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The Editor's Corner

FEBRUARY—American History Month—sounds a challenge to each Daughter to keep untarnished the memory of two peerless citizens of the United States—George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. More diverse personalities can hardly be imagined, but they were alike in striving to preserve "a more perfect union."

February is notable, also, for several events that had a powerful influence on our destiny. On February 6, 1778, less than five months after the Battle of Saratoga proved that American troops could thrash the British decisively, France recognized the union of thirteen Colonies—a tribute to the wise maneuvering of the commission headed by Franklin.

The spread of America "from sea to shining sea" would have been impossible without the treaty of February 22, 1819, whereby Spain gave up its rights to territory in what were at one time called East Florida and West Florida; and the Guadalupe-Hidalgo treaty of February 2, 1848, under which the United States acquired the territory that now comprises Arizona, New Mexico, California, Nevada, Utah, and Colorado west of the Rockies.

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Rare Land View of Mount Vernon.

The original of this little-known view is a water color, American, c. 1800, artist unidentified. It hangs with its companion, River View, in the DAR Museum, Washington, D. C. These valuable scenes were purchased in 1958 by Friends of the Museum.
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

During this month of February it is hoped special emphasis will be given all American History Month activities. Do strive to be alert to every local opportunity to further the observance and appreciation of our American ideals, principles and heritage during this period, which is highlighted by the birth dates of two great Americans, Washington and Lincoln. . . . Remember, too, another chance to stress the importance of our Constitution is very appropriate, in compliance and cooperation with President Kennedy’s proclamation of October 10 extending the celebration period of the 175th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution from September 17, 1962 to July 4, 1963.

* * *

With the New Year now well underway, it is hoped all goes well as respects YOUR Chapter’s Honor Roll status for this year. If a point is still in question, it is the time now—as the deadline approaches—to exert that “extra ounce of energy” necessary to achieve the best possible stand. . . . Best wishes!

* * *

In April, the National Society meets once a year, in Congress assembled, to report work accomplished; to hear outstanding speakers on matters pertaining to our three-fold objectives—historic preservation, promotion of education, and patriotic endeavor; to evaluate current events affecting these objectives; and to pass resolutions stating policies regarding same.

Last month the vital role of the conscientious Chapter delegate to Continental Congress, her responsibility and valuable contribution were cited. Now, in this issue of the Magazine, much general information relative to the forthcoming 72nd Congress, including details covering the operation of certain committees, is contained. More will appear in the March issue.

It is the goal of this administration to present an inspirational and stimulating program. Much time and thought have already gone into revamping the Congress setup. Although, of course, the overall coverage will follow previous years, presentation will be accelerated and changed somewhat to accommodate groupings according to allied subjects and interest. Breakdown of sessions will follow the broad headings: Historic, educational, and patriotic, with units under each. Two major changes will be initiated: ONE FULL BUSINESS SESSION is scheduled for Wednesday morning, April 17. At this time National Board Recommendations will be presented, voting on Resolutions will take place and the several Revisions to the Bylaws will be considered. On Thursday night, April 18, an AWARDS EVENING will be inaugurated. Another important innovation will be the informal, “extracurricular” OPEN FORUM ON RESOLUTIONS to be held Tuesday afternoon, April 16. (Refer to page 125 for details.) Purpose of this Forum is to provide better understanding and fuller clarification of proposed resolutions. In addition to an explanatory period, time will be allowed for questions and answers.

The foregoing is but a preview glimpse of the forthcoming 72nd Continental Congress, April 15-19. A particularly fine array of speakers has been secured for both the official sessions and the Committee functions. Your President General joins the National Officers and Congress Program Committee in hoping all will meet with your ready response and approval.

* * *

Recommended Reading Item: Resolutions, once passed, become the policy of our National Society, and since it appears that to a considerable portion of the public—and indeed, to a segment of our own membership as well—knowledge and image of the NSDAR are limited to an impression of resolutions as reported through news media only, it behooves each and every Daughter (especially those who will serve as delegates) to assume individual responsibility to be informed and to give most careful attention to these. Only in this way can best results be guaranteed. Remember, the Resolutions Committee is charged with the responsibility of receiving, reviewing, and reporting resolutions. It does not pass the resolutions. The Congress does that. To better understand the operation and problems of the Resolutions Committee, your particular attention is called to the article on page 124 entitled, “The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee Answers Some Questions,” by Mrs. Elizabeth M. Cox.

It is felt you will be interested to know that, during this administration, there is at least one member from every State Society serving on this Committee. Do you know your representative? Will you, as a delegate, come prepared to do your part by exercising an intelligent vote when resolutions are considered?

* * *

Little-Known DAR Fact: Apropos of February, Washington’s Birthday, and Mount Vernon, a quilted bedspread, circa 1830-40, made by Miss Ann Pamela Cuningham, founder of the Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association of the Union, was presented to the NSDAR in 1954 by Miss Cuningham’s great-niece, Mrs. Floride Cuningham Burney, and the Ann Pamela Cuningham Chapter of Columbia, South Carolina. The spread is completely quilted in a hearts-and-flowers design and is edged with a handmade fringe on three sides. It is a prized possession of our DAR Museum.

Cordially,

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

February 1963
For 30 years and more I have been inhabiting the domestic environment created by George Washington, studying the man and his life, while carrying on the activities of my custodial position. During much of this time I have been troubled by the difference between the man as he was and the images of him that are dominant in the minds of his present posterity. Vainly, in my small way, I have tried to set the record straight, denying the slanders, disputing the legendary myths, discounting the trivialities that seem to fascinate the folk mind. It has been a futile occupation and an unattractive role.

Some time ago I happened to read an editorial in a local paper about one of England's national heroes whose reputation had been attacked by a biographer. The British were indignant. The editorial was devoted to the emotional source of this indignation, not to the justice or injustice of the attack. "Heroes are mirrors in which a people see themselves reflected," the editor wrote. Of course! How true! Heroes personify the national ideal; we, the Nation, and we, the individual citizens, see what we want to see when we contemplate our illustrious dead. To say that these images are often distorted would be a mild understatement. This is certainly true of the public image of George Washington. Not all of these distortions are important in terms of the heritage value of the man, but to the historian all are troublesome.
Myths and Misconceptions

This editorial explained a great many current misconceptions about George Washington. A nation prefers that its heroes be men of great physical stature and prowess. Washington fulfilled these qualifications rather adequately, but he wasn't 6 feet, 6. He did not throw a silver dollar across the Rappahannock, or the Potomac. I am no longer troubled by exaggerations of his physical proportions or his exploits; they are not harmful or significant. It is relevant that great physical stamina has been a characteristic of most great men, and it is fortunate for us that George Washington was so endowed.

Nor am I troubled by the cherry tree story. Myth though it probably is, it takes the form of a parable, reflecting the image that Parson Weems, the itinerant clergyman and bookseller, saw and wished to impress upon the youth of America. It reflects a basic fact about George Washington, and there is no harm in it.

The numerous misstatements about Washington's religion can also be dismissed as unimportant. Our personal belief is important to each of us, and we would like to think that George Washington shared our faith. Many have looked into a wistfully fogged mirror and determined, to their own satisfaction, that George Washington was a fellow atheist, Baptist, or Catholic. The essential truth of his belief in a Divine Providence and his tolerance of all creeds is well established. These individual whimsies can easily be recognized and discounted.

Our heritage is impaired by the misconception of George Washington as a wealthy man. It arises, I think, from the fact that we pay homage to material success. By a process of oversimplification, or fogging the mirror of history, George Washington—now a conservative—the patron saint of financiers and captains of industry. This clouded image is difficult to deal with because it contains a half-truth. George Washington was a man of large estate, but to equate a non-productive estate with wealth is to obscure the fact that the owner neglected his private affairs to serve his country and in consequence was financially embarrassed throughout the last 25 years of his life.

There are certain libelous slanders that cannot be so lightly dismissed. They are unfounded, and they have been disproved, but they persist. Here again, the mirror concept applies. The philanderer, actual or frustrated, salves his conscience by attributing his own lack of inhibition to George Washington. He looks into the mirror and sees an image that satisfies his willful preconception. These people and their beliefs are important only as they create skepticism in healthy minds. They are easily diagnosed and best ignored.

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Washington—the Typical Englishman

When we look into the mirror of history with a clear and healthy eye, what manner of man do we discover George Washington to have been? He was not an easy man to know, as Dr. Freeman, the author of his definitive biography, discovered. He was an Englishman, with the reticence and gift for understatement which characterize that breed of men. He drew a sharp distinction between his public and his private life. In the former he assumed the dignity he thought proper to the office he held; hence, in his most conspicuous and best recorded roles, he has left an impression of formidableness, of a man without a sense of humor. In his private life he commanded what the word denotes, privacy, to a much greater degree than is possible today. His personal letters reveal more of the writer's true self, his tastes, and his philosophy than do his official papers, but they partake of the general literary style of the period—formal, often times to the point of seeming stilted by present-day standards. Unfortunately, his portraits also follow the prevailing mode; they portray the official personage, stern of visage.

It was one of his few intimates, Henry Lee—Lighthorse Harry Lee of Revolutionary fame—who characterized Washington as "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." This, you will note, is not a full sentence. Let
me quote it for you in full: "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, he was second to none in the humble and endearing scenes of private life." The three "firsts" were so apt and so captured the public imagination as to eclipse what Lee here intended to emphasize and what he was so well qualified to affirm—"he was second to none in the humble and endearing scenes of private life." This private George Washington is the man we should know if we are to derive personal inspiration from his life.

**Evolution From His Local Setting**

Washington's career evolved outward and upward from the local setting in which he was "second to none." Although not a father, he was a devoted stepfather to Mrs. Washington's two children, and his position with his numerous nephews and nieces was patriarchal. In his parish he was a vestryman. He represented his community in the House of Burgesses; and there, by 1774, without eloquence or effort to aggrandize himself, he stood among the highest in the esteem of his colleagues. He would have been characterized by his friends as "disinterested," a man of integrity, devoid of ambition for position, power, or fame. He had no desire other than to be numbered among those who "live genteelly and hospitably on clear estates," as he expressed it in a letter to his neighbor, George Mason.

If we could probe deeper into the mind and motivations of this colonial Englishman, what would we find? An occasional note of belligerence appears in his writings as he comments on the encroachments of King and Parliament. He was jealous of his liberties. There is no inkling of the Rubicon he was so soon to cross, no indication that he would think himself equal to the crossing, no evidence of that tenacity of purpose without which all his other virtues would have been futile. Yet, as we read his correspondence on the eve of the Revolution we encounter a prophetic passage in a letter to a dying neighbor who had asked him to be his executor and the guardian of his only son. In reply, Washington wrote of time-consuming services to others that denied him any leisure. He declined the executorship but offered to become the boy's guardian. In this letter there is a single sentence more significant in the context of events, more revealing of the writer's deepest motivations, than can be found elsewhere in all the volumes of his writings. The sentence reads, "I never deny, or even hesitate in granting any request that is made to me (especially by persons I esteem, and in matters of moment) without feeling inexpressible uneasiness." Five months later, to avoid a feeling of "inexpressible uneasiness" he did not deny the request of the Continental Congress that he assume command of its army. On his own testimony and that of his close friends, it can be affirmed that he did not want this command, that he felt himself unequal to it. He had never held a military command above the regimental level. At that level his reputation was established. He could return to Virginia, assured of top command there, and lead men he knew over familiar terrain, with a fair prospect of enhancing his reputation. The request of Congress, he knew, was prompted by political considerations, not by any opinion of his military abilities higher than his own modest estimate. His decision is foretold in his letter to the dying neighbor 5 months earlier. This time it was "a matter of moment." He may have hesitated, but he did not deny. Though "domestic ease," as he termed it, must be put aside and reputation (Continued on page 162)
ABRAHAM LINCOLN had one of the finest minds of the nineteenth century. His thinking was clear and followed the lines of sound logic. Law certainly was the best profession for him (and yet his aptitude for engineering was also great). His keen powers of reason and organization were felt more strongly in the Supreme Court of Illinois than on the Eighth Judicial Circuit, where adequate preparation and deep thought were impossible. On the circuit a lawyer might not see his client until a few minutes before court convened! Little, if any, reference material was available in the county courthouses. But back in Springfield, Lincoln spent many hours in the State Law Library, which was connected to the chambers of the Supreme Court. Here he read and thought and wrote. It has even been charged that he sometimes had the audacity to tell jokes and laugh in this august reading room.

A Tall, Slender Man

Since Lincoln spent most of his life working with his hands, studying, talking in court, or relating stories, did he ever take time to daydream? Did he ever withdraw into his own mind and exclude the rest of the world? Yes, it would appear that he sometimes became oblivious to both food and companions at mealtime. The menu was of no personal importance to him. This statement can be corroborated by glancing at a photograph of the Great Emancipator. Without his boots, he stood exactly 6 feet, 3¾ inches, and never weighed more than 180 pounds. No, one could not say that eating was his prime mission in this world. At the table he was apt to be pondering problems or imitating the absent-minded professor. Nevertheless, he once declared in a lecture on discoveries and inventions—April 6, 1858—that man's need for food brought about agriculture. Lincoln ate to live instead of living to eat.

It was easy to prepare meals for Lincoln, because he never complained of the fare. But, on the other hand, he rarely praised a dish either.

Mrs. Sarah Bush Johnston Lincoln, his stepmother, declared that "Abe was a moderate eater...he sat down and ate what was set before him, making no complaint; he seemed careless about this." Isaac N. Arnold, a close friend in Illinois, later learned from Lincoln that in childhood he had eaten very plain food. On the frontier he was fed cakes made from coarse corn meal and called "corn dodgers." Wild game supplied the necessary protein in his diet.

Boarding at the Rutledge Tavern

In 1831 Lincoln moved to New Salem, a small community on the Sangamon River. During part of his stay at this village he boarded at the Rutledge Tavern, where the beautiful Ann Rutledge worked as a waitress. The meals were plain, and
Lincoln was served the usual breakfast fare: Corn bread, bacon, and eggs. At times the Railsplitter took his meals with other families in the neighborhood. Mrs. Jack Armstrong said that he ate mush, corn bread, and milk in her home, and if Lincoln had a delicacy that he enjoyed at this time, it was honey. N. W. Brandon of Petersburg recalled that he “was very fond” of this sweet.

As soon as Lincoln was admitted to the bar, he went to Springfield, where he became the partner of John Todd Stuart. But much of his law practice was on the Eighth Judicial Circuit. For many weeks each year he rode hundreds of miles and lived where the food was poor and the accommodations were primitive. Leonard Sweet, a fellow lawyer on these trips, observed that Lincoln was very temperate in his eating habits. “He ate,” said Sweet, “simply because it was necessary and not for enjoyment. Indeed, it might almost be doubted whether eating furnished him enjoyment, or that he knew the difference between what was good and what was not. . . . I never, in the 10 years of circuit life I knew him, heard him complain of a hard bed or a bad meal of victuals. We would go out, for instance, at Mrs. Scott’s, at Danville, and be sumptuously entertained and nobody would enjoy it more than he, but I never heard him say the food we got was any better than that which was furnished at the tavern.”

Food Didn’t Seem to Matter

William H. Herndon, Lincoln's last law partner, remembered that it made no difference to Lincoln what he ate. At meal time he took his place at the table involuntarily, said nothing, neither abused the food nor praised it, and asked no questions. No complaints ever passed his lips while on the circuit. Herndon also stated that Lincoln “had a good appetite and good digestion, ate mechanically, never asking why such a thing was not on the table nor why it was on it, if so; he filled up, and that is all.”

If he had a favorite light repast, it was “apples & fruits generally,” but sometimes he would come down to the Lincoln & Herndon law office in the morning and breakfast upon cheese, bologna sausage, and crackers.

C. C. Brown, a young law student in Springfield, was examined for admission to the bar by Lincoln and Herndon. After a silly and routine question, Brown “passed the bar” and, as a treat, took his examiners to Charles Chatterton’s Restaurant on the west side of the public square. It is not known who picked the menu, but Lincoln partook of it: Fried oysters and pickled pig’s feet! Evidently it was a happy occasion for Lincoln, because Brown recalled that he ate heartily and told stories, some of which “would scarcely do for a Sunday paper.”

Life With Mary Todd

On November 4, 1842, Lincoln married the lovely and talented Mary Ann Todd of Lexington, Kentucky. She had been raised in the beautiful Blue Grass region where gracious living and savory cooking were famous. It is said that Mary was a good cook; her parties were known for their variety of fine foods. Isaac N. Arnold wrote that “her table was famed for the excellence of its rare Kentucky dishes, and in season was loaded with venison, wild turkeys, prairie chicken, quails, and other
game, which in those early days was abundant." However, Billy Herndon disagreed with Arnold. He stoutly declared, after reading Arnold's book, that Mrs. Lincoln "kept or set a poor table" for the daily meals and only splurged when guests were present. If this statement is true, Mary was either saving money for other household expenses or had learned the folly of spending long hours in the kitchen for a husband who never praised her Kentucky recipes.

It must have been exasperating to cook for Lincoln. His sister-in-law, Mrs. Ninian Wirt Edwards, recounted that he "ate mechanically. I have seen him sit down at the table and never unless recalled to his senses would he think of food." But at times Lincoln did express a preference: He loved a "good hot cup of coffee." And he liked meat as well as vegetables. Although the tall Sangamon lawyer was absent-minded while eating, he certainly kept his thoughts on food when he himself did the marketing. Page Eaton, a carpenter in Springfield, observed him "at the baker's and butcher's every morning with his basket on his arm." Other friends testify that he bought beefsteak at the butcher shop. For 10 cents Lincoln could purchase enough steak for a meal, and he carried the brown-paper package home himself instead of having it delivered. These episodes prove that Lincoln enjoyed the usual choice of a Midwestern man—beefsteak.

At times, perhaps, Lincoln did pay attention to fancy dishes, but he rarely commented upon them. Once, when speaking at Springfield, Illinois, on July 17, 1858, he gave a hint that he had at one time tasted some excellent French cuisine. While making fun of Douglas's pet theory of Popular Sovereignty, Lincoln declared that "it is to be dished up in as many varieties as a French cook can produce soups from potatoes." Perhaps the former Railsplitter recalled a meal he had eaten in a Chicago hotel.

**Often He Forgot to Eat**

When Lincoln was elected President of the United States, he journeyed to Washington, D. C., to assume the most difficult task of his life. With weighty problems of state on his mind, the tired President neglected his meals even more than he had in Springfield. Dr. Henry Whitney Bellows of the Sanitary Commission remarked to Lincoln one day: "Mr. President, I am here at almost every hour of the day or night, and I never saw you at the table; do you ever eat?" "I try to," replied Lincoln. "I manage to browse about pretty much as I can get it." One day, while F. B. Carpenter was living with the Lincolns at the White House and painting *The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation Before the Cabinet*, the clock struck 12 noon. Lincoln listened to the chiming and exclaimed, "I believe, by the by, that I have not yet had my breakfast—this business has been so absorbing that it has crowded everything else out of my mind." Alexander Williamson, tutor to the Lincoln boys, insisted that (due to the pressure of executive duties) Lincoln "could scarcely get time for his meals."

Noah Brooks, an old friend from Illinois and a correspondent for the Sacramento (California) *Daily Union*, vouched that Lincoln was "never very attentive to the demands or the attractions of the table." "When Mrs. Lincoln, whom he addressed by the old-fashioned title of 'Mother,' was absent from the home," Brooks revealed, "the President would appear to forget that food and drink were needful for his existence, unless he were persistently followed up by some of the servants, or were finally reminded of his needs by the actual pangs of hunger. On one occasion, I remember, he asked me to come in and take breakfast with him, as he had some
questions to ask. He was evidently eating without noting what he ate; and when I remarked that he was different from most western men in his preference for milk at breakfast, he said, eying his glass of milk with surprise, as if he had not before noticed what he was drinking, "Well, I do prefer coffee in the morning, but they don't seem to have sent me in any."

**But He Did Like Coffee**

Yes, early in the morning Lincoln wanted a cup of coffee. Alexander Williamson sometimes "found him in the office squatted on the rug in front of the fire trying to heat his cup of coffee, which, owing to early visitors, had been allowed to cool. He entered that office at 7 o'clock every morning." After this steaming aromatic beverage the President might not find time for breakfast until 9 or 10 a.m. John Hay, one of Lincoln's private secretaries, often ate with the President. He remarked that Lincoln consumed a frugal breakfast, "an egg, a piece of toast, coffee, etc." Sometimes the two men had a single egg apiece and plodded off to work. Bacon was also a favorite breakfast item with Lincoln, said William H. Crook (a guard at the White House).

At noon Lincoln "took a little lunch—a biscuit, a glass of milk in winter, some fruit or grapes in summer." He "ate less than anyone I know," declared Hay. Carpenter, too, often witnessed Lincoln eating a "solitary lunch" when his family was gone. "It was often a matter of surprise to me," wrote Carpenter, "how the President sustained life; for it seemed, some weeks, as though he neither ate nor slept." When the hour for lunch arrived, a servant generally carried "a simple meal upon a tray" to Lincoln's second-floor office.

Sometimes the Chief Executive would not examine the contents of the tray for several hours; then he would sample them in a "most unceremonious manner."

If the Commander-in-Chief ever had time for a full and pleasant meal, it was generally in the evening when dinner was served at the White House. At this hour, guests were often present, and Lincoln made a formal appearance to welcome them. On such occasions Mrs. Lincoln either had the food prepared in the White House kitchen or had it served by a caterer. If Lincoln were hungry, he could eat his fill of excellent food at this time.

When sailing down to General Grant's headquarters on the James River, the President ate fish. He certainly had this food as a lad, since he grew up near fresh water. Apples were also appreciated by the Commander-in-Chief while aboard a steamer on its way to army camps.

**Lincoln's Temperance**

There has been much debate as to whether or not Lincoln ever drank liquor. Billy Herndon admitted that he "did drink when he thought that it would do him good." Leonard Sweet remembered that Lincoln did drink wine upon occasion and that in the White House "he used to drink a glass of champagne with his dinner, but I believe that was prescribed for him." Perhaps his physicians decided that the weary President sometimes needed a stimulant. Anyhow, William Howard Russell of the London (England) Times ate with the Lincolns on March 28, 1861, and noted in his diary that wine was served at the dinner. But certainly it was a rare occasion when Lincoln himself tasted alcohol. He had once joined a temperance society, although his account at the Corneau & Diller Drug Store in Springfield shows a few purchases of brandy by the bottle. Yet there is no positive proof that it was Lincoln who consumed it. Lincoln, it is safe to say, was temperate in his drinking. And the word "temperance" means "moderation or self-restraint in action, statement, etc."

Although Lincoln's eating habits did not endear him either to his (Continued on page 166)
A Descendant of Kings of Ireland

By Eva V. McN. (Mrs. Wm. E.) Froom, Cahuilla Chapter, Palm Springs, Calif.

The McNeills, MacNeils, MacNeals, so legend has it, are descended from Niall (or Neil) of Scythia, who, like Joseph, was minister to a pharaoh of Egypt and gave his name to the River Nile or Niall and married the Princess Scota, daughter of the pharoah, who rescued Moses from the bulrushes; by her he had a daughter, Gaedhal or Gael. This is said to be the origin of the McNeills, Scots and Gaels. They came from Egypt to Crete and thence to Spain and finally Ireland and Scotland.

For 5000 years of tradition and history the McNeills play a major role, tracing their ancestry in direct, unbroken line to Neil of the Nine Hostages, who became King of Ireland, 379 A.D. Translated into English it means “son of” the chief or king. It is better known in Gaelic as Niall Mor or Neil the Great—first Chief of the McNeill Clan.

A descendant, William Montgomery McNeill, the subject of this article (born in 1822, died in July, 1912), was one of the young men who worked with Thomas Alva Edison, whom he admired very much. After working his way through college he obtained an M. D. degree at Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, Md., where he installed the first electric lights. He also invented the coin-operated electric meter recorder and electric switch. These were patented and sold. The money realized was invested in business in Chicago, but this was the day of “panics”. Many lost their life savings.

For 50 years, McNeill, with his three sons, had a “shop” in Chicago. For them it was a place to relax and enjoy themselves, doing the things they liked most in their spare time, since they were obliged to work elsewhere for wages to support their families. Just inside the front door of the shop was a small office, with two desks, two swivel chairs, a long table, and a high stool. The large windows in front were painted black. It was wartime. A local steel company loaned a craftsman, and a bookkeeper was employed also; they were quite busy. In the shop’s rear large blueprints of The Nautilus I and two others lined the walls, priceless machinery taking up all the available space to the back door.

The brothers were working on the safety devices that their father had invented. Their source of knowledge and information gone with his death, perfecting the various objects he had invented was difficult and slow. These included the photoelectric cell, and the liquid-level gauge, and indicator. Dr. McNeill was the first to smash the atom. This discovery was called the “Eclipse Smoke Indicator,” and was used to clear the Chicago air of pollution.

Ships radioed to the Chicago Naval Ordnance Plant, which, in turn, relayed the message to the shop, for instructions on the installation and repair of devices. A most unforgettable experience was a rare visit to the “shop” to show my young son things in the making that he would see on his ship when he became an ensign in the United States Navy. It was a shock to see everything crated—machinery and all ready for shipping. I said loudly “What goes on here? Are you moving after 40 years?”

An engineer, the only person about at the time, replied, “They’re giving the whole country away, so they might as well have this. It is going as a gift of our Government to Russia.”

The descendant of this famous clan would be horrified if he knew that his electric eye would be used and projected by remote control ad infinitum. Astronaut Glenn should know that his “pickup” by the destroyer Noah was perfect and safe because that ship is equipped with the big beam of the photoelectric cell. Even if he had come down in the depths of the ocean the indicator would locate him, while newer bell-shaped devices would bring him to the surface.

NOTE: The writer of this article is compiling a book on the McNeill and allied families.
The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee
Answers Some Questions

By Mrs. Elizabeth M. Cox

It is obvious from inquiries received that some DAR members have erroneous impressions as to the organization and duties of the Resolutions Committee. The Committee is not "self-perpetuating," as has been suggested; neither does it initiate the resolutions that are submitted to the Continental Congress for action.

Each incoming President General appoints the Chairman and members of the Resolutions Committee who are to serve during her administration. The appointments are for one year only; but, of course, the President General may, in her discretion, renew the appointments each year during her administration.

Most of the resolutions considered by the Committee are originally proposed by State Societies and local chapters (and not by the Resolutions Committee); but many of them are proposed by individual members of the Society and by its National Committees. The Resolutions Committee, however, does receive and examine all of these resolutions and selects (and sometimes combines) certain of them for submission to the Continental Congress for its action. In so doing, the Committee does exercise considerable discretion (under the policies established by the President General, the National Board of Management, and the Continental Congress) as to which of the many resolutions referred to it shall be presented to the Congress for action and as to the final form in which they shall be presented.

Some members report that the firm national and patriotic sentiment of some of our resolutions has been a source of embarrassment to our membership, in that our views have been publicly branded as "provincial" and "outmoded" by critics who like to regard themselves as more broad-minded and modern than we are. But we should remember that ours is a dedicated Society—dedicated to perpetuating the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, to cherishing, maintaining, and extending the institutions of American Freedom, and to fostering true patriotism and love of country. The National Society, DAR, was incorporated by Act of the Congress of the United States for the express purpose of doing these things; and both the Act of Congress and the Bylaws of the Society recite these purposes clearly. The DAR must be a crusader for American and American institutions, or it is nothing.

In recent years there have been and are tremendous and increasing pressures exerted on public opinion (much of it by well-organized and well-financed groups) in a deliberate attempt to disparage and discredit patriotic and religious loyalties and to scoff at those who cherish and maintain such loyalties. Attacks on our Society by such groups and by those who have been persuaded to accept their philosophies are the price we must pay for defending our American heritage. Surely we should not surrender to such pressures or refrain from pursuing steadfastly the purposes of our existence as a Society. Resolutions directed toward maintaining and defending the institutions of American Freedom (including particularly the Constitution of the United States), insisting upon continuation of the constitutional separation of powers between the States and the Federal Government, and opposing the transfer of important Government functions of the United States to the United Nations or any other foreign authority (under the pretext that a treaty with a foreign government can modify or supersede the Constitution of the United States) were perhaps never as important as at this time. These stands are not "provincial" or "outmoded"; and we need not be ashamed of them.

As for criticism from our own members, I regard that as more serious than the censure of outsiders. It is vitally important that our own members understand and sympathize with the objects we are seeking to attain; and it is also vitally important that they understand that they have a right and a duty to participate in formulating the policy and the text of our resolutions.

There appear to be some members who feel that our resolutions have advocated the objectives of our Society a little too uncompromisingly; and that we should soften our attitudes in an effort to avoid the opposition and ridicule of those who profess to regard our objectives as provincial and unimportant. On the other hand, there are members who feel that we have not stated our positions as boldly and as strongly as we should have done; and I do not doubt that the Resolutions Committee has at times avoided issues that it deemed to be too controversial. But whether members disagree for either of the two above-mentioned reasons, or for any reason whatever, they have the right to submit proposed resolutions and to support them with arguments; and they are invited and urged by the Committee to do so. The following is quoted from the section on "Resolutions,"
The Resolutions Committee welcomes resolutions from members, chapters, and State Societies in line with our objects, and each one received is given earnest consideration. Four copies of each resolution properly titled, typed, and signed by the mover and two endorsers is the rule to be observed when submitting resolutions.

Copies of State Resolutions must be sent to the National Chairman as soon as they are voted upon and become official.

The Resolutions Committee will do its best to clear and recommend to the Continental Congress resolutions that will fairly and properly represent the views of the membership and promote the objectives of the Society; but it can scarcely hope to escape the criticism and even the ridicule of those who have decided in advance to criticize and ridicule any patriotic resolutions as a part of their planned campaign to downgrade patriotism. We must accept (and even take pride in) the fact that the DAR constitutes a most conspicuous and important target.

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**IMPORTANT**

**RESOLUTIONS OPEN FORUM**

Constitution Hall

Tuesday, April 16 – 3:00 to 4:30 p.m.

Informal meeting to provide background and answer questions regarding proposed 1963 Resolutions. No tickets are required for admission. This Forum is open to any interested member of the National Society.

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**NBC Series on World Communism and Its Threat to Our Existence**

An independent study undertaken last fall for NBC News indicates that the American public has a surprisingly high level of awareness of the menace of Communism and shows keen interest in acquiring more knowledge of its origins, methods, and objectives.

To bridge these gaps, and to help make sure that lack of understanding will never contribute to a Communist conquest of this country, NBC News is mustering its global resources to bring to American television viewers the full story of world Communism and its growing threat to our existence.

Four related special telecasts under the overall title, Profile of Communism, are scheduled. The first of these, broadcast on January 27, was The Death of Stalin. The second, to be broadcast February 3 (10 to 11 P.M., EST), will be The Rise of Khrushchev. Both of these NBC White Paper programs will be documented by first-hand reports from high-ranking Communist leaders, government officials of the Western Powers, and journalists from many countries who were eyewitnesses to developments in Russia.
Traveling Masonic Lodges of The American Revolution

By Helen Plumb (Mrs. Bert C.) Thomas, Past Regent, Eulalona Chapter, Klamath Falls, Ore.

American Union Lodge No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons of Ohio, at Marietta, originated as an Army lodge in the Revolution. It was established February 20, 1776, under authority of a warrant issued by John Rowe, Provincial Grand Master, to soldiers of the Continental Line (many or all of whom were officers) stationed at Roxbury, Mass., as a military or traveling lodge. It continued active throughout the war and was revived at Marietta in 1790 under its original charter by the last Revolutionary War Worthy Master and other members who had moved to Marietta, Ohio.

While in the field during the war, the lodge was visited at least three times by General Washington, as attested by the minutes. He was not called upon to speak, but his name was included among the visitors. Among other famous members was Gen. Rufus Putnam, who became a Mason while he was Colonel Putnam in 1779. Moses Cleaveland also became a member the same year. He and a party of 50 friends moved to the Western Reserve in 1796 and successfully negotiated with Indians for the land on which the city of Cleveland was founded and named after him. When the Cleveland Advertiser was established, the headline was too long for the form, so the editor dropped the “a” from Cleveland’s name and spelled it as now given—a custom soon in general use.

Both Cleaveland and Putnam were initiated into the lodge while it was held in the Robinson House opposite West Point, N. Y. The house was built in 1750, by Beverly Robinson, a Scot, who, by his marriage with a daughter of Frederick Phillipse, became very wealthy and acquired the waterfront lot 4 miles square upon which the house stood.

The headquarters of the Army on the banks of the Hudson was near Newburgh during the winter of 1782. So well-established had the lodges become and so beneficial was their influence that an assembly room was built to serve as a lodgeroom for the military lodges. The scheme was entrusted to Gen. Horatio Gates to carry out, and all the regiments were called upon for their quota of workmen and materials.

Col. Alexander Hamilton visited the lodge in 1779, with General Washington. In the late fall of that year the lodge was moved to the winter quarters in Morristown, N. J.

These meetings were held in Arnold Tavern. Washington’s quarters occupied the second story front. Back of his rooms and over the dining room and kitchen was a large ballroom in which the assembly balls were held, and it was in this room that American Union Lodge No. 1 met.

From his headquarters Washington addressed many letters to the Congress, to the Governors of the newly made States, and to the patriots throughout the new country, urging, persuading, rebuking, and endeavoring by every means to arouse the people to renewed efforts in their battle for independence.

Here came Lafayette to devise means to bring France and the struggling new country into closer relationships of amity and alliance; Steuben advised with the head of the Army and planned coming campaigns.

The following list of members of American Union Lodge No. 1 was compiled from the minutes of the meetings of the Revolutionary War period, as listed in the History of American Union Lodge No. 1, A. & F.M. of Ohio written by Charles S. Plumb, 33°, Grand Historian of Ohio, 1934, and published privately by the lodge (pp. 78-85).

Flash

A recent request received from Houston, Texas, for J.A.C. material was unique in that it came by HAM radio via the Pentagon to National Headquarters! Reply handled likewise.
Names and Dates of Receiving Degrees

Entered Apprentice

Adams, William, June 6, 1776.
Billings, Andrew, June 24, 1776. N. Y. Line.
Brown, John, Feb. 15, 1779.
Byles, Maj. Thomas L., Aug. 3, 1779.
Clift, Dills, May 7, 1779.
Coleman, Noah, Feb. 17, 1779.
Finley, Dr. Samuel, Aug. 28, 1779. Mass. Line.
Graham, Dr. John, Aug. 20, 1779.
Gray, Ebenezer, May 7, 1779.
Hosmer, Lt. Prentice, May 7, 1779.
Hosmer, Dr. Timothy, Aug. 20, 1779.
Hubbard, John, Aug. 20, 1779.
Lacey, Capt. Josiah, Aug. 20, 1779.
Lawrence, Lt. Oliver, Feb. 17, 1779.
Redfield, Capt. William, Feb. 15, 1779.
Richards, Lt. Samuel, Apr. 7, 1779.
Sherman, Col. Isaac, Feb. 15, 1779.
Sherman, Lt. John, Aug. 20, 1779.

Fellow Craft

Barnes, Capt. Thomas E., June 20, 1776; F. C. date not given. Mass. Line.
Clark, Jabez, Apr. 15, 1779.
Groove, Nathaniel, Aug. 5, 1776.
Hide, Jedediah. Degree recorded without date in 1776 (?). Mass. Line.
Hopkins, —, Apr. 2, 1783.
Hull, David, Mar. 11, 1776.
Van Zantz, Capt. Vivian. Degree recorded without date in 1776 (?). N. Y. Line.
Williams, Theodore, Mar. 11, 1776.
Wilson, Capt. William, Aug. 20, 1779.
Winthrop, Eben. Degree recorded without date in 1776 (?). Mass. Line.

Master Masons

Avery, Lt. Simeon, June 5, 1782. 5th Conn. Regt.
Ball, Lieuten., Mar. 3, 1776.
Belding, Lt. Simeon, Mar. 3, 1779.
Boyles, —, Sept. 7, 1779.
Chapman, James, Mar. 20, 1776. Killed Sept. 13, 1776.
Dickinson, Jacob, Feb. 27, 1776. Conn. Line.
Ensworth, Dr. Jedediah, June 5, 1782. 5th Conn. Regt.
Evans, Rev. Dr. T. E., Apr. 21, 1779.
Fernold, —, Sept. 16, 1779.
Fitch, Capt. Andrew, May 7, 1779. 4th Conn. Regt.
Gore, Lt. Nathaniel. Degree received in 1776. Date not given.
Grosvenor, Col. Thomas, Mar. 3, 1779.
Higgins, William, May 7, 1779. 3rd Conn. Regt.
Hodge, —, June 5, 1782.
Hoit, Capt. Joseph.
Hughes, Lt. John, Sept. 9, 1779.
Humphrey, Elijah, May 7, 1779. Conn. Line.
Keyes, Lt. Stephen, Mar. 5, 1776.
Little, William, Apr. 7, 1779.
Loomis, Lt. Libeus, June 5, 1782. 1st Conn. Regt.
McGard, John Pierce, D. P., Sept. 16, 1779.
Mather, Samuel, Mar. 13, 1776. Conn. Line.
Mix, Lt. John, March 31, 1779. 2d Conn. Regt.
Percy, Capt. Eben, Apr. 7, 1779.
Pride, Lt. Reuben, May 7, 1779.
Putnam, Col. Rufus, Sept. 9, 1779.
Richards, Lt. William, Apr. 21, 1779.
Scott, Capt. Ezekiel or Ely, Feb. 27, 1776.
Sewell, —, Sept. 16, 1779.
Simpson, Surgeon John, July 26, 1779. 5th Conn. Regt.
Skinner, Dr. Elisha, Sept. 16, 1779. 5th Conn. Regt. (In the records in 1782, he was again given the three degrees. Quoting the record of April 18, 1782: "Lodge opened. Dr. Elisha Skinner of the 5th Connecticut Regiment who had stood on the Minutes of this Lodge was again proposed, balloted for, accepted and made an Entered Apprentice.")
Stillwill, Capt. Elias, Apr. 21, 1779.
Tiffany, Lt. Isaac, June 5, 1782. 5th Conn. Regt.
Trotter, Adj. John. Degree received. Date not given.
Waldo, Dr. Albigen, Apr. 7, 1779.
Whiting, Timothy, Sept. 7, 1779.
Prisoner Sept. 13, 1776.
Williams, Col. William, Sept. 7, 1779.
Wyllys, Col. Samuel, Feb. 21, 1776. Conn. Line.
Zarks, Capt. Warham.

(Continued on page 180)
Educational Television in Central Florida

By Mary Lee Wickham, J.A.C. Chairman, Wickham P. Duval Chapter, Winter Park, Fla.

For two years we have worked diligently with JAC Clubs and each year find it more difficult to cope with the changing trends in our schools. Organized clubs are just about a thing of the past. The school day has become so crowded with other things that an organization is too time-consuming. Nevertheless, the schools accept our material and use it in classroom study as much as possible.

This year our JAC Committee felt that we had a golden opportunity. We are taking as our main project Operation American History. My co-chairman and I are spearheading a drive to collect, beg, borrow, and buy anything that we can that will help the educational television program put across American history and make it “come alive.”

In cooperation with the educational TV director, A. F. Edmunds, we are trying to establish an historic library and museum. This will be added to year after year and will become permanent.

This program, as part of the county school system of 10 counties, is heard by 61,000 children and 1,000,000 adults. How else could we possibly reach so many people?

I would appreciate it if you would help us by using this letter and the enclosed article in the DAR Magazine. This program has not, to my knowledge, been carried out in any other place in the Nation. Printing this might help other chapters to do the same thing, and also give us some help in getting our project “on the road.”

As a former teacher and principal, I believe that American history, well-taught, will do more to combat Communism than any other factor.

CENTRAL FLORIDA
LEARNS AMERICAN HISTORY OVER EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

The inspiring story of American history is being presented in a vivid, daily panorama over television in Central Florida, and approximately 7,000 8th grade students are receiving a portion of their classroom instruction in this way.

Although Channel 24, the proposed educational television station for the 10 mid-Florida counties participating in “Central Florida Educational Television,” will not be activated until 1963, ETV programs (five others in addition to the history broadcasts) have been going out to school classrooms and adult home viewers since January 1962 through the donation of air time from Orlando’s three commercial TV stations, Channels 2, 6, and 9.

After a survey, made possible by a Ford Foundation grant in 1960, revealed the urgent need for educational television services to the Central Florida and Cape Canaveral areas, the Central Florida ETV Corporation came into being as a legal, nonprofit organization under the laws of Florida. A. F. Edmunds, a veteran of 22 years experience in education, was appointed as Director of Educational Television for the 10-county area and temporary headquarters for the ETV office were set up in the Orange County Board of Public Instruction building.

Beginning with two conversation-al Spanish ETV programs and a pupil participation of 24,000, the number of pupils viewing ETV has practically quadrupled in only 8 months. Current programming includes six educational TV broadcasts and a pupil participation of 81,000.

Although the American history program is not the only series offered for in-school viewing (other programs include two elementary science broadcasts, first and second year Spanish, and Americanism vs. Communism), it has by far the greatest number of production problems. The studio teaching team for history (selected, as are all ETV teachers, from competitive auditions among qualified classroom instructors) must function in many capacities other than that of TV teaching. Both history instructors, J. C. Johnson and Dick Carter, have had large group and team-teaching experience, but they were totally unaware of the difficulties involved in teaching via television. Finding suitable visual materials for the half-hour broadcasts took the form of a never-ending search.

Before the program’s debut on September 1st, the instructors went on a filming safari to points of historic interest in Florida—St. Augustine, Ft. Matansans, Tomoka State Park, etc.—to gather data and photographs. When the Telstar and astronauts went into orbit, they were on the beach at nearby Cape Canaveral to observe and record history.

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in-the-making. Before scripting a single lesson, they had to (and still do today) rummage through books, magazines, and assorted pamphlets, looking for pictures and maps to illustrate the tele-lessons. They also found themselves spending the greatest part of many days on the telephone, following up leads to locate people who might have an historic costume or early American relic to donate for a program.

The historical period between 1400—1900 proved to be unusually difficult as far as securing visuals was concerned. ETV Director Edmunds mailed out 400 letters to historical societies, museums, State governors, cities, etc., requesting visual materials to assist the TV teachers. Few people responded and even fewer donated. This was not due to a lack of interest, but rather to the fact that American history remains to be developed in workable form for television presentation.

All of the extensive searching for visuals has to be done while writing lesson guides for future programs, visiting classrooms utilizing the ETV broadcasts, organizing and cataloging available materials for presentation, rehearsing, scripting, and researching subject matter. This does not leave the TV teachers with time for anything else!

Despite the lack of visual aids, however, the daily televised history lessons have been meeting with tremendous success. Comments from classroom teachers and the adult viewing audience indicate that learning is taking place. The students report that they enjoy their history lessons via the close-up, visualization methods of television and that the dramatization of historic events is especially effective. Letters and cards from home viewers have revealed that the “refresher” course in history is well received and appreciated by old timers who “never learned about our American heritage ‘that’ way before television. . . .”

There can be no doubt, teaching history through the medium of television has great advantages. Pupils may actually see the battle of the Revolutionary War or hear George Washington’s “Farewell Address” with the use of film clips, audio tapes or dramatization—rather than relying solely upon the written words in a text. With the explosion of knowledge so great in our space-age world today, printing of up-to-the-minute information is sometimes impossible; but with TV, students can actually view historic events in-the-making.

A valuable historic document or antique which could not be taken from classroom to classroom, could be shared by thousands of pupils at the turn of a TV dial. Moreover, television is flexible as a tool of education: it can be used for total instruction, supplemental, remedial, or enrichment viewing; it has proved equally effective with bright and slow-learning pupils; it works in large and small groups; and it may be tuned in every day, weekly, or periodically as the teacher wishes.

With 175,000 students enrolled in schools and colleges in the Central Florida ETV coverage area, and with 1,000,000 homes representing the adult viewing audience, the daily potential of educational television is that of unlocking the doors to exciting discovery and advancement in education, not only for students and home-viewers, but also for use as an instrument of educational services to industry, business, military and space, and as a medium of cultural enrichment. Surely the tense world situation of today calls for increased excellence in education, for our adequately educated young people are both our best defense weapon and the hope of tomorrow. Television offers much toward this excellence so necessary in education today. The teaching of American history in particular can be the incentive for heroic deeds of the future, if the subject is vividly portrayed and reinforced with striking visualization, i.e., maps, pictures, film, slides, mock-ups, costumes, antiques, etc.

Educational television for the Central Florida area has been endorsed by Florida legislators, business organizations, military and space officials, and many civic groups including the DAR of Winter Park, Fla. But in order to reach its fullest potential, endorsement must be measured by financial support and donations which will provide for the needs of these new classes of the air. Here again, visual materials are the greatest necessities.

Since this is the first year of televising, everything must be found, organized, written, drawn, cut-out, pasted, labeled, or photographed for the first time. There is no production center nor a backlog of materials from which to draw. There are only a very few donated items already on hand.

With Channel 24 still in an early phase of development, there remains much to be accomplished to fulfill the ambitions of those on the production staff who wish to make American history over TV a “living” reality. The proposed station is intended to be more than just “another” television broadcasting facility; it can be a fully-equipped, educational production center with a complete book, record, props, costume, film and resource library—all of which can be shared with the entire Central Florida region through the magic of television. The educational opportunities at such a station could even be shared with other areas of the nation via video tape recording exchange. This is the dream; to make it reality, there must be support from individuals and organizations with vision—those interested in furthering advancement of education through the dynamic medium of television.

The proposed American history production center at the Channel 24 location should include film, film clips, slides, sound and silent movies, audio tape recordings, disc recordings, photographs, books, periodicals, pictures, historic documents and letters, costumes and furnishings of various periods, and props—all to set the scenes that can turn back the calendar and make history vital and alive as it is relived today. Again, all of this requires support in the form of “dollars for scholars” (. . . or at least, “pennies for pupils”).

Florida is an ideal State to study from an historical point of view. Having flown five flags and possessing the initial stage of American history at St. Augustine, it offers much to attract the attention of the television instructors, students, and adult viewers—if the film footage were available to capture it for TV. Other great historical areas in the Nation, other battlefields, colorful landmarks,
By Mrs. William Ehmcke,

Iowa State Chairman, C.A.R. Committee

DAR Builders . . . Calling all DAR builders . . . Rewards offered!

How would your chapter appreciate inheriting eight new Junior Members by transfer from the C.A.R.? One society of the Children of the American Revolution in Iowa has this reward available for the chapter of the DAR whose builders organized and trained these youngsters for the future. This reward is of great value to the DAR and our Nation.

Members of the C.A.R. are dedicated to building the future by influencing all with whom they come in contact with deeper love of Country, loyal respect for its Constitution, and reverence for the United States Flag. They are pledged to this in their Creed, and they are trained to live this quality of American citizenship. They conduct special projects for influencing their acquaintances with better American citizenship. Here among our Nation's youth is anchored the greatest potential for national defense. Here is your future hope.

Training the Nation's Youth

Throughout our land and around the world a multitude of youth organizations are guiding various trends for the future. Since 1895 the C.A.R. has grown only to about 100,000 who received and are receiving this training. Russia reports 34,000,000 being influenced to carry on their beliefs. It is up to each nation to train its youth. The National Society of the Children of the American Revolution presents a very acceptable program and guide for the builders of America's future.

Have you seen pride glow in a child privileged to carry the Flag? In C.A.R. he is taught the pledge as soon as he or she has the ability to memorize. Have you heard the C.A.R.'s sing our National Anthem and other great patriotic songs of our country? In C.A.R. there is a place to sing Lib freedom ring. Have you seen an intelligent but timid child grow into leadership? This development of children into qualities of leadership is an outstanding feature in the broad program of C.A.R., where all talent can find its place.

Have you seen children develop a keener conception for history after a C.A.R. history-education tour? This organization guides them with live programs to inspire, to make them AWARE, and to instill APPRECIATION of the past and the present for their vision in building the future. Have you seen a youth adjusting into recognition of his own values as a part of Society? This thrilling adventure in broadening friendships is on this C.A.R. trail for them and for us.

C.A.R. Patriotic Education Week in Iowa

In Iowa the C.A.R. Proclamation for Patriotic Education Week has been endorsed by the Governor of Iowa for 5 years. Many mayors of Iowa have recognized its greater local influence. Local C.A.R. groups further its effectiveness with programs and displays for the American heritage that appeal to the public. News medium carried these features. The C.A.R. sponsored and conducted a statewide Patriotic Education Fair for all youth to join. All talent entered was recognized. This is another step forward in public relations. Another is the Iowa C.A.R. Educational Pilgrimage to Washington during the National Convention when each member of Iowa's delegation tries to influence a friend eligible for membership to join the tour party and see live history and government in action. Pictures of these C.A.R. activities make up a traveling program for all who enlist its services. This brings greater understanding to DAR and to youth who may join the C.A.R. The colored slides and pictorial album stimulate appeal and generate influence for the purpose of building the future.

Future Members of the DAR

Chapters of DAR that have the vision to build their future via C.A.R. are benefiting each year from their builders' work. Without this adult leadership the C.A.R. cannot function. Evidence is plain that the C.A.R. is an organization needed both in America and in the DAR, S.A.R., and S.R. Your builders are needed NOW. Here is a noble opportunity for your own citizenship to move into action!

A Scroll of Honor, with two columns of names, is in preparation for display in Iowa. It will list your name if you have endorsed and helped a youth to join the C.A.R. It will list your name if you are a State Promoter of the Iowa C.A.R., whose fees help maintain the services of the C.A.R. You, too, are associated with the builders of the future for America and our posterity.

Volunteer to join the builders. . . Come on strong, won't you?
THE PEARL RIVER is a beautiful stream meandering up through the heart of Mississippi. Near its source, in the pine-covered hills of the east central part of the State, stands Nanih Waiya, the sacred mound of the Choctaw Indian Nation. From the depths of this mound the Choctaw believe their people were born. Today Nanih Waiya promises new life and hope to the Choctaw still living in the shadow of the great mound. For today, Nanih Waiya has been saved from obscurity and enshrined as Mississippi's newest State Park. No spot in the State is richer in colorful Indian legends than Nanih Waiya.

Nanih Waiya in DeSoto's Time

A chronicler in DeSoto's expedition described Nanih Waiya as a mound two or three pikes in height, with a summit large enough for about 20 houses in which the chief and his attendants lived. At the foot of the mound was laid off a public square, around which the leading men of the town had their houses. The cabins of the common people were around on the other side of the mound. The great mound itself stood on the edge of a circular rampart surmounted by palisades, with gaps in the ramparts where wooden towers were built for protection. A long stockade enclosed about a square mile of land on which the town was built. DeSoto recognized Nanih Waiya as the chief town of the Choctaw. By the time the French and English explorers arrived in this country, Nanih Waiya seems to have been abandoned as a permanent residence. After most of the Choctaw were moved to the Indian lands to the West in the 1830's, Nanih Waiya was virtually forgotten, except for occasional meetings of the remaining Choctaw there. The legends about the mound lived on, however.

Ancient Indian Legend

Through the years, fantastic stories have been told about a vanished white race who built the mound long before the Indians came to Mississippi. The mysterious, unexplored caves which exist in the area give some credence to the stories. The Indians, themselves, suggest in their own legends that the area had been the seat of some pre-Indian culture and that the mound and the caves were ancient when the first Indians occupied them.

The most generally accepted story regarding the mound begins far away from Nanih Waiya itself. In ancient days the ancestors of the Choctaw lived in a far western country under the rule of two brothers, Chakta and Chiksa. Through the years, their tribe had grown so populous that it was difficult to get enough food in that land. Their prophets therefore announced that far to the east was a country of fertile soil, abounding in water and game. The entire population set out eastward looking for the happy land. The great prophet Ishtahullo marched at their head bearing a sacred pole, which he planted erect in the earth in front of the camp at the close of each day. Every morning the pole was seen leaning in the direction in which they should travel that day. After the lapse of many seasons, the group arrived at Nanih Waiya. The prophet planted his pole at the base of the mound, and the next morning the pole was still standing erect and stationary. This was interpreted as an omen from the Great Spirit that the long-sought land was at last found.

(Continued on page 189)
THE SIEGE OF BRYAN STATION, KENTUCKY

By Stella Love-Robinson

Bryan Station Chapter, Lexington, Kentucky

THE PERIOD between the close of the Revolutionary War, 1781, and the War of 1812 was a very trying one for the pioneers.

Great Britain watched them thread their way through the Cumberland Gap, build their forts and homes, then waged war against them with the objective of extermination. Again and again England sent British officers flying the British flag, demanding surrender in the name of King George the Third. The British crown was not willing to accept defeat without much stubborn resistance and trickery, and the Canadian Rangers and the painted savages continued to wage the War of the Revolution on Kentucky soil.

This was true of Bryan Station, about 5 miles northeast of Lexington. It had been settled in 1779 by four brothers and their families—William, Morgan, James, and Joseph Bryan, from North Carolina. The oldest, William, married a sister of Col. Daniel Boone, whose wife Rebecca was a sister of the Bryan brothers. Several other families increased the size of the settlement. By 1781-82 this small fort near Lexington had a stockade of some 40 cabins built in a parallelogram 150 by 600 feet, and though well constructed it was on a high hill that made it vulnerable for the savages, who could see the place for miles around; therefore it was the target for many arrows.

No Water Supply

When the pioneers built Bryan Station, they failed to consider that there was no spring within the walls of the fort, and water would be a necessity if an attack should continue long. So on August 16, 1782, when those inside the safety of the enclosure saw hostile Indian spies near, particularly in the weeds and bushes surrounding the spring, the settlers knew that the situation was serious and that it was imperative to prepare for a siege at once. Two of the bravest men mounted their horses and rushed to Fort Lexington for aid. Now, as never before, did these brave people long for water without the danger entailed in going for it. However, it was not a time for wishing but for doing, and that immediately. Then occurred one of the most courageous episodes in American history!

Women's Work

Fetching water was always women's work—a fact that the Indians knew. If the men went for it now, spies would suspect that they had been discovered. The attack might then begin at once, which would be fatal to the garrison. The situation was explained to the women, and the decision was theirs alone. One by one they volunteered to go for water. This statement also included children 4 or 5 years old. Jemima Johnson is reported to have been the first to leave. She took her little daughter, Betsy, by the hand, and, with a large bucket on her arm, started for the spring. One by one, the other women and girls followed, emboldened by their leader's example, until all the women marched to the spring with their moggins and jiggins, laughing and talking unconcernedly. On their return, however, they walked faster and faster, and fairly rushed into the safety of the fort.

Their brave experience lasted only a few minutes, but in that time the women saw and recognized, close to the spring, two men who dressed as Indians but who were not—men feared and despised far more than many red men. These were two English brothers, Simon and James Girty. Simon Girty was especially despicable and was known to all the settlers as the "white renegade"—a man hated by all of the border peo-

1 Simon Girty was also the "villain" in The Valiant Defense of Fort Henry, by Barbara Ray Janowski, in the DAR Magazine for February, 1962 (p. 139).
pie of that day. When he was a boy, his father had been killed by the Indians, and he himself had been adopted by them. He had grown up a savage and chose to remain one. He had all the cunning cruelty of his foster brothers, and by his knowledge of English he became a power among them in their schemes to torture the Americans.

The Siege Begins

Scarcely were the women safe within the fort when the Indians made a rush, but they were repulsed with heavy loss. Then Simon Girty attempted a trick; climbing upon a stump and crowing like a cock, he boasted of the multitude of his warriors, demanding surrender in the name of his Majesty King George, and said he expected reinforcements and cannon with which he would blow the stockade to pieces. Closing, he called, as a farewell threat: “I am Simon Girty, and you all know me”. Thereupon, Aaron Reynolds, one of the young men in the fortifications, answered Girty in a bold bantering spirit that won the admiration of his associates. “Yes, we all know you, Simon Girty. I have a trifling dog named Simon Girty because he looks so much like you. Bring on your artillery”, he shouted, “if you have any, and be damned to you if you or any of your naked rascals get into this place, we will thrash you out again with switches, for we would not use guns on such as you.”

Help From Lexington Fort

Just at this time the soldiers from Lexington Fort arrived; the Indians, the British, and the Tories fled hastily; and Bryan Station was saved. However, before leaving permanently, they did a great deal of damage to the crops in the field and killed hundreds of cattle, sheep, and hogs. On the following morning they took their final and definite departure, after five of their number were slain and several wounded. Four of the settlers were killed and three injured.

Restoration of Historic Bryan Station Spring

After the War of 1812, when the settlers no longer needed the protection of the stockade, it was torn down. The Bryan Station spring, too, was not used as much as formerly by the people for drinking purposes; therefore, from disuse, the water was filled with sand, mud, and gravel and in a badly neglected condition. Some patriotic citizens of Lexington felt that the spring, once so important historically, should be restored to its former usefulness and that a fitting marker should be placed thereon showing what occurred at this spot.

A memorial now encloses the historic spring at Bryan Station; on a stone tablet attached to the monument, these words are engraved:

In Honor of
The Women of Bryan Station
who, on the 16th of August 1782,
faced a savage host in ambush, and
with heroic courage and a sublime
self-sacrifice
that will remain forever illustrious
obtained from
this Spring
the water that made possible the
successful defense of that station

Organization of Bryan Station Chapter

National records show that the Bryan Station Chapter was organized February 4, 1897, with 23 charter members. A charter was granted June 15, 1897, and on June 5, 1957, the 60th anniversary was celebrated with impressive religious services and a picnic lunch at the old Cane Ridge Meeting House, near Paris, Kentucky, established in 1791.

Several of the original Bryan Station charter members were direct descendants of the patriots who participated in defense of the fort during the siege of August 16, 1782. Therefore, it was quite appropriate that this new chapter of Fayette County, Lexington, Kentucky, should have been named for the old fortification and called Bryan Station Chapter. As of January 1962, this organization had 141 members.

The original Cane Ridge Meeting House was made of logs, and its interior is virtually the same now as when it was built in 1791. There has been no change in the extremely high pulpit, the very narrow pews, and the cramped balconies. However, a few years ago, to preserve the ancient landmark, the exterior of the building was covered with stone.
The Idaho Heritage

By Annie Laurie Bird,
State Regent, Idaho Society

The approaching Idaho Territorial Centennial celebration in 1963 and observance of the 50th State Conference of the Idaho Daughters of the American Revolution in March, 1962, have focused the attention of Idaho DAR's upon the theme, The Idaho Heritage, with special emphasis upon its importance today.

During the hectic closing hours of the legislative day of March 3, 1863, the Congress passed and, later that same night, President Abraham Lincoln signed the bill creating the Territory of Idaho. At 11 o'clock on the morning of December 3, 1911, the first State Conference of the Idaho DAR convened at the Owyhee Hotel in Boise, Idaho. The causes of these two events form the foundation stones of The Idaho Heritage; one mirrors, on a reduced scale, all the important movements in our nation's past.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition

For undetermined centuries the Red Man had occupied the land now known as Idaho, Gem of the Mountains, utilizing all those of its resources needed for his way of life. Then President Thomas Jefferson persuaded the Congress to authorize the Lewis and Clark Expedition to explore the vast northwest region lying beyond the Mississippi River. Members of that group were the first white men definitely known to have entered Idaho.

As the leaders of the expedition approached the headwaters of the lengthy Missouri River, they realized that river travel would become impossible soon; therefore Capt. Meriwether Lewis, John Shields, George Drouillard, and Hugh McNeal, bearing the United States Flag with its 15 stars and 15 stripes, went on ahead of the main party to contact some Indian "Nation" from which the horses necessary for continuing the journey could be obtained. This purpose was achieved on August 13, 1805, when the white men were escorted to the encampment of Chief Cameahwait, then near the present day Tendoy, Idaho.

After the horses had been bargained for, the white men, accompanied by some of the Indians, re-traced their route back to the main party. The larger party had not made the progress expected but were sighted at last. When the equipment and provisions had been loaded upon the animals, all started the return trip to the Indian encampment. Capt. William Clark headed the small group in advance, as he wished to explore the Salmon River in the hope of finding a route westward.

When no feasible route could be found in that area, the expedition re-entered Montana, journeyed northward, and finally re-entered present-day Idaho via Lolo Pass. The maps, reports, and journals these explorers prepared have preserved for today's readers the details of the dramatic journey along the Lolo Trail, the building of canoes on the banks of the Clearwater River, the departure from Idaho in these canoes on October 10, 1805, and the return of the expedition, with details of that trip, from May 5 to June 29 of the following year. Idaho had been discovered, and the discoverers bequeathed to succeeding generations the need for and value of a fixed goal and the obligatory initiative, determination, and fortitude for achieving that goal.

The Fur Trade

The desire and demand for furs were responsible for the next scenes in the pageant of The Idaho Heritage—the widespread explorations to the north, to the west, and to the south by venturesome fur hunters. In 1809, David Thompson of the North West Company explored and mapped the northern section for the British, established Kullyspell House (the first business enterprise in the region) and by his devotion to his religious ideals led the Indians to look with favor upon the "White Man's God."

Andrew Henry, of the Missouri Fur Company, fleeing in 1810 from the dreaded Blackfeet, built winter quarters for himself and his American traders near present-day St. Anthony and demonstrated, in the face of danger and hardship, the courage needed for spending a winter at this "Fort Henry." His hazardous trip back east is an epic in itself.

John Jacob Astor envisioned a fabulous plan for an American fur empire in the west; as a part of that plan, his "Overland Astorians" continued their course across the dry and desolate plains of southern Idaho in spite of seemingly unendurable thirst, hunger, and suffering. Not only did they establish a feasible travel route across the southern portion of Idaho, but a number of them returned later to explore the region thoroughly and to develop trade relations with the Indians of that section, which lasted for decades.

For the next score of years the annual fur brigades—first those of the North West Company and later those of the Hudson's Bay Company—re-traced routes used by earlier ex-
explorers, yet always penetrated deeper and deeper into the unknown sections in search of pelts, thus making contacts with additional tribes and revealing new geographic facts. Missionaries who joined the brigades in the western portions of their journeys found that such action insured a large measure of harmony among whom they proposed to work.

The First Trading Posts

When Nathaniel Wyeth, in 1834, erected, in the rich bottom lands of the Portneuf and the Snake Rivers, a trading post he named Fort Hall, and Thomas McKay, who watched its erection, built Snake Fort at the junction of the Snake and Boise Rivers, a new mode of life was ushered in. Not only did these posts become centers for the fur trade, but after they were taken over by the Hudson’s Bay Company and the name of Snake Fort changed to Fort Boise, they also became supply depots for an ever-increasing number of immigrants traveling along the Oregon Trail.

The rule of the “Great Company” over the route insured greater protection against Indian attacks, and the posts themselves provided stations where supplies could be obtained, equipment repaired, and worn-out animals traded for those more able to continue the difficult journey. South Idaho, during this period and the years immediately following abandonment of both forts, was considered unfit for homes—just a desolate waste that must be traversed to reach a more promising land where people could settle permanently.

Discovery of Gold

The discovery of gold changed this concept. Gold seekers rushed first to the Clearwater, then on to the Salmon, the Boise Basin, and the Owyhees, fanning out in all directions. Men of many occupations, ages, nations, and races joined the throngs, some bringing their wives and families. They arrived at the gold fields in whatever style and with whatever equipment their finances permitted. If they came too late to stake out paying claims, they sought other means of livelihood, thus laying the bases for the development of the Idaho economy along many lines.

Local, then Territorial, governments were organized; churches and schools were built; lumbering, transportation projects, manufacturing, merchandising, and agriculture began. Irrigation, even on a small scale, made farming of formerly desert land profitable. Professional men opened offices. Hotels, boarding houses, laundries, various types of repair shops, and many places for entertainment, amusement, and recreation, as well as newspapers and printing establishments, sprang up almost overnight to meet the demands of the great influx of thousands of miners into each district.

Placer deposits became exhausted; those miners moved on to new diggings, but discovery of rich veins of gold and silver in the south caused the first flimsy structures erected to yield to better-constructed buildings, and transients to a more permanent class of settlers. Transients publicized Idaho and bequeathed their adventurous spirit and their never-ending search for a life offering greater personal satisfaction; the permanent settlers gave their faith in and need for Christianity, their value of their high ideals in all aspects of life; their hospitality, thrift, honesty, perseverance, courage, initiative, and pride in both work and achievement; the determination to maintain law and order; the need for operating an effective school system; the vision of what the Territory could become and the co-operation needed to achieve that dream. Such is the heritage that we who live in Idaho will be considering during the Idaho Territorial Centennial of 1963.

The Idaho DAR Heritage

The Idaho DAR heritage began in 1904 when Mary Gridley (Mrs. David H.) Tarr, who had moved to Teton Basin, Idaho, in 1902, attended Continental Congress as a member of the Gen. Richard Montgomery Chapter of New York. As Idaho was the only State in which there was no chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, appointed Mrs. Tarr Organizing Regent for Idaho.

In behalf of the proposed organization, Mrs. Tarr contacted by letter many Idaho women, and enough enthusiasm had been engendered so that in 1908 Anna Ford (Mrs. Charles W.) Pursell was appointed organizing chapter regent for Boise. Under her inspiring leadership, on November 14 of that same year, the organization meeting of Pioneer Chapter was held at her home.

She interested women in nearby communities also, and what might be termed the forerunner of State Conferences was held in the Commercial Club rooms in Caldwell on October 2, 1909, with four Caldwell members—Mrs. H. W. Stone, Miss Cora Bean, Mrs. W. C. Hawkes, and Mrs. Clara B. Blackwell—as hostesses. Mrs. Tarr attended, reported on her trip to Continental Congress, presented Pioneer Chapter with a gavel, and awarded the first DAR prize in Idaho, a $10 goldpiece for an essay on The Oregon Trail.

State Conferences

When Mrs. Tarr retired in 1910, Mrs. Pursell was elected Idaho State Regent. On May 10 of that year, the Pioneer Chapter charter, inscribed with 27 names, was received, and on March 29, 1910, Idaho Pocahontas Chapter at Caldwell had been organized with Mrs. Louise Finney (Mrs. H. W.) Stone, as regent. DAR members at Gooding were holding meetings, taking minutes, and working for a membership large enough to permit organizing Toponis Chapter. Such an organization meeting was held November 11, 1911. Therefore, the conference held in Boise in 1911 was a real State Conference.

The second State Conference was at Caldwell, October 12, 1912; the third back in Boise in 1913, attended by 33 Daughters and 4 guests. No conference was held in 1914, but a State flag was purchased and presented for use in Memorial Continental Hall. When the fourth State Conference was held in Boise, October 3, 1915, the organization of Wyeth Chapter on July 10, 1915, was reported. Sixty Daughters were present at the fifth, in Boise, October 28, 1916. There was no conference in 1917, since the time of the conference previous year, the organization meeting of Pioneer Chapter was held at her home.

(Continued on page 195)
I see you pass before me
through the years —
the young, the old, the rich
and poor,
the humble and the proud —
each pausing in his stride
to look
at me;
and some do find but hard-cast metal —
flawed —
a cold, inanimate thing —
while others
see the hopes and fears of men
who left their homes
and hearths
to seek beyond the strange harsh sea
a land
which they would till
and come to love —
and which would fill the young
and ever passionate yearning
to be free, —
to walk — eyes clear
and head unbowed
upon a soil — though newly found —
with liberty endowed —
that from their loins the generations
yet to come
could stand with shoulders squared
and unbent knee
before their fellow man;
i am the hopes and dreams
of men long dead,
and men unborn —
i am but cold hard metal — true —
flawed badly,
an inanimate thing —
yet cast by men who shaped me so
that I might peal to heaven
for a hungry world
to hear
the living bell
of freedom
ring!

Sara Lashley
Atlantic City, N. J.
The Bald Eagle in Polk County, Florida

By George Heinzman

The American bald eagle has been the center of much controversy for 178 years, ever since the day he was established as our national emblem, while being persecuted and brought to the verge of extermination. He has been accused as a killer, an eater of carrion, a coward, and a robber of weaker birds. He is all these things and more—as are practically all predators, including man, the greatest of predators.

"Did you ever see an old eagle get a branch for his nest?" Mr. A. H. Freeman's kindly old face beamed with excitement. Mr. Freeman has observed the bald eagle's nest on his farm near Winter Haven for years.

"He takes it off a live tree," Mr. Freeman continued. "He won't touch a ground limb. I've broken them off and laid them near his nest, but he just turns up his old hooknose at them. No-Siree, it has to be a live limb. He looks them over and picks out the branch he wants. He grabs it and tests it, then he grabs a-holt with both feet and shakes it hard. He most nigh shaken the whole tree till finally it breaks loose. If the limb's as butt-headed as he is, he may go off and wheel and fly at it, hit it with both feet jammed stiff."

That was only one of many interesting bits of eagle lore I gathered last winter while investigating the last remaining stronghold, except for Alaska, of our national emblem.

The Persecuted King of Birds

Due largely to the accusations leveled at him, the bald eagle went without the complete protection he needed, until 1940, when Congress gave him national protection. Today this much persecuted bird—the king of birds—is threatened with extinction. Authorities estimate that less than one thousand pairs of bald eagles remain in the United States. In Florida in recent years, his ranks have been decimated almost as much as elsewhere. Of an estimated five hundred nests a few years ago, about 150 are believed to remain active. This has transpired during a period of complete protection under law. The fine for injuring a bald eagle is $500 and 6 months in jail.

Notwithstanding possible prosecution, eagles are still being shot. Wildlife Officer Rudolph Dunn found a wounded bird on Griffin's Ranch near Lakeland last year and delivered it to Busch Gardens in Tampa, where it recovered and can be seen today.

Decline of Eagle Population

What has brought about the downfall of the bald eagle during a period of complete protection? The Audubon Society is attempting a program to establish facts and learn what measures can be taken to restore our national emblem, or at least halt his decline before he reaches the point of no return.

"Only a full-scale investigation by qualified naturalists can determine the contributing factors," I was told by C. Russell Mason, executive director of the Florida Audubon Society. "We want to establish a grant for investigations. Only then can the proper steps be taken to insure that our national emblem does not follow the passenger pigeon and others into oblivion."

Contributing factors to the eagle's decline are believed to be the cutting of timber, land clearing, drainage and pollution of swampland and small lakes, truck farming, housing developments, shooting, robbing nests of their eggs, a growing sterility, and disturbance by man during nesting. All authorities agree on one point. Man is behind all these factors, even the point of sterility.

The late Charles Broley, Florida's famous eagle man, banded more than one thousand eagles in the nest. He believes that eagles are becoming sterile due to effects of the tons of insecticides and other poisons used in recent years.

"We don't know," Dr. William Robertson told me. Robertson is chief field biologist at Everglades National Park, and is currently engaged in a long term study of the eagle. "We have found no indications of abnormal sterility in the park, but this is inconclusive. Perhaps in another 2 or 3 years we can pinpoint the reasons for the eagle's decline."

Robertson suspects that the supposed sterility that Broley found may have been caused by several factors. First, the natural sterility that comes with age. Second, the tendency of eagles to "lay off" family life for a year or so, although continuing to use the nesting area during season. Third, undue disturbance during incubation and nesting, by human activities.

Lack of Nesting Trees

From personal observations, I believe that all the factors mentioned have contributed to the present condition. Perhaps the greatest forces in

(Continued on page 191)
**NEWSWORTHY DAUGHTERS**

Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, Honorary President General, has been chosen by The State, a North Carolina magazine, as The North Carolina woman of 1962. The edition of January 5, 1963, comments:

"The informal board of advisors to the editors selected Miss Carraway for her part in restoration and operation of Tryon Palace at New Bern.

"Behind the Palace project lies a career of variety, competence, and solid accomplishment. A native and lifelong resident of New Bern, Gertrude Carraway is a graduate of Women's College and did postgraduate work at Columbia University. Her 12 years in newspaper work were supplemented by editorship of Coastal Topics and editorship of the DAR Magazine."

From its inauguration in 1945 until 1956, Miss Carraway was Secretary of the Palace Restoration Commission. She resigned this post to become Restoration Director.

She holds three honorary degrees, has won 12 awards of merit for World War II work; and has served 20 years on the executive board of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History and 6 years as trustee of the University of North Carolina.

These few examples attest to Miss Carraway's wide range of interests and achievements. Her chapter is Richard Dobbs Spaight of New Bern.

**An unusual assignment was given to Everett Love (Mrs. Arnold D.) Blair of the University of South Carolina Chapter, Columbia, S. C.**

She was appointed to represent the United States Information Agency during the visit to the University of South Carolina, in November, of Sumio Kambayashi, deputy director and public affairs officer of the American Cultural Center in Tokyo. Mrs. Blair, who formerly taught English at the center, knew Kambayashi there.

**Mrs. Edna Anne Hannibal Wagner, a long-time member of El Palo Alto Chapter of Stanford University, California, has compiled and published John Briggs of Sandwich, Massachusetts, intended both as a reference work on southeastern Massachusets and a family history. The genealogy includes full proof for each generation.**

In its new regent, Anne Melson Stommel, Old Topanemus Chapter, Rumson, N. J., is proud to claim a Newsworthy Daughter. Miss Stommel, United States Army Electronics Research and Development Laboratories scenario writer for scientific motion-picture films at Fort Monmouth, N. J., interprets to the public the scientific work being conducted at the Laboratories so that our Army will always have at its disposal the advanced electronic equipment and techniques vital to today's national security and defense.

The latest film in a series, Annual Progress Report—1962, in sound and color, was shown recently at the chapter's National Defense Meeting. Miss Stommel contributed Eyes on the Satellites to the DAR Magazine of April, 1961 (p. 289).

**Mrs. Thomas Gray, former regent of Akron (Ohio) Chapter, has received the leading State poetry award and four other first awards. Mrs. Gray is collecting material for a book about pioneers of Monroe County, Ohio, that will include data covering all censuses from 1820 to 1880, early tax lists, and cemetery records.**

**Miss Olive Lynda Booth, of Orange Mountain Chapter, Livingston ton, N. J., was smothered in congratulations on her recent 100th birthday. She was a former concert singer and voice teacher.**

Maimee Lee (Mrs. Henry) Browne, Jr., is founder and first president of the Rotary Anns. This organization was formed at Oklahoma City in 1926, to enable wives of Rotarians to become better acquainted and to have some worthy project. The idea, name, and aim have spread throughout the world. Mrs. Browne, a member of Oklahoma City Chapter, was Oklahoma State Regent, 1948-50, and Vice President General, 1950-53. She was also a former National Chairman of Insignia.

At Troy State College, Troy, Ala., a new women's dormitory honoring Catherine Collins Gardner (Oliver Wiley Chapter, Troy) was dedicated on November 17, 1962.
Raymond L. Hatcher,
Public Relations Director

FACT SHEET REPORTING

PUBLIC RELATIONS chairmen who lack experience in writing news articles should develop an efficient FACT SHEET method of REPORTING.

Although a prepared story may appear more impressive, well-planned, clearly outlined FACT SHEET REPORTING is looked upon with favor by editors who realize that many organizations are without talented writers among their membership.

Some of the same rules apply to the fact sheet as to the written article, such as standard-size 8½ - by 11-inch paper, left and right margins, and use of one side of paper only. However, the left margin is used to classify the contents of the fact sheet, which will provide a ready reference to the information therein. It is not necessary to doublespace throughout, but this should be done between each classification or section.

The first step is to write in the top left margin SUBMITTED BY: and follow with the name, identity and telephone number of the person submitting the copy. Allow enough spacing below this to separate it from the main text of the fact sheet. The primary margin notations of the text will be SUBJECT: DATE: TIME: PLACE: PROGRAM: (or EVENT:) and REMARKS:

SUBMITTED BY: Miss Mary Smith, Chairman, DAR Chapter Public Relations. Telephone 628-4980.

SUBJECT: Special meeting of First Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.


TIME: 7:30 p.m.

PLACE: DAR Chapter House (address).

PROGRAM: Commemoration of George Washington's Birthday. Guest speaker, John Smith, history professor at State University. Special music, Junior Girls' Choir under direction of Miss Sally Jones, Junior Music instructor. Mrs. James Smith, chapter regent, will preside. Mrs. Mary Martin is chapter program chairman.

REMARKS: Biographical information about the speaker and/or other elaboration on parts of the program and participants.

The actual fact sheet may itemize the full program. However, do not use the PROGRAM space to elaborate on parts of the program. Let this section present a clear and concise picture of what is to take place. Use the REMARKS space to give the details.

The same form may be used to report after a meeting or to report special events or activities.

Marceline G. Burtner,
National Chairman, Public Relations Committee

HOW ARE YOUR PRESS RELATIONS

By Barbara Ray (Mrs. Joseph) Janowski
National Vice Chairman (East Central Division) and Indiana State Chairman, Public Relations Committee

Because newspaper publicity continues to be our main line of communication with the public, it behooves you, as a public relations chairman, to honestly appraise your relations with the local press. If they are less than good, ask yourself these questions:

Do I always send clear, legible, typewritten copy; double-spaced on only one side of 8½ - by 11-inch standard sheets? Do I always follow the classic “who-what-where-why-when” pattern in my news stories, and keep them brief and to the point?

Did I send our chapter's current Year Book to the editor so he can double-check the spelling of members' names? Do I always identify every person in each photograph I send, and always send the photograph with the story it illustrates?

Do I help line up people when the news photographer arrives, provide accurate background material for him, and never interfere when he's shooting?

Do I always alternate features between competing papers, and never play favorites on news releases?

Remember These Good Manners for Good Press Relations:

NEVER expect an editor to use a story unless it's LOCAL news.

NEVER ask if a release is going to be used, or call and ask why it HASN'T been used.

NEVER send a story at the last minute and expect it to be published.

NEVER expect favored treatment because you are an advertiser.

NEVER be surprised when your story is rewritten, or send in a poorly written story because you EXPECT them to rewrite it.

NEVER send your story to the publisher or an advertising manager.

NEVER ask for clippings.

NEVER presume to speak for the DAR—only our President General can do that!

1 From the Indiana Public Relations News for November, 1962.
COMMUNISM'S TRAP FOR OUR YOUTH

By Paul Harvey
Radio Commentator, Author and Newspaper Columnist

These remarks were included when the Honorable James B. Utt inserted the following article by Mr. Paul Harvey in the Congressional Record of September 4, 1962:

"I have long contended that UNESCO posed a threat to our American youth by imposing international control of our curriculum by an international organization which does not embrace the American ideals, liberty and freedom.

"This article points up the fact that UNESCO is not tolerated in the Communist countries, as these countries do not accept the precept of UNESCO. Therefore, this program is simply preparing the youth of the free world for the subjugation of international communism. I hope that every parent who has children in school will read this and demand that the UNESCO program be forbidden in our American schools."

When your child comes home from school parroting some phrase about the "world society of the future," are you going to tell him it's wrong for him to "love his neighbor"?

When he comes home talking of world brotherhood, are you going to contradict the Christmas message of peace on earth and tell him that all men are not brothers?

Now wait a minute.

When your child goes from house to house for UNICEF, collecting coins for underprivileged children overseas, are you prepared to tell him he should not be charitable to those who have less?

When his elementary school textbooks indoctrinate him with the philosophy of world government, are you prepared to insist that world war is preferable?

Are you against world government just because the American Legion is against it?

I have been wrestling with these questions and seeking answers for several weeks.

I told you there was evidence that UNESCO was brainwashing patriotism out of our youngsters and substituting the United Nations for God.

I said if I found fire where I'd smelled smoke we'd go into it further. Well, I have gone into it further, I have burned a lot of late lights digesting and analyzing all the evidence, pro and con, concerning UNESCO, and I have reached a conclusion which I want to discuss with you, but you are going to have to wade with me through some of the preliminary evidence.

UNESCO is the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. It is an organization with thousands of publications too vast to enumerate.

UNESCO booklets are distributed through the National Education Association and the PTA to teachers and students.

UNESCO literature is issued through YMCA groups and churches, radio and TV programs, newspapers, magazines, civic groups, Government agencies, but mostly directly and indirectly, its philosophy of one-world government is aimed at the classroom.

Twelve persons connected with the administration of UNESCO have been identified in sworn testimony before Congressional committees as Communists.

Seven have been connected with Soviet espionage.

Six others refused to appear before Government loyalty boards.

But now we are not challenging the loyalty or the motives of this organization. We are seeking to determine whether, whatever their intentions, a whole generation of young Americans is getting brainwashed for their own good or somebody else's.

Sometimes the defenders of the citadel, when they get desperate, become as vicious as the attackers.

The critics of UNESCO have sometimes let themselves get so worked up that they start flailing their arms, swinging in all directions, becoming at once ineffectual and slightly ludicrous.

Let us, instead, suppose that the world government idea is a good one.

Let us admit that all God's children would be better off living together than fighting and that the next generation of children all over the world should be reared to this understanding.

That national boundaries are not something to fight over and that a United Nations is the way to discuss our disagreements.

That it is unnecessary to spill any more blood defending the American Flag if we all pledge allegiance to the U.N. flag.

That is what the UNESCO disciples believe.

They are not all Communists. They are decent citizens who are convinced that this is the better way and that is why they are indoctrinating your child today through UNESCO literature and UNESCO influence in his elementary school classroom.

But this is the rest of the story:

Russia is not thus indoctrinating Russian children.

This is the larger issue. This is the point well-meaning veterans' organizations and others have missed. While we are allowing our youngsters thus to have their American allegiance brainwashed away so they
do not consider Americanism worth fighting for any more, the Russians in their schools (and I wouldn't say this if I couldn't document it with current evidence) continue to preach and teach their elementary school children that communism is the only efficient government.

That God does not exist.

That Russia will one day rule the world.

Now wait a minute.

I'm talking now to the mostly good American parents who have been convinced that UNESCO was the proper way to prepare the next generation of world citizens to live together.

Don't you see what's happening?

Through UNESCO—American school children are being influenced away from their national allegiance.

American school children are being indoctrinated with world government ideals while the Russians prepare their children to run that world government.

They are softening the patriotism of our next generation, while hardening their own.

The end result of this lopsided indoctrination is too obvious to require elaboration.

Ex-Senator William Benton, speaking to UNESCO, said, "We are at the beginning of a long process of breaking down the walls of our national sovereignty. In this UNESCO can be, and indeed must be, the pioneer."

But Red Poland has pulled out of UNESCO. And Red Hungary. And Red Czechoslovakia.

They will not use this "break-down-the-walls" and love-everybody stuff in their schools.

They will love communism and teach communism and only we, United States of America, will dilute our patriotism until the American Flag is a faded rag not worth fighting for.

You may have difficulty getting your school administrators to admit that they are using UNESCO materials even if they are. The best test is to learn directly from the students if they are being taught that "collectivism is inevitable," that "polygamy is acceptable," that "private property has no place in the new order," that "we are all citizens of the world with an allegiance to all nations and to no one nation."

Schoolteachers are vulnerable.

The president of the National Education Association, Dr. Lyman Ginger, says Russia "has an excellent school system." The basis for his judgment is that the Russian teacher is paid 1 1/2 times as much as the Russian skilled worker. Of course, that fact loses its luster when you realize that the Russian factory workers have to work 80 hours and 49 minutes to buy one pair of shoes.

Yet many American teachers have felt that in adopting the international outlook they are being modern and imitating what their NEA president calls the Soviet Union's "excellent school system." Though Russia's schools are not teaching internationalism.

Communism over God. Russia over all.

* * *

Are Russian schools teaching that one nation is just like any other nation and that we must all live together under a United Nations? Certainly not.

Our UNESCO literature is indoctrinating American children with the idea that we should have an international anthem. Would Russian schools thus teach Russian children? Certainly not.

Mrs. Roosevelt found the Russians demanding an indelible allegiance to their own country. Seeking in every way to strengthen their own country. Teaching their children, by the Pavlovian reflex method, precisely and only what the Soviet state wants them to believe. As Pavlov taught his conditioned dogs, they teach their children to hate the United States.

Is there nothing to encourage international peace in their curriculum? Nothing. The classroom is a nationalistic weapon of the Kremlin.

The UNESCO Seminar—which guides American teachers—states, "One of the chief aims of education everywhere is to develop those qualities of citizenship which provide the foundation upon which international government must be based." No, not "everywhere."

So before we rewrite our textbooks, as the UNESCO Seminar recommends, "on a view to improving them as aids to international understanding," let's be sure everybody else follows suit or the implication is obvious. We grow nationally soft while they grow hard and strong. Only a Russian citizen or a Soviet subversive would want that.

Now please don't come back at me with the many old pro-and-con arguments that have been weighed by the American Legion and the VFW and countless civic and discussion groups for years. I have, I believe, seen them all and I am not concerned with more hash from these leftovers.

We are not debating whether UNESCO's philosophy is good or evil.

We are not opposing the United Nations. We are not denouncing international cooperation.

We are not challenging the rightness or the wrongness of editing textbooks to put the U.N. in and rewriting history, to take the United States out and coaching our teachers to erase national boundaries from the minds of the next generation.

I only object to this one fact. It is not who is right that is of greatest importance, but what is right.

That while we are thus conditioning our children to salute a mongrel flag, Russia is conditioning her children to salute only the hammer and sickle.

Suppose you and I were trainers, training professional fighters, and you taught yours to fight and I taught mine to dance the minuet, we'll have a real happy party. But Russia is training fighters.

Now, you say, what can you do?

If you are concerned with preserving patriotism in the next generation of Americans then the youngster first must hear it at home.
Dad's constant complaining about unfair taxes and "crooks in Washington" does little to instill faith and confidence in our Government. It must be counterbalanced with a respect for the strengths of our Nation, rather than a constant exaggerated emphasis on its weaknesses.

After the youngster has heard a little star-spangled conversation around the house, it's time for the parents to attend PTA meetings and to take an active, intense, personal interest in what the school is teaching and what it is not teaching.

If you don't, others will.

If you figure you can stay home and play cards on PTA night and "let George do it," you'd better expect the worst because George doesn't always agree with you.

The FBI has established that the Communists in the United States, under orders from Moscow, are making a concerted effort to work through respectable forums, including PTA groups. If you can't take an interest in directing your child's education, they will.

They are. Right now.

Much has been said about what Americans stand for. Equally important are the things Americans won't stand for.

And for goodness sake, understand this: Everybody who subscribes to the UNESCO philosophy of education is not a Communist. He may unwittingly be their tool, but a host of them are decent, honorable, entirely sincere parents like yourself who believe this is the best way to prepare their children for a future day when they must live with others in peace or perish in an atomic ash pile.

Don't try to shout them down, but try patiently to help them understand that Russia, as usual, is not keeping her part of this cooperative bargain.

Russia permits no UNESCO indoctrination of her youngsters.

Russia teaches "communism without compromise," and unless we prepare young Americans to believe in freedom without compromise, so that they will keep it strong and defend it against all enemies (foreign and domestic), we are dooming tomorrow's Americans to the fate of today's Hungarians.

But if we can revive in America's youth some of the faith of our fathers then this will again become the land of the free and the home of the brave and strong enough to keep your enemies at arm's length which is quite enough to hope for in our time.

* * *

**UNESCO**

The following resolution was adopted April 1962:

Whereas the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) drafted a proposed treaty entitled "Conventions Against Discrimination in Education" which if ratified by the United States Senate could endow UNESCO with the entire control of all public, private and religious institutions of learning of whatever faith; and

Whereas the end result of such a treaty would empower the authorities to formulate, develop and apply a complete national policy of education at utter variance with all American standards now in force and within a generation could mold our youth to be model communists, and fearful lest the American public should raise their indignation against this threat to future generations, UNESCO also drafted and deposited with the United States State Department a second draft called not a treaty, but "A Recommendation Against Discrimination in Education," so that if the treaty fails, the recommendation could still be substituted, and by the terms of said treaty, that any signatory nation at variance with its policies would be compelled to accept the interpretation handed down by the International Court of Justice to the complete nullification of the Connally Reservation; and

Whereas a publication of the United States Office of Education, under the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, entitled "A Federal Education Agency for the Future," reveals the plan of the Federal Government that under the guise of federal aid it is merely a means to gain control of education by wresting it from its Constitutionally based States rights and handing it over to international control;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, be alerted to oppose to the utmost any action which would in any way limit the national, state or local autonomy in educational matters or subject our public, private or religious school systems to any control whatsoever by any international body.

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| The Tragedy of Sane People Who Get "Put Away" |

Under faulty "reform" laws thousands of normal men and women are being railroaded into mental hospitals every year.

By Albert Q. Maisel

In Illinois three years ago, Jane Doe was rushed to a hospital after an auto crash. Next day her husband applied for her commitment to a state mental institution. One week later a court "hearing" was held. While she still lay bedridden—with no opportunity to be heard, no chance to call witnesses, no counsel to defend her—Mrs. Doe was branded insane. Now, after two and a half years of illegal incarceration, she has been freed by another judge. (To protect the privacy of victims, fictitious names are used in all cases. The author is indebted to the American Bar Foundation for the use of information contained in *The Mentally Disabled and the Law* [University of Chicago Press, 1960]. However, the opinions expressed in this article should not necessarily be construed as those of the American Bar Foundation.)

In California, Rhoda Roe's husband, a physician, induced her to visit one of his colleagues, a psychiatrist. In his office, after she refused to sign herself into a mental hospital, the psychiatrist forcibly administered an injection. When she came to, she found herself in a psychiatric institution. Though it was established later that she was sane when she was admitted, she was held against her will for two weeks and subjected to shock treatments.

In North Carolina, a county court ordered the sheriff to arrest Peter X, after his brother signed an affidavit falsely alleging that he was insane. In jail next day the bewildered prisoner was notified that a hearing would be held within an hour. When his jailers failed to bring him into court, the court clerk signed a com-

(Continued on page 190)
QUESTION: Does parliamentary procedure forbid running for a higher office while holding an office?

ANSWER: As far as correct parliamentary procedure is concerned, you may both hold an office and be a candidate for a higher office. (P.L., p. 475, Ques. 179.) Often the first vice regent of a chapter is a candidate for the office of regent, and she certainly does not resign as vice regent to become a candidate for the office of regent. A more familiar example is that a Vice President of the United States of America is often a candidate for the office of President, and he continues to serve as Vice President while being a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

QUESTION: May we use the term “Respectfully submitted” at the end of the minutes or in closing reports?

ANSWER: Robert says, “It is no longer customary to use ‘Respectfully submitted’ preceding the signature.” (R.O.R., p. 216.)

QUESTION: Our chapter has one very large function each year with many subcommittees serving under the committee. To whom does each subcommittee report?

ANSWER: Any committee, except the Committee of the Whole, may appoint a subcommittee, and a subcommittee reports to the committee and never to the chapter. Ordinarily a subcommittee must consist of the members of the committee, but fortunately Robert gives an illustration that fits your case exactly. Since your committee is appointed to take action that requires the assistance of others, your subcommittee may consist of other members of the chapter and not just committee members. (R.O.R., pp. 217-218.)

Robert also says that it is best to appoint the committee with the power to appoint such subcommittees. THE REPORT OF EACH SUBCOMMITTEE IS MADE TO THE COMMITTEE.

QUESTION: When does a special committee cease to exist?

ANSWER: A special committee ceases to exist as soon as the chapter receives its report. (R.O.R., p. 218, lines 21-22.)

QUESTION: How much may a chapter registrar charge for copying an application paper?

ANSWER: "A fee of two dollars shall accompany each request for an application paper." (Art. XI, Sec. 14, NSDAR Bylaws.) "In case of transfer or other need, a charge for a copy may be made by the chapter not to exceed the amount required by the National Society for copy." (Art. XIII, Sec. 9, last three lines, NSDAR Bylaws.) Any sum charged greater than the sum of $2.00 would be a violation of the Bylaws of the National Society. Furnishing the copy is a service and not a money-making project.

QUESTION: To what chapter does an associate member pay dues?

ANSWER: While a chapter may elect an associate member, the member so elected to associate membership shall be a chapter member in good standing of another chapter, and it is to the chapter where her membership resides that her dues are paid. A member must establish the fact that the person seeking associate membership is a member in good standing in another chapter before the associate membership may be granted. (Art. XIII, Sec. 17, NSDAR Bylaws.) Nothing in the NSDAR Bylaws prohibits the chapter from collecting annual dues from an associate member. For the wording of the bylaw consult Article IX, Section 8, of the Model Bylaws form.

QUESTION: Our chapter elects delegates to Continental Congress at the time our chapter officers are elected, and the term is 2 years. Our delegates serve two sessions of Continental Congress but are elected only once. We are told that this is not in order. Is it?

ANSWER: It certainly is not. Each year the delegates must be elected who are to serve in that session of the Continental Congress. Representation is based upon the members whose dues for the current year are credited upon the books of the Treasurer General the first day of February. Each Continental Congress is a complete session in itself, entirely apart from all preceding Continental Congresses and entirely apart from those to follow. "No regent, first vice regent, delegate, or alternate whose dues for the current year have not been received in the office of the Treasurer General on or before the first day of February, preceding the Congress, shall be entitled to represent her chapter." (Art. XIII, Sec. 12 (3)(d), last four lines.) "Delegates and alternates to the Continental Congress shall be elected on or before the first day of March of each year." (Art. XIII, Sec. 10, NSDAR Bylaws.) You will note the use of the verb "shall be elected." This is a mandatory form and means each year.

QUESTION: We have a life member, and our State Treasurer insists that our chapter pay annual dues to the State on this life member. Shall we do so?

ANSWER: "A life member is exempt from annual National and State dues and from the regular annual dues of the chapter of which she is a member. A chapter may, in its bylaws, provide that a life member shall pay chapter dues exclusive of National and State dues, or may require reimbursement for the per capita cost of special chapter events which the life member attends." (Art. XI, Sec. 5.) A chapter may not collect either National or State dues from a life member. A State Conference cannot adopt bylaws which shall conflict with the Act of Incorporation and Bylaws of the National Society. (Art. XIV, Sec. 4, NSDAR Bylaws.)

QUESTION: Who has a vote in Continental Congress?

ANSWER: The National Society’s voting members at Continental Congress are expressly provided for in Article VIII, Section 2.

1. The Officers of the National Society.

2. The Honorary Officers of the National Society.

3. The State Regent, or in her absence the State Vice Regent of each State and Territory, the District of Columbia, and any country geographically outside the United States.

4. The chapter regent, or in her absence, the first vice regent or alternate.

5. The other delegates or alternates of each chapter in the United States and other countries.

The representation is based upon the paid membership as required by these bylaws.

QUESTION: Is a Vice President General an officer?

ANSWER: Yes, the 21 Vice Presidents General are officers. (Art. V, Sec. 1, NSDAR Bylaws.)

QUESTION: Does a candidate for the office of Vice President General have to be endorsed by her State?

ANSWER: Not only does a candidate for Vice President General have to be endorsed by her State, but the endorsement must be by a ballot vote of a State Conference. The vote required is a majority vote, and the candidate must hold membership in the State. (For further details, see Art. V, Sec. 4, NSDAR Bylaws.)
State Activities

INDIANA

Indiana’s Sixty-second State Conference met at the Sheraton-Lincoln Hotel, in Indianapolis, on October 2 and 3, 1962, with Mrs. Alvie T. Wallace, Indiana State Regent, graciously and capably presiding at all meetings.

Our President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan of Alexandria, Va., honored us with her presence throughout the Conference. The nearly 400 Indiana Daughters in attendance were captivated by her friendliness and Southern charm; all, no doubt, returned to the 88 chapters they represented with enthusiastic reports.

On Monday evening preceding the Conference, members and guests enjoyed the Annual Dinner of the State Officers’ Club. Mrs. Paul Thiery, President, presided. Outstanding were the several vocal numbers by American composers rendered so ably by Charles Moore, tenor, and the address of Miss Myrtle Barker on the subject, Give, Get, and Grow Glamorous.

Distinguished guests for the dinner and throughout the Conference were Mrs. Alvie T. Wallace, Indiana State Regent; Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General; Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne, Honorary President General; Mrs. John Garlin Biel, Vice President General; the following Honorary State Regents—Miss Bonnie Farwell, Mrs. William H. Schlosser, Mrs. J. Harold Grimes, Mrs. Furel R. Burns, Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, Mrs. Herbert Ralph Hill, and Mrs. Harry Howe Wolfe; Mrs. Albert G. Peters, State Regent of Illinois; and Mrs. Clare E. Wiedlea, State Regent of Michigan. All Indiana State Officers were present except the Registrar, who was ill. The National Vice Chairmen present were Mrs. W. Reed Boggs, JAC; Mrs. M. Arthur Payne, Lineage Research; Mrs. Joseph Janowski, Public Relations; and Mrs. Charles F. Stone, Transportation.

Guests of Mrs. Wallace for breakfast on Tuesday morning were distinguished guests and members of the State Board. A good attendance was reported for the State Chairmen’s breakfast, also on Tuesday.

The first meeting of the Conference was called to order at 9:30 A.M. Tuesday for business and the address by Mrs. Duncan. A welcome was extended to the assemblage by Hon. Albert Losche, Mayor of Indianapolis; Paul Rupprecht, manager of the hotel; and Mrs. Waldon A. McBride, who, with her Northern District, served as hostess. Distinguished guests greeted the Conference as they were introduced by Mrs. Wallace. Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne gave greetings on behalf of the Honorary State Regents.

As Mrs. Duncan spoke on Positive Action and Our Republic she stated that by being positive in our thinking and acting and enthusiastic about what is right in America, we can alleviate many of our country’s troubles. We should also keep alert and informed, refuse to subscribe to fear psychology and provide leadership for our young people. She advised, Prove All Things; Hold Fast That Which Is Good, which was also the theme for the Conference and for the National Society this year.

Mrs. Duncan’s message to the regents on Wednesday afternoon was an inspiration to all. After hearing the information and instructions that she gave covering DAR work, each regent felt far more prepared to direct the work of her chapter.

Mrs. Joseph Janowski, National Vice Chairman and Indiana State Chairman of Public Relations, presided at the Press Relations Luncheon on Tuesday. She awarded first and second prizes for chapter press books, which were on display in the lobby, and read the names of 30 chapters that carried the DAR story in their local papers.

Tuesday afternoon, after the business meeting, an impressive Memorial Service was conducted by Mrs. George C. Baum, State Chaplain. Tributes were given for 145 deceased members including Mrs. James L. Gavin, Past Vice President General, and Mrs. Roy A. Mayse, Past State Historian.

A dinner for all members and guests preceded the Tuesday evening meeting. Dr. John J. Haramy, well-known lecturer on international affairs, spoke on The American Heritage. Dr. Haramy, a naturalized citizen, was born in Israel. He first learned of America as a young boy in Jerusalem, where he saw a picture of George Washington being carried at the head of a parade for peace. Greetings were given by distinguished guests—Mrs. John G. Biel, Vice President General; Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General; and Leonard Northrup, Indiana President of SAR. A musicale Songs to Remember, by American composers, was presented by Mrs. Ethel Stuart Gaumer, State Chairman of American Music, and her Philharmonic Singers. Following the meeting, members attended a reception honoring the President General and other distinguished guests.

Mrs. Waldon A. McBride presided at the Wednesday morning breakfast for all members and guests. Mrs. Ralph R. Bush, Central District Director, and Mrs. Garrett D. Qualkinbush, Southern District Director, joined Mrs. McBride in giving instructions to the regents of their districts.

During the two days, reports were presented by State Officers and Chairmen. Wednesday afternoon 13 resolutions were accepted, after the third and final reading by Mrs. Herbert R. Hill, State Chairman.

Mrs. Emma Kline, State Conservation Chairman, presided at the Conservation Luncheon on Wednesday. Mrs. Russell Dennis, a past State Chairman of Conservation, was speaker for the occasion.

Those attending the lovely Banquet on Wednesday evening heard an inspiring address by the Rev. Wallace B. Rummel, a young minister from Huntington, Ind. Also enjoyed was the choral music of a group of boys from Shortridge High School of Indianapolis. Since the Banquet
ended Conference activities, it was adjourned with the singing of God Be With You Till We Meet Again and the Mizpah Benediction.—Mrs. Albert E. Craden, State Historian.

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**PENNSYLVANIA**

The Sixty-sixth Annual Conference of the Pennsylvania State Society, at the Sheraton Hotel, Philadelphia, on October 8, 9, and 10, 1962, was honored to have as a very special guest our President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan. Other distinguished guests were: Miss Amanda Thomas, State Regent of Ohio; Mrs. John Kent Finley, State Regent of New Jersey; Mrs. George U. Baylies, National Chairman of Membership; and Pennsylvania’s own Mrs. Joseph Vallery Wright, Vice President General and Honorary State Regent.

Pre-Conference functions included State Board of Management of C.A.R. dinner meetings on Sunday evening, October 7.

Regents of the 50 chapters of the Northeastern and Southeastern Districts were Conference hostesses under the capable chairmanship of Mrs. Albert C. Douglas, Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre, State Regent, presided throughout the Conference.

On Monday at 9 A.M. a forum for chapter regents and other interested members was conducted by Mrs. George J. Walz, State Vice Regent. After a comprehensive and informative talk on DAR program and policies by Mrs. Duncan, President General, the State Chairmen outlined their plans for the year. At the conclusion of the meeting a brunch, sponsored by the American Music Committee (Mrs. Francis Murphy, Jr., Chairman), was enjoyed—with excellent food, delightful music, and good fellowship.

Promptly at 1:30 chartered buses left the hotel for an interesting tour through Colonial-restored sections of Philadelphia to the Old Pine Street Presbyterian Church, where the State Chaplain held an impressive Memorial Service for the 287 members who joined “our beloved dead” this year.

Preceding the opening session, three traditional feasts were scheduled—the annual dinner of the State Officers’ Club with Mrs. Allen Langdon Baker presiding and Mrs. Duncan, President General, as honored guest; the Juniors—Pages supper, at which W. Ned Cary, Executive Secretary of Kate Duncan Smith DAR School was the speaker; and a very enjoyable buffet dinner for delegates and members, with Mrs. Perc M. Andree in charge.

At 8 P.M. the trumpet sounded; the music began; the dignified procession of hostess regents, and State and National Officers, escorted by lovely Pages with official flags and chapter banners, came down the aisle of the ballroom; and the Conference was called to order by the State Regent. The highlight of the evening was the address of the President General on the very timely subject, Positive Action and Our Republic. A delightful reception honoring Pennsylvania Daughters and their distinguished guests brought the day’s festivities to a close.

At the business sessions on Tuesday, reports of the activities and achievements of State Officers, State Chairmen, and chapter regents were heard. On recommendation of the State Board of Management, the assemblage voted unanimously that the State projects for this regime be (1) renovation and furnishing of the two rooms adjacent to the Pennsylvania foyer in Continental Hall and (2) completion and furnishing of three rooms in the dormitory now under construction at St. Mary’s School for Indian Girls.

On behalf of The Pennsylvania State Society, Mrs. Joseph Valley Wright, Honorary State Regent, presented a Certificate of Award to the Philadelphia Inquirer for its outstanding patriotic campaign advancing the display of the Flag of the United States of America on all legal holidays. The award was received by Paul Warner, director of the editorial page of the Inquirer.

Between sessions, Mrs. Donald Earl, State Chairman of the DAR School Committee, presided at a Luncheon in the Pennsylvania Room, and Walter N. Cary, Executive Secretary of Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, was the speaker.

The State Banquet was the usual gala event of the Conference. The Handbell Choir of St. James Methodist Church of Olney entertained with a delightful program of music. The address of the evening, What’s Wrong With Our Foreign Policy, by Richard Thomas, world traveler, lecturer, and commentator, was received with acclaim. As a fitting climax to the evening, the State Regent presented Mrs. Duncan with a pledge for her National Project, when selected.

On Wednesday morning the Central North West and Central South West Regents’ Clubs held their annual breakfast. Mrs. Richard Schweiker, wife of the Congressman from the 13th District of Pennsylvania, was the speaker and gave an interesting account of life in the Nation’s Capital.

A short business session, with more reports, presentation of the Junior Eleven Awards by Mrs. Marvel Wilson, Jr., and finally the traditional singing, with hands joined, of Blest Be The Tie That Binds brought the Conference to a close.—Alice C. (Mrs. Robert W.) Owens, State Recording Secretary.

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**NECROLOGY**

Nina Roberts (Mrs. Hoval A.) Smith, State Regent of Arizona, 1920–24, and Vice President General, 1924–27, died in Washington, D.C., on January 1. In 1924 she was appointed by the Governor of Arizona to raise funds for the Arizona stone, of petrified wood, to be placed in the Washington Monument. The Arizona box in Constitution Hall was dedicated in her honor.
The sad but impressive occasion of placing Gully Townsend, first chapter member to Triplett, chaplain, read scripture, followed those present with chapter members were by prayer. Mrs. Jessie Graham Mitchell, grave with appropriate words. Among pass away from Nanih Waiya Chapter, was Woodward of Louisville; and Mr. and Winter of West Point; her sisters, Mrs. David Webster of Jackson, and Mrs. G. Y. Chapter and enjoyed her work as a faith—

for Nanih Waiya Chapter was an historical fabulously restored Old Capitol Building. Mrs. Print Woodward. Mrs. Townsend mayor's Mansion, the new Capitol, and the guided tour to the State Capitol, Jackson, Miss., where members visited the Gov—


sippi has won the State and National centennial year and month of establish—

ment of the Ben Holliday Stage Line may best be shown by the fact that Nanih Strong of Greeley, Colo., State Vice Re—

etary; and Mrs. David Newcomb of Monte—

Vista, Colo., State Historian. Another speaker, George E. Weaver, who is area vice president of the National Association of Soil Conservation, Western District, described the significance of the station on the Pioneer Overland Trail on the route from St. Joseph, Mo., to Sacramento, Calif.

Others who spoke briefly were Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn, Historian General, NSDAR; Mrs. E. Roy Chesney of Denver, State Regent; and W. E. Marshall of Denver, deputy executive director of the Colorado State Historical Society.

DAR guests included Mrs. and Mrs. Marshall Johnson of Denver. Mrs. Johnson is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Jacobson, who were living in the stage station when it was destroyed by fire in

NANNIH WAIYA (Louisville, Miss.). The sad but impressive occasion of placing a DAR marker on the grave of Mrs. Agnes Gull Townsend, first chapter member to pass away from Nanih Waiya Chapter, was observed on October 14, 1962. Mrs. Moses Tripplet, chaplain, read scripture, followed by prayer. Mrs. Jessie Graham Mitchell, historian, gave a brief résumé of Mrs. Townsend's life in tribute. Mrs. Fred L. Ivy, regent, placed the marker on the grave with appropriate words. Among those present with chapter members were Mrs. Townsend's daughter, Mrs. Preston Winter of West Point; her sisters, David Webster of Jackson, and Mrs. G. Y. Woodward of Louisville; and Mr. and Mrs. Print Woodward. Mrs. Townsend was a charter member of Nanih Waiya Chapter and enjoyed her work as a faithful daughter.

One of the highlights of the past year for Nanih Waiya Chapter was an historical guided tour to the State Capitol, Jackson, Miss., where members visited the Governor's Mansion, the new Capitol, and the fabulously restored Old Capitol Building. One of the chapter's three DAR Good Citizen girls became the State winner, bringing us much honor. Mrs. Winnie R. Parkes of Nanih Waiya is now serving as State Registrar. She is also on the National Defense Council of Mrs. H. A. Alexander, State National Defense Chairman. Mississippi is the only State to have such a council (50 members) to assist its State Chairman.

We have some of the most enthusiastic and loyal DAR's in Mississippi, which may best be shown by the fact that Nanih Waiya has won the State and National Gold Honor Roll distinction for three consecutive years. —Charlie May Garrigues Clark.

CACHE LA POUDRE (Fort Collins, Colo.) on September 16, 1962, marked the centennial year and month of establishment of the Ben Holliday Stage Line through La Porte, Colo., with dedication of a native stone marker on the site of the original stage station. Embedded in the stone is a bronze marker placed on the stage station by Cache la Poudre Chapter on October 17, 1916. The station was destroyed by fire January 8, 1928, but the marker was damaged only slightly and is being used again, with another granite marker to be placed for the re-marking.

The marker was unveiled by Mrs. H. Bert Cave, past chapter regent, who initiated the site-marking project in 1960. Mrs. Robert M. Dunn, the present regent, presided at the ceremonies. Miss Ida Albé, historian, a member of the monument committee, gave a talk and listed the historical monuments the Cache la Poudre Chapter has established in former years. Another speaker, George E. Weaver, who is area vice president of the National Association of Soil Conservation, Western District, described the significance of the station on the Pioneer Overland Trail on the route from St. Joseph, Mo., to Sacramento, Calif.

Others who spoke briefly were Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn, Historian General, NSDAR; Mrs. E. Roy Chesney of Denver, State Regent; and W. E. Marshall of Denver, deputy executive director of the Colorado State Historical Society.

DAR guests included Mrs. and Mrs. Marshall Johnson of Denver. Mrs. Johnson is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Jacobson, who were living in the stage station when it was destroyed by fire in

ASHMEAD (Vicksburg, Miss.). October 1962 was another important and busy month. Mrs. Lidio Mora, who lived in and fled from the Communist-dominated countries, Hungary and Cuba, was guest speaker for our chapter meeting. Relating some of her own personal experiences and those of her family and friends, she said that the same tragic situation could develop in America unless we work to save our freedoms. First things must come first, she emphasized. Communism is spread by the intellectuals, and poverty is used as a pretext first and as a tool later. She stressed the importance of the teaching children love of God and country.

The National Defense chairman, Mrs. E. H. Russell, read the resolution passed at Continental Congress on Constitutional Government, which ends as follows: "Resolved, That the National Society, DAR, calls upon the governors of the United States and the governors of the States to assert their constitutional authority, and to resist further centralization of the power in the Federal Government." Copies of Know Your Rights—Under Your Constitution will be procured for each member.

In the light of the events of September 30 at Oxford, Miss., Ashmead Chapter, at a regular session, voiced approval of Mississippi's States' rights, acting under the powers reserved to the States or people by the 10th amendment to the Constitution. The chapter voted unanimously for preservation of this amendment, which was designed by the Founding Fathers to shield and protect the integrity of the States against Federal power—and that for all time.

Also passed unanimously were resolutions: (1) Opposing UNICEF, with letters stating opposition being mailed to local ministerial members; (2) striving for removal of Gen. Edwin A. Walker from the Government mental hospital in which he is incarcerated (October 4 Walker was in a mental hospital in Missouri).

Through the efforts of Ashmead Chapter, Gov. Ross R. Barnett of Mississippi signed the United States Day Proclamation. Mayor John D. Holland, Vicksburg, also proclaimed October 23 as United States Day.

Sarah Randolph Boone Society, C.A.R, joined us in manning the DAR booth at the Miss-Lou Fair, where much patriotic and timely material was distributed for the sixth consecutive year.

Thirty-four copies of John T. Flynn's The Road Ahead were purchased by the National Defense Committee and presented to teachers in the Vicksburg High School.

Under the sponsorship of Ashmead Chapter, tapes of Mrs. Marcia Matthews, noted radio commentator of McAllen, Tex., are heard every Thursday; and on each Tuesday a series of tapes on communism by Dr. Fred Schwarz and W. F. Strube, Jr., is broadcast. Under the sponsorship of our chapter, from 1931, our chapter will have its annual Anniversary Party in December. Charter members will be honored. The special guest will be the Mississippi State Regent, Mrs. Fentress Rhodes. Our regent is Mrs. Harmon Gardner.—Mrs. W. J. Dalrymple.
KETEWAMOKE (Huntington, L.I., N.Y.) honored Mrs. Leonard M. Hallock, who was 100 years old on November 4, 1962. Mrs. Hallock has a schedule of 17 meetings and calls every month, in addition to church twice each Sunday. She visits shut-ins in nursing homes, braids rugs, and attends the Home League of the Salvation Army and a church aid society. Mrs. Hallock, with her daughter, Mrs. John B. Harris, and the Ketewamoke Chapter regent, Mrs. John B. Harris.

Salvation Army and a church aid society.

Roy E. Lott, historian, read his original poem to her and presented it as the chapter's gift. A birthday cake and good wishes completed the party.

Mrs. Joseph Morrell, another member of Ketewamoke Chapter, is 98 years old.—Helen Woodman (Mrs. John B.) Harris.

FORT LEWIS (Salem, Va.). On September 17, 1962, friends and members of Fort Lewis Chapter gathered at East Hill Cemetery, Salem, to dedicate a historical marker designating the grave of Gen. Andrew Lewis, Salem, Va. The marker reads as follows:

ANDREW LEWIS' GRAVE
This Famous Pioneer, Patriot, Statesman, and Soldier, is buried here on part of his 625 acre estate. Member of the House of Burgesses, 1772-1775, Defeated Indians at Battle of Point Pleasant 1774, Drove Lord Dunmore from Virginia 1776, Died 1781.


MARICOPA (Phoenix, Ariz.) had the pleasure of presenting a 50-star United States Flag to the Cook Christian Training School. The ceremony took place on the school campus at Phoenix. The presentation, and the Flag was accepted, in the name of the school, by Louis Le Rose, a Winnebago Indian. The students joined the Daughters in singing the National Anthem as the Flag waved against the beautiful clear sky of Arizona.

The Cook Christian Training School is an interdenominational Bible Training School for Indians exclusively. It has a 3-year course that parallels a seminary course. In addition, it trains young Indian women for work in Christian education. It has been found that Indians are their own best missionaries, as they are conversant with the language and ways of the Indian people. After graduation Indians return to the tribes from which they came and help to bring a new and better day for their own tribesmen.

Some 15 tribes are represented on the campus, mostly from the Midwest, western United States, and Canada. The staff consists of men and women drawn from various churches, all interested in Indian welfare. The board of trustees, of 25 members, operates this school, and a number of the trustees are white ministers and officers of a large number of churches.

The Cook Christian Training School celebrated its golden jubilee in 1961. Dr. Charles H. Cook became interested in the spiritual needs of the Pima Indians in central Arizona in 1870. He had had some experience with Dwight L. Moody in Chicago and was a fine and capable preacher. He spoke of the days during which Andrew Lewis lived and of the famous American's contribution to our country. He told how his original burial place was discovered. He spoke of the days during which Andrew Lewis lived and of the famous American's contribution to our country. He told how his original burial place was discovered.

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was marked on October 23, 1962, by Chief Whatcom Chapter. A program and tea were held in the Leopold Hotel. A special tribute was paid to Mrs. Victor Roth, who has been a member for all 50 years of the chapter's organization. She was presented a gold 50-year pin by Mrs. Lester A. Pinckney of Aberdeen, Wash., State Registrar.

In the receiving line at the celebration were Mrs. Calvin H. Heuer of Bellingham, regent of the local chapter, and her chapter officers, and Mrs. Pinckney. Pouring and serving were the Mesdames R. P. Loomis, G. W. Barnett, Lee Adamson, Solon Boynton, Jr., Al J. Zabel, Spencer H. Johnson, and Fred Lash.

Our chapter historian, Miss Margaret Cartwright, has presented one of the programs, which included presentation of the colors by the Girl Scouts of Mariner Troop 22, the Pledge to the Flag, the National Anthem sung by Mrs. Evelyn M. Hinds, and the greeting of guests, including Mrs. Walter Strouse, a DAR member visiting from Elmira, N.Y.

Mrs. Helen P. Kelly spoke on the highlights of the activities and achievements of the chapter through the 50 years. Mrs. Solon Boynton, Sr., gave a memorial and prayers for all deceased chapter members.—Mrs. Calvin H. Heuer.

ROBERT CARTWRIGHT (Nashville, Tenn.). To carry out our plan of stressing the importance of studying American history, Robert Cartwright has arranged for the year four programs on Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Our chapter historian, Miss Margaret Cartwright, has presented one of the programs, which proved not only instructive and interesting but, at times, amusing, as we listened to various episodes in the daily lives of these patriots and to the stories of the striving of some of the signers for social and political prestige and recognition.

As most school children should know, the Declaration of Independence—the formal statement—was adopted by the Second Continental Congress on July 4, 1776, declaring the 13 American colonies free and independent of Great Britain. It is now our responsibility to teach our children and grandchildren to love their Country and respect our Flag.

We might say that the Declaration is the birth certificate of the American Nation. Happily, it fell to Thomas Jefferson to write this document, and his splendid faith in democracy gave it a convincing eloquence that has made it a mighty power in world history.

This study is helping our chapter members to realize more deeply just what a debt of gratitude and loyalty we owe to our Founding Fathers for the independence we now enjoy and what a debt we owe to the youth of America. We would recommend such a study to our sister chapters.

—Helen Cartwright Grizzard.

LADY WASHINGTON (Houston, Tex.). While our senior members devotedly participate in DAR good works on the National and State level as well as locally, our energetic Junior Members are also conducting many projects on which we wish to report.

To comply with State and National Society objectives Juniors have sold stationery and held bazaars, luncheons and card parties. Mrs. Bartles Gillespy, chairman, reports that a Silver Tasting Party will be held in the spring. In addition to making and selling their annual Christmas decorations, the Juniors delighted Christ- mas luncheon guests with their caroling.

Juniors belong to three different bridge groups, where DAR aims and activities are discussed. A silver cup was donated by Juniors for American History Month. They annually participate in two Flag Day programs in city parks. Priscilla B. (Mrs. Mayo J.) Thompson, one of our beloved and vivacious Juniors, who is serving her fourth year on the executive board, donated a 50-star Flag to Texas Children's Hospital, and Mrs. Wm. Shepherd and the Junior Committee donated the stand for the ceremony. Constitution Week is always actively observed by the framed copies of the Preamble at two schoolroom exercises. Priscilla Thompson reports we have gained another elementary school which is eager to promote JAC ideals.

In addition to the devotion Mrs. Thompson has displayed to local DAR work, she has participated, with other Juniors, in both State and Texas DAR Conferences and serving with distinction as a Page. Mrs. Thompson has been selected as Lady Washington Chapter's candidate in the 1963 Outstanding Junior Member Contest.

DUNCAN (Duncan, Okla.) awarded its first DAR Americanization Medal to Jack Cohen at its Flag Day meeting on June 11. The group met in the home of Mrs. O. H. Dunn, and cohosts were: Mrs. J. W. Dimery, Mrs. J. L. Wallace, Mrs. Earl F. Smith, and Mrs. Donald Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Cohen were special guests.

Mrs. Stuart Dunlap, the chapter's Americanism chairman, said that Americanism is a way of life that has brought its citizens greater spiritual and material values than any other peoples have ever known. Americanism means unqualified loyalty to the ideals set forth in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. She emphasized that this medal is presented only to an adult naturalized citizen who has demonstrated outstanding ability in trustworthiness, service, leadership, and patriotism.

Mrs. Forrest C. Pittman, as regent, made the presentation, pointing out the many ways Mr. Cohen had qualified for this medal. He has been a member of the local American Legion Post (the Dobbs Adams Post No. 55), for 33 consecutive active years. He has been particularly outstanding for his membership and Americanism service in this organization, and has earned practically every award offered by the Local Post and the Oklahoma Department for membership solicitation. In fact, he has earned many of each award. He wears 20 local membership pins on his American Legion cap. Each of these represents the yearly solicitation of 25 members or more. He wears 6 Oklahoma Century Club Medals and each of these was awarded by the State American Legion Commander for solicitation of at least 50 members in one year. But the Local Post Commander informed us that several of these 6 represent the solicitation of 100 members and more. He established the "American Legion Jack Cohen Nurses Scholarship Fund," awarded yearly to a deserving high school senior girl, who wishes to become a nurse. Four were awarded in the spring of 1962.

Jack Cohen has been active and sincerely interested in many other phases of the civic welfare of Duncan. He has worked most diligently, for some time, for the establishment of a junior college there.

During the remainder of the meeting, Mrs. O. A. Roberts, chaplain, gave an appropriate and inspiring devotional entitled The World's Debt to People Who Would Not Quit. Mrs. C. W. Levy gave the National Defense report.

(Continued on page 189)
VMI Cadet Jerome T. Paull, of Arlington, Virginia, a member of the Marine Corps Platoon Leaders Class, won the ninth annual DAR leadership award. Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General, presented the award on December 5 in a formal ceremony at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

The award, an inscribed military wrist watch, provides recognition for outstanding leadership qualities displayed by a senior member of the Platoon Leaders Class. Cadet Paull received perfect leadership grades during two 6-week summer training periods at Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia, in competition with over 1100 senior PLC's attending colleges and universities throughout the country.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth M. Paull, of 2162 North Stafford Street, Arlington, he attended St. John's College High School in Washington before entering the Virginia Military Institute in 1954.

Enlisting in the Marine Corps in 1956, he served with a reconnaissance company attached to the 2d Marine Division, and as a member of a Marine Guard detachment at the U.S. Embassy, Copenhagen, Denmark, and the Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina.

Honor man at the Noncommissioned Officers Leadership School and Marine Security Guard School, he received meritorious promotions to corporal and sergeant during his active duty tour. He re-entered VMI in 1961, winning varsity letters in track and cross-country and the rank of Cadet Lieutenant.

Upon graduation next June, he will receive a Marine second lieutenant's commission and will report to the Basic School at Quantico for officer training.

The PLC program, which provides officer-candidate training for college students without interrupting the scholastic year, is a primary source of Marine Corps junior officers. In addition to its PLC award, the DAR annually presents awards to outstanding cadets and midshipmen at West Point, Annapolis, the Air Force Academy, the Coast Guard Academy, and the Merchant Marine Academy.
The summer of 1959, in Weathersfield, Vt. saw the beginning and completion of a project labeled CIVIL, NO. 2736. Early that Spring, relatives and descendants of those buried in the Grout Cemetery received from The United States District Court, District of Vermont, a Notice Of Condemnation and an Order For Delivery Of Possession And Relocation Of Bodies from its original site to a new cemetery adjacent to the Weathersfield Plain Cemetery. This involved some 200 bodies, of which at least 17 were of Grout birth or marriage, as well as resetting of the gravestones, markers, and monuments. This undertaking was conducted with due respect for the dead, and courtesy was shown to living relatives and descendants.

In some instances, stones that had succumbed to time and the elements were repaired before resetting. The new site is bounded on one side by an entrance road flanked by a fine grove of pine trees, while Ascutney Mountain towers its 3320 feet as a backdrop. The stone wall that surrounded the old cemetery was moved and reset around the new site. The old iron gate was beyond repair and was replaced with a new one—a duplicate of the ancient gate that hung so many years. There used to be a stile made of broad, flat stones over the stone wall by the gate, but during the year before the removal of the cemetery someone unknown appropriated them.

The propinquity of the Plain Cemetery brings more closely together the graves of families formerly separated by the distance between the two cemeteries. This writer knows of one instance where this is true of two brothers.

By the new entrance gate a boulder has been set in the wall bearing a bronze plaque, 13 by 15 inches, with this inscription.

THE GROUT CEMETERY
Laid out in 1781 by Major Hilkiah Grout, Indian Fighter, Pioneer and Statesman, whose wife Submit and three children were captured by the Indians and for three years held hostage in Canada. This ancient burial ground was moved to this place in 1959 from its original location in the valley of the Black River due to the construction of the North Springfield Flood Control Dam.

REST IN PEACE
In their new resting place overlooked by their beloved Mt. Ascutney, may the bodies of our valiant ancestors truly and forever more “Rest In Peace.”

Announcement

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS SELECTED AS FALLOUT SHELTER AREA

A fallout shelter survey was made in August by the District of Columbia Civil Defense Agency regarding availability of shelter space.

We have just been notified that the buildings of our National Headquarters are approved fallout shelter areas.

This agency will supervise our buildings in matters relative to Civil Defense in time of emergencies. Our buildings will be provided with food, water containers, medical supplies, radiation-detection instruments and sanitation kits necessary for the survival of the people who might need the protection of our buildings. There will be periodic inspections of the areas.

When a building is licensed as a shelter area, a formal agreement is signed between the District of Columbia Government and a representative of the owners. Our license was authorized by our President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan. Licensing is desirable so that local shelter plans can be based on definite knowledge of the location and availability of suitable shelter space.
Genealogical Department

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

Family Bible Records of Bennet Hilsman, now in possession of Mrs. H. A. Gorham, White Plains, Ga. (Contributed by Elijah Clarke Chapter, Ga. DAR Bible and Cemetery Records 1946-47.)

**Births**
Bennet Hilsman, b. Apr. 30, 1776.
Mary Hilsman, b. Mar. 3, 1787.
James Hilsman, b. Nov. 12, 1805.
John R. Hilsman, Sr., b. Dec. 21, 1809.
Jeffrey Hilsman, b. June 28, 1813.
Josiah Hilsman, b. May 19, 1816.
Jeremiah Hilsman, b. Apr. 25, 1818.
Judge Hilsman, b. May 29, 1820.
Mary Hilsman, b. May 30, 1822.
Martha Hilsman, b. Sept. 27, 1824.
Mariah Hilsman, b. Dec. 26, 1826.
Jasper Hilsman, b. Apr. 20, 1828.
Minerva Hilsman, b. Nov. 23, 1830.
Mary Hilsman, b. Dec. 4, 1835.
Maria Hilsman, b. Oct. 21, 1837.
Mildred and Minerva Hilsman, b. Oct. 17, 1859.
Myrtie Hilsman, b. Dec. 17, 1859.
Maude Hilsman, b. June 11, 1864.
Margret Hilsman, b. Nov. 25, 1868.
John R. Hilsman, b. Apr. 2, 1871.

**Deaths**
Bennet Hilsman, d. Apr. 4, 1855.
Mary Hilsman, d. Oct. 9, 1854.
Rebecca Hilsman, d. Apr. 2, 1900.
Mattie Hilsman, d. May 26, 1890.
John R. Hilsman, d. June 20, 1883.
Jeffrey Hilsman, d. Sept. 13, 1851.
Josiah Hilsman, d. June 3, 1872.
Judge Hilsman, d. Sept. 6, 1899.
Mary Hilsman, d. Mar. 25, 1865.
Martha Hilsman, d. Apr. 23, 1884.
Mariah Hilsman, d. Sept. 7, 1869.
Minerva Hilsman, d. Feb. 23, 1886.

**Marriages**
Bennet Hilsman, to Mary Harvey, Oct. 30, 1804.
J. L. B. Hilsman, to Rebecca A. Mapp, Feb. 19, 1853.
James Hilsman, to Emerline Hudson, Oct. 2, 1828.
Jeffrey Hilsman, to Martha Alexander, Sept. 12, 1881.
Josiah Hilsman, to Josephine Gray, Mar. 8, 1843.
Jeremiah Hilsman, to Martha Ann Jance, May 23, 1824.
Judge Hilsman, to Bermah Howell, Oct. 18, 1857.
Mary Hilsman, to L. B. Mercer, Sept. 20, 1890.
Martha Hilsman, to Sterling Evans, Jan. 1, 1861.

Family Bible Records of Cledenden Hilsman, (Contributed by Mrs. Clara Mims Wright Forrest, 747 Euclid Ave., Jackson, Miss.) Bible records now in possession of Miss Kate Pace, North West St., Jackson, Miss.

**Marriages**
Samuel Cledenden and Charlotte Ophelia Ware, Nov. 30, 1846.
John H. Echols and Medora Elizabeth Walker Ware, Apr. 14, 1859.
Leonora M. Towns and John B. Major, June 23, 1864.
Thomas D. Pace and Amanda R. Pace, Feb. 2, 1867, Girard, Ala.

**Births**
Samuel Cledenden, Sept. 13, 1812.
Charlotte Ophelia Pace, b. Dec. 25, 1824 (7).
Medora Elizabeth Walker Ware, b. Nov. 28, 1842.
James Davidson Cledenden, b. Mar. 8, 1848.
Ida Ophelia Cledenden, b. Aug. 15, 1850.
Mary Ophelia Echols, b. Dec. 18, 1859.
Samuel Cledenden Echols, b. May 5, 1861.
Lena Major Echols, b. Feb. 8, 1863.
Robert Sherwood Major, b. Apr. 4, 1865 in Charlotte, N.C.
Mary Antoinette Major, b. June 10, 1869 in Franklin, Ky.
Thomas D. Pace, b. Feb. 25, 1831.
Annie Elizabeth Pace, b. Nov. 22, 1867.
Thomas Dredzell Pace, Jr., b. Apr. 12, 1869.

**Deaths**
James Davidson Cledenden, d. Mar. 8, 1848.
Mary Ophelia Echols, d. June 2, 1860.
Medora Grimes Echols, d. Aug. 9, 1864.

Family Bible Records of George, (Contributed by Mrs. James P. Chase, Walnut Grove Plantation, Lucy, Tenn.) Now in possession of Mrs. Alice Powe Carter, Walnut Grove Plantation, Lucy, Tenn.)

**Births**
Basil and Mary Randolph George, b. Dec. 18, 1812.
Sarah Boyd, the dau. of John and Jane Boyd, b. Dec. 27, 1810.
Mary Jane, dau. of Thomas J. and Sarah George, b. July 8, 1836.
Josephine Adelaide, dau. of Thomas J. and Sarah George, b. July 25, 1837.
Robert Bruce, son of Thomas J. and Sarah George, b. Feb. 28, 1839.
Sarah Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas J. and Sarah George, b. May 7, 1840.
Elaster Graham, son of Thomas J. and Sarah George, b. July 13, 1842.
Louisa Melvina, dau. of Thomas J. and Sarah George, b. July 25, 1845.
Thomas Jefferson, son of Thomas J. and Sarah George, b. Mar. 5, 1847.

**Marriages**
Sarah Elizabeth George, mar. R. C. McCartney, Feb. 3, 1859.
Thomas J. George and Fanny George, mar. May 2, 1882.

**Deaths**
Mary Jane George, d. Aug. 8, 1837.
Elaster Graham George, d. on the 30th 1842.
Louisa Melvina George, d. on the 1st of Oct. 1849.
Robert Bruce George, d. Apr. 10, 1853.
Carrie Price George, wife of T. J. George, d. —.
R. C. McCartney, husband of Sarah Elizabeth George, d. —.
Allen C. Powe, husband of Josephine George, d. Mar. 25, 1885.
Sarah Boyd George, wife of Thomas J. George, d. Feb. 18, 1889.


The Book of Record

Kept in Harrison's Precinct

The first Part to enter the Meetings in and Officers chosen, with the rules and orders made.

The second Part, for the entry of ear marks and the third part for the entry of stray cattle, sheep, etc.

Began in the year 1774.

On Tuesday, April 5, 1774 Freeholders and inhabitants made choice of the following officers for Harrison Precinct—

William Miller
Town Clerk
Major Thomas Thomas Supervisor
Wilsley Dusinberry
Constable & Collector
Appendix II. Original Proprietary Shares

The purpose of the following table is to summarize data on the purchase and resale of the original 50 proprietary shares sold at the Windham auction in March and April, 1738, to the proprietors of Kent.

Names preceded by a number are original purchasers (e.g., 11 Ebenezer Bishop). Names without a number are second purchasers (e.g., Nathaniel Slosson under Bishop indicates Slosson bought the share from Bishop).

Numbers with parentheses indicate owners of shares who had settled in Kent by 1741 (date of the petition by resident proprietors against absentee proprietors). Numbers without parentheses indicate owners of shares who remained absentee into the 1740’s and 1750’s.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Shares</th>
<th>Original Home of Buyer</th>
<th>Purchase Date</th>
<th>Price Paid (in Pounds)</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 Humphrey Avery Benjamin Brownson</td>
<td>Groton</td>
<td>3/7/38</td>
<td>185-16-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Humphrey Avery Philip Cavanally</td>
<td>Groton</td>
<td>3/8/38</td>
<td>165-0-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Abel Barnum Joshua Barnum</td>
<td>Colchester</td>
<td>9/21/39</td>
<td>189-5-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Ebenezer Barnum</td>
<td>Danbury</td>
<td>10-10-39</td>
<td>189-5-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Ebenezer Barnum</td>
<td>Danbury</td>
<td>3/8/38</td>
<td>189-5-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Ebenezer Barnum</td>
<td>Danbury</td>
<td>3/8/38</td>
<td>189-5-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Ebenezer Barnum Abel Wright</td>
<td>Mansfield</td>
<td>4/9/38</td>
<td>189-5-10</td>
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<th>No.</th>
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<th>Place of Birth</th>
<th>Date of Birth</th>
<th>Age</th>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nathaniel Barnum</td>
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<td>4/27/38</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Josiah Barrs</td>
<td>Colchester</td>
<td>5/28/39</td>
<td>220</td>
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<td>Samuel Benedict</td>
<td>Danbury</td>
<td>4/27/38</td>
<td>189-5-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Ebenezer Bishop</td>
<td>Stamford</td>
<td>3/7/38</td>
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<td>Stonington</td>
<td>3/7/38</td>
<td>185-7-0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Nathaniel Berry</td>
<td>Tolland</td>
<td>3/8/38</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
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<td>Tolland</td>
<td>4/26/38</td>
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<td>Samuel Canfield</td>
<td>Danbury</td>
<td>4/26/38</td>
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<td>John Smith</td>
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<td>190-0-0</td>
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<td>Eleazer Hubbel</td>
<td>Newtow</td>
<td>3/8/38</td>
<td>190-0-0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Newton</td>
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<td>4/27/38</td>
<td>189-5-10</td>
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<tr>
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(To be continued)
Do You Know About The House Committee?

By Juanita Lanier (Mrs. Paul B.) Huffish
National Chairman, House Committee

“I didn’t, but I am learning!” These were my words as I assumed the National Chairmanship of this important Committee. The first consideration as Chairman of House Committee was review and interview with the President General relative to the appointment of Chairmen for the 15 subcommittees, plus the vice chairmen and members for each. The total appointments comprise approximately 350 members! If you are not a chapter regent or delegate responsible for attending the Congress sessions and reporting on them, and want to join the energetic, capable, working ranks at the 72nd Continental Congress, be sure to notify your State Regent today, so that your name can be recommended and submitted to National Headquarters immediately. Following receipt of an invitation to serve, all acceptances must be received at 1776 D Street, by March 1 in order to be included in the printed Congress program in April.

This is only the first step. Next comes the contacting of the many outside individuals, firms, and organizations who assist us so graciously each year—the Metropolitan and Park Police, the firemen, the florist, the photographer, and many others. The Concessions Chairman sends out her notices to the various concessionnaires. In this way, Daughters have an opportunity to choose and purchase articles of interest not generally available elsewhere. Remember, on the practical side, the Society makes a percentage on all sales, with the one exception of our own Schools’ articles. From the point of interest, each year something new is added.

A number of Committees—Parking, Badges, and Information and the General Chairman and her Committee—have to begin work early. These have to be set up and operating the week before Congress.

In March, a letter of instruction is sent each member of each committee by her respective Chairman. This enables each Daughter to know what is expected of her before coming to Washington. A general meeting of all members of the House Committee is held on Monday morning of Congress Week (April 15), at 9:00 a.m. in Constitution Hall.

In planning and executing a Continental Congress for nearly 5000 Daughters, a great deal of work is entailed; yes, a terrific amount, from early morning until late at night. It can run the gamut, I’m told, from amusement to frustration, from a chore to pleasure. The questions of fatigue and work vanish in culmination of the ultimate goal—a smoothly-run, beautiful, and inspirational Congress! A valuable byproduct of participation on the House Committee is the frequent blossoming of passing acquaintanceship into permanent friendship, aided and abetted by mutual service shared!

So—, make your hotel reservations early—and I do mean early, as again this year Easter Week and Congresstime coincide. You need your most comfortable shoes, together with a cheery disposition, as you deal with many types of people.

Plan now to participate actively in the 72nd Continental Congress next April. It will be a pleasure to meet and greet you at that time full of vim, vigor, and vitality!

PARKING FOR 72nd CONGRESS
Due to reduced number of parking spaces allotted by the District of Columbia and the National Capital Parks those available will be occupied by National Officers, National Chairmen, State Regents and Congress Committee Chairmen.
Public parking available within walking distance.

Retirement of Mrs. Frances L. Hobbs
After 10 years of devoted and outstanding service as Chief Clerk of the Magazine Office, Mrs. Frances L. Hobbs retired, effective January 1, 1963. Mrs. Hobbs first worked under the guidance of Miss Gertrude S. Carraway when she was not only Editor of the Magazine but President General. Mrs. Hobbs trained many girls in the exacting work of the Magazine Office, and insisted that they maintain her own high standards of accuracy. The smooth functioning of subscription records is due in large part to the efficient methods which she established.
The Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, at 12 noon, Wednesday, December 5, 1962, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

The President General appointed the First Vice President General, Mrs. Seimes, Recording Secretary General pro tem in the absence of Mrs. Irwin.

The Lord’s Prayer was repeated in unison, led by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Johnson, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. Seimes, First Vice President General.

The Recording Secretary General pro tem, Mrs. Seimes, recorded the following members present: National Officers: Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Cuff, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Allen; State Regent: Mrs. Lovett, Maryland; State Vice Regents: Miss McNutt, District of Columbia; Mrs. Ritchie, Virginia.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Clark, moved that 151 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Harris. Adopted.

The Treasurer General reported the following changes in membership: Deceased, 589; resigned, 751; reinstated, 151.

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

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 1,212 applications presented to the Board.

Lucille D. Watson, Registrar General.

Mrs. Watson moved that the 1,212 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Allen. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Harris, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from October 18th to December 5th:

Through their respective State Regents the following two members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Charlotte Tyus Dekle, Millen, Georgia; Mrs. Carol Nelson Murphy, Lucedale, Mississippi.

There being no State Regent in Mexico your Organizing Secretary General appoints and presents for confirmation as Organizing Regent Mrs. Mabel C. Walker, Chapala, Jalisco, Mexico.

The following organizing regency has expired by time limitation, and the State Regent requests reappointment: Mrs. Phyllis Warn Griffith, Ovid, New York.

Authorization of the following two chapters has expired by time limitation: Glenville and Madison, West Virginia.

The following seven chapters are presented for official disbandment: Joseph McDonald, Sylacauga, Alabama; Mishawaka, Mishawaka, Indiana; Nancy Knight, Hartford City, Indiana; Antoine LeClaire, Bettendorf, Iowa; London Bridge, Millington, Maryland; Northfield, East Northfield, Massachusetts; Andrew Edwards, Nashville, Tennessee (the membership of this chapter has been below the required minimum for the period of one year).

The following six chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Fort Dale, Greenville, Alabama; Wekiwa, DelBary, Florida; General Robert Irwin, Pineville, North Carolina; Joshua Hawkins, Inman, South Carolina; Prince of Orange, Orangeburg, South Carolina; Captain Nathaniel Mills, Hurst, Texas.

Florence C. Harris, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Harris moved the confirmation of three organizing regents; one reappointment of organizing regent; disbandment of seven chapters; confirmation of six chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Clark. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General pro tem read the minutes, which were approved.

The President General announced that the DAR Platoon Leadership Award to the Marine Corps would be given to Cadet Jerome T. Paul at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., this afternoon at 3 o’clock.

The President General made several announcements of timely interest.

Following prayer by the Chaplain General the meeting adjourned at 12:30 p. m.

Betty Newkirk Seimes, Recording Secretary General pro tem.
CHICKASAW OLD FIELDS

By Nancy P. (Mrs. Malcolm) Gardner,
Mary Stuart Chapter, Tupelo, Miss.

IN THE gently rolling hills and wide creek bottoms of northeast Mississippi were the villages and hunting grounds of the Chickasaw Indians. Although they claimed adjacent lands northwest Alabama and central Tennessee, the strength and power of the Chickasaw Nation lay in the Chickasaw Old Fields near present-day Tupelo, Miss. Into this area the Chickasaw retreated when hard-pressed by neighboring hostile tribes or French and Spanish power to the south. In 1735, during one of these periods of outward pressures, this area was described by Sieur Du corder, who had been a captive among them:

... the Chickasaws are situated in a rather large plain divided into seven villages of which five have each a stockade fort and all have several fortified cabins; that the Natchez are divided into two villages of which the smallest, which has no fort at all, is in the middle of the plain, and the other, which has a good fort, is at one extremity of the eastern side.

French accounts describe this area as a large "prairie", or two small ones joined together, an irregular and elongated triangle of about 15 square miles. This "prairie" or "old fields" appears on the Land Office surveys in the 1830's, when northeast Mississippi was being surveyed and opened for white settlement after the Treaty of Pontotoc, 1832, provided for removal of the Chickasaw to the West.

By presidential proclamation there was established in 1938 the Ackia Battleground National Monument, just northwest of Tupelo. In 1962 this site was incorporated into the Natchez Trace Parkway, now being developed by the National Park Service to commemorate the old Natchez Trace (Trail) and the many historic sites along its route. The village site was carefully explored by archeologists representing the Smithsonian Institution, the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, and the National Park Service. Curiously, among the artifacts recovered were fragments of pottery typical of both Chickasaw and Natchez design.

The story of the Natchez Tribe is dramatic and has been often retold. However, after their disastrous rebellions against the French in southwest Mississippi a small remnant of this tribe fled to the Chickasaw country for refuge. The sanctuary granted them by the Chickasaw led to reprisals from the French colonial government headquartered at New Orleans, center of French authority in the Lower Mississippi Valley. The action taken against the Natchez and the Chickasaw was a campaign of extermination, which culminated in a French defeat in 1736 at the village of Ackia. This battle was of importance in American history, as the Chickasaw continued as a barrier between the junction of French power in the Lower Mississippi Valley and in Canada. The Chickasaw retained (Continued on page 197)
HIC-A-SHA-BA-HA CHAPTER,
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Starkville, Mississippi

Hic-A-Sha-Ba-Ha Chapter, DAR, was organized in 1910 at Starkville, Mississippi, a city named for Revolutionary hero, General John Stark, and founded in 1831 on the site of Hic-A-Sha-Ba-Ha springs, which translated from the Choctaw means "A Spring, Sweet Gum Leaves Therein". Situated at the junction of Interstate Highway 82 and Highway 12, Starkville is county seat of Oktibbeha County, "The Dairy Center of the South".

Stephen D. Lee Hall, Mississippi State University

Starkville is proud of being the home of Mississippi State University, established in 1878 by the Mississippi legislature as the Agricultural and Mechanical College, a land grant college, with Confederate General Stephen Dill Lee as first president. In 1932 the name was changed to Mississippi State College and in 1958 it attained university status with expansion of the graduate school. Over 5,000 students are enrolled in the 1962-63 session. A huge construction program is now in progress on the campus, involving expenditures of approximately $11,000,000.

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McKENZIE BUILDING SUPPLY, INC.
MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY ALUMNI ASSOC.

Hic-A-Sha-Ba-Ha Chapter wishes to express appreciation to those who so generously advertised on our page.
LOUISVILLE

One of the most progressive little cities in Mississippi, Louisville is the county seat of Winston County and was incorporated in 1836. Winston County was created out of the heart of the Choctaw Indian Nation after the signing of the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek in 1830.

Louisville is an industrial town in an agricultural area. There are more than twenty miles of paved streets in Louisville and more than half of them are brilliantly lighted with modern mercury vapor lamps making Louisville one of the best lighted cities in the State. Seven paved highways lead in to Louisville and access to the famous Natchez Trace Parkway is but a few minutes drive away. Louisville has a radio station and a weekly newspaper.

Louisville is noted for its beautiful churches and its excellent school system which was augmented this year with a new school plant recognized as one of the most completely equipped in the Nation.

Manufactured products in Louisville include large lumbering and farming machines, lumber and lumber products, brick, furniture dimensions, pottery, wearing apparel, and dairy products. A large creosoting plant, an important natural gas booster station, and a railroad repair shop are also located in Louisville.

Other points of interest in and around Louisville include the beautiful City Park in which are located the historic Community House and the fine Winston County Library; the Louisville Country Club; the Lake Tiak O'Khata recreational area; the Boy Scouts' Camp Pailla; and nearby Nanih Waiya State Park.

The people of Louisville and Winston County would like to have you visit them.
Louisville's NANIH WAIYA CHAPTER of the Daughters of the American Revolution is grateful to the following patriotic businesses and organizations for sponsorship of this pictorial presentation of our beloved home town.

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LAKE TI AK O'KHATA
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PET MILK COMPANY
WINSTON COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
WINSTON COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
SAM MYATT MUTUAL INSURANCE AGENCY
TAYLOR MACHINE WORKS
Best Wishes

to the

JOHN ROLFE CHAPTER, DAR

from

FORREST COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI

SELBY C. BOWLING, Beat Three, Pres.
HARRY H. BELL, Beat One, Vice-Pres.
LUTHER G. LEE, Beat Two
J. A. P. CARTER, JR., Beat Four
W. H. BUTLER, Beat Five

HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI

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HOME OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI
AND WILLIAM CAREY COLLEGE

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Home of Three Periods

Cedar Grove—1840
Old Mississippi River
Plantation Home

Planters Hall—1832, Established
As a Bank; Later, Antebellum Home

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Spring Run: Mar. 1st—Apr. 13th
Old-Fashioned Melodrama
Presented by the Showboat Players on Board the Sprague

Summer Run: June 14th—Aug. 31st

Old Southern Tea Room
Plantation Cooking in the South
George Washington

(Continued from page 118)

tion, estate, and life itself be hazard-
ed, he turned northward to lead a motley militia against the most potent military power in the world, his mother country.

Development to Meet Challenges as They Came

Is there inspiration for us in George Washington’s decision? We have no expectation of facing a similar personal dilemma in such an exalted historical setting. Our opportunities and our obligations are more likely to confront us within our own more local communities. But I submit most earnestly that the health and the survival of an open society such as ours depend on our willingness to emulate the man whose inner compulsion would allow him to deny neither his neighbor nor his fellow men at large.

We may premise that our opportunities are likely to be more local and less demanding, but George Washington’s career suggests that this need not be so. Dr. Freeman emphasizes that his life, from youth to old age, is a remarkable example of developing abilities that were equal to the ever greater challenges he faced. It is permissible to reflect that, in less trying times, Washington might have lived out his life in obscurity, his potentialities unrealized; but, happily for us, the man and the crisis coincided. While I do not suggest that we are all potential George Washingtons, I do insist that the times are no less perilous than they were in 1775 and that our individual potentials surpass our performances. We hesitate and deny when the times call for sacrifice of present ease.

The institutions created by our founding fathers were never more gravely threatened, from the left and the right, from within and without. The ideals that inspired these men have lost nothing of their dynamic content. They were never more relevant. They are our finest heritage. The free world looks anxiously to us for leadership. “Let us raise a standard to which the wise and the honest can repair,” George Washington said. Will we fatalistically accept a state of “inexpressable uneasiness” or will we rise to the challenge? Our an-

swers might be decisive—for ourselves, our society, and our posterity. If the mirror of history can inspire us and guide us to correct decisions and timely actions, we may look with confidence to a faithful image of the man who was “second to none in the humble and endearing scenes of private life.”

Change of Address

Any change of address for a D.A.R. Magazine subscriber should reach the Magazine Office six weeks in advance to avoid loss of magazines. Give both the OLD and the NEW addresses. Please include your ZONE number each time you send a subscription—also name of your chapter.
Founders Hall, built soon after the Civil War, is the oldest building on the Millsaps College Campus. It was originally a part of Jackson College for Negroes which was founded as a church supported institution and is now Jackson State College. It occupied the site of Old Elsinore Plantation, an antebellum estate near the little town of Jackson. In 1902 Major R. W. Millsaps, who founded the Methodist related Millsaps College in 1892, purchased and gave to the College the campus and buildings of Jackson College. For ten years the two institutions had been operated on adjoining land. In 1913 Founders was razed by fire but repairs were quickly made and it was restored for use as a men's dormitory until after World War II. Since that time it has been a dormitory for freshmen women housing 96 students. Recent renovation has assured historic Founders of many additional years of service to Christian higher education.
A Symbol Of The New South

A "new look" now occupies Mississippi's most famous corner... a stately column of marble and granite now stands in the Jackson skyline on the corner of Capitol at State... symbolic of great optimism for decades ahead.

A key role in the future is the service First Federal of Jackson provides... managing funds... giving extra vitality to growth and development.

Your savings... placed here... work hard... building for the future.

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BRANCH OFFICES AT WESTLAND AND MEADOWBROOK

Papago Candy Stripers First in Youth Achievement Awards

The Papago Candy Stripers, a group of 18 Arizona Indian girls, recently won first-place honors from Parents' Magazine for youth-group achievement in teen-age public service.

On November 24 the Indian Hospital at Sells, Ariz., was the setting for a ceremony at which the Papago Candy Stripers were presented with the first-place plaque and a cash prize of $500 for their outstanding volunteer work in the hospital.


Special permission had to be obtained from the United States Public Health Service to lower the customary minimum age requirement of 16 years for visitors or volunteers in PHS Indian hospitals. This done, the group formed in November 1961 and began actual work inside the Sells Indian Hospital, on the Papago Indian Reservation in Arizona, in January 1962. Membership has ranged in number from 10 to 22 girls in the 13-to-17-year age groups, and a larger membership is possible when girls in the 10th, 11th, and 12th grades in off-reservation schools return home.

Candy Stripers, both boys and girls, are approximately 150,000 strong at present, and active in an estimated third of the Nation's hospitals; but the Papago Candy Stripers are the first such group of teen-age hospital volunteers to be found in any Indian hospital in the United States. Since they began working in the Sells Hospital, these girls have contributed more than 1500 hours of after-school time and Saturdays toward helping their own people, patients in the hospital.

Although the traditional uniform of the Candy Stripers (from which the organization takes its name) is pink or red and white stripes, the Papago girls chose turquoise stripes for their pinafores because turquoise is a "traditional" Indian stone and color.
Kosciusko, Mississippi, a town founded in 1834 on the Natchez Trace, and named for a Polish general who came over with Lafayette to help us in the American Revolution, has an active DAR chapter with 50 members. It was organized in 1934, disbanded during World War II, and was revived in 1952; thus we are celebrating our 10th anniversary this year. The chapter has grown in numbers and proved a great influence for good in the county. So called “progress” has removed many of its landmarks; but thanks to a stalwart group of conservative citizens who cherish the historic and traditional, a few have been saved and restored, among which is “Shadowhill”.

“Shadowhill”, a Greek revival antebellum home that once belonged to the Munson family, was purchased and restored by one of its chapter members, Miss Nannie Sullivant. The property adjoins the Natchez Trace Parkway and certainly rates as one of the outstanding buildings and show places from Nashville to Natchez. The house was built by slave labor and the home-made brick were made on the estate, where they were molded and then baked in their own kiln. The heart pine lumber was hand hewn. The random width floors are 2½ inches thick. The original columns and shutters are in wonderful state of repair. The rooms are large, the ceilings are 14’ high. A beautiful staircase ascends from a spacious hall. The kitchen originally was completely separated from the house, being connected by a covered elevated “walk”.

The Samuel Hammond Chapter held two historic teas here; the members and their children wore antebellum costumes and served as gracious hostesses. At present this building is leased by the Moose Lodge, whose large membership enjoys regular recreational and fellowship gatherings.

Congratulations to
The SAMUEL HAMMOND CHAPTER DAR, KOSCIUSKO, MISS., From The FOLLOWING BUSINESSES:

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wife or other hostesses, they quickly forgot his mealtime shortcomings. He had so many remarkable traits to his credit. His heart overflowed with kindness and consideration. Guests and friends eagerly sought him out in order to start his endless spring of stories and jokes.

Mrs. Lincoln idolized her tall husband. After his assassination the lonely widow rarely talked of any other subject. Her letters are filled with references to him. She remembered only that he had been a loving husband and father. Never did she recall that he had been so absent-minded at the table. Love had been stronger than food.
THE MISSOURI STATE SOCIETY

Daughters of the American Revolution

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and endorses her as a Candidate for the Office of VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL, April 1963.
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Orangeburg, S. C.

ED MANN'S DRIVE-IN
Launderers and Cleaners
JE 4-5555
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Downtown Orangeburg
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MILLER’S CHARCOAL STEAK HOUSE RESTAURANT
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find one good restaurant—THIS IS IT.
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Reproducers and Restorers
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In Memoriam

Mrs. Wallace Campbell
Mrs. Joseph Holland

Miss Ida Folk
Miss Elizabeth Woodson

Mrs. P. P. Blalock
Mrs. M. N. Tillman

IN LOVING TRIBUTE

OLD 96 DISTRICT CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Edgefield County, South Carolina

The Chapter gratefully acknowledges the following sponsors:

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THE BATTLE of COWPENS
“Where 900 men shook an Empire”

The brilliant victory on the site of COWPENS of General Daniel Morgan’s American Army over an elite corps of British Regulars was won January 17, 1781.

The Continental troops were composed of 290 men of the Light Infantry Maryland Line, Continental Establishment, and 80 men of the Third Regiment, Light Dragoons of Virginia; the Militia troops numbered 200 men from Virginia, 100 men from Georgia, 140 men from North Carolina, 115 from South Carolina, together with 45 South Carolina horsemen. —The total number of Americans was 970 soldiers; the total number of British troops was 1050.

Cowpens was a “stunning blow”, an hour that started the sequence that forced Cornwallis within nine months to offer up his sword at Yorktown.

This National battlefield site in South Carolina is located on State Hwy. #11, eleven miles northwest of Gaffney.

The DANIEL MORGAN CHAPTER is grateful to the business firms listed below, whose generosity has made this page possible:

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As number
one in its
field, Burlington
is a leader
in quality—
in people,
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SOUTH CAROLINA
CHAPTERS, DAUGHTERS OF
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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Cotton Knitting Yarns
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Winnsboro, S. C.

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STATUE—“THE FROG BABY” BY EDITH PARSONS

Fountain pool carved from WINNSBORO BLUE GRANITE, “The Silk of the Trade.”
Flagstones are of rough sawed WINNSBORO BLUE GRANITE.
Many other beautiful effects can be had from using granite in formal gardens.

The Winnsboro Granite Corporation,
Rion, S. C.
Educational Television
(Continued from page 129)

and points of interest are all waiting for the TV instructors to come, to experience and to share with their students by means of video taped interviews or other television methods.

The Winter Park DAR has adopted the American history program as a dynamic production project, but the need for assistance goes far beyond the aid from one localized organization—even one as resourceful as this DAR chapter. If all chapters would join forces to assist in the pilot development of a more extensive library and production-medium center, the educational needs of students and adults could be met more quickly and efficiently. More and more students could benefit simultaneously as these materials could go out over the air waves and be exchanged with 70 other educational television stations in the United States.

The first year of ETV in Central Florida has been “uphill” all the way: starting from scratch, working on a limited budget, working long hours to develop quality programs on a shoestring. Surely the preservation and reinforcement of American history are valuable enough—worthwhile enough—to merit enthusiastic material support. An investment in American history over television is an investment in Americanism itself.

The scope of TV is so vast, and so much a part of the daily lives of our American children, that it becomes the ideal method for teaching young people to better appreciate the heritage which is theirs through the sacrifices of Americans in the past. We must make the story of our heritage as vivid, realistic, and vital as possible if we expect children to understand the price of freedom and the tremendous creative power of a free society. What other means of communication is as rapid, forceful, and dramatic as that of television? Won’t you do your part to further this pilot project? You can do so by joining us in this effort, by sending funds, historical materials, and by giving assistance to the development of an American history production center for televised instruction. In doing so you will be serving thousands of American students.

Delightful Dining
RAMPART ROOM
and
RIVER ROOM

HOTEL FORT SUMTER
CHARLESTON
SOUTH CAROLINA

Meeting Place for
FORT SULLIVAN
CHAPTER
DAR
Mrs. Sarah Kennedy von Treskow was born in Camden, South Carolina, on September 4th, 1874. Of distinguished ancestry, she became a charter member of the Hobkirk Hill Chapter, DAR, in 1907, with the national number 60,703. In her early years, “Miss Sadie,” as she is affectionately known, taught school and worked in community projects. In 1907 she married Col. Egmont Charles von Treskow. After World War I, he entered the Consular Service where for sixteen years they served in South America, Europe, and Canada.

Returning to Camden, Mrs. von Treskow immediately plunged into community work—Garden Club, Red Cross, U.D.C., DAR, of which she was Regent, at various times, for eighteen years. Her contributions to the Public Good are recognized by the following awards—Honorary Vice Regent of State DAR; Honorary State President of U.D.C.; American Legion District Service Award; City of Camden Award with special city citation, “Who’s Who of American Women” of 1959 included her. The Hobkirk Hill Chapter, DAR, takes special pride in honoring this beloved and public-spirited citizen.
Honoring
MRS. CHARLES B. RICHARDSON, JR.
SOUTH CAROLINA STATE REGENT
SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Sponsored by Columbia Area Chapters
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UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA CHAPTER

COWPENS CHAPTER
In Memoriam
Mrs. V. P. Patterson
Mrs. Susan B. Whitener
Mrs. T. L. Robinson
Mrs. L. W. Perrin

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Greetings from
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WASHINGTON
the
EVERGREEN STATE

The 1962 Magazine Index is in the December 1962 issue of the Magazine.
Honoring
MRS. ALEXANDER M. BRITTON
Washington State Regent
1962-1964

Presented with pride and affection by the following chapters:

Ann Washington
Captain Charles Wilkes
Cascade
Charles Carroll
Chief Seattle
Columbia River
Elizabeth Bixby
Elizabeth Ellington
Elizabeth Forey

Esther Reed
Lady Stirling
Marcus Whitman
Martha Atkins Gray
Mary Ball
Mary Morris
Michael Trebert
Narcissa Prentiss
Narcissa Whitman

Olympus
Rainier
Sacajawea
Sarah Buchanan
Spokane Garry
Tahoma
University of Washington
Waukomah Trail
Willapa


Is one of four museums administered by Kansas Historical Society with offices in the Memorial Building at Topeka, Kansas.

The Shawnee Methodist Mission was established in 1830 near present Turner, in Wyandotte County, by Rev. Thomas Johnson. In 1838, by agreement between the Methodist church and Federal Government, a central manual labor school was organized and in 1839 building was begun on the present site, a part of the Shawnee Lands in what is now Johnson County. To this school Indian children of many tribes were sent to learn English, manual arts, and agriculture. At the height of its activity the mission and school was an establishment of 2,000 acres with 16 buildings, including the three large brick structures which still stand, and an enrollment of nearly 200 Indian boys and girls.

Along the road (53rd Street) which divides the North Building from the others one of the starting routes of the Santa Fe and Oregon trails passed. John C. Fremont, Dr. Marcus Whitman, Francis Parkham, Capt. J. W. Gunnison, and other figures of the old West were entertained at the mission. In 1854 the first Territorial Governor, Andrew H. Reeder, had his executive offices here, and the first territorial legislature met in the East Building in 1855. During the Civil War the Mission buildings were barracks for Union troops. The school was discontinued in 1862, and the property fell into private hands. The present site, containing twelve acres, was acquired by the state in 1927 and is administered by the Kansas State Historical Society.

WEST BUILDING

This was the first of the permanent buildings to be constructed. Work began in January of 1839, and the front portion was completed late in the year. Forty mechanics were employed in making brick, cutting and dressing lumber, and quarrying stone.

Thomas Johnson, the superintendent of the mission, moved his family to the new building in October and school began the same month. In February 1840, sixty Indian children were enrolled, and it was necessary to turn others away until more room was available.

During 1839 another building, 20 feet square, was erected in the rear, and in 1840 the two were joined by 70 foot walls to make a dining hall. When the first Territorial Legislature was in session at the mission in 1855 most of the members took their meals in this hall. A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat who dined with the legislators in August, 1855, described the fare as "good, but simple, and toujours la meme." "Aids to consumption: hunger," commented the writer. "No butter or wine was allowed. Puddings: None. Extras: Grace before meal."

"Shortly before twelve o'clock," he wrote, "the first dinner bell rings . . . As soon as honorable members hear the bell ring, there is a sudden stampede . . . to Mr. Johnson's house, in which the dining-room, kitchen and lounging room are situated . . . When the dining room door opens, there is a rush . . . but unto what shall I liken it? The meeting of mighty waters . . . is certainly 'no circumstance.' The first interview of long separated lovers fails to convey an idea of it . . . ."

In later years the rear wing was shortened by fifty feet and the building assumed its present appearance. It is now the residence of the custodian.

NORTH BUILDING

By 1843-44 the number of Indian children at the mission had increased to about 115, the exact figure varying from term to term. To accommodate this increased enrollment a third brick building was erected in 1845. It was 100 feet long, 20 feet wide, and two stories high, with a piazza across the entire length except at the ends. (The east end originally was identical to the west, but was razed in later years.)

The building was divided into connecting rooms which were used as the girls' school and dormitory. Spinning, weaving, and other domestic arts were taught. At various times teachers and Territorial officials lived in the building, and Thomas Johnson also had quarters here for himself and family.

Classes were held six hours each day except Saturday and Sunday. On Saturday teaching was limited to three hours. The boys worked in the shops or on the farm, usually for five hours a day. The girls helped with the sewing, washing and cooking, and with the management of the dairy. The whole school, as a rule, went to bed at 8 p.m. and rose at 4 a.m.

Miss Archibold, who began teaching at the mission in April 1850, wrote to a friend shortly after her arrival: "I am much pleased with the school. The girls are perfectly quiet and easily managed. They were never known to sauce a teacher and are quiet, affectionate and kind, harmless and playful. The male school is taught by two young gentlemen, one a Methodist preacher."

(Continued on page 199)
Honoring
MISS PAULINE COWGER
State Regent of Kansas

It is with great pride that these Kansas Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution honor their State Regent.

Abilene
Arthur Barrett
Atchison
Betty Bonney
Byrd Prewitt
Capt. Jesse Leavenworth
Concordia
Dana
Desire Tobey Sears
Dodge City
Emporia
Eunice Sterling
Flores del Sol
Fort Larned
Gen. Edward Hand
Good-Land
Hannah Jameson
Henry Dawson
Isabella Weldin
Jeremiah Howard
John Athey
Lois Warner
Lucretia Griswold Latimer
Martha Loving Ferrell
Martha Vail
Mary Wade Strother
Mission Hills
Molly Foster Berry
Nathan Edson
Oceanus Hopkins
Olathe
Peleg Gorton
Randolph Loving
Samuel Linscott
Smoky Hill
Sterling
Susannah French Putney
Tomahawk
Uvedale
Wichita
Wyandot
Traveling Masonic Lodges
(Continued from page 127)

The records as thus compiled show the following number of persons having received degrees in this or other Lodges and recognized as regular members.

Entered Apprentice ........................................ 29
Fellow Craft .................................................. 20
Master Masons ................................................. 75
Total in service during war ................................. 124

A list of the officers of American Union Lodge during the Revolutionary Period, and the dates of their election, is a matter of importance. It is herewith given, based on the same records as those that furnished the source of the membership list.

**Names and positions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place and date of meeting</th>
<th>Names and positions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waterman’s Tavern, Roxbury, Mass., June 20, 1776.</td>
<td>Joel Clark, Master, John Parks, Senior Warden, Samuel Wyllys, Junior Warden, John Crane, Treasurer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Sanford’s, Reading, Conn., Feb. 15, 1779</td>
<td>Samuel H. Parsons, Master, Jonathan Heart, Senior Warden, Elisha Marshall, Junior Warden, Isaac Sherman, Treasurer, William Judd, Secretary, Charles Peck, Tyler.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Names and positions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place and date of meeting</th>
<th>Names and positions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Heart, Master</td>
<td>Jonathan Heart, Master, Richard Sill, Senior Warden, William Little, Junior Warden, Simeon Belding, Treasurer, John Simpson, Secretary, Thomas Grosvenor, Senior Deacon, Noah Coleman, Junior Deacon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Heart, Master</td>
<td>Jonathan Heart, Master, Robert Warner, Senior Warden, William Judd, Junior Warden, William Richards, Treasurer, John Simpson, Secretary, Eben Gray, Senior Deacon, David Smith, Junior Deacon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Heart, Master</td>
<td>Jonathan Heart, Master, Robert Warner, Senior Warden, David Judson, Junior Warden, William Richards, Treasurer, John Simpson, Secretary, J. R. Watrous, Senior Deacon, William Higgins, Junior Deacon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut Hutts, Mar. 25, 1782.</td>
<td>June 20, 1782.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Zebulon Pike Chapter Award at Air Force Academy**

Zebulon Pike Chapter, Colorado Springs, Colorado, has been given permission by the National Society to establish the Lt. George A. Frederick Award for Excellence in Life Sciences. This award, to be made annually, honors Lieutenant Frederick, one of the first instructors of the Air Force Academy, who stayed with his crippled T-33 aircraft and lost his life, rather than abandon it over a playground crowded with children. The first award will be given at graduation exercises this June.
HONORING

MRS. ERMAL L. McMICHAIL

STATE REGENT OF IOWA

Members of the fifteen chapters and the five State Committee Chairmen from Iowa's Southwest District proudly and affectionately dedicate this page to their State Regent, Mrs. Ermal L. McMichael.

Atlantic—Deborah Franklin
Carroll—Priscilla Alden
Clarinda—Waubonsie
Council Bluffs—Council Bluffs
Creston—Nancy McKay Harsh
Denison—Denison
Des Moines—Abigail Adams
Des Moines—Beacon Hill
Des Moines—Jean Marie Cardinell
Des Moines—Mercy Otis
Glenwood—Glenwood
Guthrie Center—Guthrie Center
Onawa—Onawa
Osceola—Barnes—Moore
Shenandoah—Shenandoah

Mrs. Earl C. Fishbaugh Jr. —DAR Good Citizens Committee
Mrs. Charles Hopkins —DAR Magazine Advertising Committee
Mrs. Bernice Currier —Public Relations Committee
Mrs. Harry Breidensteiner —Museum Committee
Mrs. Merle Poetker —Press Book
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- Grinnell-Poweshiek
- Knoxville-Mary Marion
- Marengo-Iowaco
- Marshalltown-Marshalltown
- Marshalltown-Spinning Wheel
- Montezuma-Montezuma
- Nevada-Solomon Dean
- Oskaloosa-Oskaloosa
- Webster City-New Castle

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Spinning Wheel Chapter
State Chaplain

MRS. JOSEPH G. HANEY
Jean Marie Cardinell Chapter
State Vice Regent

MRS. ELMER H. CANFIELD
Waterloo Chapter
State Recording Secretary

MRS. CARL F. BARTELS
Dubuque Chapter
State Corresponding Secretary

MRS. BERNICE G. GRAN
Buena Vista Chapter
State Treasurer

MRS. RAY H. GRUWELL
Elizabeth Ross Chapter
State Organizing Secretary

MRS. MAURICE K. CHAMPION
Lucretia Deering Chapter
State Registrar

MRS. H. C. BRECKENRIDGE
DeShon Chapter
State Librarian

MRS. W. E. WALSH
Hannah Lee Chapter
State Historian
THE COMMONS
State College of Iowa, Cedar Falls

Northeast Iowa is proud to give recognition to two of its outstanding schools, the State College of Iowa, located in Cedar Falls, and West High School, chosen as the twenty-first recipient of the National Bellamy Flag Award, located in Waterloo, Iowa. State College of Iowa, founded in 1876, is one of the leaders among institutions preparing teachers for the Nation's Schools. West High School, chosen as a typical, outstanding school to represent Iowa high schools for the next fifty years, received the flag representative of the award on October 12, 1962.

Sponsored by the following Chapters from the Northeast District of Iowa:

Anamosa-Francis Shaw
Cedar Falls-Cedar Falls
Cedar Rapids-Ashley
Cedar Rapids-Mayflower
Charles City-Alden Sears

Clinton-Clinton
Dubuque-Dubuque
Hampton-Candlestick
Mason City-Mason City

Northwood-Helen Hinman Dwelle
Osage-Lucretia Deering
Waterloo-Waterloo
Waverly-Revolutionary Dames
West Union-Hannah Lee

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HONORING

MRS. SHERMAN B. WATSON
REGISTRAR GENERAL

and

MRS. ALFRED C. ZWECK
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL

National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

Mrs. Sherman B. Watson
Registrar General

Mrs. Alfred C. Zweck
Vice President General

The Iowa State Society is proud of their distinguished Daughters.
THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, Iowa City, was created on February 25, 1847, by an Act of the First General Assembly passed in Old Capitol and signed into law only 59 days after the State had been admitted in the Federal Union. Probably it is the only university in the United States created by a law enacted in its own central administrative building.

Instruction at the University began with a faculty of three and 19 students. With no property of its own and only a rented building at the start, SUI today has an enrollment of 12,114, an instructional staff of more than 700, and a 1,300-acre campus on which are located 59 major educational buildings.

When the seat of Iowa government was moved to Des Moines from Iowa City in 1857, Old Capitol was placed in the perpetual care of the University. At first it was used as a classroom building, but soon became the administrative headquarters. Old Capitol, the cornerstone of which was laid on July 4, 1840, stands today as the symbol of the University and of the pioneer beginnings of the state SUI serves.

Sponsored by the following Chapters from Southeast District of Iowa:

Burlington—Stars and Stripes
Davenport—Hannah Caldwell
Fairfield—Log Cabin
Fort Madison—Jean Espy

IOWA DAUGHTERS ARE PROUD OF THEIR HERITAGE AND CORDIALLY INVITE CORRESPONDENCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adams, Enoch</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Lois Anderson (Mrs. N. S.), 1827 E Street, Iowa City, Iowa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amesden, Simeon</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mabel Flanders (Mrs. C. H.), 1238 Mills Ave., Brainerd, Minnesota</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlee, Col. Samuel John</td>
<td></td>
<td>Martha Benbow Boyes (Mrs. G. W.), Fort Madison, Iowa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayers, Nathaniel</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. June B. Schumaker, 170 Second Street, Webster City, Iowa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ball, 2nd Lieut. William</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Neil S. Bogart, Glenwood, Iowa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks, William</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Miss E. Noble Ball, 306 E. Washington Ave., Fairfield, Iowa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blanchard, Joseph</td>
<td></td>
<td>Julia Banks Watts (Mrs. Bruce), 920 S. James Street, Ottumwa, Iowa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burr, Capt. John Jr.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. June B. Drewelow, 703 Crawford Street, Boone, Iowa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranston, John</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>Ava Bell (Mrs. Hugh), 506 Walnut Street, Shenandoah, Iowa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtis, Josiah</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Mrs. Clarence Miers, 1103 E. Robinson St., Knoxville, Iowa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chesley, Capt. John Jr.</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Mabel Lambertson Arey (Mrs.), 329734, 505 H Ave., DeWitt, Iowa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandler, Benjamin</td>
<td></td>
<td>Elizabeth Griswold Davis (Mrs. S. E.), 357 West Main St., Des Moines, Iowa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dellenberger, Magdelene</td>
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<td>Mrs. W. G. H. Baker, 3221 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa</td>
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<td>Dellenberger, Magdelene</td>
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<td>Mrs. Neil Knapp, Glenwood, Iowa</td>
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<td>Doggett, Elmer</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Grace Outhouse (Mrs. E. B.), 1802 Muscatine Avenue, Iowa City, Iowa</td>
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<td>Eastman, Capt. Jonathan</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>Miss Letty Bruce, 805 W. 4th Ave., B. St. Waterloo, Iowa</td>
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<td>Elliott, Capt. Samuel</td>
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<td>Madge Elliott Fischer (Mrs. C. H.), Meth-Wick Manor, Cedar Rapids, Iowa</td>
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<td>Ellis, Simon</td>
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<td>Miss Lois LeBaron, 1177 Tama St., Boone, Iowa</td>
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<td>Falloon, Pvt. John</td>
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<td>Mrs. Clifford Powers, 813 A. Ave. East, Oskaloosa, Iowa</td>
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<td>Finley, Pvt. John</td>
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<td>Hazel Hammond Kingdon (Mrs. J. J.), Iowa Falls, Iowa</td>
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<td>Findley, Samuel Penn</td>
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<td>Mrs. H. A. S. Hunt, Marne, Iowa</td>
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<td>Fairchild, Capt. Abner</td>
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<td>Alice Christensen Whitney (Mrs. M. E.), 235086, 818-7th St., Des Moines, Iowa</td>
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
Ames, Iowa

Iowa State University is organized into the College of Agriculture, the College of Home Economics, the College of Engineering, the Colleges of Sciences and Humanities, the College of Veterinary Medicine and the Graduate College. It has the largest undergraduate enrollment in agriculture in the world and the largest undergraduate enrollment in engineering of any institution west of the Mississippi. It is the location of a major research laboratory of the United States Atomic Energy Commission. The laboratory is part of the Institute for Atomic Research within the University.
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LEECH, Pvt. Ephriam  Ruth Sackrider Schumann (Mrs. J. H.) 341927, 110 S. Vermont St., Oskaloosa, Iowa
PURCELL, Ensign George  Virginia  Harriette James Carson (Mrs. L. R.), 210 North 8th St., Oskaloosa, Iowa
O'NEALL, William  South Carolina  Mrs. Herbert Wulf, Exira, Iowa
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MOORMAN, Achilles  Virginia  Georgia Harwell Wren (Mrs. Paul), 744 Staub Court N.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa
RALSTON, John  Virginia  Mrs. Merle Hicks, Harris, 538-21th St. S.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa
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TURNER, Daniel  Pennsylvania  Esther Charlotte Smith, 402-2nd Ave., Charles City, Iowa
WALL, Wright  Pennsylvania  Mrs. Robert Beatty, 352-18th S.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa
WALTERS, John  Pennsylvania  Mrs. Ralph H. Denny, 1517-2nd Ave. S.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa

FROM OUR BOOKSHELF

This fictionalized group of biographies of notable American women was undertaken after extensive research that entailed a trip around the world, during which she visited the “Home towns” of each of the eight heroines of her sketches.

The subtitles of the chapters give clues as to the content. The seven women whose lives are so entertainingly related are: Margaret Brent—Gentleman of Maryland (1601-70); Anne Hutchinson—a Puritan exiled from Massachusetts because she stated her beliefs openly (1591-1643); Eliza Lucas Pinckney—one of America’s first business women (1820-1906); Mary Baker Glover Eddy, founder of Christian Science (1821-1910); Emma Lazarus—the Jewish girl known most commonly for the inscription she prepared for the Statue of Liberty but also a moving figure in the project to establish a Jewish Homeland in Palestine (1849-87); and Maggie Lena Walker—the first American Negro woman bank president (1867-1934).

The seven biographies are pleasant to read and offer many uncommon bits of information.

A collection of 17 essays covering a span of 50 years; the title is taken from the first article in the volume. The titles of the articles afford an excellent idea of the scope covered: British Secret Service and the French-American Alliance; The Rayneval Memoranda of 1782 on the Western Boundaries and Some Comments on the French Historian Dobiol; Canada and the Peace Settlement of 1782-83; The London Mission of Thomas Pinckney, 1792-96; The United States and the Abortive Armed Neutrality of 1794; Jay’s Treaty and the Northwest Boundary Gap; Alexander Hamilton and the Limitation of Armaments; George Washington and Lafayette, the Prisoner in Europe; Washington’s Farewell Address; A Foreign Policy of Independence; John Quincy Adams and George Washington; The Scuffle in the Tonadotta; A Footnote to the Presidency of John Quincy Adams; and The History of Dueling; The Adams Family and Their Manuscripts; Early Diplomatic Missions from Buenos Aires to the United States; Woodrow Wilson and Latin America; The Shifting Strategy of American Defense and Diplomacy; Fourth Front in the Caribbean.

Each of these chapters is a well considered, thoughtfully prepared facet of history. Since they are not really interrelated, any one of them may be read without any “to be continued in our next” attitude.


Volume III contains abstracts of claims filed at Roseburg, at The Dalles, and at La Grande. It also includes name and geographic indexes.

The admiral in question is Esek Hopkins, and the cast of characters includes such Revolutionary notables as George Washington, Patrick Henry, and John Paul Jones. A forthright and uncompromising sailorman, Esek’s life really is uncannily like that of Theodore Roosevelt. Although the author painstakingly dug out the names of those who engineered Hopkins’ dismissal as our first admiral, for the sake of their descendants they are not given.
It so happened that, the very day that the group arrived at Nanih Waiya, a party under the leadership of Chiksa crossed the creek near the mound and camped on its east side. That night a great rain began to fall and continued for several days. All the lowlands were flooded, and Nanih Waiya Creek and other tributaries of the Pearl River were impassable. When the waters went down, Chakta sent messengers across the creek to bid Chiksa's party return because the oracular pole had proclaimed that the long-sought land was found. But Chiksa's people had continued on their journey and the rain had washed away all traces of their march so that they could not be found. (It developed later that they had settled a little farther eastward and they became the powerful Chickasaw Nation—mortals enemies of the Choc-taw!)

The group under Chakta was pleased that the prophet's magic pole had proclaimed the Nanih Waiya area their promised land. It was a place of great beauty, filled with game and birds, fruits and nuts, tall trees and running waters, and creeks full of fish. To mark the end of their travels, they celebrated their Green Corn Dance—the forty-third such annual celebration since they had started on their journey from the west!

The Prophet's Sacred Pole

There is an interesting behind-the-scenes legend in connection with this tribal migration that humanizes the whole story. As the tribe migrated, they carried the bones of their ancestors and those who died during the 43-year journey with them. By the time the wanderers neared Nanih Waiya, the dead in the tribe far outnumbered the living. An impasse was quickly being reached—they could not continue to carry the growing number of bones—or could they think of leaving them behind. Chakta had for sometime been considering the situation and wondering what to do! He knew the people would never abandon the bones—they even refused in council to discuss such a delicate matter! Yet the bones were such a burden that something had to be done soon! The sacred pole of prophet Isthabullo kept them moving from place to place day after day. In the magic of the pole, Chakta saw the solution to their problem. When the tribe reached Nanih Waiya and the chief saw the beauty and richness of this vast forest land, under cover of night he made sure that the prophet's pole was so firmly planted in the ground that it could not lean in any direction the next day! The next morning, in dramatic oratory, he convinced the people that THIS was their promised land and that their burden of bones should be put to rest in a burial mound which they should build near the great mound on which the sacred pole had been planted. Though there was some violent objection to his plan, the legend says that, as soon as the people agreed to remain at Nanih Waiya, the magic pole, still standing upright on the ground, quivered violently and in a blaze of light sank slowly out of sight into the ground!

The Future for Nanih Waiya

Whatever the true past story of Nanih Waiya, its future is bright with promise. Where the name Nanih Waiya had almost ceased to be spoken, it now appears with increasing frequency in writings and conversations in Mississippi. The very first new interest was stirred in 1956 when the newly organized chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Louisville chose to be named for the old mound nearby. The following year interest had increased to the point that a large county school in the area of the mound changed its name to Nanih Waiya High School. Then, a small, determined band of people aided and abetted by the DAR's of Mississippi revived a fifty-year-old idea of establishing a State park on the site of the mound and the park was pushed to reality.

The climax occurred on September 3, 1962, when several thousand people witnessed the official opening of Nanih Waiya State Park. At the dedication ceremony, Dr. J. A. Crawford, secretary of the Nanih Waiya Park Development Association, turned over the deed of land to Ralph D. Ford, director of the State Park Commission. Mississippi Supreme Court Justice Henry Lee Rodgers of Louisville introduced as the main speaker, the Hon. Ross Barnett, Governor of Mississippi. Fabian Fraser, honorary Choctaw chief, brought a brief history of the area. More than 300 Choctaw Indians took part, playing exciting stickball games and performing colorful ceremonial dances and singing.

Picnic shelters, tables, restrooms, and a spacious museum building have been built. One may easily climb the new stairs up the side of the mound and survey, from the top of Nanih Waiya Mound, what was once the hunting ground of the Choctaw Nation. The Choctaw Indian Festival is planned for each Labor Day, and also in the making is a pageant to be put on each summer by the Choctaw themselves, depicting the legendary eastward migration of their ancestors and the founding of Nanih Waiya.

With the coming of many visitors to Nanih Waiya State Park, Mississippi's 15th and newest, many opportunities will open for the Choctaw. A growing market is developing for their artistic basketwork and beading and their unusual handmade dresses and skirts in bright designs of strange beauty. Once again, Nanih Waiya is meaning a new life for the Choctaw Indians.

Chapters

(Continued from page 148)

Mrs. Randall Holladay, program chairman, introduced the lesson topic entitled: And to the Republic for Which It Stands. She spoke on Our Duties and Freedoms in a Republic and explained three illustrated charts on her subject. The first showed Our Rights Under the Bill of Rights, the second Our Obligations to Our Country, the third Our Flag Represents Our Republic. Other members on the program were: Mrs. Jacob Knoop, Jr., who discussed The Importance of Flying Our Flag and Miss Oma Patton, who explained The Evolution of the Flag.

Mrs. R. E. Moeller, as chapter historian, reported the presentation of four history medals and certificates as well as three Good Citizens' pins, at the awards assemblies at the close of the school year in Velma-Alma, Comanche, and at both the junior and senior high schools in Duncan.

A 6th grade girls' quartet, composed of Phyllis Nelson, Patsy Oliver, Rebecca Sledge, and Janene Hall, closed the meeting by singing I Pledge Allegiance.—Louise Greer (Mrs. Forrest C.) Pittman.
Tragedy of Sane People

(Continued from page 142)

mitment order. That evening, after getting no chance to defend himself, hire a lawyer or even notify his wife of his troubles, Peter found himself imprisoned in a mental hospital.

These cases of normal people railroaded into mental institutions are not rare exceptions selected to shock you. Recent hearings before the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights have revealed that every year thousands of sane men and women are being wrongfully “put away” by divorce-seeking wives, vindictive husbands, estate-grabbing relatives, busybody neighbors or callous public officials. Ohio’s Governor Michael DiSalle told the Committee that a survey of his state’s mental hospitals disclosed 4500 inmates who were not insane at all! They were simply elderly men and women who had been “dumped” because their relatives or communities had shirked the responsibility of caring for them.

This swelling epidemic of wrongful commitments has been made possible by a series of so-called reform laws passed in recent years by state legislatures at the urging of psychiatrists, mental-hospital superintendents and the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Ostensibly, the purpose of these laws is to make it simpler to bring the mentally ill to treatment. But in fact, these statutes have swept away most of the constitutional safeguards designed to protect the wrongly accused.

The right to a trial by jury, for instance, is guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution and by the constitutions of all the states, to anyone accused of crime. In the past, most states extended this right to those suspected of mental illness. Today only 13 states authorize even the occasional use of a jury in commitment cases. Yet forced confinement in a mental institution involves just as great loss of liberty as any other form of imprisonment.

Further, in state after state mental-health laws are such that the individual whose liberty is at stake need not even be notified that his case is coming up for decision. This strange denial of the right to be heard in one’s own defense has been advocated by some psychiatrists on the weird theory that it might be traumatic for a “patient” to receive a document couched in legal terms. Even where notice is still compulsory, the time limit between notice and hearing is often too short to permit the accused a chance to seek witnesses and obtain counsel. Maine, New York and Oklahoma, for example, permit as little as 24 hours’ notice. And though the right to be represented by counsel is guaranteed by every state to all those accused of crime, 14 states make no such provision for those alleged to be mentally ill!

In place of trial by jury, many speedier ways of rushing accused people behind institution walls have been invented. Twenty-five states, for example, now turn over many or all commitment cases to referees or special commissioners or mental-health boards. A few of these boards include a judge. Others are made up of just two physicians. Still others include a lawyer or a court clerk or a county adjuster. In Maine, municipal officers serve as sanity commissioners after completing their other civic duties.

What short shrift such commissions may give a wrongfully accused person is illustrated by the Senate subcommittee testimony of Dr. Chester H. Farrell, medical member of the three-man Douglas County board which handles commitment cases in Omaha, Nebraska.

Meeting on weekday afternoons, this board first examines an average of three or four “informations” alleging mental illness. Then it interviews “informants,” who must swear to the accuracy of their statements. When all is in order, it issues warrants to the sheriff, who has the patients picked up and placed in a psychiatric ward at the county hospital (unless they can afford private treatment). The accused gets no notice. In custody he is permitted no phone calls. If he writes letters, they are censored by a nurse. But he can be sure of one visitor: the medical member of the board comes to examine him. When the board reconvenes, the medical member’s diagnosis is read to his colleagues—a court clerk and a lawyer—and a decision is taken.

Thus, upon the vote of three men—two of whom may never have even seen the accused—approximately 1000 residents of Douglas County are, each year, adjudged insane and committed to state hospitals. Along with their freedom, they automatically lose their rights to vote, to drive a car, to control their property, to make a contract. All this is done by proceedings in which an average of barely one hour is devoted to each case—paperwork, “hearing” and deliberation combined!

Even more opportunity for unjust commitment is afforded by another procedure—a feature of the “Draft Act,” promoted as a “model” mental-health law by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Under this procedure, those alleged to be mentally ill can be deprived of their liberty without a court order, on certification by two physicians. Ten states have already adopted this completely non-judicial process. In most states the examining physicians need not even have had any training in psychiatry!

These tricky “reform” laws can be stretched to rob you or me or any well-behaved, non-violent individual of his freedom. For in all but six states it no longer needs to be shown that the accused is dangerous or that he suffers from a psychotic disease. All that’s necessary is a finding that he is “in need of treatment.” In Massachusetts, for example, you can be committed if you are deemed “likely” to conduct yourself in a manner which violates the “conventions or morals of the community.” You need not actually have done or said anything out of line. The mere “likelihood” that you might be enough to justify your being separated from your family, deprived of your civil rights, and forced into indefinite confinement in a mental hospital.

Many psychiatrists argue that wrongful commitments pose no great problem because anyone so imprisoned is speedily discharged by the hospital authorities. Even if this were so, loss of liberty would be no less outrageous because it proved short. But it isn’t so. Most of our mental hospitals are woefully understaffed. Dr. Harry Solomon, past president of the American Psychiatric Association, has said, “In many of our hospitals the best that can be done is to give a physical examination and...” (Continued on page 197)
The Bald Eagle
(Continued from page 137)

Polk County have been the cutting of the tall pines necessary for their huge nests, and the great invasion of man into Florida in the last few years. In 4 square miles, south of Winter Haven, five nests existed 4 years ago. These trees have all been cut in clearing land.

Few Americans have seen their national emblem in the wild state. From January through March in Florida, observation conditions are best. Look above you on a clear windy day, as you drive slowly through the country. Watch for a soaring bird, high above, on broad wings, riding columns of air. Distinguish the eagle from the turkey vulture by the angle of his wings. The eagle soars with his wings level—the vulture’s wings angle upward. The smaller black vulture has a short-chopped tail and small head. The eagle’s tail and head are very distinctive while soaring.

Do Not Disturb Active Nests

If you observe an active nest, be very careful not to disturb the birds for more than a very few minutes at a time, particularly on a sunny day or a very cold one. You will find that the eagle has an invisible circle around his nest. When you come inside that circle, he leaves. If the old birds are kept away, the eggs or young may die. The nest is large—4 to 8 feet across and just as deep is about average. November through May is the Florida nesting season, and I spent many hours last winter observing at several Polk County nests. There are at least 10 active nests here, and perhaps more. Most of these are located far back in pine stands on ranches or in cypress swamps, although a very few are readily accessible. One is located inside the Lakeland city limits, having been there for many years. Another can be observed from a highway near the Kissimmee River. The Lakeland eagles are often seen soaring high over the city.

Eagles Cannot Coexist With Man

Cases such as the Lakeland pair, where the eagle has learned to live with man, are extremely rare. This inability to coexist is primary in leading to the eagle’s downfall. Where man moves in, he moves out. He may hang around a few years, for the eagle is a great family man and has a dogged determination to keep his old home. But—and here is the important point—his productive days are over. Man’s activity near his nest keeps him from giving his young the undivided attention that is required for the nesting to be successful.

A perfect example is the pair of eagles whose nesting in scattered cypress trees was invaded by phosphate-mining operations northeast of Lakeland. I traced the history of this pair for the last 4 years as they nested in new locations each year, and not once were successful in raising young. This year, the fifth, they gave up. Although remaining in the vicinity throughout the season, they did not even attempt to build a new home.

I believe, along with Mr. Mason, Dr. Robertson, and others, that we can and should delay the eagle’s passing by protecting his nesting tree, wherever found, and by setting aside wilderness areas as sanctuaries. Permission should be obtained, wherever possible, to post a nest tree as an Audubon Sanctuary.

Reprint from Lake Region Naturalist, October, 1960. Official Publication of Lake Region Audubon Society, P.O. Box 2471, Lakeland, Florida. Published by permission of the author.

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I am the Shield—
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I am the Voice,
    The challenge man has ever hurled
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Leonora Clawson Stryker
Decatur House Named Historic Landmark

Decatur House, prominent in the social life of official Washington since 1819, today was designated a registered national historic landmark by the Department of the Interior. During noon ceremonies in a second floor drawing room of the house, on December 12, 1962, National Park Service Director Conrad L. Wirth presented a bronze plaque to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, which owns and administers the property. Hon. Gordon Gray, chairman of the board of trustees, accepted the award.

Decatur House was designed by Benjamin H. Latrobe, first professional architect of the United States, who also designed St. John's Church and the portico of the White House, and was second architect of the United States Capitol. Built in 1818, Decatur House was the first private dwelling on Lafayette Square and served as the residence of Commodore and Mrs. Stephen Decatur for fifteen months. In March, 1820, the naval hero was mortally wounded in a duel, and his widow closed the house and left the city. Despite their brief occupancy, the Decaturs often entertained official Washington. One of the most lavish social events occurred just two days before the Commodore's death, when they gave a ball and wedding reception for Maria Hester Monroe and Samuel Laurence Gouverneur. The bride was the daughter of President and Mrs. James Monroe.

Following Decatur's death, a succession of distinguished tenants occupied the house, among whom were Baron Hyde de Neuville, French Minister to the United States; Baron de Tuyl, a Russian Minister; Henry Clay, when he served as Secretary of State under President John Quincy Adams; Martin Van Buren and Edward Livingston, succeeding Secretaries of State under President Andrew Jackson; Sir Charles Vaughan, British Minister to the United States; and George M. Dallas, vice-president under James Polk. The last pre-Civil War tenant was Judah P. Benjamin, Senator from Louisiana, afterward Attorney General, Secretary of War, and Secretary of State for the Confederacy.

Shortly after the end of the civil conflict, Edward Fitzgerald Beale, a hero of the Mexican War, purchased the house and it remained in his family until 1956 when it was bequeathed to the National Trust by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Truxtun Beale. During her residency, the house had once more become a social center for official Washington and was frequently the scene of diplomatic dinners and receptions.

The red brick building of the Federal period has three large drawing rooms on the second floor with the original mantels, doors and other architectural features. A curving staircase leads from this floor, arranged for formal entertaining, to the ground floor where there are two libraries and a dining room. The entrance hall has elliptical arches and a shallow dome, following the architect's original drawings, which are preserved in the Library of Congress. A long wing containing servants' quarters partially encloses a large formal rear garden. In 1944, Mrs. Beale retained Washington architect, Thomas Tileston Waterman, for restoration of the exterior of the building according to Latrobe's original design.

According to the terms of Mrs. Beale's will, the restored house with its furnishings serves the Secretary of the Navy as a place of official entertainment. In addition, it is open regularly to the public as an historic house museum. The former coach house at the rear of the main building contains the Truxtun-Decatur Naval Museum, established by Mrs. Beale in 1950, and now operated by the Naval Historical Foundation.
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meeting had been changed from autumn to spring.

By the sixth Conference, March 2, 1918, at Caldwell, chapters at Twin Falls and Lewiston were reported ready for organization. The DAR was a functioning State organization! Mrs. Pursell desired to retire; and, in appreciation of her splendid record of accomplishments, she was elected Honorary State Regent for Life. By her statewide vision, charm, poise, attractiveness, kindness, consideration for others, willingness to work, enthusiasm, pride in ancestry, and patriotic fervor she typified to them the qualities desired in an ideal Daughter of the American Revolution.

Since her retirement, 22 women have been elected State Regent, and 12 chapters are now functioning. At the 1962 Idaho State Conference tributes were paid to these past regents and to all those pioneer members whose faith, courage, vision, persistence, and hard work have made possible the organization of today. At the 51st Conference at Salmon, March 17, 1963, near where Lewis and Clark first entered Idaho, not only will the pioneers in the Daughters of the American Revolution be honored, but all of those pioneers whose achievements made possible first the Territory, then the State of Idaho. May the Idaho Daughters continue to build on the patriotic foundations of the pioneers!
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P.O. Box 354—Dept. D, Lewes, Del.
Tragedy of Sane People
(Continued from page 190)

make a mental note on each patient once a year, and often there is not enough staff to do this much."

We sentence even convicted criminals to fixed terms with time off for good behavior so that they may look forward, with certainty, to the day of their release. But for the victims who have been railroaded into mental hospitals there is no such certainty.

How many serve out utterly unjust life sentences we shall never know. But the records of those rescued after decades of illegal imprisonment can give at least an inkling.

In Michigan, for example, Harry Klein of the Detroit Legal Aid Bureau took up the case of a woman who had been hastily committed on the diagnosis of a psychiatrist who declared that she suffered from delusions of grandeur because she told him of an invention she had been trying to sell to the auto industry. When Attorney Klein proved that the woman had actually invented a rumble-seat top and had the documents to prove it, the court ordered her immediate release—after commitment had cost her 16 years of freedom.

Another woman was unjustly confined on the diagnosis of a psychiatrist who decided that she was insane because, "she says it is an outrage that she is being detained as she is running for office and needs to look after her campaign." When assigned to her case, Klein checked back to newspaper reports of the primary election held at the time of his client's arrest. There, if the doctor had but bothered to look, was her name, clearly recorded, as a candidate. The price paid by this victim? Nineteen years.

An even more shocking case is that of an Indiana man convicted of a $15 petty theft in 1897 and later sent by executive order—that is, without a hearing—from prison to a state mental hospital. Three years ago, at the age of 83, he escaped and walked into the local courthouse to plead for his freedom. Thus, at last, his sanity was finally affirmed after more than half a century of wrongful imprisonment.

How can such denials of justice be eliminated? Only by reforming the "reform" laws, to accord to all accused of mental illness as fair a hearing as we routinely guarantee those accused of a crime.

The American Bar Association, such senators as North Carolina's Sam J. Ervin and New York's Kenneth B. Keating, and many leading jurists and psychiatrists have been working for such real reforms. In Ohio last year one such group succeeded in getting a bill passed eliminating many—but unfortunately not all—of the old law's easy commitment provisions. There, too, on Governor DiSalle's orders, 1500 wrongfully held old folk have already been released from mental hospitals; 1500 more are scheduled for release as soon as arrangements for care in their own communities can be completed.

The battle must be fought state by state. To win it, the help of millions of civic-minded citizens will be needed. Only when all men are secure from unjust imprisonment can each of us feel truly free.

Reprinted from the February 1962 issue of The Reader's Digest, by special permission.

Chickasaw Old Fields
(Continued from page 156)

their independence, and their friendship with the English on the Atlantic Seaboard greatly facilitated English, and later American, expansion westerly to the Mississippi River. The military and diplomatic tactics of the French with the Indians during their long wars with England for domination of North America are well described by Sieur de Bienville:

The Choctaws, whom I have set in motion against the Chickasaws, have destroyed entirely three villages of this ferocious Nation, which disturbed our commerce on the river. They have raised about four hundred scalps and made one hundred prisoners. Considering this state of things, it is a most important advantage which we have obtained, the more so, that it has not cost me one drop of French blood, through the care I took of opposing those barbarians to one another. Their self-destruction operated in this manner is the sole efficacious means of insuring tranquility to the colony.

Some of these historic sites and events are commemorated on a granite monument, on present U.S. Hwy. 78, and presented in 1914 by the Mississippi Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the people of Tupelo and Lee County. The inscription reads:


This marker is one of about 25 erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of 1812 to mark and commemorate the route of the old Natchez Trace between Natchez and Nashville.

Today the site of the Chickasaw village is a peaceful one beside the Natchez Trace Parkway, and the visitor may see on the little hilltop the outlines of a small fort and houses as discovered by the archaeologists. Children may romp along a nature trail down beside Kings Creek "bottom", exploring the Chickasaw's "supermarket", nature's storehouse, with explanations of the use made by them of native plants.

FEBRUARY 1963
GILLMORE-CARTER
and ALLIED FAMILIES

By Helen Gillmore Smith Thomas and Dolly Reed Gillmore Barmann. Contains wills, marriages and death records; also includes names and data of 49 American Revolutionary Soldiers, one CD and one DAC record. Delivery Price $8.00. Send check or money order to Mrs. Paul V. Barmann, 1134 Clara Street, Fort Worth, 10, Texas.
Shawnee Mission
(Continued from page 178)

“I never had better accommodations. . . . I live in a stately brick house that has thirteen rooms, all very conveniently arranged. I have a very neat room with window blinds and nicely carpeted floor as nice a stand and as good a bed as I ever wish to have. . . .

“Could you see the difference it makes in these children of nature to have the benefits of Christian Education I think you would with me be ready to bless the first missionaries that erected the first rude hut . . . in these plains to instruct the poor, debased savage. For many miles around you may see neat farms and good dwellings; these occupied by the red men, but you would still be better pleased . . . to see them wearing good apparel and hear them pray. . . .”

Indian children differed little from any others, in their pursuit of knowledge. The chief handicaps of their education were described as the ignorance, prejudice, instability and apathy of their parents, and the difficulty in keeping the children in school. Those between the ages of six and ten did well because they had not formed habits of idleness. They learned English more readily than the older ones, and adapted themselves more easily to the manners and habits of the whites.

A visiting author who observed the children in their classrooms in 1855 assured his readers that “(physical peculiarities excepted), they seem to our eyes to differ but little from any ‘district school’ interior, which educates the juveniles of some New England village. . . . We saw one youngsters munching an apple, with an occasional side-look at the master and his rod, another doing anything but a sum, unless the sum had a nose and a mouth, with a crest of eagle’s feathers upon its head, while a third tried hard to post up her neighbor . . . as to correct reading of some forgotten arithmetical rule. . . .”

Restoration of the North Building was completed in 1942. Its interior has been made to appear as nearly as possible as it was in the 1840’s and 1850’s. The accumulated paints and varnishes of one hundred years were removed from the floors and woodwork, and the native oak and walnut were restored to their natural finish. The furnishings and decorations are originals, or authentic reproductions where originals were not available.

EAST BUILDING

Original plans for the manual labor school included two large buildings, each approximately 100 feet long, 30 feet wide, and two stories high, besides a farmer’s residence and other farm and shop buildings. The East Building, constructed in 1841, was the second of the permanent brick buildings, and contained fourteen school and lodging rooms for teachers and children. The chapel occupied part of the first floor, and the attic was a boys’ dormitory.

In 1848 a classical department was organized in connection with the manual labor school. Classes were held in this building. Corresponding approximately to a modern high school, the new department was called Western Academy, and during the three years of its existence offered “all branches of complete English education together with the Latin and Greek languages.”

Most of the students were young men and women from Missouri, of limited means, who desired to secure such classical education as the frontier afforded. The Rev. Nathan Scarritt, who for several years had taught in Missouri, was engaged as principal and remained in charge until the summer of 1851, when he resigned to devote his entire time to preaching to the Indians.

The first Territorial Legislature met here in 1855, following its adjournment from the First Capitol, which now stands on the Fort Riley military reservation. In this building it passed so-called “Bogus Laws” in an attempt to perpetuate slavery in Kansas.

Each year now, during “Constitution Week” the members of the 66 chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Kansas make a Pilgrimage to Shawnee Mission.

MAGAZINE CHAPTER CHAIRMEN

Many chapters have taken advantage of the service we offer Magazine Chairmen, as stated in the May issue, page 444. NOW is the time to send in your membership list. Please do not send Chapter Books to be checked after September 1st. It is impossible to make an accurate check after that date. There are too many subscription cards out of the file being used in the daily work.
February, the American History Month edition of our Magazine is mainly sponsored by ads from the following five states: Iowa, Kansas, Mississippi, South Carolina and Washington. To them for their splendid support in so saluting our Patriots and our Heritage, I extend my warmest thanks.

MISSISSIPPI—Mrs. Fentress Rhodes, State Regent; Mrs. Arthur C. Park, National Vice Chairman of the Southeastern Division and Mrs. Cecil E. Inman, State Chairman are to be congratulated for sending in $1,908.50 worth of ads including $56 for cuts and mats. 30 of the 55 chapters participated.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Mrs. Charles Betts Richardson, State Regent and Mrs. Maner L. Tonge, State Chairman accounted for $1,681.50 of advertising which included $16 for cuts and mats. 32 of the 61 chapters provided the ads. An increase of $600 was made by South Carolina and they should be as proud of their record as I am.

IOWA—Mrs. E. L. McMichael, State Regent and Mrs. Charles O. Hopkins, State Chairman were responsible for ads totaling $1,291.50 including $60 for cuts. This represented the fine efforts of 71 of their 86 chapters.

KANSAS—Miss Pauline M. Cowger, State Regent and Miss Edith P. Sterling, State Chairman, provided this issue with $393 worth of advertising which included $13 for cuts. 45 of Kansas’ 66 chapters participated and their cooperation is much appreciated.

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Alexander Maiden Britton, State Regent and Mrs. Clyde T. Bromley, State Chairman secured $205 worth of ads including $10 for a cut. This represented the contributions from 27 of the 39 chapters. Our thanks to the Evergreen State.

Miscellaneous advertising with its total of $1,805.50 which includes $995 from 47 chapters and $797.50 from our regular advertisers brings our grand total to $7,295.00. This is a good record, but let us work just a little harder in the next few months to really increase our profits all along the line. Remember the KEY to more MONEY in your chapter’s treasury is more advertising, particularly the commercial kind.

Ida A. Maybe
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Advertising Committee.
Mississippi's beautiful, historic Governor's Mansion

This magnificent home was built in 1842 and was the first Governor's Mansion in America. Located at the State Capital City, Jackson, it is today still the home of Mississippi's governors.

The Mansion recently has been extensively remodeled yet it remains unchanged from the original in design and charm. Elaborate hand-carved woodwork, authentic furnishings and rare antiques make the mansion one of the show places of the south.

We invite you to visit Jackson and see this classic example of ante-bellum architecture.

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