HOLIDAY JEWELS

A Imperial cultured pearls ... from our large collection. Double strand rich in lustre and color. Florentine 14K gold clasp set with exquisite turquoise, 200.00*

B Matching earrings, 50.00*

C Charming Christmas gesture, our diamonds in the snow, 14K white gold and diamond pin. Over 1.25 carats of diamonds, 495.00*

D Pick an apple or a pear for her stocking. Ideal little gift pin of 14K yellow gold with white gold leaf, 25.00* each

From our collection of Christmas charms, all in 14K gold.

E A wreath of rubies plus a stocking, 14.00*

F Christmas candy cane, 8.00*

G Christmas tree, 15.00*

H Mistletoe with cultured pearls, 8.00*

J Christmas holly, 8.00*

K Plus and minus 14K gold charm that says “I love you more today than yesterday, but less than tomorrow,” 15.00*

L Handsome charm bracelet, Florentine mixed with polished 14K gold, safety lock, 65.00*

M A 14K gold music box charm that plays “Silent Night,” with an enamel Christmas tree decoration, 50.00*

N Crowning gift at Christmas time, this 14K yellow gold crown pin set with pearls, rubies and diamonds, 200.00*

O Gold makes the fashion news in this 14K double strand bead necklace strung on a golden chain, 145.00*

P Matching bracelet in uniform sizes, 60.00*

Q Matching drop earrings, 22.50*

* Add 10% Federal Tax
THE President General, in her Message, has called attention to various innovations in the Magazine, including the Public Relations and Newsworthy Daughters pages. We hope to broaden our coverage even more, inorder to project the DAR image to our members and to all United States citizens in its true colors.

Your attention is especially called to the 1963 Outstanding Junior Member Contest, which will offer an opportunity to start with publicity at the chapter level, working on up through the States to the grand finale at Continental Congress.

It is planned to give the National Committees an opportunity to communicate with members of the Society from time to time through the Magazine. Although we cannot promise every Committee space every month, we will work out a scheme to give all of them a chance to be heard.

As this is being written, National Headquarters has been “swept and garnished” in preparation for the important October National Board Meeting. We have heard that the attendance will be virtually 100 percent.

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MISS MABEL E. WINSLOW
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View of the Cape Cod National Seashore at Eastham, Mass., showing the barren expanse that greeted the Pilgrims in November, 1620. Eastham is across Cape Cod Bay from Plymouth.
Dear Daughters:

With many fall meetings, the October National Board, and the 1962 School Tour accomplished, we are now fortified by the stimulation and inspiration of each, and are well into our year's program. It was most gratifying, as your President General traveled about, to hear wellnigh unanimous approval of the Program Brochure and the general Forums conducted at State Meetings. Both were designed for one purpose; to wit, to be helpful to loyal Daughters rendering leadership at vital local and state levels.

In the Magazine section of your new Directory (page 37) will you please add the name of Miss Mabel E. Winslow, as Editor? Her continued generous service to our National Society is much appreciated, and the inadvertent omission of her name in the original listing is highly regretted. Please show you are mindful and take pride in our DAR Magazine by continuing to promote subscriptions and advertisements for it among your Chapter members!

It has been said many times and in many different ways that THANKSGIVING is the one truly American holiday. Memory of that first Thanksgiving 341 years ago lingers bright, implanted in our hearts and minds from early schooldays. May it ever continue so, altho the Colonial days of the Pilgrim Fathers seem far removed from the hustle and bustle of today! In a spirit of gratitude for their sacrifice and dedication which earned for us the Heritage we now enjoy, let us be thankful again and again for the Blessings America has enjoyed! In so doing, forget not to be thankful and glad for the opportunity of membership in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Pause and recall your Society stands FOR:

“Faith of Our Fathers.”

The Constitution of the United States.

A True Republican Form of Government.

“States Rights” as Instituted by the Constitution.

Economy in National Spending.

Outlawing the Communist Party.

Keeping the United States Strong Militarily and Sound Economically.

Old-Fashioned Patriotism.

Capitalism vs. Socialism or Communism.

MOST OF ALL—WE ARE FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

From the Records—A Little-Known Fact: As a photograph book is being published of the Seventy-first Continental Congress, the following item is timely and of interest:

“On February 22, 1892, Mathew Brady, the famous photographer, wrote a letter to the President General asking permission to make a group photograph of those DAR members who were attending their First Continental Congress. He added that he wished to include the picture in his historical collection of eminent people. The letter was read to the assembled members. On motion, the offer was accepted. And the photograph of the DAR who were present at that first Congress was taken in Mr. Brady's studio.

“There is a framed enlargement of this historic photograph at National Headquarters. A copy was reproduced in the Fiftieth Anniversary issue of the Magazine, October, 1940.”

Recommended for Your Attention: The innovation of two interesting pages to this edition of the Magazine: The Public Relations page (695) and the Newsworthy Daughters page (694). It is hoped you enjoy both.

Cordially,

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

NOVEMBER 1962
THE MARQUIS de LAFAYETTE

Soldier of Fortune

By Ralph Jerome Cannaday

THE CAREER of Gilbert de Motier, better known to Americans as the Marquis de Lafayette, did not end with the American Revolution. The gallant soldier was destined to see another revolution on his own native soil that made its American counterpart pale into insignificance. He was to face dishonor, disaster, imprisonment, and final triumph, such as few men experience in either fiction or real life. Through it all, he bore himself with the composure and dignity worthy of the man who fought with such valor from Brandywine to Yorktown and shared the suffering with Washington at Valley Forge.

Family Background

Born September 6, 1757, in the castle of Chavaniac, in the Province of Haute-Loire, Lafayette came from a proud and noble family. As a youth he saw the profligate Louis XV playing cards with Madame DuBarry in the salons of Versailles and was presented to George III at St. James' Palace in London. His father, a colonel in the Grenadiers and a Knight of St. Louis, was killed by a British cannonball at the battle of Minden, on August 1, 1759, when Gilbert was only 2 years old. His mother, Mme. Marie Louise Julie, the daughter of the Marquis de la Rivière, was a beautiful and witty woman who spent most of her time at the French court.

For a thousand years the Lafayette family had served France with notable distinction in a military and political capacity. One ancestor, Gilbert III, was the celebrated Marshal of France who fought with Jeanne d'Arc and helped to place Charles VII on his throne.

With such an imposing array of aristocratic antecedents, Lafayette's love for liberty and liberalism was in picturesque contrast to the traditions of his caste. It cost him his fortune and his freedom; yet at no time did he allow his ambitions to supersede his ideals, or temptation to lead him from the path he had chosen.

Early Inheritance and Education

Upon the death of his mother in 1770, Lafayette inherited large family estates. His maternal grandfather, the old Marquis de la Rivière, also passed away a few weeks later, leaving his entire fortune to his young grandson. Lafayette was then one of the wealthiest young noblemen in the kingdom, with an estimated income of $25,000 a year, not including the revenue from his vast estates and other property.

The youth was at first placed in the College of Plessis, a military school designed for training gentleman cadets. He became an accomplished horseman and excelled in Latin and rhetoric. When 14 he was sent to the Military Academy at Versailles. At this time Gilbert, as he was known to his companions, was a shy and awkward lad, rather tall for his age. But since he had $25,000 a year to spend as he pleased and a fine stable of horses, he became quite popular at school; his closest friend and companion was the young Count d'Artois, grandson of Louis XV.

Early Marriage

At the age of 14½, Lafayette's great-grandfather, the Count de la Rivière, who had undertaken personal supervision of the youth after the death of his mother and grandfather, decided it was time for the young man to marry. He opened negotiations with the Duc d'Ayen, the son of the old Marshal, Duc de Noailles, head of the greatest family in France. The young lady whom Lafayette's great-grandfather had in mind was the lovely Adrienne d'Ayen, one of the five daughters of the Duc d'Ayen, who at that time was Governor of Roussillon. However, Adrienne's mother, the Duchesse d'Ayen, objected, not due to any personal dislike for young Lafayette but because she felt that her daughter, who was only 12 years old, was too young for marriage. Her husband was infuriated at her obstinate refusal and left home in a rage. He felt that such a brilliant match with the young marquis, who was alone in the world, with an immense fortune, should be consummated at once. Meanwhile, the young couple met in Paris by arrangement of Lafayette's great-grandfather. The young lady was small and delicate, not especially beautiful, but possessing such a graceful manner and soulful eyes, that the young cadet was instantly attracted and quite willing for the wedding to take place at once. But, despite the fact that Adrienne and Gilbert were both agreeable to the union, the mother of the intended bride was still determined that they should wait. No threats by her irate husband or entreaties from Lafayette's great-grandfather could dissuade her. The young lovers were not allowed to marry until 2½ years later. The wedding took place on Monday, April 11, 1744, in the private chapel of the bride's grandfather and was performed by the Archbishop of Paris, Abbé Paul de Murat, a cousin of Lafayette. The bride received as her dowry $40,000 a year, considerably more than Lafayette himself possessed.

With the death of Louis XV and the ascension to the throne of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette in 1774, the young Marquis de Lafayette and his attractive wife were among those who gathered about the Queen, with free access to her presence. They were honored guests at the brilliant soirees and magnificent balls held at Versailles and the Tuileries, where Marie Antoinette and her court danced and gambled until the early hours of dawn.

Lafayette heard with amazement of the extravagant expenditures of the beautiful blond Queen, who kept...
2500 servants and expended six million a year on her table alone. Beneath his smile and stately tread of the minuet, the young marquis felt that Louis XVI and his frivolous Queen were dancing merrily on a carpet of roses that hid a yawning chasm, sure to engulf them. Marie Antoinette was later to consider the Marquis de Lafayette her most deadly enemy.

The Revolution in America

With the outbreak of the American Revolution in 1776, Lafayette was seized with enthusiasm for the cause of the Colonists. Outfitting a ship at his own expense, he sailed, with 11 companions, from Passages, Spain, landing on April 24, 1777, at Georgetown, S. C.

Later, when Washington took the newly made general on an inspection tour, 5 miles north of Philadelphia, between Germantown and the Schuylkill River, the astonished Frenchman saw for the first time the army that had pledged its all to defeat the tyranny of George III—11,000 ragged and disheveled men, no two dressed alike, the luckiest of whom wore hunting shirts, ill-fitting jackets, and linsey-wolsey trousers.

Service at Valley Forge

From his own purse Lafayette provided much to alleviate the privations of the Continental Army. At Valley Forge he assumed command of his new division, most of whose members were in a deplorable condition. Even though the marquis was willing to pay for food and uniforms himself, cloth was hard to get, and the Quaker farmers in the vicinity, who were too pious to fight, refused Continental money, selling their grain and meat to the British for gold. Strangely enough, with all the hardships surrounding them, the flame of the Revolution was kept mysteriously alive by the steadfast will of Washington and the fortitude of Lafayette. Even when the country itself had all but lost faith in Washington, the dauntless Lafayette remained loyal. "I admire more each day the beauty of his character and of his soul," he wrote to his father-in-law.

Meanwhile, Lafayette's young wife had been very ill, suffering cruelly from anxiety, without word of her husband. Alarming rumors were reported in the foreign papers. Some said he had been killed in battle. Others spoke of his heroism. They all published the most sensational and preposterous tales about the adventurous youth who had become the hero of the western world.

As the Revolution progressed, Lafayette became a seasoned veteran and general. In the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, he was wounded, but not seriously, while rallying the American troops. In December he was appointed to the command of an army destined for the invasion of Canada, but the expedition was abandoned for lack of resources. Lafayette rejoined Washington at Valley Forge in April, 1778. On the night of May 10, he was surprised by General Grant with a force of 5000 men—more than twice his own—at Barren Hill, some 12 miles from Valley Forge. He effected an orderly retreat with skill and tactical judgment. In the battle of Monmouth, June 28, he fought brilliantly with Gen. Charles Lee, who was later reprimanded by Washington for his indecision on the field of battle. By August the marquis was placed in command alongside Sullivan and Greene in the land expedition dispatched to cooperate with the French fleet, which had been sent to open an attack on Newport. Lafayette was filled with joy at seeing Frenchmen fight side by side with Americans against their hereditary enemy and felt a natural pride in his role of promoting the alliance.

Return to France

With the outbreak of war between England and France, Lafayette felt it his duty to return to his native land. The Congress granted him leave with unprecedented praise of his courage and valor. He sailed for France in January, 1779, arriving safely, after a tempestuous voyage. He was received with great affection by his wife, family, and friends.

The first time he appeared at court the ladies all rustled about in their flowing silks and feathers, smothering him with kisses. It was reported that Marie Antoinette, in her impatience to welcome the hero home, had met him in a pouring rain in a private park to avoid publicity and intrusion.

Learning that the invasion of England, in which he had hoped to take
part, had been abandoned, Lafayette felt free to promote the war for American independence. He hastened to the home of Benjamin Franklin, the American Ambassador, to discuss plans for an American expedition. Fresh from the field of battle, he could not restrain his enthusiasm for the American Revolution.

The glory of the American cause had infected Paris. Many young gallants at court were eager to join the glamorous Lafayette in returning to America. Dreams of winning renown inspired their imaginations as they had their compatriot. The young wife of Lafayette trembled in fear when she realized her husband was determined to return to America. But he was not to be deterred in his purpose. The memories of Valley Forge, Brandywine, and Monmouth were ever before him. The scenes of death and desolation, where his American friends had died on the field of honor, haunted his memory.

**Military Aid From France**

Even the phlegmatic Louis XVI shared the enthusiasm of the young nobleman. Through the intervention of Lafayette, the King was persuaded to send an expedition of 6000 men to aid the Colonists, under the command of the seasoned old general, Count de Rochambeau. The King felt that the men would resist being placed under the command of Lafayette, an upstart of 22. Lafayette was sent ahead to inform General Washington of his success.

Upon his arrival in Boston Harbor he sent Washington a letter informing him that help was on the way. It came just in time. Washington had never been so near despair. The army, reduced to 6000 men, without clothing, boots, or pay, was almost on the point of complete disintegration. Washington said they had eaten "every kind of horsefood but hay!"

Lafayette's reunion with his old Commander-in-Chief at Morristown was a joyous one. The general and the marquis shut themselves up in a room, where they discussed new and strategic plans of action.

**Campaign in the South**

The American Revolution was entering its final phase. Lafayette was definitely Washington's right-hand man. He was a member of the court martial that condemned Major André to death for espionage in connection with the treason of Benedict Arnold. In February, 1781, he was sent with 1200 New England troops to operate against Arnold in Virginia. Later, when the British strength in Virginia was increased by the arrival of Cornwallis at Petersburg, with 5000 troops, on May 20, Washington showed his confidence in Lafayette by keeping him in command.

On May 24, Cornwallis set out from Petersburg in pursuit of Lafayette, who was stationed near Richmond. "The boy cannot escape me," were the famous words of the British general, who felt that the capture of Lafayette would be a prize long coveted. But "the boy" was far too clever to allow the skillful Cornwallis to ensnare him into a compromising situation. He retreated rapidly to the Rappahannock, where he effected a junction with 1000 Pennsylvanians under General Anthony Wayne. Thus reinforced by the militia from the mountains, Lafayette felt secure in offering combat to Cornwallis. The battle took place near Albemarle, Va., with Cornwallis on unfamiliar ground. Lafayette with 5000 men, 2000 of whom were seasoned Continentals and 600 crack-shot riflemen, soon forced the British to retreat to Richmond and then to Williamsburg. Lafayette, still in hot pursuit, relentlessly forced the proud Englishman to retreat still farther, until he reached Yorktown, where his only avenue of escape was the open sea. Cornwallis was willing to admit that the "boy" had grown up.

On Friday morning, October 19, 1781, Washington sent the terms of surrender to Lord Cornwallis. By afternoon they were signed, and the young Flag of the republic was flying proudly in the autumn breeze. Lafayette was publicly thanked by General Washington for his heroic and outstanding services in establishing a free and independent America.

Washington had issued orders that there should be no exultation over the conquered foe. Suddenly, in the crisp October sunlight, redcoats were seen in the distance marching down Hampton road, bayonets glistening in the sun. Sullenly they marched past, laid down their flags, and stacked their arms. In a brave effort to hide their chagrin and mortification, the small band of musicians is said to have struck up the old English air, *The World Turned Upside Down*. Lafayette at long last had a good look at the unseen adversary he had been fighting all summer in the gloomy pine woods and swamps of Virginia.

**Back to France Again**

After a fond farewell to his American friends, Lafayette sailed from Boston Harbor on December 23, 1781. Just before his ship weighed anchor he dispatched a letter to Washington at Mount Vernon, assuring him of his deep affection and respect.

A tumultuous welcome awaited the hero when he arrived in Paris. The Queen, a few weeks earlier, had given birth to a royal heir to the throne, and there was occasion for double rejoicing. The streets were filled with voluble Frenchmen shouting "Vive Lafayette! Vive la Reine!"

Madame Lafayette at the time was attending a reception in honor of the Queen. Marie Antoinette not only granted the marquise permission to go and meet her husband, but accompanied her in childlike enthusiasm.

When the coach reached the Lafayette mansion, the marquis, hearing the tumult, hastened out in time to help his beautiful wife alight and pay his respects to his sovereign. Lafayette, with true French gallantry, kissed the hand of the Queen, while his wife consistent with the feminine traits of the period, fainted gracefully in her husband's arms.

The popularity of Lafayette was tremendous. He was the darling of society and a favorite at the court of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. The King awarded him the Cross of St. Louis and promised him great honors when he should decide to rejoin the army. He was greeted with applause in concert halls and the opera. Wherever he appeared the tide of enthusiasm seemed to increase. He bought a splendid mansion at No. 81 Avenue de Bourbon, which cost him $40,000. In the main hall he hung the Declaration of Independence, with a vacant space beside it. When asked the meaning, he replied, "It is awaiting the Declaration of French rights."

**America Welcomes Her Hero**

In 1784, Lafayette was overcome with nostalgic longing to revisit the scenes of his former triumphs in America. He had invited Washington to visit him in Paris, but the
general would not leave Mount Vernon. On August 4, 1784, Lafayette sailed into New York Harbor. The tremendous enthusiasm with which he was received was ample proof that he had not been forgotten. After four or five days of uproarious entertainment, he went on to Philadelphia, where the celebration continued. Church bells pealed their welcome, while cannon belched forth their salutes from the harbor. At night the streets were illuminated, while the political and social leaders tried to outdo each other in entertaining their distinguished visitor. But Lafayette was anxious to reach Mount Vernon. He arrived on August 17 and received a warm welcome from General and Lady Washington.

For 11 days Lafayette and Washington enjoyed a happy reunion. Together they rode over the vast Mount Vernon plantation, in the warmth of the Virginia sunshine. In the afternoons there was tea, served by Mrs. Washington, on the wide veranda overlooking the Potomac. At dinner Lafayette complimented his gracious hostess on her famous Virginia hams and peach brandy. At night he and Washington, as old soldiers, discussed former campaigns and battles. As farmers, they discussed agriculture and cattle breeding. Lafayette promised to send Washington a jackass, as there were none to be had in America. Later, Charles III, of Spain, hearing of the incident, sent Washington two jackasses.

It was hard to say goodbye. Washington had come to Annapolis to see his illustrious friend off and to say au revoir. The marquis knew how deeply Washington was moved. His stolic character would not permit any show of sentiment, but the warm-hearted Lafayette could not restrain his emotions. He threw his arms around the stately figure, then hastily returned to his carriage; and, waving a fond adieu, he drove off. Washington and Lafayette had met for the last time.

Back in France, Lafayette interested himself in the cause of the French Protestants. Although there were no open persecutions, the marriages of Protestants were considered illegal, their children were deemed illegitimate, and their testimony in court had no legal value. Lafayette, like most of the court, was nominally a Roman Catholic, but in reality a deist, who did not believe in a personal God.

More and more Lafayette expressed his liberal views, courting the disfavor of the monarchy. He felt that the rich were able to evade taxation, while the poor were made to pay. Having a strong aversion to any form of injustice, he expressed his opinions firmly and without discrimination. His speech before the National Assembly, in early 1789, in which he denounced the extravagance of the court, paid by the "tears, sweat, and blood of the people," aroused the fear and indignation of the royalists. Lafayette was stripped of his rank as field marshal as a penalty, but the King ignored the suggestion that he be sent to the Bastille. He was entirely too popular for that.

France in Revolt

By the spring of 1789, France was in open revolt. The Revolution, although in its infancy, was rapidly attaining full stature. The whole nation was growing restless. The monarchy had previously issued a decree increasing taxes, which Lafayette had protested, to the consternation of the King and Queen. The much publicized story of Marie Antoinette and the diamond necklace had made her extremely unpopular. The vilest slanders and libels were circulated, and the Queen did not dare appear in public in Paris. The royal family took up residence at Versailles, to avoid the mobs that were beginning to fill the streets of Paris, hurling threatening epithets.

With the storming of the Bastille on July 14, 1789, by an angry mob, which murdered Lannay, the governor, and liberated those imprisoned in the ancient fortress, Paris was in an uproar not seen since the massacre of the Huguenots during the days of Catherine de Medici. The King, appearing before the National Assembly, inquired if the outbreak was a great riot. He was answered by a cousin of Lafayette, the Duke de Liancourt, "No, sire, it is a great revolution!"

On the day after the storming of the Bastille, Lafayette was made commander-in-chief of the National Guards in Paris. He perfected the organization to such an extent that his military tactics were adopted throughout France. He held a sort of mysterious power over the hysterical mob, which numbered as high as 40,000 at times. Many victims were rescued from the unmanageable crowd by Lafayette, whose presence seemed to quiet the insane army of fanatics.

But Lafayette could not control forever the motley bands that seemed ever to increase in number. When 80,000 persons demanded that the King and Queen be returned to Paris from Versailles on October 5 and 6, 1789, Lafayette, at the head of the National Guard, acted as escort to prevent the royal family from being massacred en masse.

It now seemed as if Lafayette held the destiny of France in his hands. In 1790 he founded the Club of the Feuillants, representing the conservative elements in the assembly, whose efforts were directed toward establishment of a constitutional monarchy. But the people were beyond control in their madness. Lafayette, aghast at the horrors being perpetrated daily before his eyes, was powerless to quiet the multitudes that swarmed the streets, howling obscene language and committing wholesale murder. One of his old friends, Monsieur Foullon, an ex-minister and veteran of the Seven Years' War, was dragged from his side by the mob, who hanged the old man from a street lamp, cut off his head, and carried it joyously through the streets of Paris; such was the crazed condition of the terrorists, who resembled a pack of wolves more than human beings.

With the flight of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette from the Tuileries Palace in 1791, Lafayette was accused of negligence. He immediately gave orders for the arrest of the King and Queen, who were intercepted at Varennes in their efforts to escape and returned to Paris surrounded by a howling mob, screaming for their blood. Lafayette's position as protector of the royal family placed him in an embarrassing situation. Marie Antoinette, who now regarded him as her mortal foe, bore a malignant hatred for the man whom she considered impersonated all the forces that had brought about her downfall. However, Marquise de Lafayette did not allow politics to interfere with personal friendship and called upon the unfortunate Queen as soon as she was allowed to do so.
On July 14, 1791, the second anniversary of the storming of the Bastille, a vast crowd gathered for a celebration in the Champ de Mars. Disorder immediately broke out, and a mob murdered two innocent old men and carried their heads on pikes to the Bastille. Lafayette, at the head of a detachment of National Guard, was fired upon when he appeared to quiet the commotion. He partly succeeded and returned home. But toward evening the disturbance became so violent that the National Assembly proclaimed martial law. Again Lafayette tried to ease the tension by his appearance. He was greeted by hoots, derision, and gunfire. Before he could interfere, a member of the Guard fired a cannon into the mob. Many were killed and wounded before the mob dispersed.

The incident, while of minor insignificance, was the beginning of Lafayette's unpopularity in Paris. His enemies seized upon the opportunity to denounce him as the enemy of the Revolution. Pamphlets were circulated branding him as a murderer and accusing him of being the quixotic champion of the hated Bourbons. However, Lafayette took active part in the proclamation of the new Constitution in the autumn of 1791 but resigned as commander of the National Guard soon after. In November, 1791, he was defeated for the office of Mayor of Paris.

Lafayette longed for the peace and serenity of his country estate at Chavaniac. After 14 years of war and revolution he wished to settle down, like Washington, to the peaceful life of a country gentleman. He planned extensive renovations of the old castle. A temple of liberty, known as the "Washington Gallery," with scenes from the American Revolution, was included in his plans.

With the outbreak of war between France, Austria, and Prussia, Lafayette was again summoned to duty. He received command of the armies of Ardennes and won many victories. Nevertheless, Lafayette was a member of the Gironde; and the Jacobins, headed by Robespierre, attacked him viciously, placing him in a precarious position. The storming of the Tuileries in June, 1792, by the populace, and the near assassination of the King and Queen disappointed him deeply. This was not the kind of revolution that Lafayette had hoped for. He could see no resemblance between the screaming, infuriated mobs, who stalked the streets of Paris, and the brave and dignified soldiers who had fought and died at Valley Forge. He left the army long enough to go to Paris to protest against the violence and indignities that were gaining in momentum, but he found his influence gone and his life in danger. He was accused of treason and acquitted. The King and Queen were virtual prisoners in their own palace. When informed that Lafayette was in command of an army to rescue them, Marie Antoinette replied haughtily: "Better to perish utterly than be saved by Lafayette."

**Loss of Prestige and Power**

Lafayette was at Sedan, where he was stationed to guard the frontier against invasion by the Austrian army, when the news arrived of fresh outbursts in Paris. The Tuileries had again been invaded, and the brave Swiss guards who defended the royal family had perished nobly on the marble stairs of the palace. The King and Queen had been conducted to the Temple, an ancient fortress, to protect them from the mob. Anarchy reigned supreme, and the guillotine was busy from early morning until late evening decapitating those in disfavor with the regime. The Reign of Terror hung like the sword of Damocles over the nation. Lafayette thought of America and his old friends there. What must they think? His years of toil and sacrifice for liberty had ended with France lying prostrate under the despotism of a mad mob. It was the end of his dream—the blackest hour of his life.

Lafayette in his despair attempted to reorganize his army in an effort to restore law and order and establish a constitution around which the people would rally. But the Jacobins had infiltrated his army. Lafayette was no longer the idolized knight on a white horse. When he asked them to take the oath to support the constitution, two entire battalions refused to swear, while the remainder showed such antagonism that he was forced to abandon the project. Lafayette realized that his once proud army was no longer under his control, and even hostile. He was ordered by the Executive Council, that had set itself up as the government, in the name of the people, to return to Paris immediately. Lafayette well knew that such a return would mean condemnation and the guillotine. For a moment he contemplated returning to the capital and facing the wild accusations. But after consultation with a few loyal officers in his command, the great general was forced to admit that flight to a neutral country was the only resource.

**Flight Into Flanders**

On August 19, 1792, Lafayette, with a small band of followers, crossed the frontier into Flanders, almost at the same hour when the National Assembly, in Paris, had voted a decree accusing him of treason and rebellion against the nation and ordering all soldiers and citizens to arrest him on sight.

Lafayette and his little band of 53 rode along silently in the gloom of the unfamiliar territory. Suddenly, at a turn in the road, gleamed the campfires of an Austrian outpost. Lafayette sent an aide in advance to ask for permission to rest their horses for the night and then be allowed a passport to Holland.

**Solitary Confinement**

Count d'Harnoncourt, the commander of the outpost, had the message conveyed to his superior, General Moitelle. The Austrian general could scarcely conceal his delight at having the famous Lafayette as a prisoner at last. Most of the group were released and ordered to leave the country, but Lafayette was detained as a hostage for Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. He was conducted first to Luxembourg, where he was turned over to the Prussians, who in turn sent the illustrious prisoner down the Rhine to Wesel. There he was confined in a dungeon and allowed to see no one. He was not permitted to receive or write letters or to have any news of the outside world. He was not allowed to exercise and was watched day and night by an under officer, changed every 2 hours, so that not a single action of his would be unobserved.

The prison doctor recommended that Lafayette, accustomed so many years to the open air of the field, be given more freedom, but the King of Prussia forbade it. After a year of solitary confinement, Lafayette was transferred to Magdeburg and again confined in a subterranean dungeon, where only a ray of light shone through a slit in a barred window.
Meanwhile, Madame Lafayette was wild with anxiety for news of her husband. The revolution was going from one horror to another. The King had been tried before the revolutionary Convention and guillotined. The Queen followed him to the scaffold several months later. The Terror was spreading to the provinces. On November 12, 1793, Madame Lafayette was arrested in her own castle and conducted to Brioude, where she was imprisoned with other members of the nobility. Later she was transferred to the dreadful prison of La Force, in Paris. Such an order under The Terror was equivalent to a death warrant. Every day prisoners were escorted to the guillotine without discrimination, she expected death every hour. Her mother, the Duchesse d'Ayen, and her angelic sister, Louise, were among those beheaded.

**Intervention of American Officials**

Madame Lafayette thought she would lose her reason. She had written to Washington, who was doing all in his power to effect her liberation and that of Lafayette. James Monroe, who was American Ambassador at the time, worked quietly and assiduously with the authorities in her behalf. Finally, on January 22, 1795, Madame Lafayette was released. She went at once to the American Legation to thank Monroe for his efforts. She now had but one thought, and that was to join her husband in prison. Her son, George Washington Lafayette, was only 14, but Madame Lafayette decided to send him to America, in the care of Washington. She knew it would be her husband's desire.

Meanwhile the Prussians, tiring of the international haggle over the custody of Lafayette, transferred their charge to the Austrian Government. He was taken to Olmutz, the ancient capital of Moravia, and again imprisoned in a foul dungeon. All during this time Washington was writing letters to the Kings of Prussia and Austria in the hope of effecting a release for his old friend. Lafayette's attempt to escape from his prison, and subsequent capture, had caused the Austrian authorities to increase their vigilance over the distinguished prisoner.

Madame Lafayette, arriving in Vienna, obtained an audience with the Emperor Francis II, through the intervention of an old friend, Prince von Rosenberg. The Emperor was touched by her devotion to her husband and granted her permission to join him at Olmutz. Madame Lafayette left his presence in a state of overwhelming joy. Accompanied by her two daughters, Anastasie and Virginia, she set out to join her husband.

**Reunion of Lafayette and His Wife**

When she finally saw in the distance the towers of Olmutz prison, that bright October day, 1795, she burst into tears at the thought of seeing her beloved husband once again. Lafayette, in solitary confinement, did not know whether or not his wife and children were dead or alive. Then suddenly the chains rattled, the doors opened, and the famous couple, who had suffered such terrible calamities, were in each other's arms.

There was much to discuss, a thousand questions to be asked and answered, and madame told him all. Lafayette wept over the tragic story, as related by his eloquent wife. Louis XVI, meeting death with simple dignity. Marie Antoinette, atoning for all her vanity by the nobility of her last hours. Madame Roland, ascending the scaffold with her immortal declaration: "Ah, liberty! What crimes are committed in thy name!" Brave Lauzun, gay to the end, as he had been at Yorktown, waving his silk handkerchief. The world he had known had vanished!

Lafayette was not released from prison until 1797, when Bonaparte came to power. He did not return to France until 1799. Being opposed to both the consulate and the empire, he took no part in public affairs. But Lafayette was glad to be in France again. His long exile was over. He corresponded constantly with Thomas Jefferson and kept in touch with American affairs. George Washington Lafayette was home, and the family was once again united.

Early in 1800, Lafayette received the news of the death of Washington at Mount Vernon. He was filled with sorrow and regret and reproached himself for not going to America "to embrace for the last time his illustrious and paternal friend." A pair of pistols taken from an English officer during the American Revolution were willed to Lafayette by his old commander.

On Christmas Eve, 1807, the gentle spirit of Adrienne, Madame Lafayette, also passed away. Lafayette was with her until the end. Her last words were: "I am all yours."

**Napoleon Bonaparte**

He was heavy with sorrow with the passing of so many old friends. He watched with keen interest the career of Bonaparte and his military conquests. With the retreat of Napoleon from Moscow and his defeat before Schwarzenberg and Blucher, Lafayette longed to take his sword and rush to the defense of his country. But friends dissuaded him. When the enemy entered Paris on March 31, 1814, Lafayette went back to his empty house, shut himself in his room, and burst into tears. As much as he disliked Napoleon, he felt humiliated that France had been conquered. He was disgusted with the return to power of the Bourbons but never lost hope that France would be a republic, like America. The royalists, returning from abroad once again, hurled their invectives against him. He became the victim of abuse and libel. The Duchesse d'Angoulême, the daughter of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, called him a "vile wretch"; and all the old calamities, mixed with new ones, were thrown in his direction.

With the return of Napoleon from Elba, all Europe was thrown into consternation. Lafayette, with his son George, set out for Paris and viewed with elation the flight of the terrified royalists. During the Hundred Days he sat in the French Second Chamber with the hope of establishing a liberal constitution.

With the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo and his subsequent exile to St. Helena, Lafayette saw once more the white flag of the Bourbons floating over the Tuileries and the gray mansards of the Louvre. He retired to his country place at La Grange, where he engaged in farming. He kept up a vast correspondence and entertained generously, but simply. He was still popular with the masses and managed to remain a prominent figure in government. From 1818 to 1824 he occupied a seat in the Chamber of Deputies, as one of the extreme left.

**Joyous Welcome Back to America**

In 1824, upon invitation of President James Monroe and the United
have him as a guest at the Presidential palace; but since he was the guest of the Nation, it was deemed proper that no one have the exclusive right to entertain the beloved general. The city had reserved a suite at Gadsby's Hotel, where Andrew Jackson, the hero of New Orleans, also resided.

Needless to say, Lafayette sailed down the Potomac to visit the tomb of Washington. The guns of Fort Washington boomed solemnly, while the band on the boat played a mournful dirge. The gate to the tomb was opened and Lafayette entered alone. He knelt a long time at the sarcophagus. He came out in tears and then took his son George, and his secretary, Levasseur, by the hand and led them in, where they all knelt and kissed the holy shrine. George Washington Custis welcomed the distinguished party to Mount Vernon and presented the marquis with a ring containing a lock of Washington's hair.

Yorktown still lay in ruins, very much as Lafayette had left it, 43 years before. It was November before he reached Monticello, where Jefferson awaited to greet his old friend. They burst into tears and embraced each other warmly. The large crowd assembled to see the meeting turned with tear-dimmed eyes and went silently away, as the two old men disappeared in the state-ly hall.

After his visit with Jefferson, Lafayette spent 4 days with Madison at Monticello. The two had much to discuss—politics, agriculture, slavery—while Dolley superintended the superb meals and served the tea in her own gracious manner. Madison rode with him as far as Fredericksburg on his return to Washington.

Refused to Accept Remuneration

During his absence, President Monroe had urged the Congress to vote a donation to Lafayette, in consideration of his sacrifices, and losses in connection with the war for American independence. Jefferson and Madison both approved of the donation. They all knew he had lost his fortune in the two revolutions and how he had suffered. And so the Senate approved a bill appropriating $200,000 and a whole township of public land. There was little objection to the bill, which was passed unanimously; however, Lafayette refused to accept the donation, saying graciously that "the American Nation has already done too much for me."

Lafayette could not resist the temptation to visit the other States of the Union that had accorded him such pressing invitations. In Charleston, S. C., the city took on the aspect of a Mardi Gras. Bands greeted him with "Hail to the chief!" Eighty thousand ladies, all in white, sparkling with diamond tiaras and wearing long white gloves, scrambled over one another to grasp his hand or to give him a kiss at a grand ball in his honor. His son George, too, came in for his share of attention.

It was September, 1825, before Lafayette could break away from his old friends and sail for his homeland. At a solemn dinner given by President Adams at the White House, September 6, the night before his departure, he was accorded every esteem and honor that a grateful Nation could bestow.

The next morning, on the portico of the Executive Mansion, John Quincy Adams, in a voice filled with emotion, bade the gallant marquis a historic and dramatic farewell. "We shall look upon you always as belonging to us, during the whole of our life, and as belonging to our children after us. Ours by that tie of love, stronger than death, which has linked your name for the endless ages of time with the name of Washington." These were among the memorable words spoken by the President.

Last Days

Back in France, Lafayette resumed his old way of life. Friends found him big, fat, rosy, and happy, showing no signs whatever of having gone several months without sleep, talking, and traveling literally 10 hours out of every 24.

During the Revolution of 1830, Lafayette figured prominently again as Commander of the National Guard. He became quite fond of the new King, Louis-Philippe, and his democratic principles. His last speech in the Chamber, in 1834, a little before his death, was made on behalf of the Polish refugees, for whom he had a profound sympathy.

On May 9, 1834, Lafayette was drenched by a cold rain during one

(Continued on page 715)
PATRIOTIC WOMEN OF NORTH CAROLINA
For Whom DAR Chapters Are Named

By Hazel E. Pendleton
Ex Regent, Betsy Dowdy Chapter, Elizabeth City, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA, one of the original Thirteen Colonies, is proud of the courage and loyalty of its brave men and women throughout every phase of its history.

From 1587, the year John White founded the ill-fated "City of Raleigh" on Roanoke Island, where Virginia Dare, the first child of English parentage in America, was born, on down to the Colonies became free and independent States, the history of our State shows that the patriotism of its women at home rivaled that of its men on the battlefield when occasion arose.

Among the women whose bravery and heroism, during our Colonial and Revolutionary wars, is outstanding and for whom North Carolina chapters have been named are: Dorcas Beel, Ruth Davidson, Rachel Caldwell, Elizabeth Montford Ashe, Mary Slocomb, Elizabeth Maxwell Steele, and Betsy Dowdy. They stand out preeminently, and their history shows that during those dark and dangerous days the women of North Carolina played a courageous and heroic part.

Dorcas Beel

The third chapter formed in the State was in Waynesville and was named for Dorcas Beel Love, whose ancestor, Matthew, came to this country from Scotland. He settled in Virginia and became a man of wide influence and wealth. Dorcas was one of eight children whose father was James Beel. In 1759 she was married to James Love, and they resided on land given them by her father. Tradition tells us that their home was the scene of great social activity and during the troublesome days of the Revolution was a haven for the patriots. Dorcas Beel Love was represented in the struggle for American Independence by six sons and five brothers. In her last years she displayed the heroism and fortitude that are traditional with the hardships endured by the women of her class. After the war was over one of her sons, Col. Robert Love, of Revolutionary fame, left Virginia, going to Burk, now Haywood County, N.C., where he bought much land and founded the town of Waynesville, honoring Anthony Wayne, for whom he cherished great affection. The heroism and devotion to the cause of liberty by Dorcas Beel Love and her family have been handed down by her descendants for generations.

Ruth Davidson

Ruth Davidson, a woman handsome in appearance, was remarkably bright and attractive. She and her entire family were ardent Whigs. It is said that after the defeat of the American Army at Camden, S.C., when the British were preparing to invade our State, General Green, who was in the hills of Virginia reorganizing his forces, was anxious to communicate with some detached American troops in South Carolina. It was almost impossible to do this on account of the activities of Tarleton and Ferguson. However, he invoked the aid of the Whigs, chief among whom was Ruth's father, Major Davidson, who resided on his plantation, known as The Glades. It was necessary to send a message through the sparsely settled region along the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Ruth volunteered to be the messenger and without an escort or guide succeeded in delivering the message. John Davidson, a grandfather of Ruth, came to North Carolina about the middle of the seventeenth century and settled in Rowan County, on a beautiful site now occupied by Davidson College and known in the early days as Mount Mourne. Ruth married Gen. Samuel Williams Caldwell. They had known each other as children, so their marriage, no doubt, culminated a long friendship. The names of those in the State whose contribution to education has been of national significance and honor include that of the distinguished David Caldwell—teacher, preacher, physician, and Revolutionary hero. He was founder of a famous classical school for boys near Greensboro and is spoken of as "The father of education in North Carolina." The assistance he received from his wife, Rachel, was of vast consequence to his work, and her influence in his school was great and beneficial. Rachel had her share of many exciting experiences during the Revolution. Many times she proved herself to be a real heroine. Before the battle of Guilford Court House, while her husband was in General Green's camp, the army of Cornwallis took possession of her house and plantation. When the British arrived they claimed to be Americans, but servants had seen the red-
coats in the distance and had warned Rachel, who went into the house and quickly helped some neighbors to escape. The British established themselves in her home while she and her children were kept prisoners in the smokehouse, with very little food for several days. The library and many valuable papers were burned, including the family Bible. Some time later a soldier carrying important dispatches from Washington to Green sought food and lodging at the Caldwell home. That night voices were heard outside and the house was soon surrounded by a body of Tories. Mrs. Caldwell hurried the messenger out of the house and directed him to climb a tall locust tree. The night was dark, and nothing could be seen among the foliage. While the house was being plundered and pillaged the messenger escaped, always remembering with gratitude the woman who had saved him at the expense of her property.

**Elizabeth Montford Ashe**

We now come to Elizabeth Montford Ashe, the daughter of Col. James Montford, who was born in England in 1724 and came to North Carolina about 1750. He settled on Twanky Creek, afterward called Halifax. He held many important offices and was the first grand master of Masons in the United States. Colonel Montford and his wife, who was Priscilla Hill of Bertie County, had two daughters. Mary became the wife of Willie Jones, a scholar and outstanding member of the State Congress, which formed our constitution, and a member of the Continental Congress of 1780, which met in Philadelphia. The other daughter, Elizabeth, married Gen. John Baptist Ashe, son of Gov. Samuel Swann Ashe, who distinguished himself during the Revolution and was also a member of the Continental Congress. In 1802 he was elected governor of the State but died before taking the oath of office.

Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Ashe were both beautiful and accomplished women. On one occasion, at the home of Willie Jones in Halifax, the celebrated British officer Tarleton and Mrs. Jones were engaged in spirited conversation relating to the war. Col. William Washington was a Whig patriot that Mrs. Jones greatly admired, and she spoke of him in highest terms. Tarleton had received a sabre wound in his arm from Col. Washington, when he was retreating from the battle of the Cowpens in South Carolina, and he was disabled from it at that time. In the course of the conversation Tarleton expressed a wish to see Colonel Washington, saying that he had heard him spoken of as a diminutive fellow. Mrs. Jones, with a flash of her bright eyes quickly replied, “You might have seen him, Colonel, if you had looked over your shoulder at the battle of Cowpens.” At this, Tarleton said sneeringly that Colonel Washington was an ignorant boor who could not write his name. Mrs. Jones, glancing at Tarleton’s wounded hand, said with emphasis, “But Colonel Washington can at least make his mark, Colonel Tarleton.” The fierce Briton became so angered at this that his superior officer, General Leslie, who was present, rebuked him severely.

At another time it is said that a party of British officers came to the hospitable home of Mrs. Ashe and demanded that she serve punch to them. Discovering that they had imbibed rather freely before reaching her house, she feared to refuse the request openly, so she prepared the punch, using all the liquor that she had. On entering the dining room she purposely tripped on a rug spilling the punch and breaking the bowl into fragments, after which she sweetly apologized to her self-invited guests for the unfortunate accident. Grover House, the home of Willie Jones, still stands in Halifax. This old mansion has a double claim upon our interest, for it was there that John Paul Jones, the first Admiral of our American Navy, spent his boyhood and it was in the handsome ballroom, surrounded by a brilliant company, that he announced his intention to be henceforth known as John Paul Jones, in appreciation of the many kindnesses he had received from the distinguished owners of the mansion. The sword given to Paul Jones on that occasion is now in the library of the Navy in Washington.

**Mary Slocomb**

Early in 1776 an important engagement between the patriots in North Carolina and the Tories of the Cape Fear section took place. It was known as the “Battle of Moore’s Creek Bridge.” Capt. Ezekial Slocomb who lived on the Neuse River in Wayne County, left his home on Sunday before the battle with a company of men, all in high spirits, to join the forces under Col. Richard Caswell and to fight the obnoxious Tories. Mrs. Mary Slocomb, the wife of the Captain, when they had gone could not banish the thought of them from her mind and at night dreamed of her husband. The next day she saddled the horse and rode in the direction they had taken, through a lonely pine forest and over deserted roads. At times she passed groups of women and children on the roadside, exhibiting an anxiety equal to her own, but she hurried on until she had covered many miles and could hear, in the distance, the thunder of cannon. She dashed on in the direction of the firing and shouting. As the shots grew louder and she came nearer, she saw, a few yards from the road, under a cluster of trees, many wounded men. As her eyes centered on the spot, she saw wrapped in a cloak what she thought was her husband’s body. She uncovered the head and face. There was a dreadful wound across the temple, and a voice began to beg for water. Just at this time her husband, wounded and bedraggled with mud, stood before her. To her great relief he was not seriously hurt. She remained throughout the day to minister to the injured and dying.

Captain Slocomb’s company was the detachment that forded the creek, and, penetrating the swamp, made a furious charge on the Tories, which decided their fate. Captain Slocomb survived the Revolution and he, with his courageous wife, is buried near their old plantation home. Mary Slocomb’s act of heroism is commemorated by a monument erected by the Monumental Association of Moore’s Creek.

**Elizabeth Maxwell Steele**

For her sacrificial devotion, the name of Elizabeth Maxwell Steele of Salisbury should be enshrined in the hearts of all North Carolinians. She came in the hour of dark despondency and gave all that she had of gold and silver, and from the recesses of her inmost heart she poured forth her sympathy and friendship. With unstinted generosity she extended the comforts and cheer of her hospitable home to the brave Gen. Nathanael Greene at a crucial moment when defeat for the army
under his command was impending. Yes, defeat then would have seriously endangered the fate of the American Colonies. At this time the full fury of the Revolution whirled down through the Carolinas. Hotly pressed by the British and in profound dejection, for his resources were at the lowest ebb, General Greene turned his jaded horse toward Salisbury. Money for his unpaid troops, inspiration for fresh efforts, were sorely needed. When and where were they to come from, this wild winter night in February, 1781? At Steele's Tavern, Dr. Joseph Reed, a surgeon of the American Army, was busily caring for sick and wounded British prisoners. From the window he saw a solitary horseman in military cloak riding up to the tavern and recognized the leader of the American forces. Hastening out he anxiously inquired how the general was. With the utmost dejection General Greene replied, "Wretched beyond measure; fatigued, hungry, penniless, alone and without a friend." Mrs. Steele, upon hearing the sound of voices, came forward, benevolence beaming upon her face, and with much positiveness in the tone of her voice said, "That I most particularly deny. In me, general, you and the American cause have a devoted friend. Come in and rest; a hot breakfast will cheer and refresh you." As he sat by the table, his head bowed, she entered the room, carefully closed the door to make sure they were alone and unobserved, then approaching General Greene she presented him with two bags of gold and silver coins, the savings of years, saying, "Take the news to General Skinner—have him marshal every man—Stop the redcoats—give them battle—he has troops at his command!"

Sixty miles of land and water—sixty miles with danger fraught—Sixty miles between the coastland and the help that must be sought! Who would volunteer for service? Could there such a one be found?

Proudly folks relate her story; in seventeen and seventy-five Fisherfolk from all the island gathered 'round in huddled fright—Sought a way to send a warning to the mainland, of their plight; Tell the news to General Skinner—have him marshal every man—Threatening her with grim invasion, which its dreaded toll would take.

Stamina from her bold ancestry, hardihood, courageous pluck; Patriotism stirred her pulses—spoke in voice she e'er must heed—Bade her take the needed warning, serve her Country's hour o' need.

In her girlish heart she reasoned—"I can do no more than try If I live I'll take the message—if I fail, I can but die!"

Stole unnoticed to her pony, ever ready for a flight, Sped upon her secret mission through the terrors of the night.

Rugged roads did not deter her—paused she not upon the brink Of the Sound's five miles of water—from its coldness did not shrink; Plunged into the troubled vastness of this treacherous inland sea Naught could daunt the soul courageous of this Girl of Destiny!

Wading through the rippling shallows—swimming where the deepened Sound Threatened with engulfing fingers, madly sought to pull her down; Panting, sobbing from exertion—showered o'er with drenching spray—Struggling with determination that must surely win the day.

'Til at last she reached the mainland—rested there her panting steed—Gathered strength and stiffened courage, maid and pony e'er must need;

Then away through virgin forests—regions of wildcat and bear—Swampy lowlands, snake-infested—Dante's regions of Despair!

None can visualize the terror of the woodland, wild and dark, For this beach-born fisher maiden; chilling horror gripped her heart—Every tree a giant monster—every sound the knell of death—Every whisper, one of torture with destruction in its breath!

Sixty miles, with naught to guide her save the instinct of her breed; Sixty miles, each fraught with danger, slackened not her pony's speed.

With a prayer for needed courage—blood congealed through very fright As she galloped ever onward through the horrors of the night!

Winning through at last to safety over rough and fearsome trail—She found the object of her mission, sobbed to him her warning tale; Struck another blow for freedom—served the cause of Liberty—Added luster to the pages of our glorious history.

As one listens to the story, pride of Country fills the heart—Thrills with deepest admiration for this girl's heroic part; Feels anew the inspiration for devoted loyalty To our Flag, that waves defiance to despotic tyranny!

That I most particularly deny. In ly endangered the fate of the American feed hungry men, and further the fury of the Revolution whirled down fatigued, hungry, penniless, alone friend in the time of great need. Yes, defeat then would have seriously endangered the fate of the American Colonies. At this time the full fury of the Revolution whirled down through the Carolinas. Hotly pressed by the British and in profound dejection, for his resources were at the lowest ebb, General Greene turned his jaded horse toward Salisbury. Money for his unpaid troops, inspiration for fresh efforts, were sorely needed. When and where were they to come from, this wild winter night in February, 1781? At Steele's Tavern, Dr. Joseph Reed, a surgeon of the American Army, was busily caring for sick and wounded British prisoners. From the window he saw a solitary horseman in military cloak riding up to the tavern and recognized the leader of the American forces. Hastening out he anxiously inquired how the general was. With the utmost dejection General Greene replied, "Wretched beyond measure; fatigued, hungry, penniless, alone and without a friend." Mrs. Steele, upon hearing the sound of voices, came forward, benevolence beaming upon her face, and with much positiveness in the tone of her voice said, "That I most particularly deny. In me, general, you and the American cause have a devoted friend. Come in and rest; a hot breakfast will cheer and refresh you." As he sat by the table, his head bowed, she entered the room, carefully closed the door to make sure they were alone and unobserved, then approaching General Greene she presented him with two bags of gold and silver coins, the savings of years, saying, "Take the news to General Skinner—have him marshal every man—Stop the redcoats—give them battle—he has troops at his command!"

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THE PROGRAM for a meeting where chapter officers are installed may sometimes prove difficult. When the big event of the gathering is the oathing of the elected members, the program should add to it and not detract. Mrs. Irvin Brown of Toaping Castle Chapter, Hyattsville, Md., hit upon a program idea for an installation meeting that proved successful and informative, as well as enjoyable for all.

The program immediately preceded the installation and had a twofold purpose. It retold the Revolutionary War and at the same time introduced the Revolutionary ancestors of the incoming officers by placing them in respective theaters of the war. A map was helpful in locating battles. For instance, Capt. Josiah Wood, the ancestor of Irene Hardesty, the incoming second vice regent, rode on the Lexington alarm in 1775, and the program script began with the activity around Boston and the mention of this patriot. Fortunately, the service of the 11 ancestors needed to introduce the new officers covered all the years of the war on land and even a seaman, representing privateer action.

The 10-page script took 20 minutes to read, after which a roll of the patriots was called. To the music of fife and drum, each incoming officer marched to the front of the room at the name of her Revolutionary ancestor and waited to be installed in office. Audience response was electric at this dramatic moment.

Three sources were tapped to make this program possible. First, the papers of the women involved were procured from the chapter registrar. From the papers Mrs. Brown got the names, States, and dates of service of the ancestors. These had to be placed by State and date into a history of the Revolution. A two-volume history, *The War of the Revolution*, by Christopher Ward (Macmillan, 1952), obtained from the public library was detailed enough to mention all the fighting and well written to give life to the scenes later described in the program. Finally the music of the fife and drum to which the officers marched forward at the end was a record described in the DAR Magazine, and can be purchased at $4.75 from Maj. W. Ogden McCagg, 77 Barnes St., Providence 6, R. I.

If your chapter is interested in a program such as this, you may as well use it by inserting the new material pertinent to your members into the skeleton history.

**INSTALLATION MEETING**
Toaping Castle Chapter, May 12, 1962

Our program today accomplishes a twofold purpose. First, it will give you a picture of the War for Independence from the beginning at Lexington to the ending at Yorktown. Second, it will serve to introduce our new chapter officers to you through their ancestors. We are fortunate that the services of the 11 ancestors of these members cover most of the Revolution on land and sea.

The spring of 1775 saw the British Army stationed in Boston for much the same purpose that armies today are stationed in various parts of the world called "trouble spots." The army was inactive and planned no campaign. However, the British knew that arms were stored in Concord by the rebels. A British raid on these stores prompted Paul Revere's ride on the night of April 18 to alarm the Massachusetts countryside.

The alarm set scores of Minutemen, among them Capt. Josiah Wood from Northbridge [the ancestor of Irene Hardesty] marching to Lexington. The 19th of April was a cold day for the season of the year, with a strong east wind; but the sky was blue, and the sun shone clear. The polished steel of ordered ranks of gun barrels and bayonets glittered brightly as Pitcairn's column came in sight. The column of 600 or 800 British met only 60 minutemen on Lexington Green. The 60 stood there—an offering for sacrifice—obeying the command of their leader, Parker, who shouted, "Stand your ground! Don't fire unless fired upon! But if they want to have a war, let it begin here!" It is to British credit that they did not attack the little band. Pitcairn rode to the front and ordered the rebels to lay down their arms and disperse. Parker saw the hopelessness of the situation and ordered his men to disband and not to fire. The Minutemen began to melt away, taking their muskets, contrary to the British order to lay down their arms. No one knows to this day who fired the shot that started the war, but the superior British force, after a brief skirmish, passed through Lexington and moved on to Concord. What started so happily for the British that day ended sadly by night. The alarm was out, American blood had been shed, the Minutemen from surrounding towns and villages were gathering, and their sniping and harassing of the British force caused large losses before the day was over.

The Second Continental Congress, at its meeting in Philadelphia nearly a month after the Lexington skirmish, appointed George Washington Commander-in-Chief of the American Army. He went directly to the Boston battleground; and by spring of the following year, 1776, the British evacuated that city and took to their ships. Where would they choose to attack next? The choice was New York, and the Battle of Long Island, a victory for the British, was fought 2 months after the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Washington retreated up the Hudson River. Fully realizing his difficulties, he wrote to his brother in September, "Fifty thousand pounds would not induce me again to undergo what I have done." And to his cousin: "Such is my situation that if I were to wish the bitterest curse to an enemy on this side of the grave, I should put him in my stead with my feelings." It was at this discouraging time that Aaron Whitemore from New Hampshire [the ancestor of Evelyn Gilbertson] was mustered in as a private. He saw the capture of Fort Washington on the Hudson by the British in November, 1776, and perhaps experienced the flight through New Jersey when British General Howe chased poor Washington across the Delaware River. Howe fortified the New Jersey side of the Delaware but remained quiet, evidently assuming that the campaign
Map used at installation meeting of Toaping Castle Chapter, Hyattsville, Md., showing where ancestors of chapter officers served during the Revolution.
of 1776 was ended and that he could expect no further major military activity until spring.

But this was not Washington's plan. On Christmas Eve he crossed the Delaware and took Trenton on Christmas day. And in this twelfth month of 1776, so favorable for the Americans, Dr. Joseph Barnes, Sr., from New Hampshire [Gwendolyn Dunn's ancestor], joined a regiment from his State as physician and surgeon—a regiment raised especially to reinforce Washington's Army. The Americans went on to take Princeton on January 3 of the new year. They captured Hackensack and Elizabeth Town on January 6. Washington swept the Jerseys clear of the enemy, and "This considerable feat had been accomplished by an army of fewer than 5,000 ragged, shoeless, ill fed, poorly equipped, often defeated amateur soldiers, mostly militia, operating against twice that number of veteran professionals, abundantly supplied with all martial equipment, and within a space of 11 days in the depth of winter."

In the spring of 1777 Lake Potter [Isabelle McGovran's Revolutionary ancestor], a private from Connecticut, was stationed at Peekskill, N. Y., an American position guarding the highlands of the Hudson. During the maneuvers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and activity on the Delaware, Peekskill was a post from which reinforcements could be sent. All British activity was directed to the taking of Philadelphia, the seat of the Continental Congress. And by the winter of 1777 the British Army was costly situated in Philadelphia, while the Americans battled for survival at Valley Forge.

It would be a mistake to think that the British or the Americans were putting all of their eggs into one basket in the Middle Atlantic States. Instead, there was activity in Canada and South Carolina during these years. The Americans' first success in Canada was broken by the disaster of Quebec, and they retreated in June, 1776. Only 3,000 men remained at Ticonderoga. Reinforcements from Pennsylvania were sent and these, without shoes or stockings and almost in rags, suffering from fatigue and sickness, were robust and healthy compared with the battle-weary troops they joined. In the midst of such difficulty was Brig. Gen. John Phillip De Hass, Sr., commander of the 2nd Pennsylvania Regiment. [He is the ancestor of Sara Goodwin.] De Hass's military career began before the Revolution in the Pennsylvania Provincials, where he held the rank of major. This seasoned veteran saw the desperate and little-known fighting on Lake Champlain in 1776, where a small American navy met British ships and was utterly defeated. The building of the American fleet on the lake was directed by Benedict Arnold, and the British were delayed one year by the necessity of building boats to meet his. If the British could have pushed ahead to Ticonderoga in 1776 and gone to New York to join with Howe, they might not have met with disaster the next year at Saratoga. Instead, the American victory at Saratoga in October, 1777, gave the needed encouragement to the French to send land and naval forces to aid the Americans, forces that insured the surrender at Yorktown and finished the war.

Before we leave the war in the north, let us glance at the frontier as the Colonists knew it—really only the western parts of New York and Pennsylvania. Petitions from the inhabitants of these frontiers stirred the Congress in 1779 to direct Washington to take effectual measures for their protection and for the chastisement of the savages. The resulting action was General Sullivan's expedition against the Six Nations to destroy their lands and capture hostages. Sullivan destroyed 40 Iroquois towns, 160,000 bushels of corn, and vegetables of every kind on his mission, which did not accomplish its real purpose—the protection of the border settlements. The Indian and Tory forces were not destroyed or crippled. Driven from their towns, they were thrown back on the British at Niagara and welded more firmly to the King's cause. Joseph Chase from New Hampshire [Suzanne Spillman's ancestor] fought in this expedition into Indian territory with his commanding officer, Col. Henry Dearborn. It is said that Dearborn protested without avail the destruction of the sturdy Iroquois buildings and flourishing fields.

This, briefly, is the war in the north as Capt. Josiah Wood, Aaron Whittemore, Dr. Joseph Barnes, Lake Potter, General De Hass, and Joseph Chase saw it from 1775 to 1779. Moving southward now, we find that the war in the south began at the same time as did the war in the north but more tentatively. But however quietly it started, it moved steadily through a crescendo of battles to the finale at Yorktown.

One of General Washington's first accomplishments was the fitting out of privateers to prey on enemy ships. The activity of John Paul Jones and others took them as far as the English wharves across the Atlantic. Indeed, the first intelligence of an enemy campaign in the south was received through a marauding privateer in the Chesapeake. A letter from a seized vessel, dated December 23, 1775, to the Royal Governor of Maryland, stated that King George had organized "an armament, consisting of seven regiments and a fleet of frigates and small ships . . . to proceed to the Southern Colonies . . . in the first place to North Carolina, and from thence either to South Carolina or Virginia. And so we see that the south was to be attacked by a British naval force early in the war, and that her only naval defense at that time was a band of privateers. A seaman on the Rattlesnake, Reuben Doggett from Virginia [the ancestor of Norma Killen] was one of this brave band. The Rattlesnake was worthy of its name—always ready to strike with venom at a hated British ship.

Instead of North Carolina, as stated in the captured letter, the British fleet chose to attack Charleston, S.C., the largest port in the south, in June, 1776. However, a gallant defense of Charleston ended in a brilliant victory for the Americans, and the British Government was so discouraged that it attempted no further military operations in the south at that time.

Thirty-four Continental regiments were raised in the four Southern States; many of them went north, joined Washington, and were of great service in the operations around Philadelphia. "But the failure of the British efforts of 1777 and 1778 in the north to produce results that promised finality and permanence turned the attention of the Government again to the south. When Clinton evacuated Philadelphia in June, 1778, he was under orders to discontinue offensive operations in the north, send 3,000 men to Georgia or Florida, and, in the following winter, to attempt the conquest of
South Carolina, which would be ‘comparatively easy’.” Those who were not in the American Army signed the Patriot’s Oath or Oath of Allegiance to publicly announce their loyalty to the rebel cause. One signer was James Baldwin from Anne Arundel County, Md. [the ancestor of Delmar Brunnett]. Another patriot was Capt. John Wright from Virginia [the ancestor of Julia Brown], who furnished supplies to the Continental troops. He enlisted as a private in the 4th North Carolina Regiment in 1777.

Georgia was the first target of the enemy, and after victory at Savannah in 1779, the British moved on to South Carolina. Charleston was put to siege and surrendered 182 years ago today, on May 12, 1780. Clinton’s taking of the town was one of the greatest disasters suffered by the Americans during the whole war.

Washington had sent the North Carolina and Virginia Continentals to the aid of Charleston and also the Maryland Line and the Delaware Regiment. A military historian of the war has noted that “From 1776 before Boston and through the entire war, the States of Maryland and Delaware were represented on nearly every battlefield. Although their troops were few in numbers, they were distinguished for valor.” These troops were under the admirable leadership of Baron De Kalb, who said he “could hardly depend on any but the Maryland and Delaware regiments” on the march southward. Smith Sims [the ancestor of Ellen Rogers] and James Owens [the ancestor of Sarah Mooney] were in the brave Maryland Line. In August, 1780, this group showed its color at Camden when all but the army’s right wing of Marylands and Delawares, under Gen. Mordecai Gist and dauntless De Kalb, alone held the field. They stood off Rawdon’s Volunteers of Ireland, the Legion infantry, the Royal North Carolina Regiment, and Bryan’s Tory volunteers, more than 1,000 men against their possible 600—not only held them off, but drove them back. With one bayonet charge they broke through the ranks of their attackers and took 50 prisoners. When their left was turned and they were forced back, De Kalb and Gist re-formed them. Again they charged, and again they were driven back. Yet once more they attacked. The Delaware and Maryland troops contended with the superior force of the enemy for nearly an hour in hand-to-hand fighting before Cornwallis bore down and broke their ranks.

But victory was to come. The rebels were able to rout the British at Kings Mountain in October, 1780, and at the Cowpens in January, 1781. Then began the race to the river Dan and Virginia. If the Americans could cross the river, they could call on reinforcements and supplies. If they were overtaken and destroyed, Cornwallis would find his way open to join forces with the British in Virginia. The American force beat the enemy across the river and was saved while Cornwallis, although in control of the three Southern States, was left tired and stranded.

The Americans returned to the Carolinas in April, 1781, and took a stand at Guilford Court House. Cornwallis attacked and paid dearly for his victory in loss of men and retreated to Wilmington. Gen. Nathanael Greene took this opportunity to cut around Cornwallis and move into South Carolina. Cornwallis chose not to pursue him but to move toward Yorktown in order to join Benedict Arnold’s British troops in Virginia and remain near the coast to receive aid from Clinton. The move was unsuccessful for in the fall of 1781 Cornwallis was forced to meet Washington’s and Lafayette’s armies that had gathered for a siege of Yorktown. After severe bombardment, Cornwallis surrendered his fort on October 19, 1781. “News of the event was carried to the Congress by Lt. Col. Tench Tilghman. Riding posthaste, he reached Philadelphia at 3 o’clock in the morning of the 22nd and delivered the glad tidings to President Thomas McKean. A watchman who conducted Tilghman to McKean’s house then began to cry through the streets, “Past 3 o’clock and Cornwallis is taken!” The news reached England on November 25. The King was shocked but was determined to carry on the war. But opinion in Parliament did not uphold this view, and early in 1782 the Commons voted to authorize the King to make peace with America. Commissioners were appointed on both sides, and a treaty acknowledging the independence of the United States of America was formally signed on September 3, 1783.

This afternoon we have reviewed the Revolutionary War through the service of 11 men—all ancestors of our incoming officers. I should like to give a rolcall of these patriots, which will serve to muster in our new officers, their descendants. As I call the name of each man, will his descendant please step forward and stand in her place to be installed?

FREEDOM LANES

By Jesse Stuart

In my America, I drive my car
On Freedom lanes at sixty miles an hour;
A speed at which I see both near and far
With mind alert and fingertips of power.

Over the surface of this mighty land
Where Freedom rides the currents of the air,
Since Freedom is a word I understand
And where it is one can expect me there.

Ten thousand miles will never satiate
My freedom hunger, for I’ve been away
Experiencing too late the haters’ hate
American, in their diseased decay.

For added pleasure, I can turn my dial,
Hear news uncensored on this continent,
And I can hear unbridled music while I ride on Freedom lanes in my content.

And I, you may be able to discern,
Buzzing ten thousand miles around this nation,
Wearing American pride without concern,
A pride this time that will not know deflation.

1 1960 Fellow of the Academy of American Poets. Published in American Forests, a periodical of the American Forestry Association, in January, 1962. Permission to reprint this poem was given by Mr. Stuart and by James B. Craig, Editor.

NOVEMBER 1962

[689]
PEGGY WARNE, HER HOMESTEAD FARM
By Helen (Mrs. Fred) Alleman,
Peggy Warne Chapter, Washington, N.J.

PEGGY WARNE CHAPTER, with members in Warren and Hunterdon Counties, N.J., is named for a remarkable woman patriot of Revolutionary times. She was born Margaret Vliet on October 1, 1751, a daughter of Daniel and Gertrude (Springsteen) Vliet, who were married at Flatbush Dutch Church November 16, 1746. On October 26, 1754, Geertje, wife of Daniel Vliet, had their daughter Margrietje baptized at the Six-Mile Run (now Franklin Park) Dutch Church in Somerset County, N.J. (records of Six-Mile Run baptisms were published in the Somerset County Historical Quarterly, vol. VIII). The father, Daniel, was apparently away from home a great deal, as Geertje, the mother, is the only parent mentioned as being present when several of their children were baptized. Daniel married a second time, but Geertje was the mother of all his children.

From a manuscript in the files of the Genealogical Society of New Jersey, prepared by Claire Ackerman Vliet of Titusville, N.J., we quote the following:

... He (Daniel) lived at Six-Mile Run in Somerset County, as a young man. Most of his children, if not all, were born there. Then he removed to Bethlehem Township in Hunterdon County, settling along the Musconetcong near Bloomsbury and West Portal. During the Revolutionary War he served as captain of a company. At least two of his sons, David and Daniel, Jr., served under him...

The Captain Daniel had an eye for real estate. He bought from Robert Taylor 125 acres in Mansfield Township, Sussex County (now in Warren), along the Musconetcong River adjoining lands of John Boulsbury (Bowlby), Rebecca Coxe, Moses Moore, and William Creveling. It was in Mansfield Township that his children John, David, and Margaret lived during the Revolution...

In those days of slow travel he went even farther afield and bought approximately 1400 acres in Independence Township along the Pequest River near Vienna and Great Meadows... On November 5, 1804, he drew up a will which was probated December 8, 1810, in which he made a bequest to his daughter Margaret Warne of $533.33 specie.

Daniel Vliet died November 22, 1810, aged 84 years, and is buried in the old Vliet burying ground near Bloomsbury, N.J.

Margaret (Peggy) Vliet married (1) Joseph Warne, who was the father of her nine children. After his death on October 6, 1798, Peggy married (2) his brother Elijah. Peggy and both her husbands are buried in the Old Mansfield cemetery in Washington, N.J., where her grave is marked by a boulder and a bronze tablet placed by her namesake DAR chapter. Unhappily the birthdate given on the tablet is in error, but it is hoped it can be corrected before the headstone records in that cemetery are copied for publication.

The date of Joseph and Peggy's marriage and the birthdates of their first four children are not now available. The fifth child, Elijah, was born November 7, 1785, so it is probable that the parents were married in 1775 or 1776, when Joseph Warne would have been about 27 and Peggy Vliet 24 or so. In the Warne Genealogy, page 400, there is this bit about Peggy:

Mrs. Warne in her day went by the name of Aunt Peggy Warne, and was a quaint character. During the Revolutionary period, having considerable general and practical knowledge in that direction, she often took the place of the absent male doctors, who were in the army, and rode over hill and dale, on horseback, through all kinds of weather, day or night, in caring for the sick and unfortunate.

And in the Medical History of the County of Warren, 1765-1890, a pamphlet prepared in 1890 by the Historical Committee of the Warren County District Medical Society, we find the following:

Aunt Peggy Warne was perhaps the most skillful, successful, and widely known obstetrician in Warren County in her day. She flourished very extensively about the time of the American Revolution, and held on very tenaciously to her particular branch of practice for many years after... She not only practiced her profession in her immediate neighborhood, but kept a horse ready at all times by day and night, and rode horseback into the surrounding country through drifting snow and rain storms, for miles and miles... Dr. Alfred Gale of Asbury, has a very distinct recollection of the old lady, and suggests that she certainly was a wonderful woman in her day.

The children of Joseph and Peggy (Vliet) Warne were:

Ann or Anna, who married Richard Coleman.
Where Did Peggy Live?

Numerous descendants of this couple still live in and about Warren County and its surrounding areas, and it might seem reasonable to suppose that the location of Peggy's home would have been well known. But if anyone had asked any member of Peggy Warne Chapter 5 years ago where Joseph and Peggy Warne had lived, she couldn't have told you anything more definite than, "Oh, somewhere around Broadway (N.J.)," and many of Peggy's descendants would have been just as ignorant. But thanks to a chain of happy circumstances, we have now learned where Peggy's old farm was situated, and the site has been appropriately marked by Peggy Warne Chapter. It is the story of all these activities that I want to tell you.

Back in 1958 a Rutgers University junior, George Warne of Washington, N.J., came into the Washington Public Library where the author of this article was working, looking for suggestions as to some local history project in which he could participate in connection with his course in New Jersey history under Dr. Richard McCormack. Because he is a descendant of Peggy Warne and because no one of whom I had previously inquired seemed to know where Peggy had lived, I asked the young man if he knew. He was as ignorant as the rest of us but started talking to one of the very old inhabitants, who in turn sent him to Stewartsville to talk to Mrs. William Rinehart, who knows more about our Warren County Warnes than anyone else. She directed our scout party from the homestead farm of Joseph and Peggy Warne in her branch of the Warne family as long as she could remember. There is a very old, tiny stone building on the farm, which could have been built by the first Warnes who lived there, though of this there is no proof. However, so sure was Mrs. Rinehart that the farm had been Peggy's home that she had written a letter several years ago, suggesting that the Peggy Warne Chapter mark the site in some way. The letter never reached the chapter, but when our Rutgers junior came back and told what he had found out, the word was carried to the next chapter meeting, and it was voted to do something about it.

First and most important, we had to prove that the old farm at Broadway was indeed Peggy's homestead place. This proved time-consuming, as a number of trips to the Sussex County Hall of Records were required because Warren County was part of Sussex until 1824. By last winter, enough painstaking research had been completed to insure that the little stone building was on what had been Peggy Warne's homestead farm, and plans were made to place a bronze tablet on it, so that never again would anyone need to wonder where Joseph and Peggy had lived.

Chapter Ceremonies

The date set for the ceremonies was October 10, 1961, and, although we had counted on a fairly gala occasion starting with a luncheon at the Broadway Methodist Church, the affair grew until we had much wider participation than had at first been remotely dreamed of. Our State Regent, Mrs. George Skillman; our State Historian, Mrs. Eugene Donnelly; and our principal speaker, Rev. M. H. Looloian, with his wife, were guests of the chapter at luncheon, to which we were also most happy to welcome 10 members of the Warne families living in the area. After the luncheon, Mr. Looloian, pastor emeritus of the Stewartsville (N.J.) Presbyterian Church, spoke to the group on Patriotism, a talk from the heart of a first-generation American who could still remember the problems and thrills of his first experiences in our great land.

The chapter and its guests then adjourned to the farm about half a mile away, where at the little stone building the United States and chapter flags were gaily waving on guard beside the tablet covered with red, white, and blue bunting. They were joined in a few minutes by the sixth grade of nearby Franklin Township School; by Warren County Senator Wayne Dumont, who is also honorary chairman of the Warren County Tercentenary (New Jersey) Committee; by William Matthews, Warren County Chairman of the New Jersey Historic Sites Survey; and by many newsmen, with their cameras.

After a welcome by the chapter regent, Mrs. Donald E. Hagerman, the sixth grade led us in the Pledge of Allegiance with both earnestness and authority. (There is something very moving about a competent group of children taking part in such an occasion. After all, they are the America that is to be and it's a privilege to see them beginning to take their places in the picture.)

The chapter chaplain, Miss Laura Mack, led in prayer and our State officers brought greetings. Mrs. Skillman pointed out that it would be desirable to have some new legislation to protect markers, such as the one about to be unveiled, from the encroachments of new subdivisions, new roads, new public buildings, etc. When Senator Dumont spoke a few minutes later, he gave his hearty approval to the proposal and promised to help put through the suggested legislation if the Daughters would give him something to go on. Perhaps Peggy Warne Chapter may have the honor of drafting a resolution covering the situation, to be acted upon at our New Jersey State meeting in the spring of 1962, and our tablet-placing afternoon will have some truly worthwhile but totally unexpected results. Greetings from Mr. Matthews of the Historic Sites Survey were especially appropriate, because the little stone building was one of the spots included in the Warren County Survey report as worthy of official recognition when New Jersey celebrates its 300th birthday in 1964.

Chapter Historian's Remarks

The site was officially identified by the chapter historian, Mrs. Frank Hoffman, and the complete text of her remarks is included here because other chapters may find it of use when doing similar jobs.

Joseph Warne, husband of Peggy, was a son and one of the heirs of George Warne, youngest son of the old proprietor, Thomas
Warne. Joseph purchased 183 acres of land, beginning on the bank of the Pohatcong Creek and extending south, from his brothers Elijah and Elisha, the land having been a part of George Warne's plantation of 366 acres. The deed for this purchase was dated November 8, 1790, and recorded February 18, 1793, in Sussex County Book of Deeds B (pp. 124-5-6). A photostatic copy of this deed was placed in the chapter requested by Elisha S. Warne, one of the February 18, 1793, in Sussex County Book of 366 acres. The deed for this purchase identifying the parcels by names of the started at the Pohatcong Creek, and ran State Historian. established that Joseph and Peggy's land in November 1816 (Minute Book A, Sussex estate, leaving children who were minors, heirs to whom allotted, and giving metes and bounds, which were also set forth in the record of the court action.

Plottings of both the description in the deed and the one in the Division Book were made and proved them to be one and the same. From these evidences it can be established that Joseph and Peggy's land started at the Pohatcong Creek, and ran south along the Asbury road, to a point well south of the house of Joseph and Peggy Warne. Lands of Joseph's brother Elijah, whom Peggy married as her second husband, as shown on the Division map to lie to the east of the tract divided among Joseph's direct heirs.

Further evidence of the location of this property was afforded by tracing the ownership of the farm adjoining the Joseph Warne property on the west. In 1790 this was owned by the Thatchers. A map of Franklin Township, published in 1874, shows this same tract in the hands of W. Fritts. The changes of ownership on this tract, the eastern boundary of which coincides with the western boundary of the Warne tract, have been traced. The map of 1874 shows the road on which the little stone building is located; the house now owned by Harry Brill, then owned by W. Warman; and the lands of W. Fritts just across the Asbury road to the west. The homestead of Joseph and Peggy has not been determined exactly, but it probably was near the little stone building at the bend in the road where there are still some old lilac bushes and some traces of an old foundation. The house which stood there burned long since and presumably was the old home of Peggy and her husband.

Elijah Warne, Jr., their son, married Martha Hunt and apparently bought the shares of all his brothers and sisters.

Unveiling the Tablet

When the historian finished, there came the great event of the day—the unveiling of the tablet by Tamarah Lee Warne, 9-month-old daughter of that former Rutgers junior, George Warne, now in Government service in the Pentagon. Tamarah's father and mother made a special trip from Washington, D.C., to have her on hand for the occasion. Through her mother Tamarah is ninth in descent from Thomas Warne, proprietor of East New Jersey and seventh in line from Joseph and Peggy Warne. On her mother's side her lineage is just an interesting: Her mother's grandfather emigrated from Italy and for many years was Washington, N.J.'s, favorite barber; he became a keen student of the life of Abraham Lincoln and collected many books on the subject; his American citizenship was of a quality that many native-born Americans would do well to emulate. Through another maternal line this happy child descends from that most ancient of European Protestant groups, the Waldensians. A most interesting background for an adorable little red-headed girl who loves being in a crowd and had a wonderful time pulling the thread which released the bunting to display the beautiful tablet with its simple inscription:

The site of the Homestead Farm of Joseph and Margaret (Peggy) Vliet Warne. In recognition of the medical services of Peggy Warne during and long after the Revolution War this marker placed by Peggy Warne Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution Oct. 10, 1961

The chapter historian dedicated the tablet and presented it to Barbara and Beverley Brill, the 12-year-old twin daughters of the farm's present owner, Harry Brill. They spoke in unison their acceptance:

We are happy to accept this tablet marking the location of the homestead farm of Joseph and Peggy (Vliet) Warne, presented by Peggy Warne Chapter, DAR, to the Brill family. We thank you.

Mrs. Hoffman then gave them a photostatic copy of the original deed as a remembrance of the day. The twins are the eighth generation in descent from Thomas Warne, the Proprietor, but are not descendants of Joseph and Peggy, though there are other Revolutionary soldiers in their lineage.

Thanks of the Warne Family

Mrs. Rinehart, the lady who started it all, representing the Warne family groups living in the area, spoke briefly, as follows:

We as a family, descendants of Thomas Warne, brother of George Warne who was Joseph's father, wish to thank the Peggy Warne Chapter, DAR, for placing this historical plaque on the homestead of Joseph and Peggy Warne. It is true that this farm and this little stone house are no longer on a much traveled road, but in the seventeen hundreds, and especially during the Revolution War, travelers stopping at Aunt Peggy's door for help. The house at that time stood near the little stone building. I feel that you as a DAR chapter have now given this homestead and Aunt Peggy Warne their rightful place in history. Truly Peggy Warne deserves recognition.

Now may I add a personal note. My grandmother, Mrs. Nichodemus Warne, bought this farm in 1886, 75 years ago. I am the fifth generation from Thomas Warne, Joseph's uncle. My nephew, Harry Brill, and niece, Betty Bortz, the sixth generation and their children, Eddie, the twins, Barbara and Beverley, and Charles Brill and Mary Frances Bortz, are the seventh generation. We feel it is a privilege to have this historic farm in our family. We are proud of it.

Thank you again for placing this historical plaque on this farm which was the homestead of Joseph and Peggy Warne nearly 200 years ago.

The sixth grade led the singing of America; Rev. Loolooian pronounced the benediction; and our great day was over. But some of it will live with us for a long time. The face of America changes rapidly; families come and go from one community to another in such quick succession that they are scarcely able to put down any roots at all; stability is pretty widely considered a thing of the past. But in Warren County, N.J., a DAR chapter received the generous cooperation of a group of families who are descendants not only of Revolutionary War heroes, but whose lines go back to a Lord Proprietor of East New Jersey and the very beginnings of our busy little State. The family has always been associated with the best of farm community life in Warren County. And now there's little Tamarah with her heritage of independence of thought and action from forebears in both Europe and America, a blending of the old America and the new. Somehow just thinking about a family group such as this restores a feeling of security and

(Continued on page 716)
IN 1620 a small sailing ship left England for the New World. Its passengers were family groups and a few single men, all weary with the tyranny of the Old World, willing to brave the unknown in their longing to find freedom.

The stormy voyage required 65 days, far longer than had been anticipated. Food supplies were depleted when land was reached. What remained had to be conserved for the crew and the crew’s return to England. The Pilgrims faced starvation.

Leaving the women and children on the Mayflower under the care of the elders, 16 men began their search for food on the fringe of a wilderness. They followed the coast for a way, then pushed into the thicket. That night they camped on a ridge at the narrowest point on Cape Cod. When the morning mist lifted they looked across the wide expanse of a bay, seeing only somber forests beyond. The men continued their explorations, searching along the beach, until far back amid the bushes they found the stubble of an Indian cornfield and a grave-like mound of sand.

History trembled in that hour. Was this to be a land settled by these Pilgrims with a firm faith in God, a conviction of divine guidance, or was it to be peopled by adventurers warring with one another? The Spanish had already built St. Augustine fort, explored the Gulf area, and surged up from Spanish-conquered Mexico into the southwest and far into California. The French had sailed up the St. Lawrence River, and paddled through the Great Lakes and down streams to the Mississippi in the heart of the vast land.

The Dutch traded with the Manhattans and other Indian tribes far up the Hudson River Valley, but always they returned to their homeland with shiploads of furs. Later Russia sailed halfway down the Pacific Coast, building forts. All these were adventurers, seeking fortunes, not homes.

The Pilgrims had brought their wives and children with them. The wealth they sought was freedom from tyranny, the sovereign right to worship God as their conscience dictated. Their faith was strong. It led them that bleak November day, through the concealing underbrush, to a clearing in the wilderness—and to a cache of “Precious Indian Corn.”

Falling on their knees they thanked God for the “golden seed of our Bread,” as William Bradford called it. It was a welling hour of gratitude, perhaps the first of such depths on the continent. And they carried back to the waiting women and children on the Mayflower 10 bushels of corn as proof of divine care.

Spring came. With half their number sleeping beneath the mayflowers on Burial Hill, the weakened Pilgrims prepared the soil for their first gardens in the New World. It was maize, Indian corn, which they

(Continued on page 714)
“May Talmadge Night,” honoring Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, Honorary President General, was celebrated at the Vocational Rehabilitation Staff Training Conference, Savannah, Ga., August 8, 1962. Mrs. Talmadge had served as a member of the State Board of Education in 1934-36 and again in 1951-61. The master of ceremonies for the evening was Dr. Claude Purcell, State Superintendent of Schools. The program included an address, Mrs. Talmadge’s Contribution to Public Education, by Col. Henry Stewart; an appreciation, Mrs. Talmadge’s Contribution to Vocational Rehabilitation Program, by Dr. A. P. Jarrell; presentation of a Distinguished Service Award, by Col. Stewart; and presentation of a portfolio of letters, by Dr. Jarrell.

* * * * *

Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton of Ohio, a member of Childs Taylor Chapter, Cleveland, Ohio, and president of the Accokeek Foundation, has presented to the Interior Department a deed, in the name of the foundation, to 155 acres of waterfront land to be included in a new park across from Mount Vernon. The purpose outlined in the foundation’s charter is “To preserve the present wooded and open character of the approaches to the City of Washington along the Potomac River, opposite Mount Vernon.”

This acreage will be added to the 133 acres on Meekley Point approved by the Congressional Appropriations Committee; the entire tract will form the nucleus of a new park. Public Law 87-362 had authorized creation of the park to preserve the view from Mount Vernon and from Fort Washington. The Interior Department is authorized to acquire 1,186 acres by purchase or gift. The Accokeek Foundation, chartered in 1957, and the Alice Ferguson Foundation, established in 1954, have agreed to donate a total of 505 acres to the park.

* * * * *

The District of Columbia State Regent, Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, and the State Vice Regent, Miss Anna Mary McNutt, represented the President General at the organization breakfast of the United States Capitol Historical Society on August 28. Congressman Fred Schwengel, a Member of the House from Iowa, was elected President and Senator Carl Hayden of Arizona, Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, was elected Honorary President for life. Mrs. Ragan was elected to the Board of Trustees. The Program Committee suggested that a booklet be published for general distribution, to be called Introduction to the Capitol. It is hoped to have it available for sale within a year, with a first edition of 250,000 copies.

Other projects considered are production of a documentary film concerning the Capitol and refurnishing of certain rooms in the Capitol that have especial historic significance. An advisory committee will consist of one Senator and one Congressman from each State.

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Following the 70th Continental Congress a much used Kate Duncan Smith DAR School paper tote bag went home to York, Pa., as a souvenir.

However, on August 10, 1961, it replaced the usual overseas small bag, and, filled with papers, accompanied a lone suitcase on a trip from Idlewild Airport by jet to Lisbon, Portugal, onward by plane to Madrid, Spain, Nice, Milan, the Italian Lakes, Rome, Piraeus, and Cairo, thence by train to Assuan and Shellal, where it boarded a Nile steamer to Wadi Halfa in the Sudan. Returning by plane from Assuan and Luxor to Cairo it flew over to Damascus and motored through the Holy Land and Israel, thence by plane to Cyprus, Ankara, and Istanbul, Turkey, Vienna, Amsterdam, and back to York.

It was my constant companion, not only as an overnight bag but as a conversation piece, with the picture of the school rousing curiosity in the many nationalities traveling. Arabs who drove cars in which I rode or whom I met in the Nubbian city of Petra were interested. Americans everywhere seemed to have a relative, a friend, a cousin or a daughter in the DAR or were themselves members.

For a person traveling individually, alone most of the time, the KDS tote bag proved an open sesame to conversation. Leaving the plane at Vienna, a Turkish gentleman flying to Stuttgart carried it into customs for me. He’d become interested because he was a large landowner. In Lod Airport at Tel Aviv, Israel, it served to introduce an Argentinian cattle breeder and his wife. A few years previously they’d come to York County to look at cattle. Now the KDS tote bag is a prized souvenir—still whole but rather worn.—Hazel Graham Glassner.

* * * * *

Elizabeth Shierer ten Houten (Mrs. C. P.), a member of John Alexander Chapter, Alexandria, Va., former Vice Chairman of Pages, recently found an interesting reminder of Netherland assistance in America’s struggle for freedom.

Now residing in Venezuela, South America, she visited the island of Aruba, a Netherlands possession off the coast of Venezuela. There she discovered a first-day cover and stamp commemorating Dutch assistance to the colonies during the Revolution.

It had been issued from St. Eustatius—one of the tiniest of the Dutch Leeward islands—on November 16, 1961. She sent the cover to President General Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan along with an informative letter, excerpts from which follow:

I think it nice that the Dutch are proud they were the first Nation to recognize and salute the American Flag when we were just a newly independent country. St. Eustatius had been used for some time as a base for ammunition and other war provender for the Revolutionaries during the war years. So when the first ship flying the Flag (Betsy Ross Flag, I believe) sailed into Oranjestad harbor after independence, the Dutch gave it a 21-gun salute.

Really quite gallant, also touching I think, especially as the Dutch had fought the Spaniards in much the same fashion and appreciated the American colonies’ struggle.”

* * * * *

Miss Mabel Cooper Gupton, of Nampa, Idaho, State Regent of Idaho in 1943-45, broke her hip in January of this year and in August was still in the hospital.

* * * * *

We plan to make a page of news items of the type printed above a feature of the Magazine and will welcome material to be included under this heading. We would appreciate it if the Editors of State news sheets would put us on their mailing lists. These periodicals contain much of general interest.
Raymond L. Hatcher,  
Public Relations Director  

The Positive Heritage  

Think positive! Act positive! Be positive!  

Positive means constructive and sure, rather than skeptical; practical, not speculative or theoretical; to proceed in a direction of progress and onward motion.  

Positive is the key word—the very key itself—to telling the Full DAR story.  

Since its founding in 1890, the Society has written a positive record—constructive, practical, and progressive. Throughout its 72 years, the byword of the NSDAR has been Onward in an ever broadening devotion to the historical, educational, and patriotic endeavors set forth by its founders.  

This is the heritage of the DAR; a Society endowed with achievements and principles that command the constant pursuit of a positive course.  

The past is prologue: A demanding introduction to the record yet to be written; the story yet to be told.  

There is no negative approach to the DAR story. Even where apathy exists, there is no negative feeling toward freedom and justice. But the existence of all depends upon positive thought and positive action.  

Therein is established the objective and principle for DAR Public Relations: Tell the Full DAR story, for it inspires appreciation for freedom and justice, the institutions that form the foundation of America's republican constitutional form of government.  

There is no illusive plot to unfold. There was no such plot involved in the Declaration of Independence; it was a positive declaration of the intent of men to be free. There was no such plot behind the writing of the Constitution; it was a positive exposition on the intent of men to remain free.  

The DAR story, engendered by its numerous worthy activities, is dedicated to perpetuation of the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence; to promote the institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge; to cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country; and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.  

This is the basis for the Full DAR story, and it behooves those who would tell it to:  
Think positive! Act positive! Be positive!  

Marceline Burtner,  
National Chairman, Public Relations Committee  

"Prove All Things; Hold Fast That Which Is Good"  

This Bible text, our Society's theme for this year, is a trustworthy motto for this Committee. It is an essential for good Public Relations. We are fortunate to have it as our guiding light.  

Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, our far-seeing President General, determined to create a truer image of our Society and to present the Full DAR story, has not only been encouraging and cooperative but also has effected several important innovations.  

One of prime importance is this Public Relations page in the Magazine, given by the National Chairman, Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease, and the Editor, Miss Mabel E. Winslow, whose helpful cooperation is greatly appreciated. Through this page Ray Hatcher, our new Public Relations Director, and I, your National Chairman, hope to clarify policy, promote a positive approach, and help to move the NSDAR forward by portraying its proper image in the Full DAR story. We also hope to aid in solving Public Relations problems of our members and answering their questions.  

Mr. Hatcher, former Managing Editor of the Alexandria Gazette, will give direction from the professional point of view. I will lend guidance from the organizational standpoint and, of course, as a volunteer DAR member.  

Another valuable aid in our Public Relations Program is Mrs. Duncan's placement on the DAR staff of a noted historian and research writer, Mrs. Mollie Somerville, who is gathering facts and figures on our Committees and our history.  

Another innovation by our President General is presentation of a Public Relations prize at Continental Congress for the best National DAR Committee newspaper story of the year.  

Through the cooperation of Mrs. Henry F. Bishop, Chairman of Buildings and Grounds, and the concerted effort of Harold Maynard, his loyal staff, and your National Public Relations Chairman, the NSDAR has a very presentable Public Relations office.  

We are especially pleased that our Honorary President General, Miss Gertrude Carraway, has kindly consented, as a member of the Board of Consultants, to serve as Special Advisor for this Committee.  

I wish to thank all, and I am confident that this administration's approach to Public Relations will prove eminently successful.
Our 1963 Outstanding Junior Member Contest
Will She Be a Miss or a Mrs.

By Mrs. Eddie Reynolds
National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee

The saying, "There's nothing new under the sun," may be disproved in the light of our Juniors' exciting, stimulating, and rewarding innovation, suggested by our very "Junior-minded" President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan.

We are to have a 1963 Outstanding Junior Member Contest this year! The purpose is to recognize our fine, versatile young members and to let the public know about them.

The contest will seek out the most "representative" Junior Member in each chapter and State. Will she be a Miss or a Mrs.? The winner, selected by the National Society, will be announced during Continental Congress, at which time she will lead the Pages' Grand Ball and have special recognition accorded to her and her glamorous court, composed of each State winner attending Congress.

Every chapter in our National Society is urged to enter its most eligible Junior Member to the DAR, but in other places—home, church, and community—within the scope of our National Program—historic, educational, and patriotic—and in the promotion of our National Society's motto, "Home and Country." Any DAR Junior Member is eligible as a candidate, regardless of whether or not she is a Miss or a Mrs. She may be a young matron, a mother, a business woman, a teacher, or engaged in some form of activity that has brought credit to her in her community.

The Rules governing the 1963 Outstanding Junior Member Contest are as follows:

1. Every chapter in the National Society may submit one candidate for the State Society contest.
2. The Candidate must be an active Junior Member (between the ages of 18-35) of a chapter in Good Standing with the National Society.
3. Each candidate, typifying the ideal Junior Member, must have made a vital contribution to her community, within the scope of our National Program—historic, educational and patriotic—and in the promotion of our National Society's motto, "Home and Country."
4. Each chapter candidate's name, address, chapter, and qualifications must be sent to the State Chairman of the Junior Membership Committee, by a date she will indicate (preferably a date in advance of State Conference).

5. A committee of 3 Outside Judges (non-DAR members) shall have full charge of selecting the State winner.
6. The name, address, chapter, and qualifications of each State winner must be sent to the National Chairman and National Vice Chairman Not Later Than April 1, 1963. Any candidates submitted after that date cannot be accepted for final selection of the national winner. The national winner must be in attendance at Congress.

Point 5 specifies that judges are to be representatives of the community, furnishing excellent public relations for candidates, the contest sponsored by the National Society and our DAR organization.

Every chapter is urged to bring credit on its candidate by having good public relations regarding her and the contest. The contest offers our Junior Members special recognition of their interests and accomplishments, and we should let the public know about them. It should also stimulate interest in our DAR organization and result in a vitally needed increase in the National Society's total Junior Membership.

DAR Service Award

At the Awards Convocation, Class of 1962, U. S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, L. I., N. Y., on July 27, Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, State Regent of New York, presented the Daughters of the American Revolution Award to Cadet Curtis A. Collins (deck).
A CHAPTER IN A RETIREMENT COMMUNITY—WHY NOT?

By Mrs. H. G. Wallace
Regent, Agua Fria Chapter, Arizona

Just a few miles northwest of Phoenix, Ariz., a dry riverbed winds through what was once desert ranchland. This river was not always dry. Once its cool, clear water was a blessing to trappers, explorers, adventurers—the pioneers of Arizona. The Spaniards called it Agua Fria River, which means cool water. Today, through irrigation, the area of the Agua Fria is rich farm land. The beautiful fields of cotton, alfalfa, grain, melons, and numerous wonderful vegetables give employment to many and help supply food to our Nation. This is the location of two new towns for retired people. And this is the location of the new DAR Chapter—Agua Fria—here in the Valley of the Sun.

Youngtown, on the banks of the Agua Fria, population about 1600, had its beginning about 6 years ago. Sun City, a Del Webb Corporation development, now in its third year, has more than 5500 population. Youngtown has a community center; Sun City has two. These buildings are equipped with auditoriums, kitchens, stages, dressing rooms, arts and crafts material, and clubrooms. Sun City has two swimming pools, outdoor facilities for lawn bowling, horse shoes, shuffleboard, golf, and riding stables near by. The residents of both towns are from various walks of life—retired ministers, doctors, lawyers, businessmen, teachers, military personnel, nurses, farmers, ranchers, musicians, etc. Churches represent many denominations.

With all the area has to offer, my neighbor, Mrs. Harold Grossman, and I found we missed the work and associations of our DAR chapters. Believing there must be others who felt as we did, we placed a notice in our local paper, The News-Sun, asking all who were interested in a chapter here to telephone me. The response was most gratifying.

To understand the need of a chapter here, one should know something of the people. Sun Citians come from 41 States and 4 foreign countries. More than 70 clubs have been formed, as well as civic and social organizations. These groups share in friendliness and companionship, while enjoying truly "active" retirement.

Many, both men and women, have retired from very interesting and worthwhile occupations; several are nationally known in their work. Now, in retirement, they still are most active in their pursuit of one or more hobbies and interests in helping others. Patriotism is evidenced in many ways. Having seen, through the years, the changes time has wrought, they are alert to present-day trends. Nearly every house flies the new 50-star United States Flag! In fact, Sun City is becoming known as the "City of Flags".

On November 14, 1961, the Agua Fria Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution was organized and was approved by the National Board December 8, 1961. At this luncheon meeting the following were honored guests: Mrs. H. W. Fritsche, Arizona State Regent; Mrs. D. Edwin Gammble, Vice President General; Mrs. Henry Lawson, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Thomas G. McKesson, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Thomas Navin, DAR Magazine Chairman; and Mrs. R. Emery Nelson, regent of Maricopa Chapter, Phoenix. Mrs. Fritsche presented the chapter with a gavel; and after pronouncing the chapter name, she installed the officers. The other guests spoke briefly. Thus the eighth DAR chapter in Arizona came into being.

The 14 organizing members were transferred or reinstated from 12 different States. Four of them have been chapter regents, and one, Mrs. Anthony M. Rood, was Treasurer of the Wisconsin State DAR. This, no doubt, is unique in the history of new chapters. We think our chapter is the first to be organized in an all-retirement area. We have now doubled our membership, and several others are planning to transfer, re-instate, or become new members.

The organizing members and their former chapters are:

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<th>Chapter</th>
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<td>Erlyne Bronniche (former regent)</td>
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<td>Bae Danna (former regent)</td>
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<td>Cora Chestnut</td>
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<td>Harriet Evans</td>
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<td>Cora Ferrell (former regent)</td>
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<td>Pauline Grossman</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
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<td>Theresa Schugt (Maricopa)</td>
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<td>Bessie Shaw (Maricopa)</td>
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<td>Gertrude Shane (organizing regent)</td>
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<td>Sarah Rood (former Wisconsin</td>
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<td>Helen Weedman</td>
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<td>Angie Woodruff</td>
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Our December program carried the Christmas theme. At this meeting Mrs. Emery Nelson presented to the new Agua Fria Chapter a United States Flag from the Maricopa Chapter.

Several members had not been very active for a few years. Therefore, at our January meeting, we reviewed What the Daughters Do. Also at this meeting we adopted the chapter's bylaws.

Programs for the next 3 months emphasized the three objectives of the National Society. We especially observed American History month, since this is Arizona's semicentennial year. Bert Frieman, executive secretary of the Arizona Historical Society, gave a very interesting and delightful talk on Arizona history. This was most informative for all.

(Continued on page 716)
**ONE NATION UNDER GOD**

For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places. (Ephesians 6:12).

This Biblical assertion came to mind on June 25, 1962, when by an incredible decision, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that the recital of a simple non-denominational prayer, prepared and recommended by the New York State Board of Regents, violates the Constitution. In making this ruling, the Court ignored the intent of the Constitution, opened a Pandora's box of trouble and controversy, and shocked the conscience of the American people.

There is bitter irony in the fact that on the same day the Court handed down its ruling on prayer, it also overrode a lower court decision upholding the right of the Post Office Department to bar from the mails magazines it held were obscene. The briefest and most telling summary of the day's events was made by Congressman August E. Johansen, who told the House of Representatives:

"The Supreme Court yesterday made two decisions: Prayer, no; obscenity, yes."

The prayer in question was carefully written so that it would be acceptable to all creeds. It read:

_Almighty God, we acknowledge our dependence upon Thee, and we beg Thy blessings upon us, our parents, our teachers and our country._

Five parents of children in the schools in New Hyde Park, New York, objected to the recitation of this simple prayer. They contended that it violated the establishment clause of the First Amendment in the Constitution because "it was composed by Government officials as a part of a governmental program to further religious belief." They contended that the prayer conflicted with their religious beliefs and that it was in conflict with the principles of separation of church and state.

School authorities pointed out that no school child in the State of New York was required to participate in the prayer. The highest court in New York State—the Court of Appeals—rejected the parents' protest by a vote of 5 to 2. The appeal then went to the United States Supreme Court, where the State ruling was reversed by a vote of 6 to 1, 2 members not voting.

Justice Hugo L. Black, writing for the majority, contended that the New York prayer violates that part of the First Amendment which states, "CongrESS shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Specifically, he contended that "it is no part of the business of Government to compose official prayers for any group of the American people to recite as a part of a religious program carried on by Government." He insisted that "by using its public school system to encourage recitation of the Regents' prayer, the State of New York had adopted a practice wholly inconsistent" with the clause forbidding the establishment of religion.

By this ruling the Supreme Court denied the national heritage of religious freedom and simultaneously gave aid and comfort to atheistic communism. A weapon was placed in the hands of an atheistic minority which could enable them to force their Godless practices upon an essentially religious people.

Justice Potter Stewart wrote the single dissenting opinion. He said he thought the Court had misapplied a great Constitutional principle. "I cannot see," he wrote, "how an 'official religion' is established by letting those who want to say a prayer say it. On the contrary, I think that to deny the wish of these school children to recite this prayer is to deny them the opportunity of sharing in the spiritual heritage of our Nation."

Justice Stewart held that the Court's review of the quarrels of England over the Book of Common Prayer and the history of the early establishment and then rejection of an official church in America shed no light on the present issue.

"What is relevant to the issue here, . . . (is) the history of the religious traditions of our people, reflected in countless practices of the institutions and officials of our Government," he said.

He called attention to the fact that each day's Session of the Supreme Court is opened by the Crier, who says, "God save the United States and this Honorable Court"; that each President from George Washington has upon assuming office asked the protection and help of God; that our National Anthem says, "In God is our trust"; that in 1954 the Congress amended the Pledge of Allegiance to include the phrase, "one Nation under God"; and in 1952 enacted legislation calling on the President each year to proclaim a National Day of Prayer.

"Countless similar examples could be listed," Justice Stewart added. "It was all summed up by this Court just 10 years ago in a single sentence: 'We are a religious people whose institutions presuppose a Supreme Being.' "

**The Constitution and States' Rights**

Our entire history has its roots in religion. The Declaration of Independence proclaims this fact with the statement, "all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights . . . ."

Although the Constitution of the United States makes no mention of Deity, the most remarkable fact of the Constitution is that it is based on the belief that liberty is God-given. It was written in the belief that liberty is not a commodity to be doled out by government, since it is the very nature of government to encroach on the freedoms of the people. Thus, we have the Bill of Rights, which is as clear and unequivocal as the Ten Commandments. It is doubtful whether the Constitution could have been ratified without the first 10 Amendments, which were designed to limit the authority of the Federal Government, and thereby preserve the freedoms of the people. Freedom of religion is the first of the enumerated freedoms.

It is curious that little attention has been given to one of the fundamental Constitutional questions involved in the Supreme Court decision. The basic question is: How does the
Supreme Court of the United States, in applying the limitations of the First Amendment which were directed against the Congress, obtain authority to apply that limitation on the Federal legislative power to the action of the New York Board of Regents—an administrative agency of the State of New York?

Justice Black, in the majority opinion, states that the provision contained in the First Amendment is made operative against the States by virtue of the Fourteenth Amendment. There is no language in the Fourteenth Amendment which states that the limitations of the First Amendment or any other Amendments forming the Federal “Bill of Rights” operate against the States. It provides in substance that no State shall deny a citizen of the United States the equal protection of the laws, or deny a citizen of the United States life, liberty, or property without due process of law. Justice Black and the Justices sympathetic to his views have read into the Fourteenth Amendment, contrary to preceding decisions of the Court, the idea that restrictions originally directed against the Federal Government only apply to the States.

This new doctrine of constitutional law not only does violence to the language of the Amendments to the Constitution, but it has greatly expanded the power of the Judicial Branch of the Federal Government over the governments and governmental agencies of the several States. The root of many of the present difficulties in the Federal-State relationship is in this new doctrine, which is increasingly used to impair gravely, if not destroy, the control of the States through their own judiciary over their own Constitutions.

Instead of the proposed Constitutional Amendments designed to restore “nonsectarian” prayer to the public schools (only one manifestation of the usurping doctrine), it would be wise to frame a Constitutional Amendment which would limit definitely the scope of the Fourteenth Amendment, delineating with as much precision as possible the respective areas of Federal and State Constitutional authority. If left unchecked, the continued application by the Supreme Court of its new doctrine and its self-acquired power may ultimately destroy the States as effective and coequal sovereigns.

The 1962 decision not only invades the right of the States to determine school procedures and practices, but it ignores another famous Supreme Court decision. In 1892, the Supreme Court ruled that THIS IS A CHRISTIAN NATION. The Court also said:

This is a religious people. This is historically true. From the discovery of this continent to the present hour, there is a single voice making this affirmation. . .

If we examine the Constitutions of the various States, we find in them a constant recognition of religious obligations. Every Constitution of every one of the (then) 44 States contains language which, either directly or by implication, recognizes a profound reverence for religion, and an assumption that its influence in all human affairs is essential to the well-being of the community.

The Court Has Violated the Constitution

Indignation and opposition to the new interpretation of the Court erupted across the land, in the Congress, the churches, and in the press of this Nation. The charge was made that the Court, and not the State of New York, had violated the Constitution.

Congress was quick to find means, other than an always difficult Constitutional Amendment, to challenge the decision. Congressman Walter Rogers of Texas placed before the House of Representatives a resolution which called for lodging in the Congress the same power to override decisions of the Supreme Court declaring acts unconstitutional that the Congress now has to override a Presidential veto.

Senator Willis A. Robertson reminded the Senate of Thomas Jefferson’s admonition that every man should raise his voice when he feels that our Supreme Court has exceeded its constitutional authority, and in behalf of himself and Senators Talmadge, Stennis, and Thurmond, Byrd of Virginia and Byrd of West Virginia, introduced a resolution (S. Con. Res. 81) in the Senate which reads:

Whereas, from the first permanent white settlements in North America at Jamestown and Plymouth Rock, we have recognized the existence of God and our dependence on Him; and

Whereas, the greatest single threat to our political and religious freedoms is posed by nations who deny the existence of God; and

Whereas, the atheists in our Nation are making a concerted drive to eliminate the recognition of God in our Government as completely as He has been eliminated in Russia and have recently included in that program the demand to eliminate from the public schools not only the voluntary recitation of a prayer, but all hymns, all religious paintings, and all celebrations connected with Christmas and Easter; and

Whereas, there never has been a greater need to imbue in the minds and hearts of the youth of our Nation a reverence for God and faith in His omnipotence; and

Whereas, with that in view, the Board of Regents of the State of New York prepared for voluntary use in the public schools of that State a non-secural form of civic prayer which merely recognized the existence of God and our dependence on Him; and

Whereas, in the case of Engle against Vitale, the Supreme Court of the United States on June 25, 1962, declared the use of that voluntary prayer to be unconstitutional; and

Whereas the clear implication of that Court action is the outlawing of public religious recognition of God by any Government agency, Federal or State, including a prohibition against employment of chaplains in both branches of the Congress and for all branches of our armed services; and

Whereas the Congress desires to go on record as reaffirming that we are one nation under God and are desirous of passing on to generations yet unborn that rich heritage: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

That it is the sense of the Congress that the designation by a public school authority of a nonsectarian prayer for use, as a part of the activities of a public school, does not constitute an establishment of religion or an infringement of the doctrine of separation of church and state in violation of the Constitution of the United States, if participation in the offering of that prayer by individual students is not made compulsory.

As this and similar resolutions were offered in Congress, its Members were reminded that the New York prayer decision is akin to the decision of the Court last year which held that it is unconstitutional for a sovereign State to establish as a qualification for public office in that State “a belief in the existence of God.” Mississippi has such a clause in its Constitution.

A Higher Tribunal

The violent reaction in the Congress was echoed in the press of the Nation. One clergyman summed up the feeling of many when he was quoted as saying, “Atheists seem to be the only ones who have freedom any more.”

Another clergyman, the Rev. Arthur Lee Kinolving, newly elected president of the Protestant Council of the City of New York, gave the fol-
The decision does not surprise me; it is a further expression of the working out of this fastidious liberalism.

This Regents' prayer didn't have anything to do with an "establishment of religion," but with the fact that religion has always been basic to American life. As in the Court's inability to define salacious literature, though it threatens our moral fiber, so the Court seems to misconceive the appropriateness and importance of a simple group prayer made voluntarily. One hesitates not to accept a decision of the Supreme Court in good grace, but after all, there's a higher tribunal, that of Almighty God Himself, and how can it be a court's duty to restrain children from addressing in prayer, their Father in Heaven?

Judicial Usurpation

There are those who insist that the American people have no choice but to accept in good spirit and faith the Supreme Court's decision. However, in this particular case, the issues at stake are greater than the Court.

Trust in God and thankfulness for His blessings are inseparably related to the history and character of our Government and national institutions. When religious freedom is so misinterpreted as to demand exclusion of prayer from public institutions, a long step has been taken toward complete omission of God from the official life of this Nation. The Wall Street Journal voiced a similar thought when it pointed out that the "Court decision is significant not only in itself but also is symptomatic of a broader move in the Nation toward rigid exclusion of all traces of religion in the public schools." Also at stake is the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution and States' rights, as pointed out earlier. If the Supreme Court has decided that it can use the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to strike down any State law that it pleases, then there are no longer any States' rights, and the Tenth Amendment is no longer operative.

To argue that the American people must bow to this latest edict of the Court is to ignore the long effort of the Court to legislate by judicial decision. The effect of successive decisions over the past years has brought this Nation to the moment of peril envisioned by Thomas Jefferson when he said:

'The germ of dissolution of our Federal Government is in the constitution of the Federal Judiciary; . . . advancing its noiseless step like a thief, over the field of jurisdiction, until all shall be usurped from the States, and the government of all be consolidated into one.'

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

The Florida Decision

With this in mind, it seems almost providential that in the same month when the United States Supreme Court made its ruling on the New York prayer, the Supreme Court of Florida reached an exactly opposite decision, which upheld the right of Florida's schools to offer certain religious instruction, so long as such instruction is not compulsory.

In an editorial titled, "Mouthful from Florida," The Richmond News Leader wrote:

'The Supreme Court of Florida delivered itself on June 6 of one of the most refreshing judicial opinions to come our way in many months. Its author is Justice Millard F. Caldwell.

The case at bar was one of those high flown forays into constitutional law beloved of civil libertarians. An agnostic, a Jew, and a Unitarian in Miami sought to enjoin all religious activities in the Dade County public schools. They especially objected to a Florida statute that requires the daily reading of a brief passage from the Bible; but they also wanted to put an end to the occasional singing of hymns in music classes, the painting of pictures on religious themes, the decoration of schoolrooms at Christmas time, the saying of grace or other prayers at school functions, and the holding of baccalaureate ceremonies at commencement. In brief, they wanted to wipe out every vestige of religious affirmation in the public school system, even though the Florida law specifically excuses those children who do not wish to listen to the Bible verse or to participate in other activities of a religious nature.

The plaintiff's contention was that the very act of exciting certain children at their parents' request tends to single out these children and to discriminate against them. To strip their mind and hearts, it was argued, in a manner unlikely ever to be undone. It puts them through a "traumatic experience" and bruises their little psyches.

Justice Caldwell's tart dismissal of this line of argument carries the bell-like ring of common sense and is founded in the bedrock foundations of our society. . . . The traditional freedoms of the people . . . but we are of the opinion that the case at bar was one of those high flown forays into constitutional law beloved of civil libertarians. . . .

The judgment is based on the belief that the majority— as well as the minority—has rights which cannot be ignored. He stated his position with magnificent clarity, and a partial summary of his decision follows:

'The recurrent whistling away of the bedrock foundations of our society can be nothing short of destructive of free government. Every doubtful judicial withdrawal of the sovereignty of the States or the traditional freedoms of the people weakens the fabric of the Nation and the confidence of its citizens. If the Constitution be wrong it should be corrected by amendment and not judicial usurpation.

We believe it is necessary that public education give due recognition to the place of religion and the culture and convictions of our people but that in doing so the principle of separation of church and state must be safeguarded. The road is a difficult one . . . but we are of the opinion that erasing the influence of the best literature, music, art and the gentler aspects of American life in general would be to create an antireligious attitude in the schools and substantially injure the well being of the majority of the school children. And although it may be urged that the good will of the Nation's enemy, we think the cost too great and the proposal ill founded in law.

For all practical purposes there are now in the world just two forms of government, loosely demoted democracy and communism. The vital difference between the two is that the democracies accept religion and guarantee its free exercise, in one form or another, as part of the day-to-day lives of their people, whereas communism has banished religion, except as it may be bootlegged in the dark and inhospitable corners. A consequential distinction, as the major difference is applied to these United States, is that here we prohibit the governmental establishment of religion but guarantee to all the free exercise thereof while, under communism, religion is hounded underground.

We feel it equally imperative that we preserve the safeguard of the Constitution against all violations of the "establishment" and "free exercise" clauses and, at the same time, preserve those clauses and the rights of the States and the people thereunder against weasel-worded con-
The opinion of Justice Caldwell has even greater significance when one considers the truly alarming dicta in the concurring opinion of Justice Douglas in the New York prayer case. Justice Douglas indicates that in his opinion, the logical application of the "establishment" clause would eliminate prayers at the opening sessions of the Supreme Court and of both Houses of Congress, use of the Bible in administering oaths, exemption of churches from taxation and of granting of deductions in Federal income tax returns of contributions to churches and ecclesiastical institutions.

Justice Douglas's remarks immediately raised a question in the minds of various officials as to whether the Court might ultimately rule against such activities, too.

An editorial in The Sunday Star (Washington, D.C.) on July 1, 1962 stated:

The Court will consider in its next term cases involving recitation of the Lord's Prayer and the reading of Bible passages in public schools, and these cases will be closely associated with other hitherto sanctioned and highly esteemed customs and convictions of our society. The fate of religion will be involved in these cases.

Attention is, therefore, called to the announcement of the American Civil Liberties Union that it will support the proposition that the words "under God" make the Pledge of Allegiance unconstitutional.

Purpose of Education

There is considerable division of opinion among the States as to the part religion may play in the schools. The Constitution of the State of Arizona takes the militant position that "No sectarian instruction shall be imparted in any school or State educational institution that may be established under this Constitution." On the other hand, recent surveys show that about half the States have laws that require or permit Bible reading in public schools. At least five States authorize the recitation of the Lord's Prayer or the teaching of the Ten Commandments. About one-third of all school districts have some kind of "devotional services."

This last is in line with practices in our schools from our earliest days. The principles of religion appear to have been taught more than 100 years ago in the District of Columbia, an area to which the First Amendment has, from the inception of our Nation, been applicable. History is replete with evidence that the Framers of the Constitution inserted the First Amendment, not because they regarded religion as superfluous, but because they knew it to be essential. They counted on religion as a bulwark of freedom.

We have the warning of George Washington in his Farewell Address:

"Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, Religion and morality may be considered the most important. While they necessarily follow national Independence, they are also necessary to assure it.

And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion—reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 affirmed this belief in words which were later incorporated into the constitution of the State of Mississippi. It stated:

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

In other words, religion and education went hand in hand. The schools were expected to include religious instruction in their curricula. In the beginnings of our Nation, many of the schools were established by the churches. The McGuffey Readers of 19th century fame were filled with religious prose and poetry, and contained many excerpts from the Bible.

Is it not possible that we have failed our children by permitting all of this to be stripped from their readers? The surge of juvenile delinquency in this country is an indictment of education and parents alike. There is tacit acknowledgment of this in the growing interest in and insistence on prayer in the schools. The American people do not seek to turn their schools into lay churches; but they are awakening to the fact that if the battle against communism is to be won, our children must be steeped in the moral, spiritual, and Constitutional values on which our freedoms are based.

One World Without God

This brings us to the inquiry as to whether or not the Supreme Court decision is part of a pattern which is being developed in and out of our schools, and is designed to convert us from "One Nation under God" to "One World without God."

In an address before the Mississippi Congress of Parents and Teachers on April 11, 1962, Dr. W. Douglas Hudgins, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Jackson, Mississippi, asked just such a question. He spoke of those "who seek to chip away, little by little, our basic tenets and our unabashed faith in God," and he said:

Pressure of today's "one worlders" intimidates those who still have convictions that this is one Nation under God. Think of it—for 10 years we have paid most of the expense of the United Nations while in that organization we have been insulted, and bombarded by the nefarious coalition of people whose political philosophy denies the very existence of a Deity.

As if not to offend these atheists, as well as devotees to any other non-Christian religion, we have given assent to an unwritten rule of that body that the name of God shall not be used in its official deliberations. With our money we have created a meditation room in the Headquarters Building, but it cannot contain word or symbol that attests to our belief in or dependence upon a Holy God. Is it not time for us ordinary citizens to rise up and cry, "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord"?

"Where the Spirit of the Lord Is"

It is devoutly to be hoped that the Supreme Court decision may force the American people to remember the words of St. Paul, "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty!" The Supreme Court decision could be a blessing in disguise if it proves to be the event that arouses the American people not only to restate their faith, but to demand action by their elected representatives that will end once and for all the ever-broadening judicial encroachments that are destroying freedom and Constitutional government in this country.

The decision may have its uses if it serves as a warning to the American people that this may well be either the beginning or part of a bold attempt to destroy the spiritual foundations of our Nation, and thus our freedom, by making it unconstitutional to provide spiritual guidance to our men in uniform, prayers at public functions, and opening sessions of the Congress. And finally, it may force the American people to take a long, hard look (Continued on page 714)
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

QUESTION: Our bylaws do not contain any authority for levying assessments. May an assessment be levied by the unanimous vote of the members present and voting at a chapter meeting?

ANSWER: No. It requires a bylaw provision to authorize levying an assessment. (P.L., p. 518, Ques. 322.)

QUESTION: Are amendments to the NSDAR Bylaws binding on chapters whether they approve or not?

ANSWER: Article XIX, Section 3, NSDAR Bylaws: "Any amendment of the Bylaws of the National Society shall become the law of the chapters and states without further notice."

QUESTION: When is the term "contrary" used in putting a question?

ANSWER: Suppose, while presiding, an amendment to a motion was presented and you were not sure whether or not it was germane. In such an instance, without any motion the question is submitted to the assembly thus: "The chair being in doubt will ask the assembly to decide the question, 'Is the amendment germane?' Are you ready for the question?" She then puts the question: "As many as are of the opinion that the amendment is germane say 'Aye'. As many as are of the CONTRARY OPINION say 'No'." (P.L., pp. 21 and 22.) This is an example of the use of the expression CONTRARY OPINION. "Opposed" is the word found in R.O.R. and in Congress and is the correct form except as in the illustrations used above.

QUESTION: Are points of order and appeals entered in the minutes?

ANSWER: All points of order are entered in the floor and as long each time as your member may speak as often as she can get the floor and as long each time as your member has not spoken desires the floor. (R.O.R., p. 247.)

QUESTION: What is meant by a two-thirds vote?

ANSWER: A two-thirds vote means two-thirds of the votes cast, ignoring blanks which should never be counted. (R.O.R., p. 204.) On a rising vote, two-thirds is arrived at by counting those who actually voted; those abstaining from voting are ignored.

QUESTION: What was King Edgar of England's contribution to parliamentary procedure?

ANSWER: According to the Christopher Notes No. 103, in the year 959 King Edgar, the first ruler of united England, developed a formula for settling disputes among his subjects. One outstanding means he used to promote peace was to evolve elementary rules and regulations enabling individuals with conflicting interests to gather "under one roof" and discuss their grievances in a fair and orderly fashion. This pattern protected the rights of the least person and was rooted in old tribal customs. It was the forerunner of what we know today as Parliamentary Law. This was not the first example of the beginnings of parliamentary law. Long before the birth of Christ we have evidence of deciding things by a majority vote. It was Julius Caesar that established the precedent for breaking a tie by the chair.

QUESTION: May we attach our recognition pin to our ribbon?

ANSWER: Article XIX, Section 3, NSDAR Bylaws: "A recognition pin of miniature size and similar design approved by the Continental Congress may be worn upon any occasion. IT SHALL NOT BE ATTACHED TO A RIBBON."

QUESTION: Where would I find provision in the NSDAR Bylaws concerning geographical divisions known as districts?

ANSWER: There is no authority in the Bylaws of the NSDAR authorizing the creation of districts, nor is there any provision prohibiting the organization of districts. Article XIV authorizes the organization of state divisions known as districts.

QUESTION: We wish to have very full and free discussion on a motion, but do not know what technique to use. What would you suggest?

ANSWER: The proper motion to accomplish your purpose is Informal Consideration. "Madam, Regents, I move that the question be considered informally." This motion, if passed, will give you an opportunity to debate the main motion or any amendments as fully and as freely as if in the committee of the whole. Any member may speak. It requires a second, the floor and as long each time as your chapter rules allow, but no member may speak the second time as long as a member who has not spoken desires the floor. This is a marvelous motion when the subject matter is not well digested or when it is desirable for the chapter to consider a subject with all the freedom of an ordinary committee. "The instant the main question is disposed of permanently or temporarily, the informal consideration automatically ceases without any motion or vote." (R.O.R., pp. 234-235.) This motion requires a second, has limited debate, and requires a majority vote in the affirmative to carry it. The debate is limited to the question of the desirability of considering the main motion and its amendments informally.

QUESTION: In writing the article in our bylaws, we use the words "may be altered, rescinded or voted down under?"

ANSWER: The word "amended" should be used. The following expression is found in the Statutes of Florida and in the statutes of many other states: "By whom the bylaws are to be made, altered or rescinded." This does not change the fact that the word "amended" is sufficient.

QUESTION: How long may a member who fills an unexpired term of office serve without being credited with serving a term of office?

ANSWER: Since Robert's Rules of Order Revised is our parliamentary authority, the question has been answered: "A person who has filled an office more than half of the time should be considered as having filled that term, regardless of how she was appointed or elected." (P.L., p. 485, Ques. 207.)

QUESTION: When a chapter approves a budget, is it necessary to vote on each expenditure as it comes up throughout the year?

ANSWER: No. The approval of the budget approves the expenditure of the items in the budget. A chapter may not spend more than is allowed in the budget without amending the budget, which takes a two-thirds (2/3) vote in the affirmative. In the Federal Government the Budget provides for the expenditures and after the expenditures are made the bills are approved. "Budgets are approved in advance; the bills are approved after the expenditures." (P.L., p. 526, Ques. 347.)

QUESTION: Is the registrar of a chapter an officer?

ANSWER: Not only is the registrar an officer, but she fills one of the most important offices in the chapter. For a detailed enumeration of her duties, please see Article VI of the suggested model form for Chapter Bylaws.

QUESTION: Many of you have written and asked for the parliamentary background on the matter of appropriations between the Senate and House Committee on Appropriations.

ANSWER: I am happy to give you an expert's reply. The information appears in Senator Spessard Holland's Washington Report, No. 33, of July 14, 1962, as follows:

"For more than one hundred years it has been the custom for all appropriations bills to originate in the House and all committee or report roll calls are held in the Senate wing, with Senators serving as chairmen, though the votes come from each House separately. There has been good reason for this long-standing custom. In the House of 437 members, each one has generally just one committee and thus has much time for the hearings during which the bills are developed. They do a good job on this, though the actual production of bills is much slower than formerly because of the great growth of the country and of national activities. In the Senate, of 100 members, with added jurisdiction on treaties and confirmation of Presidential appointees, each of us has several committees. Roll-call votes are more frequent in the Senate, take much less time, and cannot be foreseen, whereas the four times longer roll calls in the House are rarer and are generally fixed in advance by the minority leader under which the bill is considered. The position of the House has been to insist on retaining part of the tradition relating to the origin of all appropriations bills while insisting that the Senate give up the other part of the tradition relating to the place and chairmanship of the conferences."
The Sixty-seventh State Conference of Minnesota was held in Minneapolis, March 7 and 8, 1962 (with the Sibley House Association meeting the following day). The St. Paul and Ramsey County unit was hostess. The State Board of Management was called to order at 9:00 on the morning of March 7, by the State Regent, Mrs. Ralph Dunnavan. A memorial service, for 50 members lost by death, followed at 11:00.

Our guest speaker at the National Defense Luncheon that day was Mrs. Henry S. Jones, Wisconsin State Chairman of National Defense. Her topic was Land That We Love.

At 2:00 o'clock an assembly call by a bugler began the processional, with its usual beauty and dignity. Mrs. Dunnavan called the Conference to order, followed by an invocation, the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, repetition of the American's Creed, and singing The Star Spangled Banner.

George Vavoulis, Mayor of St. Paul, welcomed the Conference to the Twin Cities. Greetings from Honorary State Regents followed. After reports of State Officers, the first reading of the proposed resolutions was made by Mrs. George Roth, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee. Recommendations from the State Board of Management were presented and acted upon.

Then came the anticipated arrival of our President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, whose appearance was even more pleasant because it was the return of a friend whom we had been privileged to entertain 2 years previously. After a brief greeting by Mrs. White, the meeting was recessed until 6:30 o'clock, the hour appointed for the Regents' Dinner.

After the dinner, each regent read a 3-minute report of the year's outstanding activities of her chapter. Other highlights were the honor paid the Minnesota State Society by the U. S. Veterans Administration, with a 300-hour service award for volunteer work at the Minneapolis Hospital, and the musical entertainment provided by the quartet of Osman Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

At the close of the meeting, friends presented Mrs. George Braddock, Honorary State Regent, with personal gifts as a token of their affection—"Our Lula" was moving to Kentucky. The Conference was reconvened on March 8 with the usual assembly call and processional. After the call to order by the State Regent and the regular opening formalities, the order of business was resumed.

A detailed report was read by the State Treasurer, Mrs. L. M. Fraiken, followed by the Auditor's Report. Then came reports of the State Chairmen of National Committees. Mrs. James A. Vaughan, advisor to the DAR Museum, reported the purchase of an authentic Paul Revere tea pot, valued at $10,000. Mrs. Vaughan was instrumental in spearheading this undertaking and collected many thousands of dollars from Minnesota friends to make the procurement possible.

Mrs. George Jones, State Insignia Chairman, displayed a new State pin. It is a reproduction in delicate detail, of a picture of Sibley House and can be worn by any Minnesota Daughter in good standing.

The meeting recessed for a special luncheon with the Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Stephen R. Brodwolf, as hostess. The principal speaker was Dr. Stuart Thomson, of the University of Minnesota Medical School. Mrs. Brodwolf then presented to Dr. Russell Fridley, director of the Minnesota State Historical Society, a check for $2,189.35. This money is to be used toward the partial restoration of Old Fort Snelling. The original fort, across the river from Sibley House, played an important part in the development of the Northwest and will become a State park.

The afternoon session was convened, and the district reports were given. The budget for the coming year was presented and accepted. The second reading of the resolutions was made—all were accepted. An election of the Nominating Committee for the next 2 years was held. Mrs. F. Lloyd Young, Chairman of the Bylaws Committee, announced that changes would be voted upon at the 1963 Conference. The meeting was recessed until after the banquet, at which time the report of the tellers would announce the election of the Nominating Committee.

The banquet Thursday evening was well attended and included the seven district DAR Good Citizen winners. Mrs. Dunnavan introduced the guests, including William Scott, State public examiner, who was the representative of Governor Elmer Anderson. Mr. Scott made a very favorable impression on the assemblage by his kind words and knowledge of the work of the DAR.

Winners of the DAR Good Citizen Contest for Minnesota were announced by Mrs. Paul Wolf, State Chairman of the DAR Good Citizen Committee. They were: First, Joanne Whaley, Minneapolis; second, Patricia Sue Potter, Stillwater; third, Karen Moberg, Clinton.

Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, gave the address of the evening, using her theme for the year as her topic.

Mrs. Dunnavan adjourned the Conference at 9:15 P.M., and a reception was held in the adjoining ballroom.—Mary K. (Mrs. Harper P.) Wilcox, State Historian.

Mild weather, with welcome sunshine, greeted the Nebraska Daughters as they gathered in Falls City for their Sixtieth Annual State Conference at the Stephenson Hotel, March 21-23. Registration began Wednesday afternoon. The Executive Committee meeting was held in the State Regent's suite with all State Officers present, followed by the Board of Management meeting.

Thursday at 9 A. M., following the processional, directed by Mrs. Gilbert E. Roberts, the 60th State Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Grant A. Ackerman. The invocation was pronounced by Mrs. J. Carl Evans, State Chaplain, and the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was led by Mrs. Edward Eagleton, State Flag Chairman. The National Anthem was led by Mrs. Ray Hunter, Music Chairman, and the American's Creed was repeated in unison. Mrs. Ackerman introduced our honored guest, Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease of Shawnee Mission, Kan., National Chairman of the DAR School Committee. Mrs. Greenlease made a gracious response. Mrs. Ack-
erman introduced the State Officers, Honorary State Regents, and National Vice Chairman. She read a telegram from the President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, who sent warm greetings to all. Mrs. Floyd Larson, Conference Chairman, presented the Conference program; Mrs. Guy R. Tinkham, the Rules for Conference. Reports of the State Officers and National Vice Chairmen were read. The session was recessed at 11:30.

The annual Regents’ Luncheon was held in the Gold Room, with Mrs. Ackerman and Mrs. H. H. Selleck, State Vice Regent, as hostesses. Guests were past State Regents, State Officers, hostess chapter regents, and Mrs. Greenlease.

An afternoon session opened with greetings from representatives of 13 State patriotic societies. State Chairmen of the National Committees gave their reports, which were very encouraging. Interludes of music were provided by Mrs. Hunter, who led the group singing. The proposed resolutions were read for the second time, and the conference was recessed until 8 P.M.

A dinner for Pages and Junior Members was in charge of Mrs. Gilbert E. Roberts and Mrs. Fred N. Wells.

The State Officers Club met in the Gold Room for dinner, with Mrs. Greenlease as their guest. Mrs. Folsom Gates, Honorary State Regent, presided. A check was presented to Mrs. Greenlease, to be used for band uniforms for Tamasssee School.

The Conference was formally opened Thursday evening. The assembly call of Bugler Charles Hoffman sounded at 8 P.M., followed by the entrance of the State Regent, State Officers, Honorary State Regents, and guests, escorted by Color Bearers. Mrs. Ackerman declared the 60th Annual State Conference officially open. Following the usual opening exercises, Mrs. Raymond Bucher, regent of the hostess chapter, welcomed the Conference members.

Greetings were brought from the Chamber of Commerce of Falls City by Wm. Maher. The response was given by Mrs. Selleck. Mrs. Ackerman introduced Mrs. Greenlease, Honorary State Regents, Mesdames Folsom H. Gates, H. H. Blackledge, J. C. Strain, A. J. Rasmussen, J. C. Suttle, R. E. Knight, Frank Baker, and Horace Cary; Conference Co-chairmen Mrs. Floyd Larson and Mrs. William Glenn; regents of district 8, Mesdames Bucher, Howard Blatenosperger, Guy H. Wiles, and G. C. Kennedy and Miss Esther Tefft; and the State Officers. Piano solos were presented by Mrs. Gilbert Wilson, and a quartet composed of Mrs. Neal Gowan, Mrs. B. A. Eddy, Mrs. Tom Majors, and Mrs. D. E. Winer. Several numbers were sung by Mrs. John O. Mc Knight of Auburn.

The Price of Freedom and the Role of the Citizen Soldier

Following the retiring of the Colors and the recessional, a reception was held honoring the State Officers, Honorary State Regents, and Mrs. Greenlease. The regents of district 8 were hostesses.

This was an election year for the Nebraska Daughters, and the polls were opened at 8 A.M. Friday. Conference reconvened at 8:30, with the regular opening exercises. The resolutions were read for the third time and voted upon. Those adopted were: Reaffirming 1961 resolutions of the Continental Congress of the DAR against expansion of grants-in-aid, and for elimination of Federal competition with private business for reduction of public debt, for economy in government to maintain confidence in the U.S. dollar, and halting the drift from constitutional to socialist government; opposing the Great Decisions Program; endorsing the plans to purchase the site and restore Fort Atkinson as it was in the 1820's; urging DAR's to display the Flag of the United States more frequently to set an example to others.

Reports of the chapter regents were given, and the Conference was recessed at 11:30.

At noon a luncheon was held in the dining room of the First Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Robert Appleoff presented a marimba solo, and Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Whitney of Omaha presented an impressive pageant, Flags of American Liberty. The Whitneys are recipients of the George Washington honor medal from Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, Pa., for outstanding achievement in promoting the American way of life.

The memorial service for the 49 Nebraska Daughters who have entered into life victorious was conducted in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church. Music for the service was provided by Mrs. C. A. Weddle at the organ and Mrs. Raymond Bucher, who sang How Lovely Are Thy Dwelling Places and Green Pastures. Mrs. Evans, State Chaplain, presided and opened the service with scripture and prayer. The Call to Remembrance was made by Mrs. Ackerman and Mrs. Evans.

American Youth was the theme of the annual banquet, held in the Banquet Room of the Stephenson Hotel. Mrs. Selleck, State Vice Regent, presided (Mrs. Ackerman had been called home because of the sudden illness of her husband), and music was provided by the Peru College male quartet, under the direction of Edward G. Canealy. Mrs. LaVerne Strough, State Chairman of the Good Citizen Committee, introduced Miss Dianna Vandersall, State winner in the essay contest, who read her essay A Republic—if You Can Keep It. Mrs. Selleck presented Dianna with a $100 bond. Mrs. Wm. A. Johnson, State Historian, presented first and second place awards in the American History Essay Contest. State Chairmen distributed prizes to chapters for outstanding work in their committees.

Mrs. Charles Milligan, State Chairman of DAR School Committee, introduced Mrs. Greenlease, who spoke on Our Responsibility to Youth. She said that the DAR's hope that by teaching the principles of Americanism in the DAR schools the organization might help in bringing about a rebirth of patriotism among the youth of the country.

Mrs. Greenlease described the work being done in our two schools. At the close of the address, Mrs. Selleck presented Mrs. Greenlease with a check from the Nebraska Society for the band-uniform fund at Tamasssee School.

The report of the election was given by Mrs. Clarke L. Ryan. Mrs. Ackerman was unanimously endorsed as a candidate for Vice President General in 1963. Mrs. H. H. Selleck was elected State Regent and Mrs. L. E. Ponte Vice Regent. Other officers elected were Mrs. Wm. A. Johnson, Chaplain; Mrs. J. Carl Evans, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Charles T. Milligan, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Curtis O. Lyda, Treasurer; Mrs. B. C. McLean, Registrar; Mrs. W. Lee Smith, Historian; and Mrs. (Continued on page 714)
Sarah Boone (Kansas City, Mo.) has had a year of interest and cooperation. At the April meeting a Good Citizen certificate and pin were presented to Miss Donna Johnson by Mrs. J. Carl Jourdan, regent. Mrs. Hardin Robinson was hostess at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McConnell.

Officers for 1962-64 were elected at the May dinner meeting at the Embassy Restaurant. Mrs. Herbert White, retiring regent of Elizabeth Benton Chapter, gave an interesting talk on her visit to Continental Congress in April.

The chapter placed a marker on the grave of Sarah Boone in September, 1959, this chapter proudly bears her name. She was the wife of Daniel Morgan Boone, who was so identified with Kansas City and Westport history. The name of Sarah Boone was chosen because of its significance in Missouri history and because property owned by Mrs. Regan was part of the old Boone estate. A tea and reception at the Paseo Methodist Church for members and guests followed the ceremony.

Our Genealogical Committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Hardin Robinson, compiled 140 pages of deeds and Bible and other family records. Sarah Boone Chapter received an award given annually at the State meeting for the chapter (with less than 60 members) with the most new members. We attained the gold honor-roll status this year.

Sarah Boone celebrated its third anniversary with a Flag Day luncheon at the Terrace Club, Kansas City, Kans. Honored guests were Mrs. E. Frank Stephens, regent of Elizabeth Benton; Mrs. George Chamblin, Jr., regent of Westport Chapter; and Miss Elsie Wirt, who gave a patriotic talk on Flags. A DAR pin and bar were presented to Mrs. Jourdan from members in appreciation of her service as organizing regent of Sarah Boone Chapter. Elected officers were then installed by Mrs. David Wolfe. — Mrs. Cecil F. Moore.

Western Reserve (Cleveland, Ohio). Three score years and ten—Western Reserve Chapter, the twelfth oldest in the Nation, marked up its anniversary on December 8 in the Hotel Sheraton-Cleveland. To this were invited heads of patriotic societies in the State, heads of DAR interests. Americanism in Cleveland, by Anthony J. Suster, Director of the Nationality Service Center, told of the cultural life of the 53 nationalities residing here. The DAR schools were described by two members—Mrs. Paul R. Sumph and Miss Jeanne H. Kurtz—who had taken the Ohio bus tour. National defense, urban renewal, American music, and “our shrunken dollar” were other topics presented.

A United States Flag flown over the Capitol in Washington, presented by Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton, was dedicated at ceremonies during Constitution Week at the A.M. McGregor Home in East Cleveland. A display in the National City Bank in downtown Cleveland, arranged by Western Reserve members, called city-wide attention to this week.

The chapter historian, Mrs. Alfred J. Carpenter, conducted a contest on an historic figure in Ohio in three schools in the Greater Cleveland area. Special services and presentation of a Flag procured by Congressman W. E. Minshull announced to the Pepper Pike Elementary School assembly and parents that Russell G. Moore of the 5th grade had won first prize for his article on Gen. George Armstrong Custer. In the absence of the regent, Mrs. William L. Johnson, Mrs. Russell G. Moore, 5th grade, Pepper Pike Elementary School, Cleveland, Ohio, receives a Flag that had flown over the U. S. Capitol from Mrs. Paul R. Sumph, vice regent, Western Reserve Chapter.

Paul Sumph, vice regent, presented the Flag and a silver medal to Russell. Kathleen Ann Weager, 6th grade of the same school, received a bronze medal for Annie Oakley and Jerie Lee Ireland a certificate for Johnny Appleseed. Olmsted Falls Junior High and Independence Middle School also participated; awards were made to Beverly Coulter for Mary Ann Bickerdyke, Laurene Verrell for Daniel Drake, Jackie Montgomery for William McKinley, Nancy Jones for Annie Oakley, and Barbara Zoretich for Thomas Alva Edison.

A benefit luncheon and a review by Mrs. Ira E. Baker of Irving Stone’s The Agony and the Ecstasy added dollars to the chapter coffers and to their awards. Also at the ceremony received Americanism Award to such a dedicated man, a true American.

The Li’l Gabriel Civil Air Patrol Cadet Band was presented a beautiful parade Flag of the United States of America.
Almost 200 civic leaders and representatives from patriotic and service organizations and officers and members of Santa Anita Chapter and Mark Hopkins Society, C.A.R., were present to honor Judge Sturgeon, Miss Alward, and the Civil Air Patrol Band. The program consisted of selections by the band (including "The Star Spangled Banner"; the Pledge of Allegiance, conducted by Paul Dillon (President of Mark Hopkins Society, C.A.R.); and presentation of awards by Mrs. Barnes, followed by a reception for the honored guests.

This was truly Santa Anita Chapter's "finest hour."—Mildred C. (Mrs. Edward) Barnes.

Gov. Othniel Looker (Harrison, Ohio). The April, 1962, chapter meeting, at the home of Mrs. Henry Woolford, was outstanding. The guest speaker, Miss Jean Polson, a native of New Zealand, has been an exchange student in our William Henry Harrison High School this past year, graduated with high honors, and has returned home to continue her studies there. She told of her life in her country, halfway around the world from us, described the schools, the church (Jean's father is a minister), the home life, the environment, and the Government. She came to this country in September, 1961, just having passed through the winter season at home, was in our country for the winter of 1961-62, and now has returned to another winter at home, having thus missed summer for 3 years.

At the April meeting of the Harrison Elementary School Parent-Teachers Association, the chapter presented to the school a beautiful Flag for the auditorium. The presentation was made by Mrs. Herbert Hunter, regent at that time, and was accepted by Ernest Smith, principal of the school.

In May we received from Congressman Donald Klancy a Flag that had been flown over the United States Capitol in Washington. This Flag will be used in our chapter meetings and was carried in the Memorial Day parade. A stand for the Flag was made by Glenn Colgate, husband of the present regent. During this month we purchased and installed a Revolutionary War marker for the grave of Aaron Bunnell, the only Revolutionary soldier buried in Harrison, as far as known. His grave, with that of his wife, is in a grove in the center of town, given for park purposes only. The marker was dedicated in October.

The chapter has been saddened by the death of Mrs. Springer Harrison, a charter member and the chapter's only secretary since its formation. A DAR marker will be dedicated at her grave in the near future.

The June meeting was a luncheon at beautiful Lake McCoy, Calif., halfway between Cincinnati and Indianapolis, the summer home of Mrs. Russell Means, whose husband and sons operate this pleasure resort. New officers were installed by Miss Elizabeth Turrell, Indian Hill Chapter. Mrs. Herbert Hunter was presented with the gavel, and another 50 members were inducted.

Gov. Othniel Looker Chapter was organized only 4 years ago; membership has increased 115 percent; and only two members have been lost.—Mrs. Carl J. Bader.

St. Asaph (Danville, Ky.) held an impressive ceremony at the grave of John Spears, soldier and patriot of the Revolutionary War, in the local cemetery. A bronze marker, given by Mrs. Mary Barley, DAR member of Whittier, Calif., a fifth-generation descendant, was dedicated September 1, 1962. Mrs. Ott Jones, a member of the chapter and another fifth-generation descendant of John Spears, had charge of the unveiling by two little girls who represented the seventh generation of the soldier being honored.

Officers of the DAR on the State and National levels were present. Of these distinguished guests who spoke briefly were Mrs. Robert C. Hume, Mrs. Fred Osborne, Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, and Mrs. Balley Wooton. Other officers were Mrs. Roberts, Miss Ruth Baker, Miss Laura Dickerson, and Mrs. Sara Beauchamp.

Mrs. R. D. Stigall, regent of St. Asaph Chapter, presided over the meeting. Mrs. Roy Nusz, chaplain, opened the program with a prayer.

Lt. Col. Joseph Spears, U. S. Army Reserve, Alexandria, Va., a fifth-generation descendant of the Revolutionary soldier, gave the main address and expressed pride in the fact that the Daughters of the American Revolution placed the marker on the grave.

Arch Spears Frye of Somerset, brother of Mrs. Barley, officially presented the marker to St. Asaph Chapter. Enos Swain, local editor, stated the Revolutionary War soldier and patriot helped establish freedom in America and that every citizen of the United States has been indebted to men like John Spears.

The dedication was concluded with the sounding of taps by John Spears, son of Col. Spears, which was echoed from afar; then came the retreat of the Color Guard.

—Sara Beauchamp, State Registrar.

Don Jose Verdugo Chapter held a Reciprocity Tea in the beautiful Hospitality House of Descanso Gardens in honor of Mrs. Mettlach, State Regent. Many State Officers, regents of Southern California, and members of chapters attended. Dr. Max Rafferty, former superintendent of La Canada School and candidate for the office of California State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and other educators, who cherish the culture of the past and raise the standards of the present, to safeguard against bankruptcy of the future. A musical program was presented at that time by the Hoover High School Concert Girls. Don Jose Verdugo Chapter gave history medals, Good Citizen pins, and girl homemaker thimbles to 21 students. A party honoring the recipients was given by the Award chairman, Mrs. F. Barton Brown.
cards, 154 letters, and 36 telegrams were sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and Members of Congress. At the last State Conference, this chapter was awarded a certificate for “outstanding achievement in having the best DAR story, statewide, appearing in the press during the past year.” This was published in the Ledger, Montrose, Calif., and was written by Mrs. Ray Rebal, press chairman.—Mrs. Ray Rebal.

Rockford (Rockford, Ill.). Rockford Chapter’s annual May Breakfast concluded a successful year. Three boys from Washington Junior High, students of Miss Hazel Mortimer, State JAC Chairman, demonstrated correct usage of the United States Flag and illustrated their talk on the evolution of the Flag with a series of drawings and charts (see photograph).

February’s program, A George Washington Tea, was given extensive publicity in the daily newspapers; and many pictures were published, showing some of our younger members in colonial costume dancing the minuet to the music of the harp and the violin. Our speaker, Ransom Bradley, well known for his portrayal of George Washington, was attired in a military costume symbolic of that worn by General Washington.

Our Kitchen Kanter, held last October, attracted widespread attention and extensive favorable publicity. It was featured in our Sunday newspaper. Four attractive DAR kitchens were thrown open to the public, different refreshments served at each house, and a variety of baked goods and homemade delicacies offered for sale. Over $500 was made on the project, housed in the kitchen of a home in the Rockford area. Money has been sent to all national projects, and the work of National Committees has been furthered. Our Memory Book Fund for the Veterans’ Memorial is growing larger each year; and a picture appeared in the newspaper showing some of our younger members in colonial costume dancing the minuet to the music of the harp and the violin.

Three JAC members from Washington Junior High School, Rockford, Ill., demonstrating the evolution of the United States Flag, at Rockford Chapter’s May Breakfast.

Tulsa (Tulsa, Okla.). The January, 1962, meeting of Tulsa Chapter was carefully planned by the regent, Mrs. Charles H. Rudy, as a gala celebration of 50 years of companionship in, and service to, the National Society and the community. Its 350 members make it the largest chapter in the State.

The program was an interesting history of Tulsa Chapter’s 50 years, written and read by Mrs. F. E. Turnbaugh. This was a continuation of the 40-year history she presented to the chapter 10 years ago. The Fifty-Year History was mimeographed, and copies were sold.

Other highlights of the day included an historical type antique show by chapter members and the introduction of each charter member and past regent in attendance. All living regents except one were present. The regent presented each one with a yellow rose sprinkled with golden glitter. The newspapers took pictures of all the honorees and ran an interesting story.

Tulsa Chapter members have been National Officers and State Regents; Mrs. Luther E. Tomm was Librarian General and Mrs. John H. Poe was Veterans’ Committee Chairman. Oklahoma State Regents have been: Our organizing regent, Mrs. Lee Clinton, Mrs. John D. Hall, Mrs. Harry C. Ashby (who secured the Oklahoma Kitchen in the DAR Museum, for the State), Mrs. Tomm, Mrs. Patterson, and Mrs. G. C. Spillers.

Thousands of dollars have been given in scholarships, particularly to Bacon College for Indians and to the DAR schools. Money has been sent to all national projects, and the work of National Committees has been furthered. Our Memory Book Fund for the Veterans’ Memorial is growing larger each year, and a picture appeared in the newspaper showing some of our younger members in colonial costume dancing the minuet to the music of the harp and the violin.

Our historical essay contest aroused interest and the seventh grade students from Washington Junior High School, Rockford, Ill., won a first place in the State with his essay on Rockford’s own Admiral George J. DuFek. We like to feature our Juniors when possible; one newspaper pictured four of them wrapping presents for DAR schools. Rockford acquired more new Junior members than any other Illinois chapter this past year.

Our traditional party for new citizens gains favor each year, and a picture appeared showing our Americanism chairman presenting Flags to new citizens at the naturalization ceremony.—Mrs. Kenneth A. Jensen.

Col. George Nicholas Chapter dedicates a tablet honoring Revolutionary soldiers and patriots buried in Montgomery County, Ky. Mrs. W. D. Walden—gave many hours to research, checking of records, etc., for which the chapter and county owe them a vote of thanks for a task well done. The program was also broadcast on the radio and related to these courageous men who fought in the American Revolution, came to Kentucky from other States, lived, died, and are buried in the soil of this county. Many of our State Officers, as well as our Past Historian General, Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, were present for the occasion. Following the dedication, tea was served by the members of the Col. George Nicholas Chapter in the community room of the courthouse. The chapter has also given a large 50-star Flag to the courthouse.—Ruth C. (Mrs. John M.) Prewitt.
State DAR Counselor and former State Historian, gave an interesting and informative talk on Dramatic Moments in Connecticut History.

Miss Griswold described the earliest known discovery of the Connecticut River in 1523 by Verrazano, an Italian explorer for whom a new bridge, now being built over The Narrows in New York Harbor, will be named. In 1614, Adriaen Block, on a Dutch merchant ship named The Restless, described what he called the "Fresh River" as "the most beautiful ever beheld," with Indian villages on both sides of the stream in the vicinity of Middletown. Block Island, in Long Island Sound, was named after him.

Miss Griswold then described the "hard winter" that followed the hurricane of August, 1635, when the river was frozen over and many people perished from starvation and cold when the supply ship was frozen at Windsor and food could not be brought in to the settlers at Harper's Plantation.

A third "dramatic moment" in 1636 was the Indian War and the first sea fight, which was brought on after the Pequot Tribe raided the settlements, tortured and murdered their victims, and then captured three sea captains, their crews and ships, just off Block Island, where the Pequot Tribe made its home. The Mohawk Indians joined the settlers in this war, and it was at Fort Groton on the Mystic River that Captain Mason, aided by the Mohegan Tribe, captured and burned the Pequot fort, consuming in fire 600 to 700 inhabitants in retaliation for the murder and massacre of the white settlers. Chief Sassacus of the Pequots was beheaded and the Pequot Tribe disastrously defeated.

Again, in 1776, Nathan Hale, disguised as a Dutch schoolmaster, obtained valuable information about the British military dispositions but was recognized by a Tory relative and exposed and arrested. He was executed, without trial, as a spy. The following year, 1777, saw the invasion of Connecticut from Danbury to Compo Hill in Westport, which resulted in the Battle of Ridgefield, involving 500 Connecticut soldiers against 2000 British regulars. There followed the burning of Fairfield and, on September 6, 1781, the burning of New London by forces under Benedict Arnold, who was later arrested for misappropriation of funds and eventually turned traitor.

Miss Griswold related the last of her Dramatic Moments in discussing the Prudence Crandall School for Negro Girls in Canterbury, Conn., in 1831. Miss Crandall had opened her school to train colored girls as teachers of their own race. The Town Council ordered her to close the school and, when she refused, employed drastic measures to destroy her efforts, such as condoning the poisoning of the school well and refusing the sale of provisions to her in the local stores. A local boycott developed. Despite all odds, Miss Crandall continued her school until she was arrested in 1833. She was tried and exonerated in the courts. The school lasted until 1834, after her marriage to Rev. Calvin Phililee, but it came to a sudden end on the night of September 9, 1834, when the windows of the building were ruthlessly smashed by a mob of men. For their own protection, the girls were sent home, and the school finally closed. Many years later, in 1886, the Connecticut Legislature made belated amends by voting Prudence Crandall Phililee an annuity of $400.

It was later announced that the September meeting of Jueva Chapter would be in the evening, to be held at 'The Barn' of Mrs. Wakefield Worcester. A lecture by Len Hollister was to be given, discussing the art of making stained-glass windows today. Jueva Chapter has invited the members of the Washington Art Association to attend as guests.—Ruth Ives Aaron.

Santa Barbara (Santa Barbara, Calif.). A copy of Howard Chandler Christy's famed painting, Signing of the Constitution, was presented to Santa Barbara City pines, C. H. Crouch, forest resources officer, accepted a tree from Mrs. Charles D. Chesney, regent of the Santa Barbara Chapter, and Mrs. A. D. Yost, conservation chairman.

Regents' Council of Memphis and Shelby County, Tenn. This group held its annual luncheon meeting on Tuesday, June 5, 1962, in the Parkview Hotel, with Mrs. Thomas L. Madden, president, presiding.

The regents of the eight chapters—Hermitage, Watauga, Adam Dale, Commodore Perry, Fort Assumption, Zachariah Davies, Chickasaw Bluff, and Sanders' Bluff—that compose the Council cooperate in selecting the DAR story throughout this area.

Honor guests present included Miss Louise Harle, State Regent of Tennessee; Mrs. Allen D. O'Brien, First Vice Regent of Tennessee; Mrs. Jas. S. Fleming, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Walter M. Berry, State Parliamentarian and Past State Regent; and Mrs. Lowell Hays, Director of Chickasaw district.

Following luncheon, Mrs. Madden introduced the speaker—Miss Freda Kenner, a member of Watauga Chapter and speech teacher in one of the Memphis City Schools, who gave a thought-provoking original speech on The Historian of Tomorrow Evaluates Today.

After Mrs. Cash King played a medley of patriotic songs, Miss Harle presented 50-year certificates to these Daughters: Mrs. James Brett, Mrs. T. J. Deupree, and Mrs. J. Rex Schriner of Hermitage Chapter; Mrs. W. C. Hunt, Mrs. W. R. King, and Mrs. A. R. McNees of Watauga Chapter; and Mrs. Henry Francis Lipford, Mrs. Preston A. Sights, Miss Elizabeth Reese Jones, and Mrs. Walter J. Martin of Adam Dale Chapter.

Mrs. Madden read a telegram of appreciation from the four children of Mrs. A. R. McNees, who is 97 years old and has been a member of Watauga Chapter for 67 years. The lovely flowers from the speakers' table were taken to Mrs. McNees, a patient in a nursing home.

As the outstanding achievements of the Regents' Council during the past year, Mrs. Madden cited presentation of gold Flag lapel pins to the 86 new United States citizens on Naturalization Day and celebration of Constitution Week with a joint meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Children of the American Revolution, with Capt. Close, of the U.S. Navy, as the speaker on the Constitution.—Mrs. D. E. Williams (Regent, Watauga Chapter).

TABLECLOTHS

Your National Society is badly in need of large tablecloths.

If, at any time, you are disposing of tablecloths, we would greatly appreciate your sending them to:

Buildings & Grounds, DAR
1776 D Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.
Genealogical Department

Mrs. Ivan T. Johnson, National Chairman, Genealogical Records Committee

The Genealogical Records Committee is closely associated with two other committees, the Lineage Research Committee and the Membership Committee. The function of the Genealogical Records Committee is to furnish source material for use by the Lineage Research Committee in its attempt to complete Revolutionary lines for prospective members. The Genealogical Records Committee does not do genealogical research.

The work of binding and indexing the genealogical forms of members, both active and inactive, will be continued. Inquiries in regard to these forms should be addressed to the National Chairman, Genealogical Records Committee, NSDAR, 1776 W St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. This committee is also planning a printed index of all genealogical records sent in to it by the chapters since 1940.

Source material hitherto unpublished in the Magazine will be continued in each number. The source material which has been published will also be published, and corrections will be made if any mistakes are found after publication. Great care must be taken in copying old Bible records, particularly dates, as the writing often is blurred and indistinct.

The Genealogical Records Committee is extremely anxious to have old Town Council Minutes copied where such records have not been copied, although they have never been published. There are many towns, especially in the New England and Middle Atlantic States, where the Minutes have not been copied, although the paper is beginning to crumble and in some places has been partly burned. The obituaries in old newspapers often furnish reliable data, but in copying such material the date and place of publication must always be given.

Genealogical source material from the Southern States will be stressed in the next few numbers of the magazine, as these records are difficult for the average researcher to find. The National Chairman will welcome suggestions as to the type of material members would like to see published in this department of the Magazine.

DELAWARE SOURCE MATERIAL—NEW AND OLD

Supplied by Dr. Pauline K. Skinner, Cooch's Bridge Chapter, Newark, Del.


Basic Genealogical Reference Books


Every Evening, History of Wilmington, 1894. (A record of its churches, its social and religious growth during the past century.) Bible Records of Delaware. 10 vols., collected for the DAR Library in Washington. Copies at Hall of Records, Dover, Del.; Delaware Historical Society, Wilmington, Del.; Mormon Library, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Delaware Historical Magazine. Pub. twice a year; given free with $5 membership in Society; usually has a genealogical article. Other articles are written by experts and reference to sources is given.

Published Book List

A Calendar of Wills, New Castle County, 1682–1800. Colonial Dames of Delaware. $5. No administrations included.


Church Records

These must be consulted in working out various branches of families. The following references are valuable: The First Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, Del. Tombstones.

The Crane Hook Church. By Jeanette Eckman. (Earlier church than Old Swedes') $3.50.


Official Records (Colonial)


New Castle County Colonial Records. 2 vols.

Court Records of Kent County, Del., 1680–1705. Ed. by Leon de Valinger, Jr., 1939.


Before beginning research—

It should not be forgotten that Delaware, known as "the three Lower Counties", belonged at first to Pennsylvania. The Second Series of Pennsylvania Archives contains church records, militia lists, and civil lists pertaining to Delaware. It should also be remembered that New Jersey was just across the Delaware River. Families visited back and forth regularly. New Jersey wills should therefore be consulted.

Maryland was just across the west line. The boundaries on both the west and south were not settled for some time. The Masonic lodge in the area below Rehoboth belonged to the Maryland Division for many years and was only recently joined to the other Delaware lodges. Service records for many Delaware families living near this line may be found in the Maryland Archives.

New York records should be consulted also, for the Dutch held Delaware after the Swedes, only to be displaced by the
English. The Duke of York papers were in the Albany (N.Y.) Library, which was destroyed by fire. Fortunately, the Delaware Assembly had copied the papers before the fire.

Quaker records are in the Swarthmore College Library and in the Pennsylvania Historical Society archives.

**CONNECTICUT ARCHIVES, MSS. INDEX**

*Revolutionary War Series I, Vol. I, Doc. 290, pp.a,b,c,d*  

**Signatures of company on Memorial**

John McCall  
Isaac Huntington  
Josiah Eams  
Nathaniel Rudd  
Elijah Huntington  
Nathaniel Pabodie  
Willim Throop  
Benjamin Woodward  
John Waterman, Serr.  
James Crocker  
Stephen Woodworth  
Asa Bramley  
Sabin Durkee  
William Edgerton  
Thomas Crocker  
Ebenezer Johnson, 2nd  
Andrew Hyde  
Ebenezer Backus  
Joshua Backus  
Ebenezer Backus  
Josiah Eams  
Nathaniel Rudd  
Wm. Edgerton  
John Waterman  
Ithiel Peck  
Joseph Eams, Jr.  
Elihael Balduck  
James Whitman  
Jedediah Lathrop  
Wm. Edgerton  
Ebenezer Backus  
Jonathan Gardner  
Ishabod Ford  
Isaac Williams  
Comfort Chapman  
Asa Crocker  
Elisha Gay  
Nathaniel Peabody  
Joseph Edgerton  
Ezekiel Hartshorn  
Thomas Crocker  
Benj. Woodworth, Jr.  
John Birchard, Jr.  
Edward Wintworth  
Joshua Hyde  
pointie Calkin  
Daniel Wightman  
Abner Waters  
Asahel Packard  
Wm. Calkin

**Family Bible Record of Zachariah Sims and Sarah Smith Mitchell Sims**  
Owned by Henry Upson Sims, Protective Life Building, Birmingham, Ala. (Contributed by Mrs. Thomas Caleb Hannah, 302 4th Avenue, Hattiesburg, Miss.)

**Births**

Mr. Jacob Mitchell, 19 May, 1748.  
Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell, 11 November, 1753.  
Zachariah Sims, 13 July, 1775.  
Sally S. Mitchell, 15 February, 1781.  
William Henry Sims, 26 December, 1803.  
Anne D. Sims, 10 July, 1807.  
John Alexander Sims, 9 June, 1808.  
Ferdinand Sims, 7 July, 1809.  
Elizabeth Smith Sims, 15 December, 1813.  
Sarah Mitchell Sims, 8 March, 1817.  
Amanda Swepton Sims, 11 March, 1819.  
Edward Mitchell Sims, 7 June, 1822.  
David Mitchell, 19 May, 1748.  
Elizabeth Mitchell, 3rd April, 1778.  
William Mitchell, 31st March, 1783.  
Anne Mitchell, 1 April, 1785.  
Jacob Mitchell, 22 August, 1787.  
Edward Mitchell, (?), 7 July, 1790.  
Isaac Mitchell, 5 February, 1793.  
Elizabeth Swepton Mitchell, (?), 1797.

**Additional Births**

William H. Sims, son of James S. and A. B. Sims, was born 31st July, 1837.
John G. Sims, born 26 February, 1840. Sallie A. M. Sims, was born 23 August, 1850.

Born on the 26 of July, 1831, in the Parish of West Feliciana, La., Henry P. de Veuve, eldest son of Julia Prentiss and Daniel de Veuve, of Neuchatel, Switzerland.

Born on the 11th of September, 1838, Laura, eldest daughter of F. Sims, in the city of Vicksburg, Miss.

Born on the 23rd of March 1858, Henry Potter de Veuve, eldest son of Laura Sims and Henry de Veuve, in the City of Galveston, Tex.

On the 15th December, 1859, Prentiss, second son of Laura & Henry de Veuve.

Marriages

Zachariah Sims was married to Sarah Smith Mitchell 9 September, 1801.

The following note appears below the above marriage record: “The mother of Zach Sims was Anna Howard, daughter of John Howard of N.C. 1884.”

The above note is unsigned, and the author cannot be identified, although it was probably Mrs. Sally Sims Morton, granddaughter of Zachariah Sims.

Married on the 24th May, 1832; James S. Sims to Amanda B. Moore.

Married on the 7th day of July, 1857, in the city of Galveston, Tex.; Laura Sims to Henry de Veuve at the residence of Ferdinand Sims, Esq., the bride’s father.

Deaths

Mrs. Sarah S. Sims, 18 February, 1826.

Mrs. Eliza M. Molloy, 6 August, 1828.

Mrs. Anna B. Sims, July 7, 1827.

Edward M. Sims, 13 July, 1835—the day that his father was 60 years old.

John Gordine Sims, died 10 March, 1847.

Mrs. Amanda B. Sims, died Nov. 17, 1876.

Dr. James S. Sims, died Oct. 1880.

Family Bible Record of Moody and Margaret Brown Butler Holleman

Owned by Jack Lemar Holleman, 813 Southern Avenue, Hattiesburg, Miss. (Contributed by Mrs. Thomas St. John, 205-4th Avenue, Hattiesburg, Miss.)

Births

Moody Holleman, son of Wilson and Elizabeth (Moody) Holleman, was born in Surry County, Va., on the 28th of December, 1784.

Margaret Holleman, daughter of Francis and Mary Brown, was born December 24th, 1794.

(Margaret Brown was married first to David, or Daniel, Butler. They had two children.)

Elizabeth Butler, born June 17th, 1812, daughter of David, or Daniel, and Margaret Butler.

Mary Ann Butler, born December 25th, 1814, daughter of David, or Daniel, and Margaret Butler.

(Margaret Brown married second time to Moody Holleman, and their children were as follows:)

Alexander Holleman, born February 6, 1821.

Wilson Holleman, born Sept. 6th, 1822.

Jeremiah Holleman, born Oct. 2nd, 1824.

George Washington Holleman, born February 16th, 1826.

Patrick Henry Holleman, born Dec. 9th, 1827.

Caroline Holleman, born June 14th, 1829.

John Wesley Holleman, born May 30th, 1831.

Edwine Holleman, born March 22, 1833.

Feliciania Holleman, born January 15th 1835.

Louretta Holleman, born March 4th, 1837.

Deaths

Moody Holleman, died Oct. 15th, 1865 (at Gainsville, Miss.).

Margaret Holleman, died April 16th, 1880 (at Gainsville, Miss.).

John Wesley Holleman—grandfather of Mrs. Eunice Holleman St. John (Mrs. Thomas).

Mary—with her husband David Harvey, had four children: (a) Roger, b. 1822;—Mary, b. 1823;—Elizabeth, b. 1824;—Nancy, b. 1826.

Queried—Is there any record of Peter Holleman, who was married to Rebecca Buhler, b. 1829? Wiltshire Blvd., Dayton 19, Ohio.

Harry E. Humes, 238 Sandra Rd., Fairfax, Va. 22030.

PARKER—Williams—Baker—DuBose—(a) Want parents, dates, places, and other info. re Olive Byrd Parker and wfe. Martha M. Williams; lived in Memphis, Tenn., ca. 1852-95; he was a cotton buyer and Episcopalian. (b) Want same for Francis Baker, b. May 28, 1780, and wfe. Nancy DuBose, b. Sept 7, 1725, d. 1802; lived at Milledgeville, Ga. in 1810; Wwtumpka, Ala., ca. 1817-34, then to Grenada Co., Miss., where they died. Was Nancy DuBose of French Huguenot ancestry? They left several married ch. in Ala.—Mrs. Rudy Slay, 3323 31st St., Sacramento 19, Calif.


Barnes—Exchange data on Barnes lines in Va. and N.C., especially with names Nathaniel, Stephen, Chesley. Send chart or summary of your line. Have many data to exchange. All queries answered.—L. B. Barnes, 238 Sandra Rd., Fairfax, Va.


(Continued on page 718)
We the People

By Douglas Green,
Eighth Grade, Menlo Park Junior High School,
Palo Alto, Calif.

(Note: The following essay was written as a
project of the Americanism Committee, Gaspar
da Portola Chapter, Palo Alto, Calif., of which
Florence (Mrs. Charles Haskell) Danforth is
chapter chairman)

"We the people of the United States,
in order to form a more perfect Union,
establish justice, insure domestic tranquility,
promote the general welfare, and secure
the blessings of liberty to ourselves and
our posterity, ..." These are words from
the Preamble to the Constitution. The
Constitution is the supreme law of the
land. Not just any land, but our United
States. It was developed by the people
and for the people and to preserve their
rights as citizens.

But have you thought that if we didn't
have a Constitution and the world was
under socialism, it wouldn't be by the
people and for the people. It would be by
the government and for the government.
Just think what we would give up: Free-
dom of speech, freedom of religion, free-
dom of the press, and freedom of govern-
ment. Remember, as the famous Ameri-
can, Patrick Henry, said, "Give me lib-
erty or give me death."

What is liberty? Liberty is freedom
from slavery and captivity or any other
form of unjust power. If we didn't have
liberty we couldn't wake up free and able
to do what we please but would wake up
with the Iron or Bamboo Curtain around
us.

We should be proud we are free. Peo-
ple from other countries wish they were
free, too, leading prosperous lives instead
of waking up cold and hungry.

Has anyone ever asked you, "Are you
glad you are free?" You might say "Yes,"
but have you really thought about it?
No, most people haven't. Maybe you are
one of them.

Remember it took people to build free-
dom, and it will take people to destroy
it. Yes, it's hard to believe that freedom
can be taken away. So help keep us free.
Let's all secure the blessings of liberty to
ourselves and our posterity. It will take
us, the people, to do this task.

Maryland State Society
Daughters of the American Revolution

The author of the article, The First President of the United States appearing
in the August-September Magazine, makes no distinction between the first seven
presidents elected to preside over the Continental Congress prior to the adoption
of the Articles of Confederation when the United States came into being and
the six who were elected during the period when our country functioned as a
Confederation.

It is true that under the Confederation the President was elected by the Con-
gress from the delegated body and that he did not have the executive power given
to the President under the Constitution, but the six were Presidents of the United
States in Congress Assembled. John Hanson of Maryland, whom Charles Havlena
lists as the eighth elected by the Congress, was the first elected after the adoption
of The Articles of Confederation.

Under John Hanson's administration, the great seal was first used, the United
States Postal System was established, The Consular Service was set up as the
forerunner of the State Department, and many problems of organization of the
new government were resolved.

It would seem proper that distinction between the seven Presidents of the
Continental Congress and the six Presidents of the Congress of the United States
should be made.

To award John Hanson the rightful place as the first elected to preside over the
Congress of the United States in no way derogates from the well-deserved luster
of George Washington as the first President of the United States elected by the
people and given executive powers under the Constitution.

Mrs. B. P. Warren
State Historian

[712 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE]
WE MISS MARGUERITE AND JANIE

During the years of her adult life, Marguerite Schondau devoted her time to work with the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Headquarters in Washington. It was her privilege to serve for 3-year terms with nine successive Presidents General—Mrs. William A. Becker, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Mrs. William H. Pouch, Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, Mrs. James B. Patton, Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, and Mrs. Ashmead White.

She watched the dedication of Constitution Hall and worked throughout the time when the three DAR buildings were brought into one National Headquarters.

Oftentimes, in the evening, it was her greatest pleasure to return to Constitution Hall and to listen to the great orchestras, singers, and instrumentalists, knowing that the auditorium serving Washington so well was built and paid for by voluntary contributions from members of the National Society.

The Business Office does not seem quite the same without the smiling presence of Janie H. Glascock, who served there for 24 years. Janie began her long tour of duty with the National Society on February 26, 1918, when she started to work for the War Relief Service Committee, of which Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger was Chairman. In April of that year she was transferred to the Treasurer General's Record Room and, after 22 years, to the Business Office in April, 1940. She was appointed Chief Clerk of the Business office on January 1, 1940, and Administrative Assistant in 1953. Janie joined the National Society as a member at large on October 23, 1934, but is now a member of Emma Hart Willard Chapter, Berlin, Conn. She retired May 1, 1962, after a DAR service of over 44 years.
National Defense

(Continued from page 701)

at education in this country, demand that religious prose and poetry go back into their children's readers, and inquire why our children are afflicted with a spineless curriculum—particularly in the elementary schools—which is neither inspiring nor calculated to build the responsible citizenry necessary to make self-government work.

The first duty of education is now and always has been to build a responsible citizenry. We are presently engaged in a life and death struggle for our God-given liberty and against the despotism and the dialectic materialism of atheistic communism. We will not win that battle by denying the "Faith of Our Fathers." There is no middle ground between communism and a freedom based on the self-discipline of religion.

Benjamin Franklin summed up this thought when he said, "Man will ultimately be governed by God or tyrants." Alexis de Toqueville put it another way when he said, "Despotism may rule without faith, but liberty cannot."

Our children will one day be required to take up the battle for freedom and against tyranny as each generation has done before them. They cannot be expected to win the battle for freedom if they have in any way been deprived of an essential weapon for survival and victory—religion.

Wherefore take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand. (Ephesians 6:13).

The following Resolution was adopted by the Daughters of the American Revolution, April 1962:

Whereas there is an aggressive effort on the part of a small minority of atheistic and other dissident groups and individuals to suppress any recognition of God in our public schools on the pretense that such recognition is a violation of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof;" which merely intended to forbid Congress from establishing a nationally-controlled church, and does not justify the construction that some courts are putting upon it, when they deprive children of religious observances in the schools; and

Whereas this is a religious nation, whose reverence for and dependence upon God are evidenced in countless ways in its cherished national institutions and observances, such as the references to God in the Declaration of Independence, in the National Anthem, in the Motto on its coins, in its daily prayers of both Houses of Congress, in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, in the "Thanksgiving to Almighty God," the opening of the sessions of the Supreme Court and in many others; and all such observances are Constitutional on the part of its citizens, and it is highly important that the school children of this nation be taught to reverence God and His teaching during the formative period of their lives.

Resolved. That the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, exercise every effort for the retention of the Constitutional right of the States to control local educational requirements, and steadfastly oppose any effort by the courts, under the guise of enforcing the First Amendment to suppress recognition of and reverence for God in our public schools.

State Activities

(Continued from page 704)

Dwight L. Porter, Librarian. Mrs. Gates presented the newly elected officers and conducted the installation of all except the Regent and Vice Regent.

The Conference accepted an invitation to meet in Lincoln in 1963. Following the benediction and retiring of the Colors, Mrs. Selleck declared the 60th Nebraska State Conference closed.—Ruth Johnson.

Ten Bushels of Corn

(Continued from page 693)

planted. All summer they toiled, always living close to starvation, laboring from sunup to sundown, guarding their priceless plots of native grain.

Autumn and harvest! The Pilgrims' voices were raised in songs of praise and joy of justified faith that will echo until time is no more. It was corn for which they gave deep gratitude, for which they established our national holiday—Thanksgiving.

Their conviction of divine guidance made the Pilgrims architects of the budding nation. They demonstrated that whole families could make their homes in a wilderness, form friends among strange natives, and live in freedom and peace. Their example opened the door of opportunity to surging millions. The Pilgrims proved that men cannot fail if their ideals are high and their faith unflinching. This conviction is the radiant glory of our heritage.

Ten bushels of corn changed the course of history. Instead of another Europe of several nations and numerous languages, of many borders and many enmities, this vast land became an English-speaking nation, many peoples united as a family with the memory of Magna Carta to build upon.

In that hour in a forest clearing time set an imperishable seal upon our native plant corn and made Americans forever indebted to its nourishing fruit. The historic spot is now marked with a boulder supporting a bronze tablet bearing the poignant inscription:

Sixteen Pilgrims

Led By

Myles Standish William Bradford
Stephen Hopkins and Edward Tilley
Found the Precious Indian Corn
On This Spot Which They Called Corn Hill
November 16, 1620
Old Style
And Sure It Was God's Good Providence
That We Found This Corn Or Else We
Know Not How We Should Have Done
William Bradford

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The Marquis de Lafayette
(Continued from page 682)

of his frequent drives through Paris and the Bois. However, his doctor felt no cause for immediate alarm. As his fever rose, Lafayette was serene. "Life is like the flame of a lamp; when there is no more oil—it goes out, and it is all over," he remarked to Dr. Cloquet. His children (Anastasie, George, and Virginia and their children), were at his side. He told stories of Washington, whose bust, by Houdon, stood before his writing table. There was also the Louis XVI clock on the mantelpiece, with the picture of Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown—all the treasures that he loved and admired.

It was May 20, 1834. The morning sun was beginning to show through the yellow silk curtains. Paris in the spring. Lafayette motioned to his son George to place the locket containing the miniature of Adrienne, his wife, engraved with her last words, "I am all yours," in his hands. Pressing it to his lips the great hero breathed his last.

Patriotic Women of N.C.
(Continued from page 685)

Until a few years ago there were oldtimers in Currituck County and on the banks of what is now Dare County, who recalled a ballad that had been written and sung of the brave deed of Betsy Dowdy. All efforts have been made in vain to resurrect a copy of this ancient ballad; perhaps a faded copy is preserved somewhere in attic heirlooms, and will some day emerge, telling of this dramatic episode of the Revolution in Coastal Carolina.

Dorcas Beel Love (Waynesville).
Peggy Warne
(Continued from page 692)
faith in the future of our troubled land.

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Retirement Chapter
(Continued from page 697)
members who had so recently adopted Arizona as their State.
The Agua Fria Chapter presented Good Citizen pins to five high school girls, and it was also our honor to present the second State winner with a $25.00 U. S. Savings Bond.
The chapter officers gave a tea honoring the new members. We feel the potential of doubling our present membership of 28 within a year is good. We are learning that our adopted State is rich in the history of the Southwest; we feel there is much we can do to carry out the three objectives of our Society.

National Parliamentarian
(Continued from page 702)
I, personally, think that appropriations matters could be handled more smoothly with half of the bills originating in each House, since the delay in clearing appropriations becomes greater with every passing year. I hope for an early solution of this controversy.
"Incidentally, it may be of interest to note, since some members of the House claim to have an exclusive Constitutional right to originate appropriations bills, that they referred this question to their own Judiciary Committee in 1881. They received a long and scholarly report from such Committee, by a two to one vote, that the Senate and House have equal right to originate appropriations bills. Again in 1884 the subject came up with the same result, and the House has never repudiated the action of its Judiciary Committee."

CORRECTION
On page 638 of the October Magazine, there appeared the incorrect statement that the DAR presents a $100,000 award to leading graduates of the Service Academies. This should, of course, have been $100,000.

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Genealogy
(Continued from page 711)

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INTERIOR DEPARTMENT ASKS CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORITY TO ENLARGE ADAMS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, MASSACHUSETTS

Authority to enlarge Adams National Historic Site in Quincy, Mass., by adding approximately 5 acres of nearby property has been requested of the Congress by the Department of the Interior.

The present site of 4.77 acres includes the Adams Mansion, the home of four generations of the illustrious Adams family—John Adams, the second President of the United States; John Quincy Adams, the Sixth President; Charles Francis Adams, Minister to Great Britain during the Civil War; and his sons, John Quincy, Charles Francis, Henry, and Brooks, who distinguished themselves in public service, in literature, and in the intellectual life of the Nation.

Under the Department’s proposal, the Secretary of the Interior could acquire—by purchase or other means—lands south of the site which were part of the original property purchased by John Adams in 1787, and property adjoining the site’s western boundary which was owned by a close friend of John Adams, Capt. Benjamin Beale, who died in 1825.

The property comprising the present site was donated by the Adams Memorial Society, composed of all living descendants of the elder Charles Francis Adams.
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Past Regents (l to r) seated: Mrs. H. B. Earthman (1930); Mrs. Carl Hudgins (1932); Mrs. Walter Estes (1934); Mrs. J. B. Green (1936); Mrs. W. H. Underwood (1938); Mrs. Minor Franks (1942). Standing: Mrs. Henry Newton (1944); Mrs. H. C. Walker (1946); Mrs. Milton Scott (1950); Mrs. Willis Rinford (1952); Mrs. R. L. Paine (1954); Mrs. J. L. R. Boyd (1956); Mrs. John C. Peteet (1958); Mrs. T. A. Branch Jr., (1960). Not in picture: Mrs. F. E. Armstrong (1924); Mrs. Edward Jones (1928). Deceased: Mrs. A. C. Shepherd, Organizing Regent; Mrs. E. A. Warwick; Mrs. L. L. Olsin, (1912-1919); Mrs. V. A. S. Moore (1919); Mrs. A. L. Wade (1922); Mrs. John A. Montgomery (1926); Mrs. H. B. Carreker (1940); Mrs. J. E. Carmack (1946).
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NECROLOGY

Jennie Scudder Chambers (Mrs. C. Edward) Murray died September 14 in Princeton, N. J. Mrs. Murray, elected Honorary Vice President General in (1932, had been State Regent of New Jersey (1929-32), Vice President General (1932-35 and 1944-47), and Curator General (1941-44).

Sue Guy (Mrs. Frances) Hammett, Honorary State Regent of Arizona, died July 20, 1962, at the age of 97. Mrs. Hammett, Arizona's tenth State Regent, served from 1926. During her term of office, believing that Arizona's greatest need was for more chapters and more members, she was instrumental in organizing Charles Trumbull Hayden, Coconino, Gen. George Crook, and Yuma Chapters—four out of Arizona's eight.

Arta Oldham Bradt (Mrs. Walter Marion) Flood passed away at Stanford University Hospital, Palo Alto, Calif., on September 20. Mrs. Flood was California's State Regent from 1960-62.

Ross Boring Hager, whose wife, Esther M. Hager, was Librarian General, 1959-62, and before that was State Regent of Maryland, 1956-59, died in his sleep on August 11, 1962.

Marshall Bixler, husband of Marilla H. Bixler, State Regent of Ohio, 1953-56, and Vice President General, 1956-58, also died on August 11, at Tucson, Ariz., to which the Bixlers moved in 1958.
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