of June 1, 1962</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>3199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>8067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canal Zone</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>4419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>3621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>5554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>6247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Islands</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>9708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>7446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>4106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>3550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>4548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>2996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>5109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>4187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>3367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>5180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>5152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>13386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>5138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>9147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>2383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>12803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>3137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>4456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>8743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>6354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>3442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>2186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FOREIGN:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine Islands</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>2861</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[662] DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS, 1961-1962

By Marion (Mrs. John Garlin) Biel
National Chairman, Honor Roll Committee

The opportunity to work with—and get to know—YOU, is sincerely appreciated by your new National Chairman. By cooperating with each other in DIRECTION and ASSISTANCE, the RESULT will be Honor Roll for YOUR Chapter and a personal satisfaction that the challenge of our National Society has been met to “Hold Fast That Which Is Good”.

It is a pleasure to submit the following Honor Roll Committee report compiled from statistics accomplished by each of you chapter members, under the capable direction of the Past National Chairman, Mrs. Roy H. Cagle. She and her Committee are to be highly commended for the capable and efficient work of the past three years.

Those chapters attaining Honor Roll status are to be congratulated for meeting the challenge set forth by our National Society. It is hoped it will be an incentive to keep that status. For those who did not; to work harder that your chapter’s name will appear on the 1963 Honor Roll.

The Questionnaire this year remains exactly the same and it is important that you study each of the 12 points carefully at the beginning of the year and work toward the completion of each one. Please do not wait until the last minute! It will take all of your members working diligently, so be sure to keep them informed of your needs and accomplishments at each meeting. Make each member Honor Roll conscious!!

Chapter Chairmen, be very sure that you have the official membership count of your Chapter as of February 1, 1962. This will prevent a great deal of confusion and disappointment at the last minute. Start working on your membership NOW! Be sure you have that Junior member, as these last two points seem to be the ones most often missed.

March 1, 1963 is the deadline for Honor Roll reports. Every chapter is asked to send one copy to your National Chairman and one to your State Chairman. Because all statistics have to be checked and rechecked against any possible error after this date, it will be impossible for State Chairmen to have an official and accurate report for those States having Spring Conferences.

This Committee realizes it is not always possible to attain the GOLD Honor Roll status due to circumstances beyond the control of a chapter, and we are just as proud of those attaining the Silver or Honorable Mention requirements.

Your National Chairman and your Honor Roll Secretary, Mrs. Doris Bruffey, are most anxious to help you in any way possible. Any question you might have will be gladly answered at anytime.

Honor Roll has been on a forward march ever since its inception at the 65th Continental Congress. With the excellent reports and work of those before us, let US continue to march forward in our endeavor to further the work of our National Society, your State and your Chapter.

Best wishes for a most successful Chapter year of excellent DIRECTION, capable ASSISTANCE and the end RESULT—GOLD HONOR ROLL!!

National Honor Roll Awards 1961-1962


Alabama—21 Gold, 12 Silver, 16 H.M.

Arkansas—6 Gold, 8 Silver, 8 H.M.

California—26 Gold, 31 Silver, 39 H.M.

Colorado—1 Gold, 5 Silver, 3 H.M.

Connecticut—7 Gold, 3 Silver, 8 H.M.

Delaware—4 Gold, 1 Silver, 1 H.M.

District of Columbia—14 Gold, 10 Silver, 14 H.M.

Florida—30 Gold, 11 Silver, 11 H.M.

Georgia—22 Gold, 14 Silver, 14 H.M.

Hawaii—0 Gold, 0 Silver, 1 H.M.

Idaho—0 Gold, 1 Silver, 2 H.M.

Illinois—25 Gold, 26 Silver, 30 H.M.

Indiana—27 Gold, 14 Silver, 19 H.M.

Iowa—14 Gold, 6 Silver, 12 H.M.

Kansas—13 Gold, 17 Silver, 16 H.M.

Kentucky—12 Gold, 15 Silver, 10 H.M.

Louisiana—19 Gold, 10 Silver, 8 H.M.

Maine—3 Gold, 2 Silver, 6 H.M.

Maryland—12 Gold, 6 Silver, 5 H.M.

Massachusetts—9 Gold, 14 Silver, 11 H.M.

Michigan—1 Gold, 5 Silver, 10 H.M.

Minnesota—7 Gold, 3 Silver, 3 H.M.

Mississippi—17 Gold, 12 Silver, 5 H.M.

Missouri—24 Gold, 8 Silver, 14 H.M.

Montana—3 Gold, 3 Silver, 3 H.M.

Nebraska—1 Gold, 4 Silver, 9 H.M.

New Hampshire—5 Gold, 3 Silver, 2 H.M.

New Jersey—15 Gold, 13 Silver, 19 H.M.

New Mexico—3 Gold, 3 Silver, 2 H.M.

New York—25 Gold, 19 Silver, 28 H.M.

North Carolina—27 Gold, 11 Silver, 15 H.M.

North Dakota—2 Gold, 2 Silver, 1 H.M.

Ohio—21 Gold, 12 Silver, 15 H.M.

Oklahoma—9 Gold, 10 Silver, 7 H.M.

Oregon—6 Gold, 3 Silver, 0 H.M.

Pennsylvania—19 Gold, 10 Silver, 15 H.M.

Rhode Island—4 Gold, 5 Silver, 6 H.M.

South Carolina—9 Gold, 10 Silver, 14 H.M.

South Dakota—1 Gold, 4 Silver, 1 H.M.

Tennessee—19 Gold, 11 Silver, 13 H.M.

Texas—33 Gold, 18 Silver, 9 H.M.

Vermont—3 Gold, 1 Silver, 4 H.M.

Virginia—36 Gold, 25 Silver, 19 H.M.

Washington—3 Gold, 7 Silver, 9 H.M.

West Virginia—7 Gold, 6 Silver, 5 H.M.

Wisconsin—2 Gold, 4 Silver, 6 H.M.

Wyoming—1 Gold, 1 Silver, 2 H.M.

Summary

589—Gold

423—Silver

473—H.M.

1485 Total out of 2,859 Chapters

116 Chapters Gold 1959-1962

47 Chapters Gold 1956-1962

14 Chapters Gold 1953-1962

ALABAMA

(49 out of 65 Chapters)


Silver (12): Broken Arrow, Captain William Bibb, Demopolis, Fort Bowyer, Fort Mims, Francis Marion, Lewis, Needham Bryan, Ozark, Peter Forney, Virginia Cavalier, William Rufus King.


ALASKA

(2 out of 3 Chapters)

Gold (1): Alaska

Silver (0)

H.M. (1): Colonel John Mitchell

ARIZONA

(4 out of 7 Chapters)

Gold (1): Tucson

Silver (2): Cochise, Charles Trumbull

Hayden

H.M. (1): Maricopa

ARKANSAS

(22 out of 30 Chapters)


Silver (8): Center, Chicot, Fort Smith, General Henry Lee, John Cain, John McAlmont, L'Anguille, Marion.
ILLINOIS
(81 out of 119 Chapters)


INDIANA
(60 out of 97 Chapters)


IOWA
(32 out of 86 Chapters)

Gold (14): Abigail Adams, Ashley, Clear Lake, DeShon, Dubuque**, Hannah Caldwell, Lydia Alden, Mary Knight, Mason City, Okamapando, Pilot Rock, Spinning Wheel, Sun Dial, Vandalburgh.


Silver (17): Byrd Prewitt, Capt. Jesse Leavenworth, Concordia, Dana, Dodge City, Esther Lowrey, Flores del Sol, General Edward Hand, Good-Land, Hannah Jameson, James Ross, Martha Loving Ferrell, Minisa, Oceanus Hopkins, Olathe, Polly Ogden, Randaloph Loving.


KENTUCKY (37 out of 74 Chapters)

Gold (12): Boone County, Captain Abrahm Hite, Captain John Lillard, Captain John McKinley, Captain Stephen Ashby, Colonel George Nicholas, Cythians*, General Samuel Hopkins, Mountain Trail, Russellville, Somerset, William Dudley.


LOUISIANA (37 out of 52 Chapters)


H.M. (8): Caddo, Calcasieu, Dorcheat, Dugdemonia, Loyalty, Moses Shelby, Robert Harvey, St. Denis.

MAINE (11 out of 33 Chapters)


Silver (2): Elizabeth Wadsworth, General Knox.


MARYLAND (23 out of 34 Chapters)


Silver (6): Ann Arundel, Baltimore, Frederick, John Eager Howard, Mary Carrol Caton, Tooping Castle.


MASSACHUSETTS (34 out of 49 Chapters)


MICHIGAN (22 out of 59 Chapters)


MINNESOTA (13 out of 41 Chapters)


Silver (3): Maria Sanford, Monument, Rochester.


MISSISSIPPI (34 out of 55 Chapters)


Silver (12): Belvidere, Bernard Romans, David Holmes, David Reese, Fort Rosalie, Hic-a-sha-ba-ha, James Gilliam, Judith Robinson, LaSalle, Pushmataha, Unob, Yazoo.


MISSOURI (46 out of 85 Chapters)


MONTANA (9 out of 14 Chapters)

Gold (3): Anaconda, Milk River, Powder River.

Silver (3): Black Eagle, Mount Halyite, Oro Fino.

H.M. (3): Chief Ignace, Shining Mountain, Silver Bow.

NEBRASKA (21 out of 43 Chapters)

Gold (8): Elizabeth Montague*, Goldenrod, Katakahi, Lewis-Clark, Mary Katrina Goddard*, Point of Rock, St. Leger Cowley, Sandhills.

Silver (4): Deborah Avery, Fort Kearney, Lone Willow, Sioux Lookout.


NEVADA (6 out of 6 Chapters)


Silver (2): John C. Fremont, Lahontan.

H.M. (0):

NEW HAMPSHIRE (13 out of 34 Chapters)


Silver (3): Abigail Stearns, Ashuelot, Molly Stark.


NEW JERSEY (47 out of 81 Chapters)


NEW MEXICO
(8 out of 12 Chapters)
Gold (3): Mary Griggs, Thomas Jefferson, White Sands*
Silver (3): Butterfield Trail, Coronado, El Portal.
H.M. (2): Jacob Bennett, Roswell.

NEW YORK
(72 out of 176 Chapters)

OHIO
(48 out of 126 Chapters)
Silver (12): Cincinnati, Dolly Todd Madison, Elyria, George, Colonel Hamilton, James, Marietta, Mary Greely, Urbana, Ursula Wolcott, Whetstone.

OKLAHOMA
(26 out of 40 Chapters)
Gold (9): Bartlesville, Black Beaver, Captain Warren Cottle*, Cherokee Outlet, Cushing*, Duncan, Eliot Lee, Tankawa, Mary Quisenberry.
H.M. (7): Ardmore, Capt. Peter Ankeny, Cedar River, Guthrie, Lawton, Oklahoma City, Tahlequah.

ORKAHOMA
(9 out of 31 Chapters)
Silver (3): Coos Bay, David Hill Portland.
H.M. (0):}

Pennsylvania
(44 out of 135 Chapters)
Silver (10): Cumberland County, Elizabeth Gilmore Berry, Fort Venango, Mercer, Monongahela Valley, Pheobe Bayard, Quaker City, Queen Alliquippa, Scranton City, Towamencin.

Rhode Island
(15 out of 23 Chapters)
Silver (5): Beacon Pole Hill, Flint-Lock and Powder-Horn, Pawtucket, Rhode Island Independence Hall***.

Northern Dakota
(5 out of 9 Chapters)
Gold (2): Dacotah, Minishoshe.

South Carolina
(33 out of 60 Chapters)
Silver (10): Behetherill Butler, Catechee, Eltaw, Jasper, Mary Musgrove, Old 96 District, General Francis Nash, Jane Knox, Lydia Russell Bean, Mary Blount, Nolachuckey, Robert Lewis, Sanderlin's Bluff, Sarah Hawkins, Shelby, Simon Harris, State of Franklin, Watauga*, Zachariah Davies**.

Texas
(60 out of 105 Chapters)

Continued on page 670
EUNICE DAY CHAPTER
HOLYOKE, MASS.

YOU’LL FIND THE MOST DISTINGUISHED
PEOPLE AT THE LOG CABIN!

...distinguished lecturers, familiar faces from TV, actors and actresses. Yes, it's true... since the reputation of the Log Cabin has become so famed as a citadel of dining-out perfection... important personages who visit the area are generally entertained at the Cabin but... most important to us... we know that you, our area neighbors, will always find in abundance, the companionship of your friends, your neighbors and those with whom you like to be and see whenever you dine at the Cabin.

Luncheon, drinks, dinner, after theatre suppers

THE LOG CABIN

Air-conditioned

Member of Diners Club

Easthampton Road (Rte. 141) Tel. JE 9-9137
Holyoke, Mass.

You'll appreciate the "interest" of The Mutual Savings Bank of Holyoke in your account

THE HOLYOKE SAVINGS BANK
THE MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
THE PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK

WINNING ESSAYS

(Continued from page 650)

"No surgeon in France has completed his education until he visits Rochester," a French medical expert said. "The Mayos are kings of Rochester. They are also its benefactors."

On May 31, 1934, the National Executive Committee of the American Legion had cited the surgeons "for distinguished service to our sick and disabled comrades and to humanity in general." President Franklin D. Roosevelt had journeyed to Rochester with other noted citizens to take part in the civic celebration.

One of the most severe shocks to Dr. Will was Dr. Charlie's death on May 26, 1939. The big bronze doors of the Clinic, opened in 1929, were closed for the first time during the hours of the funeral on May 29. Dr. Will was deeply depressed and too ill to attend the funeral services. Life was no longer the same; no longer did it hold the joy of working with a perfect teammate. During July he began to "decline and slowly lose his strength." The will to live was ebbing.

(Continued on page 668)
The Huguenot Migration in Europe and America, Its Causes and Effect
by C. MALCOLM B. GILMAN, AB., M.D., K.M.
President General, The National Huguenot Society

This little book deals with the causes and effects of the Reformation, the kind of people the Huguenots were, their effect on subsequent French History, their great impact on Ireland, and finally their great influence in America.

The book notes many famous Americans, in whose veins flows Huguenot blood. It tells the fascinating story of early French Churches, forts and settlements. It relates, for the first time, the thrilling story of the FIRST WHITE SETTLEMENT IN NORTH AMERICA, forty-five years before Jamestown, Va.

Introduction by Dr. Samuel Booth Sturgis, Honorary President General, The National Huguenot Society

Second printing, "The Story of The Jersey Blues." Factual records and History of this famous regiment, from 1668 to 1962 contains roster of more than 2200 early New Jersey names. $4.00 all booksellers or see page 584 June-July 1962 DAR Magazine.

$3.00 all booksellers or Order from The Arlington Laboratory for Clinical and Historical Research Box 487, Red Bank, N. J.

Winning Essays (Continued from page 667)

The separation of the "surgical twins" had lasted only 2 months. At 4 o'clock on Friday morning, July 28, Dr. Will died in his sleep.

Again Rochester went about its business, sorrowful and pained. The emptiness left by the death of Dr. Charlie was deepened by the new blow. Only the hundreds of letters extending sympathy lifted the low spirits.

That year, 1939, saw the loss of two great men whose donations and contributions to Minnesota, to the world, were great and numerous.

Dr. Will had a little framed motto in the center of his working table at the Clinic which read: "He loved the truth and sought to know it."

"That is going to be on our tombstone—Charlie's and mine," Dr. Will said.

Yes, they loved the truth, and they found it—in helping others.

Bibliography
CLAPESATTLE, HELEN. The Doctors Mayo. Wm. Collins Sons & Company, Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, 1941.

Restoration of Lee Chapel

Lee Chapel, on the campus of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., is being restored and is closed to the public at present. Completed in 1868, while Lee was serving as President of the University, it has remained unaltered, except for the addition of a room to accommodate Edward Valentine's recumbent statue of the General.

The 11-month project now in progress will not only recondition the chapel, but will, through the addition of steel beams and other reinforcements, make it a much stronger, and far more durable, structure. Fireproofing materials will be used and an air-conditioning system installed to aid in preserving the chapel's million-dollar art collection and the hundreds of Lee battlefield and family mementoes in the museum. Other changes recommended by restoration experts will be made to increase the chapel's attractiveness to visitors—more than 30,000 of whom have toured it annually in recent years.

Restoration of the famed National Historic Landmark—as it is designated by the National Park Service, U. S. Department of Interior—is scheduled for completion by May 15, 1963, in time for rededication ceremonies at the close of the university's academic year. Lee Chapel will then be open to the public once more.


Duty, Honor, Country (Continued from page 636)

Swift and Sure Attack

Their resolute and determined defense, their swift and sure attack, their indomitable purpose, their complete and decisive victory—always victory, always through the bloody haze of their last reverberating shot, the vision of gaunt, ghastly men, reverently following your password of duty, honor, country.

You now face a new world, a world of change. The thrust into outer space of the satellite, spheres and missiles marks a beginning of another epoch in the long story of mankind. In the five or more billions of years the scientists tell us it has taken to form the earth, in the three or more billion years of development of the human race, there has never been a greater, a more abrupt or staggering evolution.

We deal now, not with things of this world alone, but with the illimitable distances and as yet unfathomed mysteries of the universe. We are reaching out for a new and boundless frontier. We speak in strange terms of harnessing the cosmic energy, of making winds and tides work for us...

Of the primary target in war, no longer limited to the armed forces of an enemy, but instead to include his civil populations; of ultimate conflict between a united human race and the sinister forces of some other planetary galaxy; of such dreams and fantasies as to make life the most exciting of all times.

And through all this welter of change and development your mission remains fixed, determined, inviolable. It is to win our wars. Everything else in your professional career is but corollary to this vital dedication. All other public purposes, all other public projects, all other public needs, great or small, will find others for their accomplishment; but you are the ones who are trained to fight.

The Profession of Arms

Yours is the profession of arms, the will to win, the sure knowledge (Continued on page 669)
Duty, Honor, Country

(Continued from page 668)

that in war there is no substitute for victory, that if you lose, the Nation will be destroyed, that the very obsession of your public service must be duty, honor, country.

Others will debate the controversial issues, national and international, which divide men's minds. But serene, calm, aloof, you stand as the Nation's war guardians, as its life-guards from the raging tides of international conflict, as its gladiators in the arena of battle. For a century and a half you have defended, guarded, and protected its hallowed traditions of liberty and freedom, of right and justice.

Let civilian voices argue the merits or demerits of our processes of government: Whether our strength is being sapped by deficit financing indulged in too long, by Federal paternalism grown too mighty, by power groups grown too arrogant, by politics grown too corrupt, by crime grown too rampant, by morals grown too low, by taxes grown too high, by extremists grown too violent; whether grown too corrupt, by crime grown too rampant, by morals grown too low, by taxes grown too high, by extremists grown too violent; whether our personal liberties are as thorough and complete as they should be.

These great national problems are not for your professional participation or military solution. Your guide-post stands out like a tenfold beacon in the night: Duty, honor, country.

Prays for Peace

This does not mean that you are warmongers. On the contrary, the soldier above all other people prays for peace, for he must suffer and bear the deepest wounds and scars of war. But always in our ears ring the ominous words of Plato, that wisest of all philosophers: "Only the dead have seen the end of war."

The shadows are lengthening for me. The twilight is here. My days of old have vanished—tone and tint. They have gone glimmering through the dreams of things that were. Their memory is one of wondrous beauty, watered by tears and coaxed and caressed by the smiles of yesterday. I listen vainly, but with thirsty ear, for the witching melody of faint bugles blowing reveille, of far drums beating the long roll.

In my dreams I hear again the crash of guns, the rattle of musketry, the strange, mournful mutter of the battlefield. But in the evening of my memory always I come back to West Point. Always there echoes and re-echoes: Duty, honor, country.

Today marks my final roll call with you. But I want you to know that when I cross the river, my last conscious thought will be of the corps, and the corps, and the corps.

I bid you farewell.

Parliamentarian

(Continued from page 651)

To Show Absence or Presence of Regent and Secretary: "In the absence of the regent, the vice regent, Mrs. —, presided. The secretary was present." "The regent was present; and the secretary being absent, Mrs. X was elected secretary pro temp." "The regent was present; and, the secretary being absent, by general consent Mrs. Y was appointed secretary pro tem."

There are many ways a motion may be correctly entered in the minutes. The above examples are largely taken from Robert's Rules of Order Revised and Parliamentary Law.

An Index of Md. Parishes

(Continued from page 641)

Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, are included in the indexes.

Entries in the original church registers at the Hall of Records were handwritten in ink, and both Mrs. Hienton and Mrs. Brown used magnifying glasses and occasionally resorted to a violet-ray machine to bring out the ink. They wrote each name on a three-by-five card, with birth date, wedding date, and death dates when shown, and the page number in the register. Funeral dates were included in some cases. Some entries, by first name only, were of servants and slaves. The two women kept the cards in shoe boxes. Piscataway Parish alone filled 14 of them. Then they typed up their entries and made four carbon copies.

The cost of binding the indexes was borne by the Maryland State Society, NSDAR. Mrs. Brown is Genealogical Records Chairman for the State Society. Both women are among the 70 members of the Toaping Castle Chapter of Hyattsville and College Park.

Other copies of the Indexes are in the Library of Congress, Hall of Records in Annapolis, Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore, and Daughters of the American Revolution Library in Washington, D.C.

"The Prince Georges County Memorial Library Indexes will be placed in the Marylandia collection," said Miss Elizabeth B. Hage, Director.

"We are grateful to Mrs. Hienton and Mrs. Brown for their gifts; we hope to expand our Marylandia collection when we move into our new regional headquarters some time next year," she observed. Miss Hage added that other gifts on the early history of the county would be most welcome.
Honor Roll Chapters
(Continued from page 666)


VERMONT
(8 out of 29 Chapters)

VIRGINIA
(80 out of 109 Chapters)

WASHINGTON
(19 out of 39 Chapters)
Gold (3): Mary Morris, Michael Trebert, Sacajawea.
Silver (7): Chief Watcom, Elizabeth Ellington, Olympus, Rainier, Robert Gray, Tacoma, University of Washington.

WEST VIRGINIA
(18 out of 52 Chapters)

WISCONSIN
(12 out of 47 Chapters)

WYOMING
(4 out of 9 Chapters)
Gold (1): Cheyenne.
Silver (1): Fort Casper.

Marriage Records of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, 1811-1853
Price $7.50 per copy postpaid
PRESTWOU D CHAPTE R, DAR
Box 353
South Hill, Va.

GUNTERSVILLE
PHARMACY
"YOUR REXALL STORE"
McCormick & Benefield
Guntersville, Alabama
MAIN BROTHERS OIL COMPANY, INC.
301 Delaware Avenue
Delmar, New York

GENEALOGICAL BOOKS
We specialize in
County histories and records
Family histories and genealogy
Revolutionary roles and pension lists
We also have in progress
a program of reprinting
BASIC GENEALOGICAL
REFERENCE BOOKS
Catalogs free upon request
Special arrangements available
to DAR Chapter Libraries

GENEALOGICAL BOOK CO.
521-523 St. Paul Place
Baltimore 2, Md.

ORGANIZATIONS
Raise BIG FUNDS!
Build up YOUR TREASURY—$50 to $500—with this winning plan that has been so successful in Ladies’ Clubs, Sunday School Classes, Sororities, Lodges, etc. (Your club will have no money risk.) You and your group can offer Coastline Nylon Hostery, a quality best seller. Supplies are sent and you pay only after the merchandise is sold and the customer satisfied; unsold lots may be returned. We’ll gladly send you all details and returnable samples to show at your next meeting. Please write and give name of organization, name, address of President and Treasurer: Mail a postcard TODAY!

COASTLINE HOSTERY COMPANY
P.O. Box 354—Dept. D, Lewes, Del.

Subscribers—
Please send a written order containing your name and address with your check for your subscription. We need this record for the office files and information on the check is not sufficient.

$179,741 to Writers
Your unpublished manuscript may be valuable! Our famous subsidy plan has returned $179,741 to writers (mostly beginners) in the past six years. We will publish, advertise, promote your book and pay you 40% of retail price. Send for FREE BROCHURE, DAR, Pageant Press, 101 Fifth Avenue, New York 3.

COATS OF ARMS
Hand Painted in Full Heraldic Colors
Each accompanied with free family manuscript which also explains the coat of arms with citations

For the "always-to-be-remembered" Gift
This Christmas
Coat of Arms
$10.00—$35.00
Write for Informative Brochure
COAT OF ARMS
Studio of Heraldic Art
308 South Main Street
Lawrenceburg, Ky.

OFFICIAL DAR FLAGS
National, State and Chapter, American and State Flags, Badges, Banners, and Supplies for all organizations.
Write for Prices
THE CINCINNATI REGALIA CO.
145 W. 4th St.
Cincinnati, O.

NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
Printer to America’s National Organizations
Prints and mails the DAR Magazine
1300 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C. DEcatur 2-4014

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
the reasons for the stand of their own Society? They are completely at a loss as to what to say! No wonder, when they refuse to read information sent them and, furthermore, refuse to believe it! It is appalling that so many members know so little about the DAR — an organization for which some have worked so hard and so long and with great perseverance to attain membership. One of the finest services we can render our Society is to learn what our own organization stands for and does. In that way we ourselves will be THE public relations representatives for the DAR — the best and most effective public relations we could possibly have!

For and Against

I have heard people say, "Why is the DAR always AGAINST things?" In the foregoing you have heard about many of the things we are FOR. We are also FOR everything that will preserve and safeguard our American way of life. As true Americans, of course, this is our duty. BUT we are AGAINST and will NOT tolerate anything that will undermine our Republic, and we will not compromise on our principles.

As you can see, your Society has a tremendous program of service, the scope of which is far reaching; through its various committees, many members find an outlet for their particular interests.

Is this not an organization of which you can be proud? And is your organization not ridicule it or belittle it; don’t disparage it or criticize it, until you have examined carefully and investigated thoroughly the reasons behind its decisions and beliefs.

There is a plaque in Memorial Continental Hall which is a fitting reminder to us of our duties and responsibilities as members. The inscription reads:

Here in this Memorial Hall dedicated to Patriotic Ancestors, it is for us, collectively and individually, to dedicate ourselves anew to the service of Home and Country. We are the representatives of a Society of living, active American women pledged to the perpetuation of American ideals of government, American ideals of social life, American ideals of religious faith and religious practice. We come here as a sanctuary for the service of country is also the service of God.

SO WHAT DOES MEMBER-
The National Metropolitan Bank and its successor, American Security and Trust Company, have been the depository for the DAR since 1896.

Main Office: Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.,
Washington, D.C.
COATS OF ARMS

COATS OF ARMS are the pictorial history of your family lending character and distinction. A historical decoration that personally belongs to you. An ideal gift.

MISS FRANCES P. GAINES invites you to consult her about the origin of your family name and its heraldic significance. Miss Gaines researches and designs COATS of ARMS which have been granted from their original countries. Studies of HERALDRY pursued in Europe and America. Registered at the Library of Congress thirty-five (35) years. Reference as to book Nos. A member of The Daughters of the American Revolution, National No. 313070. Colored illustrated lectures on HERALDRY and T. V. appearances given on request.

UNLESS otherwise stated, COATS of ARMS will be rendered in water-color, of the best materials suitable for framing, HAND-drawn and HAND-painted on mats of 10” x 13” or 11” x 14”.

EACH ORDER receives careful and personal attention. With orders the “Explanation of Heraldry”, terms, emblems, symbols, colors, mottoes, etc., given.

IF AVAILABLE, send tracing, copy or description of your arms. IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS. Order early to allow ample time for research.

ALSO ARMS or crest for use on stationery, rings and silverware.

All work authentic and guaranteed. Tel. No. 254-7325

Frances P. Gaines 17 Trinity Chapel Road Haw Creek
Asheville, N.C.
The Jeweled Insignia

Gem-Set Emblem with center diamond and thirteen diamonds in place of the stars, from $200.

The Official Insignia with a diamond of the first quality in the center, from $75, depending upon the size of the gem.

Prices include Federal tax and insured delivery to any part of the United States.

Please write for folder giving full details and instructions for ordering.

The Historic Insignia Thirteen colored semi-precious American stones, native to and collected from the thirteen original states, replace the stars, $110. With diamond center, from $150.

J.E. CALDWELL & CO.

Chestnut and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Jeweled Recognition Pin Miniature of the official Ceremonial Emblem for everyday wear, with a fine diamond in the center, $40.

OFFICIAL JEWELERS AND STATIONERS, N.S.D.A.R.  •  MAKERS OF THE FINEST INSIGNIA

PRINTED BY NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY WASHINGTON, D.C.