Our Garden Windows
Welcome Spring and You to Washington

The essence of a Washington Spring with its cherry blossoms, sparkling fountains and brilliant flowers is captured at Woodward & Lothrop. During your visit to the convention, we cordially invite you to stroll through our Washington Store where you may enjoy a fragment of the beauty expressed by the Nation’s Capital this romantic spring of '63. The entrance to these enchanting windows is from our G Street balcony.
SOME SAY that Washington weather is unpredictable; I should like to comment that it is consistent! A year ago, when I wrote the April editorial, snow was predicted, and the sky was so gray it looked as though it would start falling any minute. On the anniversary (it chances to be March 11), although snow was not predicted it is really falling like mad, and things don't look too promising for the balance of the District of Columbia State Conference.

I am happy to report, however, that my first crocuses (the orange ones) are safely in bloom, in consequence of three days of above-normal temperature; for the third straight year, however, they showed subversive tendencies by declining to celebrate George Washington's Birthday as they used to do.

Those who visit the Magazine Office in April—and all of you are welcome to do so and to cast your woes on the Editorial shoulder—will note that our rooms have been repainted in ice blue. So recent is this job that my nose quivers like a rabbit's for the first half hour after I arrive, because the scent still lingers. The pretty flowered chintz curtains that made the Editor's room so homey have disappeared—their soft green did not harmonize with ice blue.

The warmth of our greeting will remain, however. Drop by and sink down in our comfortable chairs when you need a rest; Congress can be strenuous—and by then the weather may be in the 90's!

MISS MABEL E. WINSLOW
Editor

MRS. PAUL R. GREENLEASE
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Committee

MRS. KENNETH G. MAYBE
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Advertising Committee

Contents
331 The President General's Message

Features
332 The United States Marine Band
336 Hold Fast That Which Is Good
340 Glassmaking Through the Ages
342 Symbols, Traditions and Liberty
344 Background of a Gavel
372 April in History
382 Hager's Fancy

Columns and Departments
339 Dateline Action Report
346 Genealogical Department—Querles, 414
349 Newsworthy Daughters
350 Spotlight on the Chapters
353 Public Relations
354 National Defense
359 National Parliamentarian
360 From Our Bookshelf
371 Notes from the Registrar General

Miscellaneous
338 Duncan Beard
362 The Orphan Boy (Poem)
375 Religious Toleration Among Early Settlers of Maryland
380 Maryland National Defense Meeting
387 Sixty Chapters Call It Home
416 DAR Magazine Advertising

States Sponsoring Ads—District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska

Issued monthly excepting July and August by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Publication office: Administration Building, 1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Published articles reflect the personal views of the authors and are not necessarily a statement of DAR policy. Products and services advertised do not carry DAR endorsement. The National Society reserves the right to accept or reject content of advertisements. Single copy, 35 cents. Yearly subscription, $2.00. Send checks payable to Treasurer General, NSDAR, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Copyright 1963 by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C.
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

April is here and our 72nd Continental Congress approaches. At that time I look forward with keen personal pleasure to meeting and greeting many of you.

Much time and thought have gone into planning the Congress Program for your inspiration and pleasure. The serious sessions filled with reporting and business are balanced by the many Committee functions offering special programs and State events. Please call functions to the attention of delegates in order that they may attend and know they are welcome. (Full listing appeared in March issue of the Magazine.)

Friendships renewed and made at Congress-time are a vital and notable part of DAR. This has been true over the years—just as the inspiration of Opening Night continues a breath-taking experience, indescribable to those who have not had the privilege of experiencing it. At the risk of sounding nostalgic, I confess I am one Daughter who has a lump in her throat and mist in her eyes each Opening Night—at Entrance March time. This, despite better than 30 years attendance.

In an attempt to aid Delegates attending Congress who will report on the Congress, the following points for evaluation are offered. If followed, it is hoped a stimulating report will be carried back to the home Chapters.

Quality and message of speakers, giving pertinent thought conveyed.

Degree of benefit derived from Resolutions Information Forum, Tuesday afternoon, April 16, 3 to 4:30.

Arrangement of Program in units designed to simplify reporting.

Consideration of main business confined to one session (Wednesday morning).

Furtherance of NSDAR program through use of current, up-to-date material. (Considerable will be available to delegates at Congress.)

Highlights of Awards Evening, Thursday, April 18. Coverage of Resolutions.

It is hoped that in sharing the above points, set forth as a guide, reports will be stimulating when given to Chapters upon return home.

IMPORTANT—Due to the unfortunate and untimely hospitalization of the President General while en route on the March State Conference itinerary and due to the repeated requests for same by many State Regents “before the third year” of this administration, the President General will conduct her hour FORUM, Friday afternoon, following the conclusion of the Congress from 2:30 to 3:30 P.M.

Understand, the President General’s Forum is not an official part of the 72nd Congress program. It is an accommodation to those who want it. It will, of course, be held in Constitution Hall and is open to all Daughters.

A Little-Known DAR Fact: From 1892 to 1903, each Continental Congress met on George Washington’s Birthday. At the 12th Congress (1903) it was changed to “The week in which the 19th of April (Battle of Lexington) falls.”

Cordially,

(Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan)
President General, NSDAR.

The President General’s Message
THE UNITED STATES MARINE BAND

BY MABEL E. WINSLOW
EDITOR, DAR MAGAZINE

ALTHOUGH the United States Marine Band is affectionately called “The President’s Own,” it has always been the especial pride of Capitol Hill, home of the Marine Barracks, not only the oldest post of the Corps but one of the most venerable buildings in Washington.

Because the writer attended both grade school and high school on Capitol Hill only a short distance from the Barracks, the Band itself spun a melodic thread through her girlhood. From open windows in summer, all over “The Hill,” came the earnest tootlings that signified a Bandsman was doing some practicing at home. In summer, too, the Band played at the east front of the Capitol on Wednesday evenings, while the teen-age crowd walked round and round the bandstand. “Boy meets girl” on Wednesday evenings was a sure sign of what today would be called “going steady.”

The Wednesday concerts at the Capitol steps have been augmented by Sunday programs played from a barge anchored off the Water Gate on the Potomac—a picturesque setting, indeed, but lacking romantic appeal to the young and the opportunity of showing off one’s latest date to the neighbors. The Wednesday concerts, you see, are really a de luxe version of the old-time band concert in the village square.

The present Band, with its hundred expert musicians, is a far cry from the handful of fifers and drummers that led a group of recruits down a Philadelphia street in 1775! Yet today’s accomplished musicians are glad to acknowledge direct descent from that small “ensemble.” It should be remembered that, in Revolutionary days, the drum performed many of the functions of the bugle in transmitting orders. When Baron Von Steuben compiled his famous Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States, he included a number of “duty calls” to be relayed by drum, including The Drummer’s Call, The Troop (or Assembly) Call, The Water Call, The Wood Call, and The Long March.

A pamphlet, The United States Marine Band, states, on page 2:

“At the end of the Revolutionary War, everything military ceased, and the Marine Band was not heard of again until 1798. At that time Congress decided the country could no longer get along without an official Marine Corps organization, and on July 11, 1798, President John Adams approved a bill which brought into
existence a new Marine Corps and a new Marine Band. It was made up of a drum major, a fife major, and thirty-two drums and fifes."

Official establishment of the Marine Corps necessitated provision of permanent quarters. Built in 1801, the original Barracks represented an investment of $20,000 for land and buildings, including the Commandant's house; the Barracks of today encloses a parade ground where spectacular evening retreats enliven Friday evenings in summer.

The history of public concerts, maintained unbroken through years of peace and war, begins in 1800, when the Band, encamped on Capitol Hill before the Barracks was built, played for the entertainment of early Washingtonians, who called the Bandsmen "musicks." Later, the Band played on Sunday evenings in the Capitol, in the hall where the Congress met. Still later, concerts were given in Lafayette Park, across from the White House.

The tradition of the Marine Band as "The President's Own" dates from New Year's Day, 1801, when it played for John Adams in the White House. Since that date it has supplied the music for most White House functions, wearing the red-coated "Special Full Dress" uniform that contrasts so well with the light woodwork of the Executive Mansion.

At Inaugural ceremonies, the Band occupies a prominent place in front of the stand where the incoming President takes the Oath of Office, a custom established by President Madison. Later, it leads the military units to be reviewed by the Chief Executive at the White House, first playing the Sousa march, Semper Fidelis (the motto of the Corps),

November 19, 1863

During the War between the States, the Band continued its outdoor concerts in Lafayette Park across from the White House. The Band was present when Lincoln made his immortal Gettysburg Address. A later generation of the Marine Band returned to Gettysburg in 1938 when veterans of the Union and Confederate Armies met to commemorate the 75th anniversary of that historic battle.
On July 4, 1801, President Jefferson reviewed the Marine Corps, led by its Band, on the White House Grounds. This was the first time that regular troops were reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief at his Washington residence. (From the booklet, The United States Marine Band, The President's Own)

As it approaches the reviewing stand, followed by the Presidential salute of Ruffles and Flourishes, and ending with the Marines' hymn, The Halls of Montezuma.

As noted in the quotation regarding Congressional establishment of the Band, its personnel was first fixed as "a drum major, a fife major, and thirty-two drums and fifes." Before too long, however, a more balanced ensemble was attained by the addition of two oboes, two clarinets, two French horns, and a bassoon. The membership was set at 100 in 1955.

When the Band's services became more and more diversified, necessitating the playing of symphonic music, a requirement for "bandsmanship" was that each prospective member be able to "double in strings." That requirement no longer holds, but most of the Bandsmen play two or more instruments; one talented member is said to be able to play any of them. Virtually all are graduates of well-known schools of music, such as Eastman and Peabody, and nearly all are virtuoso performers. The present Director, Lt. Col. Albert Schoepper, attended Eastman and studied conducting under André Polah, a pupil of Arthur Nikisch.

The versatile Bandsmen can therefore function as a brass band, a symphony orchestra, a "show" band, or a "jazz combo."

At first, the Band was headed by "Leaders"— even the legendary Sousa, "The March King," was a Leader. Colonel Schoepper was the first to be designated Director. So great are the demands for the services of the Band and its specialized units, however, that two Assistant Directors have been authorized. The present Assistant Directors are Capt. Dale Harpham and Capt. James B. King, Jr.

When the Band is marching, the colorful Drum Major is a focus of attention; Henry L. Peters fills that position at present. As a symbol of his office he carries a 5-foot mace of malacca wood and silver bearing the Marine insignia, which can be lifted high in the air to direct the Band. The Drum Major's baldric of navy blue wool, on his left shoulder, is another eye-catching feature; the baldric not only supports his personal medals but the proud Battle Honors of the Marine Corps—silver badges for all major campaigns from the Revolution through Korea. A pair of tiny drumsticks slide through loops, one on each side of the baldric, signifies that the wearer is, after all, a Drum Major.

The Marine Band has been most gracious in supplying the music for the opening night of Continental Congress. In addition, on October 17 last, it played at the reception tendered the President General and her Cabinet in the Hall of the Americas at the Pan American Union by the District of Columbia Society. On this gala occasion it repeated the following suite of Revolutionary Military Marches that had been prepared for presentation before the Society of the Cincinnati on October 13.
The United States Marine Band presents a Suite of Revolutionary Military Marches
(Notes by Captain Dale Harpham, Assistant Director)

The President's March—composed by Philip Phile, a musician of German birth, who came to Philadelphia and became a violinist and leader of an orchestra toward the end of the 18th century. In 1798, Joseph Hopkinson (son of Francis Hopkinson, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and America's first native composer) adapted to it the words of his poem "Hail Columbia" and it instantly became a great popular favorite and ever since has remained one of our country's great patriotic songs.

"Washington's March at the Battle of Trenton" (1776); "Funeral March" from the old melody, "Rosslyn Castle"; the military "Quick-Step"; "Yankee Doodle," original version used during Washington's campaigns; "Yankee Doodle," modern version.

Brandywine Quick-Step—the Battle of Brandywine, fought 11 September, 1777, was the last engagement in which the British, under General Howe, took the offensive against Washington. The Brandywine Quick-Step is as typically English as "General Burgoyne's March"; however, the American Continental Armies, whose "bands" consisted mainly of fifes and drums, did not hesitate to appropriate a good tune, even if it was the enemy's.

Successful Campaign—this tune is of English origin and appeared in a collection of "Twenty-four Country Dances for the year 1769," published in London. When George Washington visited General Rochambeau at Newport, in March, 1781, the French officers gave a ball in his honor. The ball was opened by Washington and Miss Margaret Champlin, one of the "belles" of Newport, to the strains of this dance tune. It was widely used as a military march.

Finale—[Apotheosis]

Perhaps this brief history of Capitol Hill's world-famous musicians will help to prepare you for the most thrilling moment of Continental Congress, in which the Marine Band traditionally plays such an important part—that heart-stopping instant on opening night when The Flag drops over the President General as Constitution Hall resounds with Sousa's Stars and Stripes Forever.

On February 10, 1804, the Marine Band played in the Hall of Congress. They played "Denmark" on this occasion, and a newspaper account said the performance was excellent, even though the Band had practiced only two days. (From the booklet, The United States Marine Band, The President's Own)
IF WE WERE to see this country from a great height, about 25 years before the opening of the American Revolution, we would observe a thin line of settlements running along the Atlantic seaboard beginning at about Augusta, Maine, where Fort West stood, all the way down the coast and into Georgia. About 3 million people lived in these Colonies. There were only four cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston. Charleston, incidentally, was the center of literature, of music, and of culture. New York City did not extend beyond City Hall and had a population, at the time of the American Revolution, of about 25,000 people. These people were small tradesmen, farmers, and fishermen. They lived in widely distributed towns and villages with their trim and well-built houses. They had come to these shores for quite definite reasons and have given us a heritage of three fundamental principles upon which to base our lives.

**Three Fundamental Principles**

First, these people believed in God and served God. All along the coast are the beautiful architectural gems dedicated to God that were built with the money, the faith, the love, and the heart's blood of people who realized they could not exist without an awareness of God, the Father, Who was a very present help in time of trouble, and Who would never leave them or forsake them.

Second, they believed in work. There was no social security or unemployment insurance when the Pilgrims landed in Plymouth. They had to work to live, and they toiled through the long hours of the day from dawn until dusk.

Third, they believed in, and loved, liberty. As one advanced through the settlements along the seacoast and beyond tidewater, there one would find in the long, narrow, trough-like valleys of the Alleghenies, running from north to south, a disheveled fringe of settlements. The people were mainly of Scottish origin and had passed through the towns of the tidewater settlements to carve out homes in a virgin wilderness.

**The Unending Danger of the Pioneer**

On every side lurked danger in its most horrible form. No one knew when the uncertain peace with the Indian tribes would be broken. Without the slightest warning the raids would start, cabins would go up in flames, and the women and children would be butchered without discrimination or carried away in captivity. Only by reading the detail of blood, as set down in the untutored words of those who saw and felt it, can we have even a faint understanding of the terror which haunted their lives—the mortal fear of women and children, waking and sleeping, in the solitude and loneliness of their wilderness homes.

Theodore Roosevelt, in his work, *Winning of the West*, stated that it was impossible for anyone to live any length of time on the frontier without having lost close relatives in the never-ending Indian wars.

**Heirs of Liberty**

We should never forget that in the veins of those early settlers ran the blood of men who wrung the Magna Charta from King John at Runnymede. In their veins ran the blood of men who fought with Oliver Cromwell in England for civil liberty. In their veins ran the blood of men who stood behind John Knox in Scotland. In their veins ran the blood of men who rallied behind Martin Luther when he nailed his Ninety-Five Theses to the door of the church in Wittenberg. In their veins ran the blood of men who had fled to this country from France at the revoca-
tion of the Edict of Nantes. In their veins ran the blood of men who, under William of Orange and Maurice, threw off the Spanish yoke in Holland.

With such a background, they knew the value of liberty as well as the price that people must pay for it. As these people gradually moved westward, they marked their love of liberty in the very names of the towns and villages they founded, with such names as “Liberty,” “Freedom,” “Independence,” “Freedom Crossing,” “Liberty Corners,” and many others. When we look back across the years and realize what these people felt and did, there is no American who can not say, with a deep sense of pride, “VERILY, I HAVE A GOODLY HERITAGE.”

The Danger From Within

Today we find the world is in a state of change and flux. One would almost say that civilization itself is balanced on the thin knife-edge of possible complete destruction. The statement that we do live in perilous times is not merely an “empty phrase.” Unfortunately, our Nation—and for that matter, the world—does stand in a most precarious position. But, grave as the dangers may be that threaten us from without, they pale into insignificance compared to the dangers that threaten us from within. Apathy, indifference, complacency—these are the great American crimes. No one underestimates dangers from without; that we are safe in our conviction that, still today, no power in the known world from without can overwhelm us, but we can overwhelm ourselves. Today we stand in much greater fear of Americans than of Russians. We should be afraid of Americans who have become victims of apathy, indifference, and complacency. We should be afraid of Americans who have become indifferent to the decay of national ideals and who have become so accustomed to chicanery, graft, and corruption that these are accepted with little, if any, protest as a normal part of our life.

Just One Vote Counts

We should be afraid of Americans who have become so hardened to crimes of violence that they consider the chief offense no longer the criminal act itself, but the matter of being found out. We should be afraid of Americans who are indifferent to the use of the ballot, who don’t vote on election day on the theory that one vote more or less won’t count. And yet our history tells us that, by one vote, Edward Everett was elected Governor of Massachusetts. By the later returns from a few districts in Coney Island, New York State went Democratic and Grover Cleveland became President of the United States; there may be, in this very room today, those who will recall the election eve when Charles Evans Hughes went to bed thinking, with everyone else, that he had been elected President of the United States. Then, in the small hours of the morning, the late returns rolled in from Humboldt County, in northern California. California went Democratic, and Woodrow Wilson was President of the United States.

Americans to Fear

We should be afraid of Americans who are unconcerned that better than 4 out of every 10 boys called up for military service are found to be unfit mentally, morally, and physically to serve in the Armed Forces of the United States. We should be afraid of Americans who put first things last and last things first, who underpay their ministers and teachers, who, if we were to have a recession, would first economize by cutting their churches, hospitals, and schools, and later economize by reducing their club and luxury bills. We should be afraid of Americans who have given way to the corrosive force of luxury, and who have put their trust in material things.

It is, indeed, true that no one on this earth owns anything; we do not own our own house, our bank account, or the stocks and bonds registered in our name; we are only stewards of the things we seem to possess. And, no truer phrase was ever expressed than the one, “WE CAN’T TAKE THEM WITH US.”

How Long Will We Be “The Home of the Brave”? 

No nation in history has survived, and no nation can survive today, which turns its back on the moral and spiritual values responsible for whatever greatness it may have attained. We would do well, indeed, to remember this basic historical fact, as well as that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and that we will be The Land of the Free only as long as we are The Home of The Brave.

No people in the known history of civilization have ever had a more goodly heritage than the American people, and no known organization has done more to keep alive and make us conscious of that heritage than this organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

We would do well to “HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD,” to return to the ancient landmarks that are important, the things that are permanent, the things that are real, before it is too late. Time is running out; time is short; and time is still the most valuable thing that any human can possess. No people need be concerned about their future or their country’s future if God is their King, and if work is a part of the warp and woof of their personalities and characters, and if deep down within the hearts of all there is a consuming, overpowering passion for real liberty, for real freedom of thought, for real independence, and a willingness to pay the high and costly price therefor.

This is our heritage; this is our opportunity to “hold fast that which is good”; it is founded upon a rock that no storm or wind can shake, and that no American should ever forget.
DUNCAN BEARD, Delaware's early clock-maker, was also a devoted patriot who provided gunlocks for the State's troops in the Revolution.

A Presbyterian of either Scotch or Scotch-Irish derivation, he settled in Delaware some time before 1760. In 1767 he bought one acre of land in Appoquinimink Hundred on the road from Cantwell's Bridge (now Odessa) to Blackbird.

On this land he built a two-story frame house and a stone shop in which he made various kinds of clocks including some of the best grandfather clocks built in the United States in those days. He also conducted the business of a silversmith at his shop, being noted for his silver candlesticks and similar items.

Masonic Activities

He soon became a highly respected and important member of the community around Cantwell's Bridge and was one of the charter members of Delaware's first Masonic lodge, Union Lodge No. 5, established in Cantwell's Bridge on June 24, 1765.

The lodge came under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, so while it was the first in the three lower counties of Delaware, it was the fifth in Pennsylvania.

McKean, Thomas Collins and John Jones accepted his proposal on September 20 and it was agreed that the gunlocks should be provided at a cost of 22 shillings, 6 pence each.

He continued to make his grandfather clocks all during this period and they could be seen in many of the large mansions in Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, Annapolis and other parts of the eastern seaboard.

Old Drawyers Presbyterian Church

As a Presbyterian he took an active interest in Old Drawyers Church just north of Cantwell's Bridge and he was on the building committee which helped to raise funds to construct the present building. That drive started in 1769 and in 1776 he was on the committee which settled all the bills for the construction of the meeting house.

When he died in 1797 he left his property south of Cantwell's Bridge to his wife, Rebecca, for her lifetime with the provision that on her death it should be sold and the proceeds given to the congregation of Old Drawyers.

The house and stone shop have disappeared but their site is designated by a historic marker erected by the State Archives Commission.

Beard is believed to have been buried in the graveyard at Old Drawyers but his grave is not marked and its exact location is unknown.
Dateline Action Report

APRIL 1963

AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH WIDELY OBSERVED: The entire back cover of the menu folders on the Seaboard Air Line Railroad dining cars carried the story of the National Society's annual campaign to designate February as American History Month. The Banner-Tribune of Franklin, Louisiana, put out a special magazine section on American History Month. In addition, NSDAR stickers were used by many public service firms and various publications.

***

PERIOD ROOM PROJECT: Pennsylvania is planning to decorate two small rooms adjoining the Pennsylvania Foyer in Memorial Continental Hall. One of the rooms will depict an exact replica of the architectural interior of a section of an 18th Century room, copied from an early Pennsylvania mansion.

***

THE SPIRIT OF '76: A special group of recent visitors to our Museum and Period Rooms at National Headquarters were the wives of Congressmen elected to the 76th Congress twenty-four years ago. Introduced by Mrs. Clarence E. Kilburn, a member of the Adirondack Chapter of Malone, New York, the visitors were photographed in the New York State Room with the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Frank B. Cuff and Mrs. Eliot C. Lovett, State Regent of Maryland. Then Mr. Frank E. Klapthor, Curator of the Museum, escorted the group on a tour of the Museum and the Period Rooms.

***

DAR MAGAZINE ARTICLES, LIKE OLD SOLDIERS, NEVER DIE: Our Magazine Office has been receiving an avalanche of requests, most of them from North Carolina, for the November 1960 copy of the Magazine. Puzzled at the new interest in an old issue, the Magazine Office did some checking, and found that a recent newspaper article in the Daily News of Greensboro, North Carolina, referred readers to a story on "Family Names and How They Came About" by Arthur Lyle Campbell, which appeared on page 629 of our November 1960 Magazine.

***

RAINSTORM CAUSES AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT: Most fortunate were Mrs. Melvin R. Race, State Regent of Oklahoma, and her two passengers, Mrs. John A. Carr, State Regent of Arkansas, and Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General, NSDAR, to have come through an automobile accident with minor injuries. The car skidded on a rain-swept highway on Sunday night, March 10th, ran through a guard rail and down an embankment. Upon admittance to the hospital, it was found that Mrs. Duncan was suffering from pneumonia, and her activities were temporarily curtailed upon doctor's orders.

***

NEW: Two Forums are scheduled in connection with the 72nd Continental Congress—The Resolutions Information Forum on Tuesday afternoon, April 16, from 3:00 to 4:30; and The President General's Workshop Forum on Friday afternoon, April 19, from 2:30 to 3:30 p.m. in Constitution Hall. Both sessions are voluntary and unofficial, and are offered for the benefit of interested Daughters. All are welcome. Both Forums are recommended to you for attention and attendance.
Glassmaking Through the Ages

BY

MILDRED N. GETTY

ERASMUS PERRY CHAPTER, SILVER SPRING, MD.

ON A RAINY evening in September, 1962, Erasmus Perry Chapter went to the home of Mrs. Raymond Suppes of Chevy Chase, Md., to see her collection of glassware and to hear her lecture on the subject. The collection was begun by Mr. Suppes as a hobby. At first, his wife had little interest, but as her husband continued to be enthusiastic about his "finds", Mrs. Suppes became as well-read and as interested as he. Today, this charming couple, approaching retirement age, have a rewarding interest for their leisure years, and they derive their pleasure by sharing their beautiful pieces and their knowledge with others. Together they have studied the production and history of glassmaking through the ages. Erasmus Perry Chapter is one of those groups fortunate enough to enjoy the privilege of viewing and learning about the hobby of Mr. and Mrs. Suppes.

Glassmaking Methods

In beginning her talk Mrs. Suppes explains the methods of making glass. Through the centuries there have been only three. Before the time of Christ there was the sand-core method. She has some small vases in her home which illustrate this. These pieces were made about 400 years before Christ, are Egyptian, and were found in ancient tombs. Because the glass has been buried for so long it has begun to deteriorate. It looks like opaque pottery or ceramic ware and is the result of the chemical action of the soil and moisture combined to produce effects beautiful even in decay. The coloring is soft and varied and gives a pleasing effect.

The vases probably were used as cosmetic containers, the ancient belief being that the dead would need these facial embellishments in the next world as well as in this. With the coming of the Christian era these supposedly necessary articles ceased to be put into the tombs, as the Christians held a different belief. The soul was not in need of cosmetics.

Second Method

About the time of Christ, the second form of making glass—blown glass—began to be in general use. It was then that the blowpipe was invented. The name of the inventor has been lost in antiquity. There are two ways to make blown glass, the first being free-blown; that is, the blower shapes the article he wishes to make as he blows the liquid glass. In the second, the blower uses a mold to form his piece.

Third Stage

Much later came the third stage—pressed glass, which includes putting the hot liquid into molds and pressing it down with a plunger. The expert glassmakers know exactly how much of the material to put into a mold, so that when the plunger is applied nothing runs over at the edges. The molds are made of either applewood or metal. Metal is used more extensively now, as the applewood is apt to char. The United States takes the lead of all countries in its development of commercialized pressed glass.

Status of the Glassblower

In ancient and medieval times expert glassblowers held a prominent position in society. These artisans were permitted to marry into the aristocracy and held offices of trust. During the Dark Ages the art of making glass was almost lost. It was kept alive in the monasteries and in various underground hideouts. With the dawn of the Renaissance there was a great revival and many beautiful creations were made, especially in Venice. The famous glass craftsmen there became so sought after that other countries—France, England, and Germany—wanted them. The Viennese did not wish to lose their experts, so forbade them to leave the country. However, some left and came into Germany and France, by devious ways; one method of escape was to hide in a barrel of glass that was being exported. In this way the fine art of glassmaking was spread from Venice to the then civilized world.

Danish Christmas Plates

Mrs. Suppes' collection contains glass of every form and color from all over the world, and through many ages. She has a number of Danish Christmas plates. These plates have been put out by Bing & Gondahl every year since 1895. Each scene is different. She also has an example of Austrian craftsmanship—a goblet, showing a transparent painting of the Madonna and Child. This was done about 1825. A goblet with a ruby inset is a copy of Raphael's Madonna of the Chair. This was engraved by A. Becker of Alsace-Lorraine and has recently been on exhibit at the Smithsonian. Mrs. Suppes lists it as the most valuable piece of her collection.

Specimens of Tiffany Glass

At the end of her living room is a cabinet filled with Tiffany glass, Louis Comfort Tiffany, son of the Tiffany's of Fifth Avenue, New York, did much experimenting with this medium. He made both clear and iridescent glass. He also made lamps that looked like flowers. He tried to create in his work the patterns nature had produced on ancient glass which was decomposing. Much of his out-

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
put looks like pottery with soft colors blending. All his pieces are signed, though today some unscrupulous persons are forging his signature. Louis Tiffany made his ware between 1895 and 1915.

Other Interesting Pieces

Interesting glass pieces in Mrs. Suppes' home are those made like cameos. Two bubbles of glass are blown in shades desired, one inside the other. They are allowed to harden. Then, with fine instruments, the craftsman cuts out the pattern in much the same way a cameo pin is made from a shell.

A goblet set with precious stones, probably a chalice used in a church during the time of the czars, is a much-prized possession of the Suppes. Another is a wineglass, made in England during the time that James II was exiled in France—a much sought-after piece. The wineglass has a butterfly etched into the side. In that day a person whose loyalties were with the Stuarts didn't dare let his position be known, for he was in danger of losing his head if he did. To show where his sympathies were, he could drink from one of these glasses which showed the butterfly. The butterfly signified that the deposed king had flown to another country.

A Diverse Collection

In this cultured home can be found glassware by Steuben and Durand, as well as Tiffany, pressed glass, cut glass, and blown glass. To name some of the countries represented, there can be found glass from China, Denmark, France, England, Germany, Italy, Holland, Austria, Russia, and America. Glassmaking in America is as old as the first colonies. The people who landed in Jamestown in 1607 brought with them glassmakers to make beads for the Indians. In addition to the antique glass, Mrs. Suppes has modern and much American. A large part of her collection comprises pieces from all countries made in the 19th century.

A lesson to all who attended this memorable meeting is that a well-loved hobby adds much to one's enjoyment in life, and when shared with others is more than worthwhile.
WE HAVE COME here today to commemorate a very simple little event that occurred in this house many years ago. It was the presentation of a christening robe to a little baby girl. Her name was Elizabeth Smith, and she was born in 1783 in the room (we believe) at the top of the stairs. Now nothing could have been more commonplace than that. Yet it was to become different not because that little baby was unusual and certainly not because she was anyone's ancestor—we all have ancestors—but because the circumstances and the background of the occasion gave it a luster out of all proportion to the importance of the event itself.

Washington's Headquarters

Why? First, because this house, the home of Col. Jonathan Hasbrouck, was General Washington's Headquarters for 16 fateful months during 1782–3. Here he directed his Armies and faced momentous decisions for a longer period than at any other headquarters; and, under the guidance of God they won our independence—the Supreme Court notwithstanding. It was here, perhaps in this very room, that the Father of Our Country penned his famous order to his troops announcing the end of hostilities, regarded by many as rivaling Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address in excellence.

And perhaps most important of all, it was here that the Commander-in-Chief "refused the crown" offered to him by his officers when the end of the War was in sight. It was in this setting that Mary Hasbrouck, daughter of Colonel Hasbrouck, married Capt. Israel Smith, an aide to General Washington, and gave birth to Elizabeth. This was the occasion for the presentation by Martha Washington of the beautiful little robe, said to have been sewed with her own hands. That is part of the background which, with the passing of the years, has transformed this simple occurrence into a symbol of this historic shrine, so closely connected with the establishment of our republic.

And with due respect to all the great patriots and leaders who participated in that epochal creation of our Nation, one leader stands out like a mountain on the horizon—George Washington. Now it is not my intention to eulogize Washing-

Colonel Rudd, whose speech when presenting the Elizabeth Smith christening robe is printed herewith, is the author of "Bending the Twig," a well-known volume issued in 1957. The author gave copies to DAR chapters and to the National Defense Committee. His home is in Garden City, L. I.
ton. For more than 160 years that has been done so effectively by our most gifted statesmen and eloquent orators that, literally, there is nothing more to be said. But I would like to dwell a few moments on the significance of the great work of those leaders, and its impact on the lives, and particularly the freedoms, of men the world over.

Creation of the Constitution

It is one of the miracles of history that a little group of inspired and brilliant men should come together at one time and in one country in an historical setting that made possible the Constitution of the United States. Their work became the inspiration of liberty-loving people throughout the civilized world. Time has verified the prediction of William Pitt, England's great Prime Minister, that our Constitution would be the admiration of the ages. For between 1789 and 1860 more than 350 constitutions all over the world were patterned after it!

Refusal of Kingship by Washington

Of course, in forming our government, as well as in winning the War of Independence, Washington towers above all participants. Many well-known reasons come to mind, but I am going to mention but one—and this too little known—that magnificent refusal to heed the plea of his officers that he set himself up as head of the new Nation. Not only in his letter to Colonel Nichola did Washington repudiate the idea of becoming a king, but he vigorously denounced it several months later when a second attempt was made to get him to ignore the Congress. His love of liberty thus assured his countrymen that they would be free—that there would be a Republic!

Actually, that epochal decision marked a turning point in the history of mankind because, had he accepted, there would have been no Republic—whatever the form of government would have been. There would have been no charter of freedom, such as was to provide more spiritual and material blessings to mankind than any government since the dawn of civilization.

For our Constitution was unique in many respects, particularly in the source of the rights given to the people. It insisted that those rights emanated directly from God, and as no prince, prelate, or potentate had anything to do with granting them, so no MAN of any rank can take them away.

In honoring that inspired decision, there has been placed at Temple Hill near here a modest little monument of fieldstone marking the spot where stood the little meeting house in which history was made. It bears the inscription “The birthplace of the Republic.” Never were truer words uttered. If the monument were as large as the Washington Monument in our Nation's Capital, it would be far more fitting, for it made possible the decision (assuring the Republic) a glorious heritage for us and greater benefits for humanity than any event in history since the birth of Christ.

Value of Symbols and Traditions

And so I regard this historic shrine as hallowed ground, and all events connected with it assume an added importance. The little garment that we have here today is worth, intrinsically, only a few dollars, yet it is priceless as a symbol of a glorious heritage.

Let no one underestimate the value of symbols and traditions in the lives of men who would remain free. If liberty is to survive, it must first live and breathe in the hearts and the minds of men. There must be constant reminders—tangible evidence of the great deeds of those who bestowed rights on us. For it is against the natural law for conditions to remain static. If they do not advance they surely will decline. Nature abhors a vacuum.

That is why eternal vigilance always has been and will continue to be the price of liberty. For the record of history proves that a people who have failed to protect and cherish their liberties inevitably have lost them. And that is why I place so high a value on your Washington Headquarters and Museum here at Newburgh, so rich in traditions and symbols.

It is in that spirit, my friends, that I present this little garment, the Elizabeth Smith christening robe. It is a venerable symbol—a single page of a glorious tradition treasured in the Rudd family for seven generations. It is a little frayed because of its age and travels, but it seems particularly fitting that it be returned home to this famous house. Here Martha Washington sped it on its way 179 years ago. And, I like to think that it is very happy about the whole affair.
WHEN the Northwest Territory was opened for settlement, the Government, believing in protection for its people, sent Maj. John Doughty to Losantiville (now Cincinnati), Ohio, and he arrived in Fort Washington in the early summer of 1789.

Major Doughty's orders were to find the best location for building a fort. The site decided upon was what is now Third Street, between Broadway and Ludlow. In August, 1789, trees were cut, and construction was begun. By the latter part of the year, the fort was completed and named Fort Washington. In December, 1789, Brig. Gen. Josiah Harmar arrived with over 300 men; their duties included protection of the pioneer settlers against Indian attacks. In 1795, after signing of the Treaty of Green Ville, there was no longer need for protection. The soldiers remained a few years, but in the 1800's the fort was abandoned.

Interesting Wills
Some interesting wills of some of the soldiers who died at Fort Washington are recorded in the Hamilton County, Ohio, Court House. Tunis Voorhees, "sergeant of the late Captain Pratt's Company, now being sick in the hospital at Fort Washington," dated his will July 14, 1794. He named as his heirs, John Strong, Surgeon's mate, "friend and physician," and William Higginson, private dragoon of Captain Robert M. Campbell's Troop, "who has been faithful." The witnesses to Voorhees' will were Dr. Richard Allison, Noah P. Hopkins and Thomas Woodley. (Will Book 3, page 42.)

Hugh Hughes dated his will December 13, 1793; it was recorded February 11, 1794. Hughes was in the Artillery Corps of Captain Mahlon Ford's Company. Captain Ford inherited "arrears of pay and clothing due from the United States." (Will Book 4, page 249.)

Richard Butler, Major General, U.S.A., after being mortally wounded, dictated his will on November 4, 1791, to Charles Brown, Surgeon to the Second Regiment of Levies. His heirs were his wife and children. The will was recorded December 10, 1791. (Will Book 25, page 504.)

The will of James Devine, Corporal, U.S.A., was written April 22, 1794, at Fort Washington and recorded November 26, 1794. His heir was Sgt. Samuel Perkins.

Others died at the fort, while in the service of their country, helping to make the Northwest Territory a safer region for the many families moving westward.

Excavation of Fort Site in 1962
By 1808 settlers had bought lots and were living on the site of Fort Washington. One hundred and sixty-three years after the building of the fort, while excavation was under way for building a garage on the corner of Third Street and Broadway, part of the powder magazine from the old fort was located. (For a complete story, see vol. 11, No. 1, of the Bulletin of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio.)

The timbers were gently removed from the ground, and it was from one of those timbers that a gavel was made for the Clough Valley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Concerning Clough Valley
In Hanover County, Va., lived Richard Clough, whose daughter, Elizabeth, married Robert Anderson, also of Hanover County. On January 12, 1750, the seventh child of Robert and Elizabeth (Clough) Anderson was born and named for Elizabeth's father, Richard Clough. This seventh child, Richard Clough Anderson, grew to manhood and served with honor in the War of the Revolution. On January 1, 1785, he married Elizabeth, a sister of George Rogers Clark, and after her death he married (on September 2, 1797), Sarah, daughter of Col. William Marshall.

Richard Clough Anderson was appointed Surveyor General of the Northwest Territory. His office was in Jefferson County, Ky., and later in Chillicothe, Ohio; his home was at Soldiers Retreat in Jefferson County, Ky. However, the section of Hamilton County, Ohio, that was a part of the Virginia Military District was surveyed by Anderson and bears his name. Anderson Township is east of the Little Miami River and was the only part of Hamilton County included in the Virginia Military District.
In Anderson Township is Clough Creek; the road along the creek, Clough Road. The pioneers coming to the valley cleared land, built cabins, and began a new life in the beautiful Clough Valley. Among the first were two men with their families, from Southampton County, Va.—James Clark and Samuel Johnson. James Clark, one of the early judges of Common Pleas Court in Hamilton County, Ohio, married Susanna, a sister of Samuel Johnson. They were married in Southampton County September 4, 1786, by the Rev. David Barrow. Samuel Johnson married a sister of James Clark. Another sister, Judith Clark Barrow, widow of Nathan Barrow, later brought her family to the Clough Valley.

**Churchyard Inscriptions at Clough Baptist Church**

In the churchyard of the Clough Baptist Church, Judge James Clark is buried. The following inscriptions are a few copied from the stones:

- James Clark; b. Sept. 3, 1765 in Va.; emigrated west in 1797, d. Sept. 4, 1852; act. 87 yr. 1 d. “Was an honest and true citizen.”
- Susanna Clark; wife of James Clark; b. May 12, 1765 in Va.; d. Jan. 22, 1837; act. 77 yr. 9 m. 10 d.
- Samuel Johnson; d. Dec. 4, 1847; act. 80 yr. 4 m. 4 d.
- Rebecca Johnson, consort of Samuel Johnson; d. Feb. 27, 1850; act. 78 yr. 11 m. 7 d.
- Stephen Sutton; b. Dec. 15, 1760; d. Sept. 12, 1846; act. 85 yr. 8 m. 27 d.
- Hannah, wife of Stephen Sutton; d. March 25, 1809; act. 40 yr.


The names of three of the above—James Clark, Jonathan Gerard, and Stephen Sutton—are included in Ohio Roster 111, Soldiers of the American Revolution.

When a new chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in 1960, it seemed proper to perpetuate the name Clough Valley, so the members selected that name for their newly formed chapter.

**The Gavel**

When discussing the kind of wood to be used for the Clough Valley Chapter gavel, all members agreed that the wood must be old and in some way connected with settlement of the Northwest Territory. What could be more appropriate than wood from the powder magazine—a part of Fort Washington?

After obtaining a piece of the wood, kindly given to the chapter by Charles Williams, for whom the excavating work was being done at the time the magazine was discovered, it was decided to have the gavel patterned from one used in the pioneer days, such as James Clark of Clough Valley used when he was Judge of Common Pleas Court in Hamilton County, Ohio.

It is with great pride and reverence that the treasured gavel is used at the meetings of the Clough Valley Chapter, DAR.
Genealogical Department

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


When New Jersey's Continental Congress voted to issue Bills of Credit for support of the Government, especially in the struggle for independence, Morris County was one of the first to open its Loan Office. On March 26, 1776, residents owning land within the county found their way to Morristown (Morris Town), took loans, and gave mortgages on all, or part, of their property.

This was not necessarily an indication of need for the money. Comparison of the names of mortgagors in the files of the Loan Commissioners with the names of men who later gave military service shows that virtually all of those who responded to the call for monetary support of the Government enlisted for active service.

Morris County still has its two volumes of bound deeds, one for 1776 and one for 1777. No loan was given for more than £100 or less than £12.0.0, and one page was assigned to each loan, whether equal to or less than the legal upper limit. The volumes are indexed alphabetically according to the name of the borrower, but the pages are arranged according to the number assigned the paper at time of making. Those who sold their rights are not included in the index of those who held them, but are listed in a separate index; and, since it is short, it is given here.

These names offer proof of the residence of landowners whose names may not appear in the Ratable Lists, which, in Morris County, began in 1778. Since New Jersey as a Province had objected to taxes, for various reasons, no tax lists existed before 1778, except for one or two townships that had partial lists in 1774.

The following men "sold their Rights."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rights Sold</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 27</td>
<td>Joshua &amp; Silas Gennings</td>
<td>45. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sold to Abm. Day</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Nathaniel Willis to Philip Pool</td>
<td>40. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28 James Ford to Damas Ford</td>
<td>40. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28 Josiah Burnet to his Father</td>
<td>40. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28 Helmes Kent to Abraham Kitchel</td>
<td>28. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28 Solomon Brant to Sam'l Brant</td>
<td>32. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28 Mathias Brant to ditto</td>
<td>24. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28 Ezekiel &amp; John Crane to Shadrack Hayes</td>
<td>60. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28 Rubin Sharp to Thomas Osborn Junr.</td>
<td>16. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Silas Ayres to Silas Stiles</td>
<td>40. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Ayres Esq. sold David Parkhurst</td>
<td>8. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30 Right to do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30 Caleb Leonard Junr. to Jotham Burt</td>
<td>24. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30 Isaac Babbit Junr. to do.</td>
<td>28. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30 Daniel Morris to Samuel Morris</td>
<td>40. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30 William Hull to do.</td>
<td>16. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30 Cornelius Ludlow to son John</td>
<td>40. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30 Henry Folk to David Estell</td>
<td>40. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30 Ebenezer Condit to Artemus Day</td>
<td>40. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30 Joseph Johnson to Ichobod Cooper</td>
<td>16. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30 David Bruin to his son Elias</td>
<td>40. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31 Enoch Conger to Jont. Stiles Esq.</td>
<td>40. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31 Abraham Canfield to do.</td>
<td>20. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31 &amp; £8 remains in the office</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31 Joseph Casterline to Benjamin Casterline</td>
<td>20. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31 Stephen Kitchel to Uzal Kitchel</td>
<td>40. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1</td>
<td>Noadiah Crammer to Joseph Abbott for his &amp; sd Abbott sold half to Howed Osborn &amp; took</td>
<td>20. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32 Capt. Peter Dickerson to George Armstrong</td>
<td>40. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32 Ichabod Blackledge to John Hayden</td>
<td>15. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32 Widow Herriman &amp; Son sold to John Hayden</td>
<td>21. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&amp; to Joseph Beach received</td>
<td>19. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32 Jeremiah Pool to Daniel Beers</td>
<td>20. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page 211.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 3.</td>
<td>Jacob Fraze released to Morris Monson</td>
<td>40. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1776</td>
<td>Jabish Shipman to John Shotwell</td>
<td>15. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Frederick King &amp; George King released to Consti King Esq.</td>
<td>43. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capt. James Keen to Jacob Hall</td>
<td>40. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Ogden to Hezek: Broadwell for ? Jont Stiles order</td>
<td>40. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>James Brookfield to Ditto</td>
<td>20. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 Tristram Hull to Jedediah Rogers</td>
<td>40. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nathaniel Tingley to Jesse Smith Snr.</td>
<td>40. 0. 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nathan Leach to do., and he received only &£ 8. 0. 0
& £7 was left in the office. The reason it was left was it overrun £80 which was sd Smith's Right in sd office.

Stephen Howel sold to Abraham Cory | 40. 0. 0
James Ennis to Isaac Clark | 15. 0. 0
Widow Jane Brown to Jedediah Gregory | 40. 0. 0
Stephan Day to Moses Lumn | 40. 0. 0
Peter Larason to Ogden Woodruff | 15. 0. 0
Job Bacorn to John M. Frost | 20. 0. 0
Stephen Jackson part to Wm. Ross & remainder to Moses Crane Junr. | 30. 0. 0
Thomas Genuing to Philemon Dickerson | 40. 0. 0
David Losey to do. on half | 20. 0. 0
& the other half took himself | 20. 0. 0
Aaron Simonson to John Genuing | 15. 0. 0
Epenetus Beach to Thomas Kinny | 40. 0. 0
Isaac Gould to Robert Gould Junr. | 20. 0. 0
Asa Kitchel to Moses Kitchel | 20. 0. 0
Mathew Ball to Joseph Beach | 15. 0. 0
Gershom Johnson to do. | 24. 0. 0
Widow & Joseph Herriman to do. as before mentioned | 19. 0. 0
John Aber to Samuel McLrath | 40. 0. 0
Eliez Luce to Henry Cooper | 16. 0. 0
Samuel Ryerson to Lawrence Wilson | 20. 0. 0
Ezza Fairchild to do. | 16. 0. 0
James Warren to Samuel Broadwell | 20. 0. 0
Joseph Gardner to Moses Crane Junr. | 15. 0. 0
Robert Young to Moses Crane Junr. | 24. 0. 0
Aaron Kitchel in behalf of David Tuttle released to Moses Crane Junr. | 11. 0. 0
& to Coll Tuttle remainder | 29. 0. 0
Philip Dormer to Math. Burnet Junr. | 20. 0. 0
Samuel Pier to do. | 32. 0. 0
John Johnson to Uzal Cee | 28. 0. 0
Samuel Broadwell part to Uzal Cee | 10. 0. 0
Moses Crane Snr. to Lindely Burnet | 18. 0. 0
Silas Baldwin one half to ditto & the other half to Daniel P. Crane | 16. 0. 0
William Kinney to Thomas Peu | 16. 0. 0
Smith Babbit part to Daniel Babbit & the other half took himself | 10. 0. 0
William Larason to Abram Dickerson & he released of it | 45. 0. 0
which made him up £100 with his own Right and left in the office £10. 0. 0
Daniel Cooper Junr. & John Cooper released to their Father | 55. 0. 0
John Torbit to Mary (Polly) Paxton, Dec. 11, 1798, by Wm. Baldridge; Saml. Paxton, father of Polly, consents.

John W. C. Price to Polly Smith, June 20, 1799, by Wm. Baker; John Dodson, father of Polly, consents.


John Dougherty to Hannah Letcher, June 11, 1799, by John Cree; John Letcher, father of Hanna, d.; Mary Letcher, mother, gives consent.

Alex. McGee to Catherine Baker, June 13, 1799, by John Cree; Wm. Baker, father of Catherine, consents.

Thos. Reed to Polly Smiley, June 13, 1799, by John Cree; James (John) Smiley, father of Polly, consents.

Robert Telford Dickson to Elizabeth Baker, Aug. 8, 1799, by John Cree; Wm. Baker, father of Elizabeth, consents.

Daniel Wadsworth (Mo.) to Margaret (Peggy) Davis (Devish), Aug. 29, 1799, by John Cree.


Heyburn Rollison to Peggy Morris, June 8, 1799, by Rev. Elijah Vinsand; Thos. and Elizabeth Morris, parents, consent.

John Morgan to Eliza. Smith, Aug. 27, 1799, by Rev. Elijah Vinsand; Wm. Smith, father of Elizabeth, consents.


George Good to Jean Roads, Dec. 31, 1799, by Rev. Wm. Baldridge; Christopher Roads, father of Jean, consents.


Catherine, wfe. of John Sands, second, d. Feb. 10, 1769.

John Sands, third, d. Nov. 22, 1760.

Elizabeth, wfe. of John Sands, third, d. May 10, 1793.

Robert, son of John Sands, second, d. April 12, 1735, aged 25 yrs.

Gideon Sands, son of John Sands, second, d. April 20, 1770, aged 41 yrs.

Henry, son of Edward Sands, second, d. July 1, 1781, aged 54 yrs.

Martha Sands, his wife, dau. of Samuel Cornell, d. Nov. 28, 1759, aged 31 yrs.


Deborah Sands, his wfe., dau. of—Griffin, d. March 16, 1799, aged 69 yrs.

Mary, wfe. of Benjamin Sands, d. Nov. 16, 1798, aged 59 yrs.

George, son of John Sands, second, d. Jan. 15, 1777, aged 60 yrs.

Dorothea Bowne, dau. of John I. Sands, d. 1765, aged 62 yrs.

Edward, son of John I. Sands, d. March 9, 1746, aged 55 yrs.


Mary, dau. of Richard and Deborah Sands, d. 1735.
Sybil Thorne, dau. of Edward Sands, d. March 1, 1759, aged 32 yrs.
Caleb Cornel, Jr., died Aug. 4, 1802, aged 54 yrs., 1 mo. 7 days.
Phebe Cornwall, d. Oct. 6, 1850, in her 66th yr.
Richardson Cornwall, d. May 25, 1867, in his 87th year.
Matthia H., wife of Richardson Cornwall, d. May 12, 1868, in her 80th yr.
Richardson Cornwall, d. January 10, 1732, in his 25th year.
C. C. (on footstone) Cornwall, d. 1781, aged 7 yrs., 8 months, 19 days.
Peter Cashow, d. May 19th, 1835, aged 40 yrs., 8 months, 3 days.
Ann, wife of Peter Cashow, d. March 10, 1827, aged 35 yrs., 8 mo., 25 days.

Cornwall Family Cemetery Records

Sands Point, Long Island, N.Y. (Copied by Mrs. Frank Howland Parcells, Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1934.)

Thomas Mortimer, son of Thomas and Elizabeth W., b. Oct. 12, 1805; d. July 5, 1850.
Mary Miller, d. Jan. 31, 1812, aged 23 years.

Thomas Appleby, d. Jan. 22, 1845, in the 65th year of his age.
Joshua, son of William Cornwall, d. Jan. 24, 1822, aged 60 yrs., 8 days.

Hewlett Cornwall, b. June 3, 1828, aged 77 yrs., 5 months, 3 days.

Elizabeth Cornwall, wife of Hewlett Cornwall, d. May 22, 1844, aged 85 years, 9 months, 14 days.

Charles W., son of Hewlett and Elizabeth Cornwall, d. April 17, 1814, aged 22 yrs., 3 months, 6 days.

James C. and (?) Cornwall, born—ember 21, 1825; d. (?), aged 59 yrs. 8 months. (Stone chipped.)

Hannah Cornwall, d. March 8, 1795, aged 69 yrs. 6 months, 26 days.

Joshua Cornwall, d. 20, 1800, aged 74 yrs., 1 month, 10 days.

Elizabeth Ashbut, dau. of Augustus and Sophia Cornwall, b. March 19, 1826, d. March 31, 1930.

Elizabeth, wife of Lewis Cornwall and dau. of Col. John Sands, d. July 15, 1796, aged 37 yrs.

Lewis Cornwall, d. Aug. 21, 1804, aged 57 yrs., 6 months, 18 days.

Ruth Cornwall, relict of William Cornwall, d. Oct. 27, 1808, aged 87 yrs. 4 months, 2 days.

William Cornwall, d. Nov. 5, 1797, in his 76th year.

Fredeove Cornwall, wife of Caleb Cornwall, d. May 23, 1813, aged 59 yrs., 2 months, 10 days.

Mary, dau. of John Sands, second d. March 15, 1724, aged 9 yrs.

Mary Guilford, dau. of John Sands, second, d. Feb. 19, 1755, aged 23 yrs.

Elizabeth, dau. of Simon and Catherine Sands, d. June 17, 1752, aged 6 yrs.

Jerusha, dau. of Benjamin and Mary Sands and wfe. of William Sands, d. April 14, 1795, aged 28 yrs.

Mary, dau. of Gideon and Mary Sands, d. Aug. 1778, aged 15 yrs.

Simon, son of John Sands, second, d. April 5, 1782, aged 55 yrs.

Catherine, first wfe. of Simon Sands, d. Dec. 18, 1764, aged 33 yrs.

William Sutton, second husband of Mary, widow of Gideon Sands, d. Aug. 13, 1780, aged 45 yrs.

Thomas Thorne, husband of Abigail, dau. of Henry Sands, d. May 15, 1797, aged 44 yrs.

Abigail Thorne, dau. of Henry and Martha Sands, d. —, aged 44 yrs.

Mary, wfe. of William Sutton, d. July 28, 1793, aged 60 yrs.

Henry Sands, son of Richard and Deborah Sands, d. Jan. 1, 1798, aged 38 yrs.

Hannah, dau. of Henry and Martha Sands, d. 1753, aged 5 yrs.

Mary, dau. of Henry and Martha Sands, d. 1768, aged 17 yrs.

Deborah Mott, dau. of Edward Sands, second wfe. of Edmund Mott, d. Sept. 1, 1762, aged 26 yrs.

Nathanial, son of John I. Sands, d. 1750, aged 63 yrs.

John Sands, son of Nathanial Sands, d. 1764, aged 30 yrs.

Mary, dau. of Richard Smith, wfe. of John Sands, d. Dec. 21, 1805, aged 76 yrs.

Elizabeth, wfe. of John Sands, fourth, d. March 8, 1806, aged 70 yrs.

John Sands, fourth, d. June 25, 1811, aged 74 yrs.

Robert, son of John Sands, fourth, d. 1812, aged 41 yrs.

Edmund Mott, husband of Deborah, d. 1813, aged 67 yrs.

Ray, son of Richard and Deborah Sands, d. 1815, aged 46 yrs.

Elizabeth, wfe. of Griffin Sands, d. 1815, aged 31 yrs.

George Guthrie, son of Benjamin and Mary Sands, d. 1812, aged 43 yrs.

Deborah, dau. of Richard and Deborah Sands, d. 1816, aged 40 yrs.

Clarita, dau. of Richard Sands, second, d. 1816.

Tredwell, son of Simon Sands, d. 1812, aged 45 yrs.

Hannah, dau. of Joshua and Mary Sands, d. 1802, aged 38 yrs.

Abigail, wfe. of Thomas Thorne, d. 1794, aged 36 yrs.

Leonard, son of Thomas Thorne, d. 1795, aged 10 yrs.

Henry Sands Thorne, son of Thomas Thorne, d. 1811, aged 30 yrs.

Simon, son of Nathanial Marston, d. 1787, aged 7 yrs.

Anna, dau. of Simon and Catherine Sands, d. 1778, aged 22 yrs.

Elizabeth, dau. of Simon and Catherine Sands, d. 1778, aged 22 yrs.

Sarah, dau. of John and Elizabeth Young, d. 1774.

Joshua, son of John and Elizabeth Young, d. 1778.

Revolutionary Incidents of Queens County, N.Y.—A Training List of the Officers and Men in the District of Cow Neck, Great Neck, N.Y.

John Sands, Capt.

Thomas Mitchell, 1st Lt.

Aspinwall Cornwell, 2nd Lt.

Andrew Onderdonk, Ensign.

Richard Manes, Serg't.

William Hutchings, Serg't.

Joseph Akery, Serg't.

W. Hicks, Serg't.

Thomas Elms, Corp.

Hosea Hauxhurst, Corp.

Austin Mitchell, Corp.

Andrew Onderdonk, Corp.

Jona. Hutchings, Corp.

Stephen Cornell, Clerk

Music, John Whaley, Drummer

Music, Charles Stubs, Fifer

Music, Gregory Ritchie, Hautoy.

Stephen Coles

Daniel Mudge

Charles Loosely

Thos. Elms

Caleb W.

Lawrence

Joshua Willis

John Rogers

David Doty

Caleb Kirby

Jona. Mott

Edmund Penny Jr.

Daniel Shaffer

Robert Wilson

Henry Craft

Ed. Thorne

Peter Dodge

Ed. Sands

John Stocker

Seaman Weeks

Samuel Barker

Thomas Carpenter

W. Danford

Ed. Hicks

Stephen Thorne Jr.

Philip Thorne

Richard Thorne

Christopher Hertang

Jona. Sniffin

Hewlett Cornwall

Lewis Cornwall

Samuel Cornwall

Samuel Jacobs

Benjamin Sands

Henry Sands

Edwin Sands

Lawrence Martin

W. Baker

Tomas Francis

John Keys

W. Baker

Peter Lombarde'

Daniel Ireland

W. Fowler

W. Valentine

Jacob Blumstead

W. Ryan

John Law

John Scultop

Wilson Williams

H. Onderdonk, Jr.

T. Appleby, Jr.

James Harris

Joseph Sniffin

Henry Vanderbelt

Nathanial Smith

Henry Whaley, Drummer

John Whaley, Drummer

Jona. Hutchings

Isreal Rogers

Benjamin Sands

John Kismam

Daniel Kismam

Elbert Hyman

Andrew Hegegan

Daniel Rapelye

W. Dodge

Caleb Cornwall

James Allen

John Vallance

Henry Allen

George Hewlett

John Wilson

Samuel Woolly

Lawrence Hewlett

John Tredwell

Daniel Kismam

John Pearson

John Morrell, Jr.

Thomas Smith

W. Smith

Henry Hauxhurst

Peter Monford

Elijah Allen

Samuel Hutchings

W. Thorne

Richard Thorne, Jr.

Samuel Hicks

John Clement

George Cornwall

Samuel Tredwell

Gilbert Cornwall

(See page 414 for Queries)

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Priscilla Hall (Mrs. Charles A., Jr. Young), of Nancy Christian Fleming Chapter, Roanoke, Va., is the “Priscilla Young” of WSLS-TV’s popular daily program, Profile. Because of her efforts, the Associated Press recently voted it the “Best Women’s Program in Virginia.” In the course of her work, she has interviewed many notables, including Dr. Wernher von Braun, Boston Symphony Maestro Arthur Fiedler, bridge expert Charles Goren, and many others, as well as doing a series on CARE countries and numerous DAR programs.

Priscilla came to television as a volunteer. While serving as cochairman of the Junior League TV Committee, she won McCall’s Magazine’s “Golden Mike” award for an educational-variety series for teen-agers. She was elected Roanoke’s youngest Mother of the Year (in the arts and sciences category) by the merchants Association in 1958; and was named Roanoke’s First Lady of the Year in 1961 by the City Council of Beta Sigma Phi. Besides her television work, this busy lady is active in many civic and church fields. She is a member of the board of the Roanoke Fine Arts Center and served as president in 1960-61. She is at present on the Public Relations group of the United Fund of Roanoke Valley. She is also a painter and is art columnist for two daily newspapers. She has a son, Charles III, and a daughter, Kendall.

Mrs. Josephine Abernethy Turrentine, Internal Revenue Service Officer in Norfolk, Va., was named Norfolk’s Outstanding Career Woman for 1962. Mrs. Turrentine, regent of Great Bridge Chapter, was selected from nominations submitted in December by Norfolk individuals to a committee of five civic leaders in the area. In addition to her position with the IRS, Mrs. Turrentine is vice president of the Women’s Division of the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce, an officer in the Quota Club of Norfolk, president of the Tidewater Rose Society, and a past president of the Tidewater Business and Professional Women’s Club. She is a graduate of Sweetbriar and a native of Hickory, North Carolina.

A brand-new member, Kay Wilkins Johnson, of Battle Lake, Minn., helped to design a room at the Minneapolis Art Institute, using a picture of Lincoln from its collection as the center of interest. It will be open to the public on April 2. The Great Seal of the United States was the inspiration for the rug design.

Janie Rice (Mrs. Swepson S.) Taylor, a charter member of Magnolia State Chapter, Jackson, Miss., was the only woman among three recipients of the First Federation Foundation Award made annually by the University of Mississippi. She is a graduate of Mississippi State College for Women, and her alma mater recognized her distinguished achievements by dedicating a new building to her in 1959. The award honors Mississippians for outstanding service on behalf of the State. She originated Magnolia State Chapter’s Christmas Pilgrimage, its annual fund-raising project. Mrs. Taylor has served on the Board of Institutions of Higher Learning and on the Advisory Committee on Women in the Service of the United States.

Irene Ward (Mrs. Henry N.) Norsen, author of the book, Ward Brothers, Champions of the World, reviewed in the Magazine several years ago, will be present at the Smithsonian Institution at dedication of its new building, which will include the Ward Brothers’ racing shell as an exhibit in a room to be called Growth of the United States. Mrs. Norsen belongs to Gen. Jacob J. Odell Chapter, Hastings, N.Y., and is listed in Who’s Who of American Women.

Mrs. Stanley A. Rhodes, regent, Shadrach Bond Chapter, Bowen, Ill., has been presented with a DAR Wedgewood “Mount Vernon” plate by the Illinois Society, Sons of the American Revolution. At the same time her chapter was awarded the Medal of Appreciation by the SAR.

Several chapters have recently reported, with great pride, members representing three generations. One of these is Esther Reed Chapter, Spokane, Wash., which recently acquired a third-generation member of the same family. The three members are: Lucille Dyre (Mrs. Frank J.) Cullen, received into membership April 22, 1939; her daughter, Frances Cullen (Mrs. Dan J.) Dunnigan, received into membership May 9, 1947; and her granddaughter, Kathleen Dunnigan (Mrs. Richard E.) Linton. Their common ancestor was Henry Dyre.

What chapter will be the first to report four generations of membership?

Congratulations to the West Virginia State Society, whose members proved themselves Newsworthy Daughters by winning a George Washington Honor Medal and $100 for its community program, Constitution Week Observance. Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge made the awards.

We believe that any member who has subscribed to the Magazine for nearly 40 years is a Newsworthy Daughter. Such a person is Mrs. J. Cooke Grayson, of Jack Jouett Chapter, Charlottesville, Va.
TOISON DE ORO (El Cerrito, Calif.) has been assisting blind students. Mrs. Constance Wisecarver, regent, and Mrs. Stanley Francom, special projects chairman, presented a check to the Tape Recording Section of the Berkeley City Club. This will purchase enough reels of magnetic tape for the recording of an American History book for the blind.

The "book" will be kept in the City Club Tape Library and will be available for loan or duplication to any blind person in the United States. A former student who has benefited by this volunteer readers program is now a history teacher in a California High School, imparting the heritage of our country to the youth of today.

Mrs. Felix Irwin, Recording Secretary General, and two former State Regents, Mrs. F. B. Ingram and Miss Marion Mullins, were in Houston for that occasion.

Over the years we have been especially proud of our scholarship at Rice University and at the University of Houston. We have also tried to preserve old landmarks in Houston, placing a plaque in downtown Houston on the site of the first high school and a marker in the city park in back of historic Noble House.

In a beautiful ceremony at Jeppeson Stadium in May, 1962, the chapter's National Defense Committee presented 16 Good Citizenship medals to outstanding members of the Cadet Corps of the Houston high schools, while bands were playing and cadets were marching. Many hundreds participated, and many more were spectators.

During August, 1962, our chapter had an Americanism Exhibit in the Central Public Library. Mrs. Joseph G. Fender, chairman of the Americanism Committee, arranged this display, which was exhibited and framed, piece by piece, on beautiful paper of DAR blue. On entering the front room of the Houston Library, the visitor was made aware of the glass cases housing this exhibit by the large American eagle and the titles of the exhibits with announcements on the bulletin board.

The exhibit of attractive books, papers, and pamphlets included The Flags of Liberty, Privileges and Responsibilities of Citizenship, The Constitution, and The Bill of Rights. The DAR Manuals were placed open to answer questions on history and symbols of the United States. The fine large cases included Tribute to the Flag, Liberty Bell, and The American's Creed.

On the second floor in the library our chairman had displayed the enlarged copies of the prize-winning essays on Americanism written by the students of Lamar High School in Houston.

Mrs. Fender, with other members, also attended the Naturalization services in Federal Judge Joe Ingraham's Court when, in the summer, 120 men, women, and children became citizens of this country and where we distributed 120 lapel Flags and bookmarks of the Preamble to the Constitution.

During many other exhibits during Constitution Week in September, 1962, the one planned by Mrs. Walter G. Hatley and Mrs. Hugh Patterson in the lobby of the Esperson in downtown Houston was most prominent. Our beautiful chapter flag shared honors with a large United States Flag and a beautiful patriotic poster in a 15-foot glass display window. Many thousands in the business world passed our exhibit.

Mrs. Lewis E. Ball II, Public Relations chairman, and Mrs. Ford Hubbard, regent of John McKnight Alexander Chapter, studying DAR Manuals which were placed in the Central Public Library by Mrs. Joseph G. Fender, chairman of Committee on Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship.

In choosing speakers for our meetings, we have been most fortunate in having Dillon Anderson, former advisor to President Eisenhower; John Cooper, of Kinkaid School; Mrs. Carey Croneis, nationally known traveller and wife of Dr. Carey Croneis, Chancellor of Rice University; J. S. Gallegly, well-known lecturer and professor of history and English at Rice University; and Desmond Barry, recent candidate for Congressman at Large, and a real American patriot known nationally for his fight for American freedom and recipient of the Freedoms Foundation Award.

The activities of this year are only a small part of the members' contributions in 50 years of service.—Julia Shepherd Hubbard.

COL. WILLIAM WALLACE (Pittsburgh, Pa.) was very happy to have Michael A. Musmanno as a guest at its Constitution Day meeting. Justice Musmanno should be remembered by all Americans as having served at the Nuremberg Trials in Germany. He was sworn in as justice of the State Supreme Court January 1932. He is the author of many books, including Ten Days to Die (about Hitler). In discussing We Must Defend Our Constitution, Justice Musmanno said, "Our Government is older than any other government of any country of the world."

Other program highlights of this year have been The Other Schools, a panorama of our DAR Schools by our Juniors. The spirit of Christmas rang in our ears many days, after the Sunset Hills U.P. Church Junior Hi Bell Ringers played for us. Two films from the NSDAR program library gave us an insight on St. Mary's...
The chapter has done a tremendous amount of work during four wars—Spanish American, World Wars I and II, and the Korean conflict. Situated close to Fort Sheridan and Great Lakes Naval Base, much needed help was given, particularly in earlier years when Government help to the sick and to dependents was less comprehensive than it is now.

In 1917 a French war orphan was adopted; in 1919 an Armenian orphan was also adopted. Members set up a tea room at Fort Sheridan where men found fellowship and good cheer. Members entertained servicemen in their homes and knitted socks, sweaters, and blankets. They also endowed a free bed at Highland Park Country Club for convalescent soldiers returning to the Berri-Berry schools near Rome, Ga. During World War II various service groups were organized for teaching, nursing, sewing, etc. The USO was manned by members, and many spent long hours in Red Cross work.

Flag Day has even been important to North Shore Chapter; and, according to the records, countless Flags have been presented to schools, libraries, Girl and Boy Scouts, and others. The chapter has in its possession a set of 29 historic flags, which are proudly shown in local libraries each year.

The Black Hawk Society, CAR, was organized in April 1931 and now has a membership of 31.

In 1963, North Shore Chapter, now numbering 156 members, will have a 70th Anniversary party honoring past regents and will present a pageant depicting the vigorous, enterprising history of these devoted Daughters.—Eunice J. Koch.

JANE DOUGLAS, GEN. LEVI CASEY, JAMES CAMPBELL, PRUDENCE ALEXANDER, NANCY HORTON DAVIS (Dallas, Tex.). Observance of 1962 Constitution Week in Dallas, Tex., was a memorable, heartwarming success. The five Dallas chapters, headed by the Regents’ Council, combined their efforts to achieve one of the most successful and widely publicized observances of Constitution Week in Dallas to date. Not only did the chapters handle individual projects, but by combining they did far more than could ever have been done as separate chapters to really tell The DAR Story. They obtained mayor’s proclamations from the Mayors of Dallas, Highland Park, and University Park and sent literature to 47 big companies, such as utility companies, oil companies, Chamber of Commerce, Coca-Cola, Dr. Pepper, dairies, Procter & Gamble, Ford Motor Company, Lone Star Steel, Texas Instruments, and others too numerous to mention. Material was used in their house organs, and additional literature was furnished for their bulletin boards, including material from NSDAR and framed copies of the Constitution, The Signing of the Constitution, The Declaration of Independence, The Office of the President, The American Flag, and The Bill of Rights. In conjunction with the showing of the films each day, Children of the American Revolution (members of David Pendleton and James Haynes CAR Societies in Dallas) appeared in colonial costume in interesting skits, prepared by the senior advisors of the two local CAR chapters and Mr. Peppermint.

The Dallas Times-Herald television station, KRLD-TV, graciously assisted by ordering and showing the film, Our Living Constitution. The chapters provided the film, Two Great Documents, shown on KERA-TV. WBAP-TV presented a personal interview with Mrs. William H. Foster, Dallas, State National Defense Chairman, and Mrs. William E. Huster, Fort Worth, past State Recording Secretary, on the Date-Line Show, in which they discussed highlights of Constitution Week observances in Dallas and Fort Worth. A similar interview with Mrs. Foster and Mrs. B. W. Woolley, State Recording Secretary, appeared on the This Morning Show on KTVT-TV. Also presented during the week was an interview with Mrs. Minor Morgan, chairman, Regents’ Council, and Mrs. W. K. Menefee, secretary, Regents’ Council (regarding Constitution Week plans) on the Julie Bennett Show on WFAA-TV. In addition to the films and interviews throughout the week, the Southwest Central Television News presented a filmed report of the Constitution Week Luncheon and an interview with Hon. Martin Dies (our featured speaker for the Constitution Week Luncheon).

Television time totaled 3 hours and 5 minutes—approximate value: $1,850.00. Radio spot announcements, prepared by members of the five chapters, were broadcast throughout the week on nine radio stations. The chapters are very proud to report that 261 spot announcements were used — approximate value: $2,262.00. Through the marvelous cooperation of our radio and television stations the Regents’ Council received approximately $4,112.00 worth of public service time promoting the observance of Constitution Week. All of our local papers were equally cooperative, giving television write-ups of our special Constitution Week films, pictures, articles, and editorials, resulting in an impressive total of 305¾ inches of newspaper publicity for the week! It is of interest to mention that our total ex-
penses, consisting of printing programs and invitations, postage and decorations for luncheon, came to less than $100. Each of the five chapters’ share came to $19.10 in money, but many hours of work and effort were freely and gladly given by chapter members.

The climax of the week-long observance was a luncheon on Saturday at Balcony House Country Club, with Hon. Martin Dies as the featured speaker; his subject was How America Can Survive. He made a very stirring speech and warmly praised DAR “because it emphasizes the values I believe are essential in the preservation of our Constitution—the love of country and the love of God.”

There was an overflow attendance; aside from members and guests of the five DAR chapters and members of SAR, several State and National DAR Officers were present as guests. Special tables were provided for CAR and also for the press. Press representatives from The Dallas Morning News, Dallas Times-Herald, Park Cities News, and radio and television stations attended as guests. The five regents of the Dallas chapters (Mrs. Lee Blake, Mrs. Warren Shoerock, Mrs. Graber Kidwell, Mrs. Minor Morgan, and Mrs. W. K. Menefee) participated in the program, as well as John Thornton, President of the Dallas SAR Chapter. At the close of Mr. Dies’ speech he was presented with a beautiful plaque of appreciation—polished brass with blue enameled etched message, mounted on a walnut frame; it was particularly attractive, as it carried out the DAR blue and gold color scheme.

Our chapters received many phone calls, letters, and personal comments from people in Dallas as well as over the State, expressing appreciation for our memorable Constitution Week. The Dallas Regents’ Council sponsored this effort, but only through the help of many, many Dallas citizens and the unselfish cooperation of all five chapters and their members was it possible to so effectively remind us all of the many blessings we enjoy under our Constitution.—Mrs. Minor Morgan, Chairman, Regents’ Council.

MARY CLAP WOOSTER (New Haven, Conn.) is now in its 70th year and will celebrate the Anniversary on April 8, 1963. During the year the National Theme has been followed through our work, and the programs have been prepared to include all phases of DAR activity.

Twenty-five National Defense Medals were awarded in 13 schools at graduation time.

On June 13, 1962, our annual Flag Day Luncheon was attended by 75 members, as well as our new State Regent, Mrs. Foster E. Sturtevant of Hartford; and Henry Johnson, President of the David Humphrey Branch of the SAR of New Haven.

During the summer several Indian scholarship bridges were held for our scholars, to St. Mary’s and the collection of buffalo nickels for the year was wonderful.

Constitution Week was proclaimed by the Mayor, and pictures, books, and plaudits of the Pledge of Allegiance, Bill of Rights, and the Preamble to the Constitution were loaned or given to the five libraries in nearby area; 200 bookmarks and the same number of stickers were also distributed.

October, DAR School Month, found members, under the guidance of the Junior Group, collecting clothing and books, which were packed for six DAR schools and St. Mary’s Indian School. Fourteen boxes were sent, weighing 375 pounds in all, and $250 for scholarships or maintenance also found its way to the schools. Seven members and six children assisted in packing at the home of Mrs. Bruce Baptie.

Moses Cleaveland (Shaker Heights, Ohio) celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary on March 19 at a luncheon at the Canterbury Club, Shaker Heights. A roll of some 60 members welcomed about 49 guests, who shared in the festivities celebrating a half century of enjoyable and rewarding work in accordance with DAR objectives.

Invited as guests of the chapter were representatives of other patriotic organizations, ex-members, Officers of the Ohio State DAR, and Officers of the National Society; all were given copies of a history of Moses Cleaveland Chapter, a gold covered and entitled Two Score Years and Ten. Research and compilation were the work of Miss Grace Pennington, and editing by Mrs. William Billings, chairman of the Fiftieth Anniversary Committee.

One of the highlights of this anniversary celebration was presentation of a gift of $50 from the chapter to the newly established endowment fund for the restoration and preserving of the grave of Moses Cleaveland at Canterbury, Conn. This gift was accepted by D. L. Harbaugh, President of the Early Settlers Association of the Western Reserve.

Mrs. Lawrence Forbes has prepared a scrapbook which included many of the mementos of 50 years of achievement of Moses Cleaveland Chapter and which was on display at the luncheon.

The climax of the luncheon meeting was the cutting of the Fiftieth Anniversary cake by the chapter regent, Mrs. W. T. Prior. In addition, 50-Year Membership Certificates were awarded to five.

(Continued on page 415)
WHY DO THEY RE-WRITE?

Potentially good Public Relations chairmen for local service organizations, such as DAR chapters, often assume the post with great confidence and enthusiasm, then permit a few discouragements to dampen their spirits and take the zest out of performing their tasks.

One of the most discouraging factors for many is to see their news articles, prepared with great care and effort, persistently re-written before coming out in print.

It happens to experienced writers as well as the novice. However, ones with experience likely have some degree of understanding about the re-write whereas the novice ponders over the matter with worry and doubt.

Writers unfamiliar with press practices are quick to blame themselves; a few rightfully so but others without just cause.

Re-writing is common practice in the newspaper world. Some papers have a firm policy to re-write all usable “handouts”—the common term for PR releases. Most major newspapers and others in competitive areas do extensive re-writing, particularly of local news.

Why do they re-write?

Among the reasons are several which cast little or no reflection upon the ability of the original writer. A major factor is the spirit of competition among news publications; the desire to be exclusive, or at least to be different in presentation of the news.

Even where two newspapers are published by the same firm this competitive spirit exists between the news staffs. It is necessary to be different to a large extent if both are to survive within the same circulation area.

When prepared news articles are submitted to these papers from outside sources (other than staff writers, syndicates and leased wire services), the editors assume the identical items are distributed to all news media serving the area. Thus, the re-write avoids the possibility of exact duplication.

Other factors contributing to the re-write may be style, length, and a difference of opinion on the importance of the various subject matters contained in the article. None of these necessarily reflect upon the original preparation of the article, as styles and opinions vary and the desired length depends largely upon the available space.

COME TO CONGRESS!

The GOAL of the Public Relations Committee is to create a true image of the DAR by telling the Full DAR Story.

To become familiar with the Full DAR Story the best and most rewarding procedure is to attend the DAR Continental Congress. Worth a trip to Washington is the inspirational impact of the GRAND OPENING of Congress, with its impressive processional of National Officers, Pages, and State flags, while Sousa’s immortal Stars and Stripes Forever furnishes a stirring accompaniment and the huge Flag drops from the ceiling.

The information obtainable is almost limitless. All phases of our Society’s threefold objective are brought into clear focus, and our accomplishments in each field are thoroughly depicted. This is effected by (1) reports of National Officers, Chairmen, and State Regents; (2) meetings of all types of Committees, as well as State Societies; (3) exhibits of Committees—the Buildings and Grounds Committee, National Defense, Insignia, Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship, CAR, Conservation, JAC, DAR Schools, Program, and American Indians, to name a few, as well as the fascinating Junior Bazaar; (4) numerous informative and inspirational speeches; (5) presentation of National Awards on Awards Night; and (6) visits to the Genealogical Library, the Americana Room, the Museum, and the State rooms.

Of especial interest to the Public Relations Committee are the following: (1) The Resolutions Committee Forum on Tuesday afternoon, April 16; (2) the State Press Books, which reflect in considerable measure the year’s accomplishments of the DAR; (3) The Divisional Entries of the Best Published Committee Story Contest, to be displayed in the corridor of the Public Relations Department; (4) Washington area newspaper clippings concerning Congress, displayed in the C Street corridor where the papers are on sale; (5) all available State DAR News and State Yearbooks, on display in the Public Relations Department; National Chairman’s Open House, Public Relations Office, Monday, April 15, 9-11 a.m., during which problems will be considered and answered; (6) Public Relations Committee Joint Breakfast, State Room, Mayflower Hotel, Tuesday, April 16, 7:15 a.m., with an open forum for questions.

APRIL 1963
WHITHER THE CONSTITUTION?

By Alfred J. Schweppe
Attorney and Former Dean of the University of Washington Law School

That the Constitution is gone, as long understood, was the opinion of Mr. Justice McReynolds in 1937 in one of the first cases in which the Supreme Court mustered a majority of five (5) to initiate the revolutionary trend toward vast increases in Federal power and the consequent reduction in the power of the States.¹

Certainly the Constitution as we who are over 60 years of age understood it throughout our high school, college, and law school days is gone. We then understood it as a system of restraints on a Federal Government of strictly delegated powers, with all other powers reserved to the States and to the people by the Ninth and Tenth Amendments.

In a broad sense, with certain still extant exceptions, our Federal Government has become one of unlimited powers. This result has come about through the activities of Congress, the Chief Executive, and the Supreme Court.

First Step Toward Unlimited Federal Power

Actually the first big step in the direction of unlimited Federal power was the Sixteenth Amendment, adopted in 1913, authorizing Congress to levy, without limit, a tax on incomes from whatever source derived. Those persons who at the time strongly objected to this unlimited taxing power were soothed with the pious declaration that it was inconceivable that the tax on incomes would ever go over 2 percent. Congress passed the first Income Tax Act in 1916. Within two years during World War I it went up to 85 percent on the highest incomes and is today, and for many years past has been, in the same general area. So far as the Sixteenth Amendment is concerned, it permits a 100-percent confiscation of all incomes and the reduction of the American people to the status of recipients of Government doles.

The Sixteenth Amendment, authorizing an income tax without limit, was, in the judgment of many, a great mistake. But all efforts to impose a limitation belatedly have proved and will probably continue to prove abortive, because governments do not give up powers, particularly taxing powers, once conferred; rather they stretch the powers they already have.

But while the Sixteenth Amendment granted unlimited taxing power on incomes, we yet thought that a collateral restraint existed in that Federal revenues could only be used to execute the powers specifically granted to the Federal Government by the States.

Taxing and Spending “for the General Welfare”

Although these delegated powers were greatly broadened by executive and Congressional action and judicial interpretation to include vast Federal expenditures for purposes previously believed, in the absence of constitutional amendment, to be beyond Federal power, the final blow in the fiscal area fell in Helvering v. Davis, 301 U.S. 619, 640, adopting what appeared to be dictum in United States v. Butler, 297 U.S. 1, 65. The court there rejected the views of Madison and Jefferson, and adopted the alleged views of Hamilton,² holding that Congress could tax and spend “for the general welfare,” with Congress being the judge of the general welfare.

Madison and Jefferson entertained the view, quite obviously the only one consistent with the concept of limited government, that the power of Congress to tax under Article 1, section 8, was limited to promoting the general welfare under the powers specifically granted under the other clauses of the Constitution, but not to tax and spend for the “general welfare” itself.

Article 1, section 8 reads in part that Congress shall have power “to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States.”

Madison, one of the most active members of the Constitutional Convention, whose proceedings he recorded in his invaluable Notes, explained the meaning of the foregoing clause in The Federalist No. 41, which Chief Justice Marshall described “as of great authority.” Madison said:

Some who have not denied the necessity of the power of taxation, have grounded a very fierce attack against the constitution on the language in which it is defined. It has been urged and echoed, that the power ‘to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States,’ amounts to an unlimited commission to exercise every power which may be alleged to be necessary for the common defence or general welfare. No stronger proof could be given of the distress under which these writers labour for objections, than their stooping to such a misconstruction.

Said Jefferson, who was not at the Constitutional Convention because of his diplomatic duties in Paris, but who followed the proceedings closely and took an active hand in the ratification, that Congress had been given:

...not unlimited powers to provide for the general welfare, but were restrained to those specifically enumerated; and that, as it was never meant they should provide for that welfare but by the exercise of the enumerated powers, so it could not have been meant they should raise money for purposes which the enumeration did not place under their action; consequently, that the specification of powers is a limitation of the purposes for which they may raise money.³

Indeed, in 1825, in the Virginia Protest, he reiterated:
This assembly does further disavow and declare to be most false and unfounded, the doctrine that the compact, in authorizing its Federal branch to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, has given them thereby a power to do whatever they may think, or pretend, would promote the general welfare, which construction would make that, of itself, a complete government, without limitation of powers... (italics Jefferson's).

But says the Supreme Court in Helvering v. Davis, sustaining Federal old-age pension benefits and social security:

Congress may spend money in aid of the "general welfare," Constitution, Art. 1, section 8; United States v. Butler, 297 U.S. 61, 65; Steward Machine Co. v. Davis, supra. There have been great statesmen in our history who have stood for other views. We will not resurrect the contest. It is now settled by decision. United States v. Butler, supra. The conception of the spending power advocated by Hamilton and strongly reinforced by Story has prevailed over that of Madison, which has not been lacking in adherents.

And in U. S. v. Gerlach Live Stock Co., validating a Federal reclamation project in California, the court said:

...in conferring power upon Congress to tax "to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States," the Constitution delegates a power separate and distinct from those later enumerated, and one not restricted by them, and that Congress has a substantive power to tax and appropriate for the general welfare, limited only by the requirement that it shall be exercised for the common benefit as distinguished from some mere local purpose. If any doubt of this power remained, it was laid to rest the following year in Helvering v. Davis, 301 U. S. 619, 640. Thus the power of Congress to promote the general welfare through large-scale projects for reclamation, irrigation, or other internal improvement, is now as clear and ample as its power to accomplish the same results indirectly through resort to strained interpretation of the power over navigation.

The Government's Unlimited Taxing Power

So today we have a Federal Government with not only unlimited taxing power, but with unlimited spending power for the general welfare, with Congress the judge of the general welfare. And while one might have logically supposed that Congress could tax and spend but not regulate under this concept of welfare spending, the court enlarged this power in Wickard v. Filburn, by holding that "it is hardly lack of due process for the Congress to regulate that which it subsidizes."

Under the Constitution as now interpreted, Congress can, without any constitutional amendment, set up a completely socialist government, if it conceives that the general welfare requires it. In other words, socialism can be voted and put into effect in the United States of America without any constitutional amendment through the exercise of existing powers, as now construed.

The result of this unlimited spending power is the spending of lavish sums by Congress for purposes that would have made the Founding Fathers scrap the Constitution, could they have envisioned such a perversion of their image of a limited Federal Government.

Many examples come to mind. What do you suppose the Founding Fathers would have thought of Federal funds to build local sewer, water, or lighting systems, to build local schools, or to finance so-called urban renewal projects? Well, this is now all part of the "general welfare" for which Congress spends money, and it does in a big way. These are, of course, all projects representing strictly a local responsibility, which, if they are to be had, should be financed solely by local taxation. But now all the cities and States run to Washington, D.C., for money to pay for all or much of these local projects, and they get billions in so-called Federal grants-in-aid that until a few years ago were obviously unconstitutional. A large part of our perennially unbalanced Federal budget goes for such local projects.

Prospective Increase in Grants-in-Aid

I do not expect this pattern of grants-in-aid for local projects to change, but rather to increase, because the politicians at all levels like it. First, the local politicians like it. It relieves them of their duty to require such projects, many of them unneeded or premature, to be financed by local taxation, which is always unpopular, and greatly to be feared by them. But these moneys are collected by the remote tax collector—the Federal Government—and the local politician comes off scot-free.

Second, the Federal politicians like it because it enables them to announce periodically to their constituents the grant of Federal moneys for pet local projects that the people are unwilling or reluctant to pay for themselves. This is accompanied by the innuendo that the community is getting something for nothing through these valiant political efforts, whereas in fact it amounts to nothing more, in most cases, than a return of local community dollars, less the Federal charge for collecting and returning it.

While the court in Helvering v. Davis suggests that there may be some limit on the discretion of Congress to spend for the general welfare, in fact there is none, because no Federal taxpayer can challenge the misuse of Federal funds. That was decided in Massachusetts v. Mellon.

Presidential Spending Powers

Congress has now passed unbelievably vast spending and patronage powers to the President, which give him a whipping position over many members who, in order to please their constituents, have lost their independence. This gives the President a power position unprecedented in history and one completely at variance with the views of the Founding Fathers, who put Congress at the head of the Government with full fiscal control and with the power to pass all laws necessary and proper for the preservation of free government. The theory of checks and balances envisioned by the Founders is largely gone, through the obsequiousness of Congressmen intent on their own reelection rather than on the great concerns of the Republic. Although Woodrow Wilson, when still a professor of history at Princeton University, in his Columbia University lectures challenged the morality of the use of patronage powers by a President to pressurize Congress, the lectures have been forgotten, and the practice is now routine politics at the White House level.

Obviously, we have come a long way from the basic concepts of the Founding Fathers.
Indeed, how far have we come in the last 30 years?

Franklin D. Roosevelt's State's Rights Speech

I cannot illustrate this better than to quote from the powerful "state's rights" speech 10 of Franklin D. Roosevelt on March 2, 1930, with his eye on the Presidency, which he won in 1932.

Expounding with great clarity the concept of a limited Federal Government, with all other powers reserved to the States and to the people, this is what he said:

As a matter of fact and law, the governing rights of the States are all of those which have not been surrendered to the National Government by the Constitution or its amendments. Wisely or unwisely, people know that under the Eighteenth Amendment Congress has been given the right to legislate on this particular subject, but this is not the case in the matter of a great number of other vital problems of government, such as the conduct of public utilities, of banks, of insurance, of business, of agriculture, of education, of social welfare and of a dozen other important features. In these, Washington must not be encouraged to interfere. (Italics added.)

Please note that in 1930 Mr. Roosevelt sincerely believed that, for example, power over agriculture, education, insurance, and social welfare had not been delegated to the Federal Government in the Constitution, but reserved exclusively to the States.

Mr. Roosevelt, continuing in that same 1930 address:

The doctrine of regulation and legislation by "master minds," in whose judgment and will all the people may gladly and quietly acquiesce, has been too glaringly apparent at Washington during these last ten years. Were it possible to find "master minds" so selfless, so willing to decide unhesitatingly against their own personal interest or private prejudice, men almost godlike in their ability to hold the scales of Justice with an even hand, such a government might be to the interest of the country, but there are none such on our political horizon, and we cannot expect a complete reversal of all the teachings of history.

Now to bring about government by oligarchy masquerading as democracy, it is fundamentally essential that practically all authority and control be centralized in our National Government. The individual sovereignty of our States must first be destroyed, except in mere minor matters of legislation. We are safe from the danger of any such departure from the principles on which this country was founded just so long as the individual home rule of the States is scrupulously preserved and fought for whenever it seems in danger.

How unreal and antiquated the foregoing quotations sound today, only 30 years later!

A Change of Opinion

The fact is that very man deliberately destroyed the concept that he so clearly advocated in 1930.

Working with an obedient—one could almost say subservient—Congress, he proposed and caused to be enacted many national measures which exceeded the bounds of the Constitution as then understood. He asked the Congress to suppress any doubts as to constitutionality and described them as "new instruments of public power" which in other hands "would provide shackles for the liberties of the people." 11

At first the Supreme Court held the dike. In a series of great cases the Court invalidated the N.R.A., the coal industry control statutes, the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and State minimum wage laws. But under the threat in 1937 of having the Court packed by judges who would stretch the Constitution out of shape, the dike broke, and the Court succumbed, validating numerous statutes that were unconstitutional by previous accepted standards, and specifically overruling numerous lines of decision which had stood up over a century and a half.

In addition, Mr. Roosevelt put on the Court judges who reveled in this overruling, because, although sworn to uphold the Constitution, they considered the process of constitutional amendment too slow. 12

Mind you, all of these changes in the complex of Federal powers could have been lawfully achieved by amendment under Article V; but they were effected instead by judicial amendment of the Constitution, deliberately perpetrated, in total disregard of Washington's warning in his Farewell Address, as follows:

If in the opinion of the People, the distribution or modification of the Constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way in which the Constitution designates.—But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed.

Breaks in the Constitutional Dike

When we fix the responsibility for these breaks in the constitutional dike, we must put much of it on the Chief Executive, much of it on Congress, both of whom put great strains on the Supreme Court to sustain these vast enlargements of Federal power, in disregard of the amendment process.

One of the most startling examples is Wickard v. Filburn, 13 decided in 1942, and reaffirmed in a three-line per curiam in 1959 in another case. 14

Please remember that the authors of The Federalist, in Number 17, by way of specific illustration (and in 1930 Mr. Roosevelt), said that Congress could not conceivably be deemed to have any powers over agriculture, or any other local subject.

In the Wickard case the Court solemnly sustained a congressionally authorized monetary penalty against a farmer for raising wheat on his own land for the sole consumption of his family and his animals beyond the federally established quota, stating that Congress could do this under the Commerce clause, because if the farmer hadn't raised this wheat for his own use he might conceivably have had to purchase it from the channels of interstate commerce.

How ridiculous can one get? By the same ludicrous reasoning, Congress under the commerce clause could forbid women from making their own clothes or limit the amount they might conceivably have to purchase them from the channels of interstate commerce.

Involuntary Servitude

The American farmer today, instead of being a free American, is now a slave, made so by the farm programs of Chief Executives, abetted by Congress, and blessed by a Supreme Court content to give both of them their head in absolutely unconstitutional coercion.

Indeed, under the Wickard decision, no American who raises or makes things for himself is any longer...
free. He is under an involuntary servitude. A person cannot raise food for his own use or make things for himself without the consent of Congress.

When the present Supreme Court in 1959 reaffirmed the Wickard case in a three-line per curiam opinion upholding a fine on a Texas farmer who exceeded the Government quota, I wrote to the then Secretary of Agriculture, pointing out the unconstitutionality of the statute and of the enslaving character of the confirming Supreme Court decision. He wrote back and said that Congress had now enlarged the quota that a farmer could raise for his own use. I wrote back that he was merely proving my point; that under the Constitution properly construed what a person raised for his own use was immune from governmental interference and not a matter of congressional grace.

In correspondence on the Wickard case with an eminent constitutional authority—a distinguished professor of constitutional law—I received from him a letter saying that John Marshall would without doubt turn over in his grave at the mere suggestion that Congress could regulate the amount of wheat or tobacco that he could raise on his farm in Fauquier County, Virginia.

This is the handiwork of a Court that had made up its mind to uphold any kind of congressional legislation, and any kind of extension of Federal power, no matter how ridiculous the reasoning. They would cast behind them the views of the “nine old men,” as the old Court was called, and follow the philosophy of Justice Holmes that not much would be lost if the Court had no power to invalidate acts of Congress so long as it retained reasonable supervisory power over the conduct of the States.

But aside from the responsibility of the Executive and Congress in bringing about the changed Constitution as respects Federal power and States’ rights, seconded by a Court that decided to hold valid all Congressional legislation regardless of established limitations, we also come face to face with the activity of the Supreme Court itself in those areas not involving new Congressional legislation where it was free to adhere to long established constitutional interpretation, but deliberately departed from it of its own volition. I refer to such examples as State criminal trials, segregated schools, and legislative redistricting within the States.

The Segregation Issue

I have pointed out elsewhere my views on the segregation decisions and will not repeat them here in detail. Suffice it to say that the Court, including the liberals Holmes, Brandeis, and Stone, in 1927 said unani- mously, upholding the segregation provision of the Mississippi Constitution, that if the question were a new question it would deserve extended consideration, but that it had been so often decided as being outside the jurisdiction of the Federal courts under the Fourteenth Amendment, and exclusively within the jurisdiction of the States, as no longer to present a substantial Federal question. That view of the Constitution stood through a number of later decisions recognizing the “separate-but-equal” doctrine as being the established constitutional rule right down to May, 1954.

At that time the Court had the temerity to overrule all of the prior decisions and to invalidate State and Federal statutes almost 100 years old. This action of the Court was, in my opinion, beyond its constitutional power under the then well-established rule that a construction of the Constitution long accepted becomes part of the Constitution itself and can be changed only as provided in the Constitution. To use Washington’s phrase, it was a constitutional “change by usurpation.” However, unlike President Jackson, himself a lawyer and a one-time Tennessee Supreme Court judge, who said of a certain Supreme Court decision, “John Marshall wrote it; let him enforce it,” the last past and current Presidents have chosen to enforce segregation decisions by the use of Federal troops, quite unconstitutionally, I sincerely believe.

I have expressed my views on these subjects more fully elsewhere.

The important point here to be borne in mind by lawyers and by the American people is not whether segregation is socially desirable or socially undesirable, or socially right or socially wrong, but whether, if a change was to be made, what was the appropriate constitutional means of bringing the change about. Certainly against the long background of 100 years of Federal and State legislation, and of oft-repeated judicial precedent, it was not within the constitutional power of the Supreme Court.

I do not hesitate to call the action of the Supreme Court unconstitutional. Mr. Justice Brandeis in Erie R.R. v. Tompkins so characterized a long series of decisions beginning with Swift v. Lyson, written by Mr. Justice Story. I agree with the statement of the great historian Bancroft that an unconstitutional decision of the Supreme Court is just as void as an unconstitutional act of the Congress or of the President. But what can be done about it? When such a decision is accepted by the Chief Executive, the Congress and the majority of the people; it becomes effective by sufferance regardless of law, logic, or minority protest.

The Prayer Decision

The recent prayer decision of the Supreme Court in the New York regents’ case has aroused a storm of protest, bringing home to millions the attitude of the present Supreme Court that was not appreciated or understood in connection with the segregation decisions. But the rule of the New York prayer case is being widely honored in the breach, and no troops have been sent to impose the Supreme Court’s will on teachers and little school children who are ignoring this precedent—and rightly so, because under our constitutional system a Court decision is binding on the parties to that case only and serves as a precedent merely for similar cases for judges in lower courts if such cases are brought, and only then. The precedent can be ignored by those who oppose its rationale or think it inapplicable, or hope for a better decision next time in their own case, if one is brought.

Jefferson repeatedly warned against the danger of the Supreme Court’s activity with respect to the Constitution. He feared the Supreme Court’s misconstruing the intent of the framers, enabling the Federal Government, through misconstruction, to exceed the intended limits on its power; or, in his own words, to
become “a complete government, without limitation on powers.” He said: 20

It has long, however, been my opinion, and I have never shrunk from its expression, ... that the germ of dissolution of our federal government is in the constitution of the federal judiciary; an irresponsible body, (for impeachment is scarcely a scare-crow) working like gravity by night and by day, gaining a little to-day and a little to-morrow, and advancing its noiseless step like a thief, over the field of jurisdiction, until all shall be usurped from the States, and the government of all be consolidated into one. To this I am opposed; because, when all government, domestic and foreign, in little as in great things, shall be drawn to Washington as the centre of all power, it will render powerless the checks provided of one government on another, and will become as venal and oppressive as the government from which we separated.

Judicial Self-Restraint

What are the restraints on unconstitutional action by the Supreme Court? One may forget about impeachment; Jefferson recognized it would not work. Self-restraint—the battle-cry of dissenting judges—has not worked.

And may I here interpolate a comment on judicial self-restraint—a comment, of course, not applicable to any judges present here today. Together with many others, I have been a strong advocate of retaining the Connally Reservation to the World Court statute as to domestic questions. I utterly refuse to accept the argument of my good friends, former North Carolinian Charles Rhyne, now exported to Washington, D.C., and of imported North Carolinian Arthur Larson of Duke University, that the judges of the World Court can be trusted not to exceed their jurisdiction. We have had so much living proof of our own Supreme Court’s reaching out farther and farther for more and more jurisdiction in the domestic areas reserved to the States that I cannot conscientiously accept that argument.

Witness what vast enlargements of Federal power have come about through “reinterpretation” of the commerce clause, the taxing clause, the taxing-welfare clause, and the due process clause and equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

It is one of the ironies of judicial history that the trend of the present Court is diametrically opposite to the views of the three great liberals on the Court in modern times, namely, Holmes, Brandeis, and Stone. Said Holmes in Baldwin v. Missouri 22 in 1930:

Although this decision hardly can be called a surprise after Farmers Loan & Trust Co. v. Minnesota, 280 U.S. 204 and Safe Deposit & Trust Co. v. Virginia, 280 U.S. 83, and although I stated my views in those cases, still, as the term is not over, I think it legitimate to add one or two reflections to what I have said before. I have not yet adequately expressed the more than anxiety that I feel at the ever-increasing scope given to the Fourteenth Amendment in cutting down what I believe to be the constitutional rights of the States. As the decisions now stand, I see hardly any limit but the sky to the invalidating of those rights if they happen to strike a majority of this Court as for any reason undesirable. I cannot believe that the Amendment was intended to give us carte blanche to embody our economic or moral beliefs in its prohibitions. Yet I can think of no narrower reason that seems to me to justify the present and the earlier decisions to which I have referred. Of course the words “due process of law,” if taken in their literal meaning, have no application to this case; and while it is too late to deny that they have been given a much more extended and artificial signification, still we ought to remember the great caution shown by the Constitution in limiting the power of the States, and should be slow to construe the clause in the Fourteenth Amendment as committing to the Court, with no guide but the Court’s own discretion, the validity of whatever laws the States may pass.

What could be sounder than that, written by a brilliant judge, who was born in 1841, fought in the Civil War, and was a graduate lawyer when the Fourteenth Amendment was adopted?

Remedy of Constitutional Amendment

The remedy of constitutional amendment? That remedy is available to correct Supreme Court decisions and has been several times used. But that remedy is impractical for a minority no matter how constitutionally right. Inertia in Congress and the State legislatures defeats most constitutional amendments which require a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress and of the legislatures of three-fourths of the States.

Andrew Jackson probably put his finger on the most immediate remedy when he said: “John Marshall wrote it; let him enforce it.” There is no doubt that a breakdown in the enforcement of its decrees might cause the Supreme Court to pull in its horns in respect to jurisdictional excesses; but so long as we have Presidents prepared to use troops to enforce Court decrees, no matter how far afield or questionable in the historical constitutional context, they become in a practical sense enforced legal precedents, binding so long as enforced, or until changed by some later Court differently manned.

The fact is that the acceptance of these precedents by Congress, the Executive, and the majority of the people, and their implementation by decrees of the lower Federal courts have the realistic effect of making them binding as law; and lawyers, in any event, as officers of the court, must accept the result, though reserving the right to criticize the courts’ adjudicatory excursions.

In my lexicon, there is, of course, no room for violent conduct on the part of proponents of segregation, just as there is no room for illegal trespasses by “sit in” protestors or “freedom riders,” who seem to win approval in unexpected places.

Counteracting Result of State Criminal Trials

Continuing, in the field of State criminal law the Supreme Court, through its interpretation of the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, has taken over supervision of State court criminal trials to the extent that one cynic remarked that every decision day on Monday in the Supreme Court chambers usually marks another general jail delivery from State, county and city jails. In the redistricting cases the Court has discarded the rule of “political questions” as being outside the jurisdiction of the court.

With those great inroads on the doctrine of political questions, will the court now take jurisdiction of the validity of the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment, a problem that it has for almost a century bypassed as a “political question”? 25

(Continued on page 401)
QUESTION: In our chapter the members often call the regent by her given name. Is this correct?

ANSWER: Nothing could be more incorrect. The individuality of the regent is lost in the office. A member should never refer to or address the regent by her name but should always use her title or refer to her as "The Chair." (P.L., p. 304.)

QUESTION: Our chapter had on the floor a main motion. A motion to lay on the table was made, after the chair had stated the motion to lay on the table, a member moved to refer the main motion to a committee. The regent ruled the motion to refer to a committee out of order. Was this correct?

ANSWER: Yes, the motion to refer was out of order. The subsidiary motion to lay on the table is the highest ranking subsidiary motion, while it was pending the motion to refer is out of order because it is lower in rank as a subsidiary motion than the motion to lay on the table. In the following list the subsidiary motions are arranged in the order of their precedence, the first one having the highest rank. When one of them is the immediately pending question every motion above it is in order, and every one below it is out of order. To lay on the table is the highest ranking subsidiary motion and the motion to refer would be out of order while the motion to lay on the table is pending.

MAIN MOTION

TO REFER (Out of order)

TO LAY ON THE TABLE

(In order)

QUESTION: Do the National Bylaws prohibit a member from holding the office of chapter treasurer and serving at the same time as State Vice Regent?

ANSWER: There is nothing in the National Bylaws that would prohibit a member of your chapter from holding the office of chapter treasurer and serving at the same time as State Vice Regent. It is a well known parliamentary principle that no member is entitled to more than one vote in a convention, except where proxy voting is allowed. (P.L., p. 533 Question 375.) In your State Conference the State Vice Regent would have a vote as State Vice Regent because your bylaws confer that right. The National Society, provides in ARTICLE V. Section 5 NSDAR Bylaws "No member shall hold at the same time two offices carrying a vote at Continental Congress." There is no conflict in your chapter treasurer serving as State Vice Regent; in your chapter she would vote, as a chapter officer; in the State Conference she would vote as a State Officer.

QUESTION: Our chapter business meeting had adjourned. The social hour followed immediately. Later while the festivities were in full swing the regent called the meeting to order and transacted business having to do with the expenditure of money. Since the meeting had been adjourned, a member raised a point of order: i.e. that the regent could not call the chapter back into session after the meeting had adjourned except in the manner provided for in the bylaws. Was this point of order well taken? What should the regent do?

ANSWER: The point of order was well taken. It is the duty of the regent to ascertain before putting the motion to adjourn that no important business is overlooked. (R.O.R., pp. 55-56.) To lay on the table is the highest ranking subsidiary motion and the motion to refer would be out of order while the motion to lay on the table is pending.

TO LAY ON THE TABLE

(In order)

TO REFER (Out of order)

To refer is out of order because it is lower in rank and therefore cannot be made while the motion to lay on the table is pending. (R.O.R., p. 56.)

QUESTION: What is meant by the expression "To rise and report."

ANSWER: It is an expression used in The Parliamentarian to indicate that the speaker has finished his business and is returning to his seat.

QUESTION: What did General Robert really say about losing the right to criticize the chair?

ANSWER: What General Robert said was quoted. It is a well known parliamentary principle that no member has the right to make a motion to refer. (P.L., p. 463 Question 142.)

QUESTION: How are the names of candidates for the same office arranged on the ballot?

ANSWER: The names are arranged on the ballot in alphabetical order. On the Tellers' Report the names are arranged in numerical order.

QUESTION: May the tellers vote if they are members of the chapter in good standing?

ANSWER: Certainly the tellers have a right to vote if they are members of the chapter in good standing. (P.L., p. 476 Question 182.)

Those who were interested and excited by the January Magazine, with its authoritative review of Moravian music, will find this small volume a source of joy and inspiration. The Easter morning service at Bethlehem, Pa., has always received so much publicity that the sister service in Old Salem, N. C., is sometimes overlooked. Admiral Eller has, however, provided an informative account of the two principal festivals of the Moravian Church—Easter and Christmas—as well as additional material on the Unitas Fratrum (Moravians), Wachovia in North Carolina, Salem and Its Buildings, and Early Moravian Music. It is hoped that the concluding chapter, "Christmas in Salem," can be printed in the December Magazine.


Ever since the defeat of "the invincible Armada" in the days of Elizabeth, people have assumed that the British Navy ruled the seas, overlooking the fact that the defeat of Cornwallis at Yorktown would not have been possible without the assistance brought to the Americans by the French Navy. Before the Revolution, however, British and French navies faced each other during the Seven Years War, which was to have such important consequences on both British and French Colonies in the New World. Pitt, then in his heyday as Principal Secretary of State, directed war strategy for the British. Pitt had boasted "I am sure I can save this country, and nobody else can." Mr. Marcus observes "It was Pitt's policy to contain the French in Europe, on land, by the Prussian and Hanoverian armies, and, at sea, by the blockading fleets which formed a covering force for our main offensive in North America."

Although the British, by assisting Frederick II on the continent, were able to keep the French army from threatening England, it was not so successful in keeping the French fleet contained in nearby waters because a number of the principal French ships of war were able to slip away from European harbors and come to the relief of the French army snugly ensconced at the great fort of Louisbourg, on Cape Breton Island.

Much of the land action in North America concerns what we have always called "The French and Indian War," with one group of British troops, under General John Forbes, assigned to the Ohio River Valley; troops under Gen. James Abercromby ordered to capture Fort Ticonderoga, proceeding up Lakes George and Champlain; and the capture of Louisbourg to be effected by troops under Gen. Jeffrey Amherst, backed by a strong battle fleet. The last campaign was the most successful, as it opened up the St. Lawrence, including Quebec and Montreal, to the English. Benjamin Franklin had said "There is no repose for our thirteen colonies so long as the French are masters of Canada."

The French, meanwhile, defeated in Canada, prepared to attack the British Isles, a threat that England refused to consider important because the Royal Navy was believed invincible. There were months of "jockeying for position" by both fleets, but at last the French were decisively beaten by Sir Andrew Hawke at Quiberon Bay. It was this stunning defeat of the French Navy that inspired David Garrick's immortal "Hearts of Oak," which took its place among the inspiring battle hymns of all time.


This book is of especial interest to researchers looking for material on the barons who forced King John to place his seal on the Magna Charta. Not only are there painstakingly compiled lineages of well-established families in Virginia and North and South Carolina, but quantities of material tracing their ancestral roots back to the British Isles and the European Continent; about 150 such lines are included.

The carefully compiled index adds to the usability of this volume, whose scope is not confined to the three States.
The Nebraska State Society

has the pleasure and honor of presenting

MRS. FRANCIS F. BIRNBAUMER
(formerly Mrs. Grant A. Ackerman)

Honorary State Regent of Nebraska

As a candidate for the office of

VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
Compliments of the

BANK OF COMMERCE
& TRUST CO.
Crowley, La.

Member-Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

"THE BANK
OF COURTESY"

Compliments of

Tyler Refrigeration Corp.
Southwest Division
Waxahachie, Texas

"The Bank of Courtesy"

Compliments of

Coca-Cola Bottling Works
Corinth, Mississippi

To Governor
William Bradford’s Descendants

The annual tea given by the descendants of Governor William Bradford of Plymouth Colony will be held in the District of Columbia DAR Chapter House, 1732 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., on Tuesday, April 16, at 3 P. M. All Bradford descendants visiting the Capital City at that time are invited to come and meet their cousins.

Stay, Lady stay, for pity’s sake,
And hear a helpless orphan’s tale!
Ah, sure my looks must pity wake
’Tis want that makes my cheek so pale.
For I was once a mother’s pride
And my brave father’s hope and joy,
But in the Nile’s proud fight he died
And left me a poor orphan boy.

Poor foolish child! How pleased was I
When news of Nelson’s victory came!
Along the crowded street to fly
And see the lighted windows flame!
To bring me home my mother sought,
She could not bear to see my joy,
For with my father’s life ’twas bought
And made me a poor orphan boy!

The people’s shouts were long and loud!
My mother, shuddering, closed her ears.
“Rejoice, rejoice!” still cried the crowd—
My mother answered with her tears.
“Why are you weeping thus?” cried I,
“While others laugh and shout with joy?”
She kissed me, and with such a sigh,
She called me her poor orphan boy.

“What is an orphan boy?” I cried,
As in her face I looked and smiled.
My mother, through her tears, replied,
“You’ll know too soon, ill-fated child!”
And now they’ve tolled my mother’s knell
And I’m no more a parent’s joy!
Ah, Lady, I have learned too well
What ’tis to be an orphan boy!

(Refrain)

Lady, you weep, ah, thus for me!
You’ll give me clothing, food, employ?
Look down, dear parents, look and see
Your happy, happy orphan boy!

An old English folksong handed down to Jane Holbert (Mrs. Harold S.) Hensley, regent of Lt. Thomas Barlow Chapter, La Feria, Tex., by her mother, Amanda Stockwell Holbert (88 years old), by her mother, Minerva Rachel Tripp Stockwell, who received it from her father, David W. Tripp.
Honoring

MRS. DAVID WADSWORTH ANDERSON

The New Hampshire State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, proudly and affectionately dedicate this page to

Mrs. David Wadsworth Anderson

Candidate for

HONORARY VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL

Past Vice President General Honoraty State Regent

APRIL 1963
MISSOURI

Proudly Honors Her State Executive Board

Reading from left to right:
Vice Regent—Mrs. R. T. Finks
Chaplain—Mrs. Eugene E. Gamble
Recording Secretary—Miss Rachael Thornton
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. A. Victor Reese
Treasurer—Mrs. David Heiman
Registrar—Mrs. John C. Stapel
Historian—Mrs. George M. Logan
Librarian—Mrs. C. T. McGavock
Treasurer Student Loan Fund—Mrs. I. B. Hyde III
Custodian of Flags—Mrs. O. F. Duffy
Parliamentarian—Mrs. Roy C. Cowen

Sponsored by the Missouri Chapters
MISSOURI

Proudly Honors Her State Regent

MRS. WALTER E. DIGGS

Sponsored by the Missouri Chapters
MISSOURI
Proudly Honors Her State Emblems

FLAG

Marie Watkins Oliver (Mrs. Robert Burrett Oliver) of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, designed the Missouri Flag. She was an active DAR and served as the eighth State Regent of Missouri, 1910-1911.

Mrs. Oliver designed the original Missouri State Flag and it was painted by Miss Mary Kochtitsky. The bill that this flag be accepted was first presented to the Missouri Senate in 1909 but failed to pass, and was passed in 1911. During this session the State Capitol was burned and the original design as painted by Miss Kochtitsky was destroyed by fire. Mrs. Oliver made a duplicate silk flag and Miss Kochtitsky being away at the time, she called in her assistant Mrs. S. D. McFarland, who painted the Great Seal of the State thereon. In 1913 the same flag bill was introduced and approved and the Governor signed the bill on March 22, 1913, since which time it has been the official State Flag of Missouri. This flag remained in the Capitol for four years and then by common consent remained in the family's possession until June 14, 1961.

June 14, 1961, Allen L. Oliver, Past President General of SAR, in a Flag Day ceremony, presented the original flag to the State of Missouri before a joint session of the House and Senate in the Missouri Capitol. The flag is to be preserved in an air-proof case and displayed in the State Capitol.

SEAL

The Constitution of Missouri (1820) Article IV, Sect. 22, authorizes that 'The Secretary of State shall, as soon as may be, procure a seal of State, which shall not be subject to change. It shall be called the Great Seal of the State of Missouri.' The Great Seal was established by an act of the First General Assembly of Missouri which convened at St. Charles, Nov. 5, 1821. The bill passed both houses of the legislature and was signed by Governor McNair, January 11, 1822.

The blue band encircling the Coat-of-Arms has twenty-four stars because Missouri was the 24th State to enter the Union, August 10, 1821. The crescent on the shield, in heraldry, represents the 2nd son, so our crescent denotes Missouri as the 2nd state formed out of the Great Louisiana Purchase. The helmet indicates enterprise and hardihood and signifies state sovereignty. The great grizzly bears signify the size of the State, its strength and the courage of her people, and further represents protection to the State from invasion from every source. The Latin Motto then, as now, recites that the 'safety of the people is the supreme law of the State.'

 Authentic data and proof established the fact that George F. Burckhartt was the designer.

State Bird—Bluebird
State Flower—Hawthorne
State Tree—Dogwood

Sponsored by the Missouri Chapters
From COLUMBIAN CHAPTER
Columbia, Missouri
Col. Jacob Morgan, Pa.
Mrs. Walter A. Henkel, Regent
110 Longfellow Lane
Walter Watson, Md.
Mrs. James E. Akeman
501 S. Greenwood
Col. Robert Lewis, Va.
Mrs. Hartley G. Banks
1324 Highway 40, East
William Blair, Pa.
Mrs. James H. Barns
1619 University Ave.
Edmond Carleton, Mass.
Mrs. Wm. L. Bradshaw
413 Thilly Ave.
Henry Bollinger, Md.
Mrs. Philip E. J. Brooks
301 Lindell Drive
Capt. William Jennings, Va.
Mrs. J. E. Collier
114 W. Boulevard N.
Capt. John Strode, Sr., Va.
Mrs. Horace M. Craig
407 S. Garth Ave.
John Woolfolk, Jr., Va.
Mrs. Amos O. Durret
1215 E. Walnut Street
Ensign Thomas Witten, Va.
Mrs. David F. Eads
1006 Marygene Street
Mrs. J. Barnard Gibbs
RD 1, Rocheport, Mo.
Thomas Waller, Va.
Mrs. Robert W. Heuchan
912 West Ash Street
Charles Chinn, Sr., Va.
Miss Meddie Ella Hombs
404 Price Ave.
Capt. George Elliott, Va., USN
Walter Watson, Md.
Mrs. A. H. LaForce
900 E. Sunset Lane
Henry Tandy, Va.
Mrs. C. C. Lightner
1000 W. Rollins Rd.
Mrs. Berry McAlester (60 year DAR)
2007 S. Country Club Drive
William Robards, Jr., Va.
John Connelly, Md.
Mrs. C. B. Miller (60 year DAR)
803 W. Stewart Road

Walter Watson, Md.
Mrs. Alva L. Preston, Jr.
1824 Cliff Drive
Ensign Charles Todd, Va.
Major James Ewell, Va.
Dr. George Todd, Va.
Jonathan Kearsley, Pa.
Isaac Grier, Pa.
John Maclay, Jr., Pa.
David McKinney, Pa.
John Perkins, Conn.
Benjamin Douglass, Md.
Mrs. Harry Rubey
Frederick Apts.
Lt. George Thornton, Va.
Miss Lucille Rucker
Frederick Apts.
Isaac Alexander, N.C.
Mrs. G. F. Troxell
105 Hitt Street
Mrs. Frank Tull
109 Manor Court
Tilman Kemper, Va.
Mrs. Glenn E. Watson
110 S. Glenwood Ave.
George Meek, Pa.
Mrs. Scott O. Wright
921 Club Court
From JEFFERSON CHAPTER
St. Louis, Missouri
Dan Huxley, Mass.
Frederick Goss, N.C.
Mrs. John B. Latzer, Regent
William Haynes, Va.
Mrs. Lester E. Barrett
William Donnell, N.C.
Mrs. Rufus K. Barton, Jr.
Major Henry Morris, Va.
Martin Sims, Ga.
Mrs. William K. Brown
James Maxwell, Va.
Mrs. Reuben G. Carlson
William Paisley, N.C.
Mrs. Eldon L. DeCosted
Henry Downs, N.C.
Aaron Harlan, S.C.
John Milan, S.C.
Bartlett Milan, S.C.
Mrs. Walter E. Diggs
Capt. Samuel Hammond, Sr., Va.
Mrs. Leroy Donald
Thomas Power, Mass.
Mrs. Herbert S. Gardner, Jr.
Samuel Belknap, N.Y.
Col. Robert Belknap, N.Y.
Mrs. Henry G. Gilland
Alvan Newton, Mass.
Mrs. Albert J. Gruenewald
Petrus Krom, N.Y.
Mrs. Murray L. Horn
Thomas Crandall, R.I.
Mrs. Kepler Johnson
William Bunbury, Va.
Mrs. Henry W. Knapp, Jr.
Joseph Morrison, Va.
Mrs. Edward E. Koeneman
Capt. Adam Poe, Pa.
Mrs. John A. Latzer
Jacob Sheafe, Mass.
Rev. Dr. Samuel Haven, N.H.
Mrs. Joseph E. W. Murphy
David Stiles, N.J.
Mrs. John H. Radford
David Diffenderffer, Pa.
Mrs. William P. Stewart
Richard Wade, Ky.
Mrs. H. Meade Summers, Jr.
Ethelred Revelle, N.C.
Mrs. Walter E. Tarlton
William Terrell, N.C.
Thomas Powe, Va.
William Pegues, S.C.
Claudius Pegues, S.C.
Thomas Wingfield, Sr., Va.
John Wingfield, Sr., Va.
John Wingfield, Jr., Va.
Edward Butler
Mrs. James C. Travilla
Ensign Burrel Grigg, Va.
Mrs. Albert W. Wenthe
Elijah Sabin, N.Y.
Mrs. Cornelius C. Williams

From HOWARD COUNTY CHAPTER
Fayette, Missouri
Robert Hanna, Va.
Robert Kerr, Pa.
Mrs. Margaret Culbertson
Capt. William Parker, Va.
Mrs. Carlos H. McCullough
David Crews, Va.
Miss Martha Crews Ricketts
Colden Williams, Md.
Mrs. T. Moss Rennolds

From HARDEN CAMP CHAPTER
Jonesburg, Missouri
John Hart, N.J.
Mrs. Joe Ockenhausen, New Florence
Mrs. Paul Blane, Montgomery City
Harden Camp, Mo.
Mrs. John Mengus, St. Louis
Mrs. Henry Ruenpohl, St. Louis
Peter Scholl, Ky.
Mrs. R. W. Simmons, High Hill
Mrs. G. L. Dryden, High Hill
Daughters Honor Ancestors

From ELIZABETH BENTON CHAPTER
Kansas City, Missouri
Col. Samuel Wear, Tenn.
Mrs. D. C. Bollard
18 W. 68th Terrace
Samuel Brice, Md.
Mrs. D. Arthur Brown
807 W. 48th Street
Mrs. P. W. Bowdidge
1710 Brush Creek
Benjamin Drake, N.Y.
Mrs. Frank Burgard
1929 Kensington
Elizabeth Oman Brittain, Pa.
Mrs. Wm. J. Cain
1220 E. Armour
Lt. Thomas Montgomery, Va.
Mrs. W. Lanhphere Cook
1000 Arno Road
Mrs. Roy Chadwell Cowen
7236 Summit Street
Mrs. C. E. Cliborn
5735 Walmer, Shawnee Mission, Kas.
Dr. John Boudinot, N.J.
Mrs. H. B. Dulaney
4818 Holly Street
David Austin, Sr., Conn.
3610 Gillham Road
John Gordon, Ky.
Mrs. Lewis J. Hatch
6164 Cherry Street
Samuel Freeman, N.C.
Mrs. Weed M. Hinde
910 Ward Parkway
James Howe, Va.
Mrs. J. E. Henschel
549 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.
John Manchester IV, R.I.
Mrs. Clifton C. Harter
2235 E. 67th Street
Miss Marietta Hockaday
1212 Linwood Blvd.
Capt. Charles Willison Peale, Md.
Mrs. Charles F. Horner
6233 Howe Drive, Mission, Kas.
Timothy Shane, Pa.
Mrs. R. E. Hedenberg
6832 Ewing
Elihu Stevens, Sr., N.H.
Mrs. Marian Helman
624 W. 70th Street
Michael Snyder, Va.
Mrs. J. Harry Jones
310 W. 49th Street
David Allee, Va.
Mrs. R. F. Leatherman
6411 College Street
John Hayes, N.H.
Mrs. F. H. Michaelis
4600 Nichols Parkway
Isaiah Robinson, N.Y.
Mrs. Wm. L. Porter
1108 W. 49th Street
Andrew Irvine, Va.
Miss Eva L. Packard
4212 Windsor
Mrs. Vester Parr
433 W. 70th Terrace
William Fields, Va.
Mrs. Eugene S. Seiter
Samuel Dunlap, Pa.
Mrs. O. M. Sherman
1211 W. 61st Street
Capt. Reuben Field, Va.
Mrs. B. W. Strain
4500 Campbell Street
Miss Essie Stucker
3305 Paseo
Sgt. Eliphaiz Wright, Mass.
Mrs. Robert T. Swofford, Jr.
536 E. 56th Street
Capt. Jacob Conklin, N.Y.
Mrs. C. O. Thoe
5628 Nall, Shawnee Mission, Kas.
Miss Amie L. Tyler
333 W. Meyer Blvd.
Capt. George Hairston, Va.
Thomas Montague, Va.
Capt. Reuben Vaught, Va.
Hugh Erwin, S.C.
Jacob Horger, S.C.
Mrs. Herbert H. White
12801 E. 40th Terr., Independence
Thomas Young, Pa.
Miss Mary Aner Young
722 Ward Parkway
Three Generations honor
Thomas Samuel, Va.
Miss Sara Lee Grubb
Mrs. Norman B. Grubb
Mrs. John G. Voigt
1840 E. 77th Street
Miss Amie L. Tyler
333 W. Meyer Blvd.
Tour of Georgetown, D. C., Homes on April 19, 20 and Alexandria Tour on May 4

A tour of 12 gardens in Georgetown, D. C., for the benefit of Georgetown Children's House, is scheduled for Friday, April 19, from noon to 6 p. m. On Saturday, April 20, 11 additional gardens will be on exhibition. Tea (included in the price of the ticket) will be served each day at Georgetown Children's House, 3224 N St., N. W. Daughters staying until the end of the week may be interested in seeing some of these fabulous Georgetown gardens.

Too late for those attending Continental Congress, but of interest to Daughters in Virginia, the District of Columbia, and nearby Maryland will be the tour of 10 Alexandria houses on Saturday, May 4, from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. Tea will be served in Gadshby's Tavern, scene of the "Birthnight Balls" honoring George Washington, and, in recent years, presentation of a play of the Colonial period each fall.
SAR Award to Americanism Committee Chairman

Harris Ferry Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, of Harrisburg, Pa., presented the Society's Gold Medal of Appreciation to Mrs. George J. Walz, National Chairman, Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship Committee and State Vice Regent of Pennsylvania, at a Washington's Birthday Dinner on February 16 at the Civic Club of Harrisburg. The medal is a gold disc, engraved “Medal of Appreciation” in front, with the SAR seal in the center. The back contains Mrs. Walz's full name and the name of the presenting chapter, with the date. Doing the honors of the presentation was Lt. Col. Robert D. Savage, President of Harris Ferry Chapter and State Historian of the Pennsylvania Society, SAR.
Notes from the Registrar General
by Mrs. Lucille Watson

The time that has elapsed since I assumed the duties of Registrar General has given me an insight into the work of my office. Now I can speak, through experience, of the things that delay the verification of papers, in the hope that it will assist those who are working to promote membership.

Although we reported a marvelous number of new members to the National Board on February 1, many applications had to be withheld because they did not comply with membership requirements.

If the fee and dues have not been properly sent with an application, the papers are detained in the office of the Treasurer General. The Handbook gives instructions for the proper procedure in filing papers.

If the papers are not properly signed and endorsed, they are retained in the office of the Organizing Secretary General; instructions for such are also given in the Handbook.

The office of the Registrar General has no jurisdiction over papers held in those offices.

When the papers are received in my office from the Treasurer General and the Organizing Secretary General, many important things overlooked by the chapter registrar can detain them from being placed under examination. Then, other important things omitted can delay verification when they are examined in our Genealogical Division.

These important things are what I want to discuss.

Important Steps

All papers must be signed by the applicant before a notary, or official with seal. Papers will not be accepted signed by other than the applicant. Papers have been received with the name of the applicant signed by her mother or some other person. Requests have been made to accept an application without the knowledge of the applicant. Our Bylaws will not permit us to accept such applications.

Applicants must be 18 years of age or over, and papers should not be filed before the eighteenth birthday. Papers have been filed in the hope that an applicant will become a member at the next Board Meeting that will be held before the eighteenth birthday of the applicant. Again I say, our Bylaws will not permit this to be done.

Incomplete papers are the greatest cause of delay in verification. Papers received without the line of descent, service, and references given, with the request that this office complete them from previously accepted records, must be returned to the chapter without being placed under examination. Our staff is limited, and their time cannot be taken from their work on the completed papers. It is the responsibility of the chapter and the applicant to complete an application before requesting our genealogists to make an examination.

Illegible Papers

My staff and I are concerned over the alarming number of papers typed with old, worn-out ribbons. I mentioned this in my August letter and stated that colored inks that fade should not be used. We note that there is now less use of the colored inks, but an increase in the use of faded typewriter ribbons. The type on some of the papers received is so faint that they cannot be examined, and it is necessary to return them for retyping. Others, we know from experience, will continue to fade to the extent that, in a short time, the records will be useless for the future. We still prefer that an application be typed, especially when the person filling in the application does not have a legible handwriting, but we do not want it typed if only a worn-out ribbon can be obtained. I am calling your special attention to this concern of ours and request that you permit no paper to bear your signature that has not been typed with dark, clear ribbon or written legibly with permanent ink.

The next Notes from the Registrar General will deal primarily with the problems of our Genealogical Division when the papers are examined. Please let our leaflet, Requirements for and Preparation of Application Papers, be your guide when checking the papers before filing and help us to have fewer problems and make quicker verification.

Registrar General's Meeting on April 15

Plan to meet with us on April 15 from 2 to 4 p.m. in the National Officers' Club Room; it will be an advantage to all. Please come.

Permission to Use Data on Records

Your attention is called to another concern of my office. In writing to hundreds of members to assist prospective members, we have seldom found one who would not give permission to have her records used. The securing of permissions of members to give information from their papers requires time and postage, delays the securing of the information, and often causes annoyance to the member.

The Executive Committee has ruled that the Registrar General be authorized to secure the names of members who desire their records closed, so that the remaining records may be opened by July 1, 1963, to give information through correspondence.

Members should notify the office of the Registrar General only if they do not wish their records used. Rulings of the Executive Committee in 1929 and 1931 opened the records of former members for use of applicants for membership.

APRIL 1963
To be considered properly, April needs this introduction to remind you of just a few important people born in that month and (if you are interested in astrology) destined to be governed by Aries and Taurus.

Our President—Jefferson, Monroe, Grant, Buchanan.
Others in Government—Henry Clay, Roger Sherman, Charles Evans Hughes, and Oliver Ellsworth in the United States; Oliver Cromwell and Disraeli in England; Queen Isabella in Spain; William I in Holland.

Inventors—Wilbur Wright, Morse, Marconi, Steinmetz.
Doctors—Cushing (eminent brain surgeon); William Harvey (circulation of the blood).
Lawyer—Clarence Darrow.
Sculptors—Daniel Chester French, Lorado Taft.
Musicians—Rachmaninoff, Zimbalist, Sir Thomas Beecham.
Educators—Elihu Yale, Nicholas Murray Butler, Booker T. Washington, Froebel (kindergarten system).
Naturalists—John Burroughs, John Muir (national parks), Fairchild of Sterling Morton (Arbor Day and trees in general).
Religious Leaders—David Zeisberger, William Booth, Dorothy Dix (hospital and prison reform).
Actors—Paul Robeson, Charles Chaplin.


The 1500’s
Poetess Anne Marie Lawler writes “Oh, April, welcome home, you are the hope of beauty and the birth of life from death”.

Probably away back—4713 B.C.—most astronomers were happy, just counting days, but about 46 B.C., the Julian calendar in Rome was worked out to divide them into months, and someone named the second month “Avril”. It was sacred to Venus. The Teutons, according to the Venerable Bede, had been calling it “Eostur monath” and dedicating it to their goddess of spring, “Eostre”. Later, in celebrating the Resurrection, Christians retained the name as “Easter”, with the actual date governed by the vernal equinox. There was general rejoicing and exchanging of gifts, but Charles IX in 1564 issued an edict that the year should begin January 1, no matter what the weather. What to do? No more gifts, then? Well, how about “pretend” ones? April Fool’s Day took care of that.

A more complicated calendar system, the Gregorian, was introduced in 1582 A.D., and this time transferred the name to the fourth month.

No more fooling—let’s follow April—we’ll find Rome in 753 B.C. and skip to Magellan’s round-the-world jaunt in 1480 (using all he could of Aprils) and remembering that on April 19, 1492, the Court of Spain signed with Christopher Columbus the Articles of Agreement whereby he received “hereditary titles of Admiral and Viceroy in all seas, lands, and islands which he might discover”. Ponce De Leon visited the East Coast of present-day Florida in April, 1513. Here is his Fountain of Youth. De Soto also chose April, 1538, to set out from San Lucar, Spain, to seek vacant wide-open spaces—one was Longboat Key, Sarasota, Fla., now rapidly being covered with housing developments. De Soto traveled northward and westward and reached a Chickasaw Indian Village in April, 1540, soon afterward to see the Mississippi. One more important event of that century was the 1598 Edict of Nantes, granting but a temporary peace to the more than a million French Huguenots, who would later take refuge and add their culture to the new land.

I hope any who have not visited Pemaquid, Maine, will do so (better choose June or July) and be thrilled to stand on ground claimed by the North Virginia Colonists under the charter granted by King James I, April 10, 1606.

The next year, on April 26, the South Virginia Colonists landed at Cape Henry, Virginia. Hardships that were endured by both groups differed somewhat from those of Welsh Henry Morgan’s buccaneers. During 20 days in April, 1680, after a fight with the Spanish, they tried to cross the Isthmus of Panama with the aid of three Indians and five black slaves. Suspecting the perfidy of the Indian chief and tribe, and noting the admiration for their English clothing, they offered to exchange “plenty more where ours came from”. Sure
enough, Spanish ambush—but the wrong people captured and Morgan easily took the little Saint Mary Fort.

De Soto explored the territory around the Mississippi in April, 1541, and during 1542 died of fever in the presently known Louisiana. On April 9, 1691, La Salle claimed our largest river for France.

The 1700's

For the 1700's, you probably know the Boston News Letter is reputed to be the first permanent newspaper in America—first issue, April 24, 1704. April 10, 1736, the "Independent Company" came to protect the group of colonists at Frederica (south on the east coast), handpicked in England by James Oglethorpe, so as to introduce all the necessary trades, including religious instruction by John and Charles Wesley. The little forts they built would add to the safety of Savannah up the river, now 3 years old and youngest of the 13 British colonies. What you see at Saint Simon's Island and in Savannah, with reminders of Washington, Lafayette, Oglethorpe, and others, will make history come alive for you—April would be ideal to visit there.

Of course every day of every month is filled with interest, but the mere mention of April 19, 1775, brings vivid pictures of Paul Revere and of the farmers and villagers in readiness to defend their homes and families in the cause of freedom. Perhaps you may remember when Life magazine sent photographers to Lexington and Concord to illustrate the story of a pageant to take place on the Commons and at the "rude bridge that arched the flood". It just so happened that my daughter, son, and I were quite thrilled to get our own snapshots, including one of the famous "Minute Man" whose "shot was heard around the world." It is the work of Daniel Chester French (April born), who also was sculptor of Lincoln in the Memorial in Washington, D.C. Patriots’ Day is a legal holiday in Massachusetts and Maine, and though the battle between the 70 patriots (who knew every tree—every stone from which to fire), and General Gage's 800 British Regulars compares feebly with modern conflicts, that was the spark to kindle determination—confine the British to Boston—seize arms and ammunition—form provincial governments—and organize military groups. Before the end of the summer the power of the royal governors was completely undermined. According to need, Colonist enlistment varied as to length of service, often was intermittent because care of farms and raising of food must also be carried on if there was no immediate enemy threat.

Since in our Western Reserve many of our past and present DAR chapter members trace descent from New England families, I noted that at least seven of our early members, as well as five at present, can claim lineage back to enlistments in early April, 1775. As the war clouds thickened, threatening the other Colonies, the rest of us find our ancestors ready to resist. Again, through the succeeding years, April is the enlistment date for several of them.

Indeed some were included in the groups who were sent for the vital defense of New York after the siege of Boston was lifted. For us to note particularly is that 21-year-old Capt. Nathan Hale of South Coventry, Conn. (do visit the Hale Homestead there), leaving in April, 1776, was destined in September "to resign his life, a sacrifice to his country's liberty." You may see this carved on a rude headstone his father erected, but not on his grave, which is "forever unknown but to God", whereas Major Andre, also convicted as a spy, was placed in a coffin and buried at Tappan, N.Y. Finally exhumed, a British warship bore it in state for burial with honors in Westminster Abbey.

Col. Moore, ancestor of another member of our chapter, at Moore's Creek Bridge, N.C., fought a decisive battle in April with Col. Caswell's Militia and with Sir Henry Clinton's Regulars, who had come down to support some 1500 loyalists. Eight days later, April 12, 1776, at Halifax, that Colony organized to declare a unanimous resolution, proposing union with other Colonies toward gaining independence. This largely influenced the preparation of the Declaration of Independence as adopted by the Continental Congress. April 12, Halifax Resolutions Day, is a legal holiday in North Carolina.

Many miles to the west at Blue Licks, Ky., Daniel Boone, in April, 1775, was erecting Fort Boonesborough at a saltlick where later his wife and daughter were to be the first white women and under constant danger from the Indians.

Other little forts were built to guard the western frontier, and in 1778 30 men were sent from them to help the Boones make salt for the garrisons. Alas! They were captured and most of them taken to Governor Hamilton in Detroit. By this time, Dan's reputation had grown, the Indians came to admire and respect him, so refused 100 pounds sterling and kept him in old Chillicothe on the Miami River. He was adopted by the tribe but finally escaped with difficulty.

(Continued on page 399)
W. C.
MATTINGLY
FUNERAL
HOME

Ambulance Service

LEONARDTOWN
MARYLAND

Visit the
VALLEYS OF HISTORY
Located in parts of
Maryland, Pennsylvania,
Virginia and West Virginia.
An exciting tour
through
American
history.
POTOMAC EDISON
Hagerstown, Md.

PINEY POINT RESORT
Southern Maryland’s Most Complete
Vacation Resort

Motels
Fine Restaurant
Swimming Pool

Piney Point, Maryland
Great Mills 777

HOOD COLLEGE
FREDERICK, MARYLAND
Est. 1893
A Liberal Arts College for Women

Compliments of the
CITIZENS BUILDING and
LOAN ASSOCIATION
Silver Spring, Maryland

Covering An Area
Rich in History
THE NEWS & THE POST
Frederick County’s (Md.)
Home Newspapers

E. S. ADKINS & COMPANY
Everything needed
for
Building
Since 1893
Salisbury, Md.

HOTEL
Alexander
On the Square
Hagerstown, Maryland
A perfect site for
Meetings, Luncheons
and DAR Conventions

“There’s
No Substitute
For Quality”

Old Hagerstown Court House
Used during the Civil War
Sketch by Benjamin Latrobe

Towne Motel
Quality Courts—AAA—Dual High-
way—Enroute to Washington

Dr. Edward L. Vail—Veterinarian
1029 Pennsylvania Avenue

Donald L. Kreh—Masonry Contractor
75 Redwood Drive

John W. Swain Agency, Inc.
24 N. Jonathan St.

John W. Hoffman
D. Raymond Snively
Real Estate—Appraisals—Rentals

THE FRANCIS SCOTT KEY HOTEL
of Frederick, Maryland
Cordially invites
the patronage of the Daughters of
the American Revolution
and their friends.

NEIHOFF’S
TEXACO SERVICE STATION
Cold Spring Lane & Schenley Rd., Baltimore, Md.

VICTOR’S MARKET, INC.
4004 Roland Ave., Baltimore, Md.

THE NEWS & THE POST
Frederick County’s (Md.)
Home Newspapers

E. S. ADKINS & COMPANY
Everything needed
for
Building
Since 1893
Salisbury, Md.

CHARLOTTE HAIRDRESSERS
5920 York Road
Baltimore, Maryland

TALBOTT MOTOR CO., INC.
3421 Greenmount Ave., Baltimore, Md.

D killings of THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
WE MARYLANDERS, I believe, have a common trait in our lively, wholesome interest in history; this interest is particularly sharp with regard to historical events that occurred in or around the regions in which we are born and brought up.

At the risk of seeming provincial (and I really am interested in all Maryland history) I should like to use this space, allotted through the generosity of the Maryland State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to discuss some phases of the history of my native Eastern Shore.

One of the most inspiring episodes in the history of Maryland—and in the history of the United States, for that matter—occurred in the earliest years of the Colony conceived by George Calvert and called by him Maryland.

In 1649, 15 years after the Calvert colonists set foot on St. Clement's Island, the Assembly of Freemen met in St. Mary's City and enacted a law which these legislators entitled "An Act Concerning Religion" and which we call the "Maryland Act of Religious Tolerance."

This law has been appropriately called the first altar of religious freedom built in the New World. Although, as we know, its grant of freedom of conscience was somewhat limited, and although, in fact, the freedom it extended later was curbed, the act nevertheless was a bold and noble gesture for liberty and toleration.

With all of its limitations, this law proclaiming the rights of men to worship God in accordance with the dictates of conscience did indeed provide a haven of refuge and protection for those who suffered or were oppressed in their effort to exercise this freedom.

But there is another chapter in the annals of our State, less heralded and less acclaimed, perhaps, but in my mind none the less glorious and none the less important than this momentous achievement of the assemblymen of St. Mary's City.

It is a page from the early history of that region of Maryland which the Calverts called "the Eastern Shore below the Choptank."

It has to do with the settlements on the Annemessex and Manokin Rivers in what is now Somerset County. Cecil Calvert, son and heir of George, the First Lord Baltimore, was greatly disturbed by the threats of encroachments upon his dominions lying east of the Chesapeake Bay, and to meet these threats sought to encourage the families residing in St. Mary's City and areas west of the Bay to settle on the Eastern Shore to protect his rights there.

In pursuing these purposes, the Second Lord Baltimore received support from an unexpected source.

In March of 1660, the General Assembly of the Colony of Virginia met in Jamestown and passed a harsh law against the sect of Quakers who had settled there, describing these people as "an unreasonable and turbulent sort of people, teaching lies, miracles, false vision, prophecies and doctrines tending to disturb the peace."

This drastic law barred the immigration of Quakers to the Colony and ordered into exile those already there, exacting heavy penalties for violations, including boring of the tongue with a red-hot iron.

Confronted with this act of oppression, Quakers residing in Northampton and Accomack Counties (the two Virginia counties situated on the southernmost extreme of the Eastern Shore Peninsula), petitioned Calvert for permission to settle in Maryland. On November 6, 1661, Philip Calvert, the Governor of Maryland, issued a proclamation granting that petition.

In all likelihood, these Quakers, being banished from their homes for their religious beliefs and practices, had heard of the law on religious toleration that their neighbors north of the Potomac had enacted.

The first settlement of these Quaker refugees was made on the south bank of the Great Annemessex River, near its mouth. Soon thereafter, another settlement of Eastern Shore Virginians was made on the Manokin River.
34 Friendly Community Banking Offices Serving Prince Georges and Montgomery Counties

THE SMARTEST PLACE TO BE NEAR WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTONIAN COUNTRY CLUB AND MOTEL

A Revolution in real pleasure just 12 miles north of Washington, D.C., on U.S. 240 & Shady Grove Road, at Gaithersburg, Maryland.

- Phone—948-220
- 18 Hole Golf Course
- 95 ft. Swimming Pool
- Five Dining Rooms and Cocktail Lounges
- 97 Delightful Motel Rooms featuring free TV, air conditioning, and tub-shower combination
- And many other fine Country Club Features

Visit us for a complete selection of growing nursery stock.

Additional Material On Masons of Revolutionary Times

Writing in connection with the article, Traveling Masonic Lodges of The American Revolution, in the February issue (p. 126), James R. Case, Grand Historian of the Grand Lodge, A. F. A. & M., of Connecticut, calls our attention to the fact that, since publication of History of American Union Lodge No. 1, A. F. A. & M. of Ohio, published by the lodge in 1934, a roster of members and all others who were named in the long-lost original record books has been reworked and was printed in the Transactions of the American Lodge of Research, Vol. VI, No. 3, pp. 356 and following. Mr. Case notes that a copy was sent to the DAR Library.
PORTRAITS AND AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURES
OF THE FRAMERS AND SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Sponsored by
THE MARYLAND CHAPTERS

Ann Arundel
Baltimore
Botany Cross
Brigadier General Rezin Beall
Captain Jeremiah Baker
Carter Braxton
Chevy Chase
Colonel Tench Tilghman
Colonel Thomas Dorsey

Commodore Joshua Barney
Conococheague
Cresap
Dorset
Erasmus Perry
Francis Scott Key
General Mordecai Gist
General Smallwood
Governor William Paca
Head of Elk

Janet Montgomery
John Eager Howard
Major William Thomas
Mary Carroll Caton
Nanticoke
Old Kent
Thomas Johnson
Toaping Castle
Washington Custis
William Winchester

APRIL 1963
We Hope To See You —
Salisbury, Maryland
June 13, 14 & 15, 1963

16th Annual Delmarva Chicken Festival

featuring
National Chicken Cooking Contest
Miss Delmarva Beauty Pageant
Antique Auto Show
Original World's Largest Frying Pan
Art Exhibit
Festival Parade

Whether touring or at home,
Enjoy DELMARVALOUS CHICKEN—Tops In Good Eating

In Memory of
Felicia Urner Goldsborough
deceased April 25, 1962
Lena Omohundro Griesemer
deceased June 7, 1962
Baltimore Chapter
Baltimore, Maryland

In Memory of
MAURICE BRAYDEN Ridenour
by his wife
(Mrs. M. B. Ridenour)

Greetings from
The Francis Scott Key Chapter, NSDAR
Baltimore, Maryland
Mrs. William F. Podlich, Regent

In Memory of
Harriet Voris Moll
(Mrs. Luther M. Moll)
February 20, 1873 March 10, 1962
Member of
Warrior Run Chapter, Pa.
by her daughter
Mrs. Alan Benham Cecil, Regent
General Mordecai Gist Chapter
Baltimore, Maryland

Compliments from
GENERAL SMALLWOOD CHAPTER
Mrs. Leonard B. Rowles, Regent
HEAD OF ELK CHAPTER, DAR
Elkton, Maryland

Greetings
MARY CARROLL CATON CHAPTER
Mrs. Vivian T. Douglas, Regent
Catonsville, Maryland

Compliments of
NANTICOKE CHAPTER DAR
Hertford, Maryland

List of Militia and Oaths of Allegiance
of Kent Co., Maryland, June 1775
Indexed $2.50 Postpaid
Mrs. Samuel J. Massey, Chestertown, Md.

THE PEGGY STEWART TEA PARTY CHAPTER, DAR
Annapolis, Maryland

Greetings from
Frances Mace Hanshrough

gate of Members of
Major William Thomas Chapter

Ancestors of Members of
Major William Thomas Chapter

Ancestors of Katherine D. Worthington
Captain John Dorsey............ Maryland
Honorable Henry Griffith....... "
Captain Benjamin Warfield...... "
Captain Levin Lawrence......... "
Captain Thomas Owings.......... "

Ancestors of Namalie Armistead F. Anson
Captain Charles Somerset Smith, Maryland
Jesse Locke..................... "

Ancestor of Katherine Darlington Smith
General John Lacey............. Pennsylvania

Ancestor of Bruce Colton
Major Jonathan Yates........... Maryland

Ancestor of Leona R. Griffith
William Sears................... Maryland

Ancestor of Frances Mae Haasbrough
Lt. Col. William Viera (Veira)... Maryland

Ancestor of Marion K. Leonnig
Governor Robert Bowie.......... Maryland

Ancestor of Miriam Billingsley Abell
Sgt. Curthbert Abell........... Maryland
Dr. John Hanson Briscoe........ "

MAGAZINE BINDERS
If you wish to keep your DAR Magazines in order, you may purchase attractive navy blue binders, lettering in gold, from the DAR Magazine Office. $3.00 each, with date 50¢ additional, with name 80¢ additional.
The Thomas Johnson Chapter
Hails the Completion of THE BELTWAY
A Scenic expressway encircling Historic Baltimore

Historical notations by Bertha Stiner, Thomas Johnson Chapter.

This page sponsored by

KNOWLES and TAUGHINBAUGH
Prescription Opticians
Downtown - 102 W. Read St.
PL-2-4968
Towson - 28 Alleghany Ave.
VA-8-5342

For exquisitely prepared foods . . . impeccably served . . . visit the Falstaff Room at the
SHERATON-BELVEDERE
MU-5-1000

OLIVER PRESS, INC.
Printing
1900 Frederick Avenue
PL-7-7860
Baltimore 23, Md.

BERNIE LEE'S PENN HOTEL
15 W. Pennsylvania Ave.
Towson 4, Md.
VA-3-0300
Sea Food Specialties

GRAUEL'S MARKET, INC.
Famous for Fine Food
4032 Roland Avenue
BE-5-1182

ARNOLD ESSO SERVICE
Arnold, on Ritchie Hwy.
A. A. Co. Md.
J-263-5191

TOWSON PLAZA SHOPPING CENTER
Towson, Maryland
VA-3-0637

PLAZA FLORIST
Hil S. Reichhart
Flowers of Distinction
TOWSON 4, MARYLAND
VA-5-9395

READ ANTIQUES
899 N. Howard St., Baltimore 1, Md.
Lexington 9-6298
Specializing in Early Americana

APRIL 1963 [ 379 ]
Maryland’s Annual State National Defense Luncheon Meeting

The Maryland State Society has held a State National Defense Luncheon Meeting for a number of years in observance of Armistice, or Veterans’ Day, as it is now called. Each year it is held in a different section of the State, in 1962 at the Sheraton-Belvedere Hotel in Baltimore, on Monday, November 12. It was a great honor to have Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, First Vice President General, as guest speaker.

The meeting was called to order by the State Chairman of the National Defense Committee, Mrs. William G. Ewald. The State Chaplain, Mrs. Charles M. Shriver, gave the invocation, following which the assembled company recited the Pledge of Allegiance and the American’s Creed. All joined in singing The Star Spangled Banner.

This is an open meeting to which members of the Maryland State Society invite their husbands and friends; all sections of the State are represented.

After luncheon, Mrs. Ewald introduced the State Regent of the Maryland State Society, Mrs. Eliot C. Lovett, and the National and State Officers present. Mrs. Lovett extended greetings and in her remarks called to mind the event that we had gathered to observe. She also expressed the pleasure of Maryland Daughters in having our charming First Vice President General, Mrs. Seimes, present, accompanied by her husband.

Introductions of other guests followed. These included Mrs. Frank Shramek, Vice President General from Maryland; Mrs. Ross Boring Hager, Past Librarian General; and the following State Officers: Mrs. Wilson King Barnes, Vice Regent; Mrs. Charles M. Shriver, Chaplain; Mrs. Frederick W. Kuehle, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Henry V. Davis, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Roy O. Peterson, Treasurer; Mrs. Thomas Price Mc Cleary, Registrar; Mrs. Bryan P. Warren, Historian; Mrs. George E. Wimmer, Librarian; and Mrs. William A. Percy, Jr., Editor. Mr. Seimes and Mr. Ewald were also seated at the speaker’s table and introduced.

At this time a Citation and an Award were presented to Mrs. Wilson King Barnes, State Vice Regent. The State Regent, Mrs. Eliot C. Lovett presented the Citation, which read as follows:

Citation

The Maryland State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, by these presents pays tribute to and honors

MRS. WILSON KING BARNES
National Defense Chairman, NSDAR, 1959-62, for her distinguished service, as evidenced by her scholarly and informative articles on National Defense published in the DAR Magazine and the National Defender, and by her authorship of the two revealing and noteworthy books—Peace Corps—a Pig in a Poke and Two-Faced NATO. The Maryland State Society is proud of her and of her uniring work and devotion to duty and wishes her continued success in her patriotic endeavors.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1962
Helen L. Lovett, State Regent
Virginia M. Percy, State Editor
On behalf of the State Public Relations Committee, the State Editor, Mrs. William A. Percy, Jr., presented the following Award to Mrs. Barnes in recognition of her efforts to preserve our Constitutional form of government and as a token of affection and esteem.

Award

MARYLAND STATE SOCIETY
Daughters of the American Revolution
STATE PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE
presents
THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

to
ELIZABETH CHESNUT BARNES
for her work
as National Defense Chairman, NSDAR, 1959–62
This 12th Day of November 1962
Presented by: Helen L. Lovett
State Regent
Virginia M. Percy
State Editor

Mrs. Barnes voiced her deep appreciation of the awards and mentioned that she is interested in all phases of the work of the Society; she noted that she has brought over 20 members into the Thomas Johnson Chapter, of which she is honorary regent, has served as State Editor, is very interested in the CAR, and furthers DAR objectives in every way possible. Mrs. Barnes initiated this Annual State National Defense Luncheon Meeting when she was State Chairman of the National Defense Committee.

As previously mentioned, Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, First Vice President General, was the guest speaker at the meeting. Because of the great value and timeliness of her address, entitled “The Constitution and the American People,” and a strong feeling that Daughters everywhere should have the privilege of reading her message, permission was requested and obtained to reprint the address as given at the Maryland State National Defense Luncheon Meeting. It will be published in the August-September Magazine.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shramek entertained at a buffet supper in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes on Sunday, November 11, at their home in Stoneleigh.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson King Barnes entertained at a buffet supper on Monday, November 12, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Seimes, who were their house guests. After supper Mr. and Mrs. Barnes showed beautiful slide pictures of the Western States which were taken during a tour this past summer.

VIRGINIA M. PERCY
State Editor

Come Spring . . .
Come to Maryland

for this once-a-year opportunity to visit an unusual number of this country’s most handsome and historic homes and many of her loveliest gardens on the annual Maryland House and Garden Pilgrimage. This year’s House Tours concentrate on the famous Eastern Shore, fertile Southern Maryland and the fabulous countryside so close to busy Baltimore. The Water Cruise for the first time leaves Baltimore, one of the world’s greatest ports, for a trip down Chesapeake Bay to Oxford, colonial seaport whose fame preceded Baltimore’s by nearly 300 years. This will be a memorably nostalgic voyage with fine views all the way.

Pilgrimage proceeds go to an increasing number of restoration projects throughout the State in addition to contributing toward the maintenance of the Hammond-Harwood House in Annapolis, one of the finest 18th Century Georgian mansions, now a museum and a Registered Historic Landmark.

Please wear flat-heeled shoes. Spike heels damage old floors beyond repair.

1963 Tour Schedule

Saturday, April 27 Charles County
Sunday, April 28 Calvert County
Thursday, May 2 Long Green Valley
Friday, May 3 Anne Arundel County
Saturday, May 4 Queen Anne’s County
Sunday, May 5 Talbot County
Tuesday, May 7 Guilford Walking Tour
Thursday, May 9 Worthington Valley
Friday, May 10 My Lady’s Manor
Saturday, May 11 Kent County
Sunday, May 12 Cecil County

Water Cruises from Baltimore
Saturday, May 18—Chesapeake Bay Cruise and Walking Tour of Oxford
also Sunday, May 19—
To be repeated if demand warrants

Maryland House and Garden Pilgrimage
Room 223, Sheraton Belvedere Hotel,
Baltimore 2, Maryland
Telephone—VErnon 7-0228

All tickets available at Pilgrimage Headquarters.
IN 1739, when the young German immigrant Jonathan Hager built his home, *Hager’s Fancy*, in Western Maryland, he established residence on the very outpost of the American frontier. He was, to be sure, not the first settler in the immediate area; but, as a search of the original records will prove, he was one of the first to build a stone house west of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

His sturdy fieldstone home, still standing over two freeflowing springs, was superimposed over the foundation of one of two “sorry” houses built on the site before Hager took out a warrant on his 200-acre tract in the summer of 1739. Jonathan Hager bought up his special warrant from one Evan Shelby, Sr., who had taken out the first or common warrant on this acreage. Interestingly enough, Shelby in time became the grandfather of the Revolutionary general, Isaac Shelby, first Governor of Kentucky.

When restoration of *Hager’s Fancy* was begun by the Washington County Historical Society in 1952, building materials from the contiguous “sorry house” were discovered beneath the stone porch of the main dwelling. Heavy walnut timbers and hickory withes proved that the first structure had been a wattled house, made of interwoven, mud-daubed walls. Furthermore, this tiny house originally had casement windows, fitted with diamond-shaped, leaded panes of glass in the 17th century tradition.

Jonathan Hager’s stone house, begun soon after his arrival in present-day Washington County, Md., also had characteristics of the 1600’s; because of this it was called by art historian Henry Chandlee Forman “a hangover house.” The stairwell on the bedroom floor Dr. Forman described as pure Jacobean and has pointed out that it remains as one of the few architectural vestiges of this early period in Maryland. The walnut paneling and newel post, with its flat human silhouette, are possibly unique.

Today the interior woodwork stands out, bright with color, almost garish in its gaudy dress of Pennsylvania Dutch blue and Williamsburg mustard yellow and gray-green paint. Nevertheless, these are the gay colors which were originally on the doors, windowframes and chairrails. The walls retain their wavy-textured white plaster. Although Hager elevated his house with an additional story before 1745, miraculously no major changes had ever been made in the Hager house over the years; replacement of three doors on the main downstairs floor had constituted the sole “improvements” over a period of two centuries. Francis H. Jencks of the Baltimore architectural firm of Wrenn, Lewis and Jencks, has rendered a constantly sympathetic approach during the process of restoration to the sensitive program of making adequate repairs and minimal replacements.

It has been observed that only “a rich man,” by 18th century standards, could have built such a substantial stone house as *Hager’s Fancy*. What was Jonathan Hager like? Who was he?

To begin with, he was a young man—only 22 years old when he landed at the Port of Philadelphia on...
the frontier home
of Captain Jonathan
Hager, founder of
Hagerstown, Maryland

September 1, 1736. He was, like so many Germans, a refugee from a war-torn, impoverished country, looking for opportunity and freedom in the New World.

From correspondence retained by his prominent descendants, we know that he was well educated. Since he did not have to render service as an indentured servant, and since he was able to purchase a 200-acre tract within 3 years of his arrival in this country, it is apparent that he was no penniless adventurer.

Like all German immigrants, he had a trade—a prerequisite for those who left their homeland behind them. Jonathan Hager was that most useful of artisans, a skilled blacksmith and gunsmith. (One of his lightly balanced flintlocks, bearing his signature of “J. Heger”—as his name was originally spelled—is today in his restored stone house.)

And like all able-bodied German males of his period he had, also of necessity, served in the Army for 4 years, from his seventeenth year. It is therefore evident that he had come to America at his first opportunity.

In all probability the young man had made the more than then-perilous voyage over the Atlantic with a group of friends. For, although it is not known where Hager was for the 3 years following his arrival at the Port of Philadelphia, when he finally settled on Hager’s Fancy, it was only a matter of a few years before various members among his former shipmates had joined him in “the Valley of the Antietam and the Conococheague.”

Full of initiative, Jonathan Hager obviously selected his site with future development in mind. His stone house was erected over two springs, in a geographical area that was—literally—spring-studded. Indian and buffalo paths provided access routes for the promotion of trade in the region not only of Philadelphia to the east, but also of the...
Ohio River on the west, of the Great Lakes and Canada to the north, and, southward of the Potomac River, the Cherokee country of the Carolinas. In fact, Hager was no sooner on his new homesite than we find him as head of a group of petitioners, requesting that a trade route be opened up between his prospective settlement and Annapolis, then an important Maryland Port of Entry.

For reasons best known to himself and his wife Elizabeth, Hager sold Hager’s Fancy after only 5 or 6 years of occupancy. That he sold his original tract for three times its cost per acre would present one good reason for his decision to relinquish it. Further, his second home, built on a 2,000-acre tract only 2 miles to the westward, was nearer to the landholdings of his recently bereaved mother-in-law, Ann Kershner.

As it later turned out, this second home, Hager’s Delight, was also nearer Fort Frederick, built in 1756 during the French and Indian War. At this fort Jonathan Hager, as a Captain of Rangers, saw active duty. In 1755 he had been wounded on the Braddock expedition. That his brother David, who had joined him in America, and who also had seen active service, was less fortunate is a regrettable fact; David died as the result of his wounds in 1769.

Before the end of the French and Indian War Captain Hager laid out in 1762 present-day Hagerstown, Md., then contiguous to his original Hager’s Fancy. (Today Hager’s Fancy lies in the heart of the city, swallowed up by its 200 years of growth.) The original plat, indicating a town lot to be “reserved for Capt. Hager” on the Town Square, was presented on Dedication Day, August 31, 1962, to the Restoration by Mrs. Gaylord Lee Clark, direct descendant of Captain Hager.

As town founder and leading man in his community, Captain Hager was elected to the General Assembly at Annapolis in 1771 and re-elected in 1773. As the first German in Western Maryland to participate in politics, he played a prominent role in the development not only of his county but also of a large segment of the Maryland Palatinate—from, in fact, the general environs of present-day Washington, D.C., to as far northward and westward as the Colony extended.

Unhappily for all concerned, on November 6, 1776, on the eve of the American Revolution, Captain Hager was killed in an accident while superintending the erection of the German Reformed Church which he had been building for his townsmen. Since he was then serving on various important Revolutionary committees, among them those of Observation and Safety, it is evident that once again Jonathan Hager would have soon seen active military service in the field. That his young son, Jonathan, Jr., immediately enlisted in the interests of American Independence, gave evidence of the patriotic climate in which this young man had been reared.

(Mindful of the contribution that Captain Hager was making toward the Revolutionary movement, as well as the service of his son, in 1956 the Conococheague Chapter, NSDAR, Hagerstown, Md., presented the Hager House Restoration with a handsome bronze tablet, carrying a descriptive record of the offices of Captain Hager. In 1960 the Jona-
An upper bedroom, at "Hager's Fancy," showing pencil-post bed in its original Pennsylvania Dutch blue. A dated blanket chest of 1762 and a bride's box are under the window. The quilt was made in Hagerstown about 1800.

than Hager Society, NSCAR, Hagerstown, planted a memorial silver butternut tree on Hager's Fancy.)

Captain Hager's daughter was married to a Revolutionary officer, General Daniel Heister of Pennsylvania and Maryland. Although Hager had two children, he had only one grandchild, Elizabeth (Hager) Lawrence.

That the Jonathan Hager House, after its sale in 1745, stayed for 199 years in the hands of one family and its descendants—namely, the Rohrer family—until its acquisition by the Washington County Historical Society in 1944 is one good reason why the dwelling survived the ravages of years, along with the two wars waged around it. Both the French and Indian War and the Civil War left their mark. In the middens under the stone porch the chairman of restoration in 1952 discovered coat buttons from both of these wars, as well as military buttons from the Revolutionary period.

The various artifacts sifted out from the earth fill beneath this same porch have been labeled by Dr. For-}

in all Maryland." Aside from their obvious interest, these fragments from the past have served as the final guide in refurnishing Hager's Fancy. Glass, pottery, china, brass, iron—to name part of the assortment—provided a blueprint that can forever stand up to inspection. As a result of this windfall, the furnishings in the restoration, all of them 18th century and purchased within a given geographical radius, are as accurate as exhaustive study can make them. Two of Captain Hager's handsome waistcoats, undoubtedly worn by him when he served two terms as a delegate to the Maryland General Assembly at Annapolis, along with his flintlock and his original Plat of Hagerstown, provide a final accent of authenticity.

In 1954, mindful that no private association has ever successfully maintained a restoration of such proportions as planned, the Washington County Historical Society presented the Hager House to the City of Hagerstown. Adjacent to the City Park Lake (part of the original tract of 1739), the home of the founder, along with its present approximately 16 acres, provides a needed addition to the city park system.

Since 1962 was the Bicentennial Anniversary of Hagerstown's founding, and since Washington County was also observing its Centennial of the Battle of Antietam, the Mayor and Council allocated $23,000 to complete an adjacent curator's lodge-and-museum building. This stone structure, an 18th century replica, will eventually house the collection of artifacts and will serve a major role in the interpretive program that the Historical Society hopes to see developed in cooperation with the Park Commissioners and the Mayor and Council. With 20 years of effort behind it, the Society's goal is to see that such a valuable historical property is made available to the public with purpose and with dispatch. The Society's most encouraging accolade and unexpected endorsement came on October 20, 1962, when the Maryland Historical Society, under unanimous approval of the Federated Historical Societies of Maryland, presented to the committee on restoration its first Annual Maryland Heritage Award.
The District of Columbia Chapter House
1732 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington

Publication of this page was made possible by the following District of Columbia Chapters

American
American Liberty
Captain Joseph Magruder
Captain Molly Pitcher

Deborah Knapp
Federal City
Fort McHendy
Little John Boyden

Martha Washington
Mary Bartlett
Mary Desha
Ruth Brewster
Sixty Chapters Call It Home

By Marion (Mrs. Otto) Hammerlund,
RETIRING PRESIDENT, D.C. CHAPTER HOUSE CORPORATION

The sixty chapters of the District of Columbia State Organization comprise the densest concentration in the country of Daughters in one locality. Other States sometimes envy the National Capital, because each of the District's Board of Management meetings is, in effect, a State Conference in miniature; it is seldom that reports are not presented by the State Chairmen of all 23 National and 12 Administrative Committees.

Thus it is obvious that an organization of this type needs a building where the State Board of Management, the State Committees, and the chapters can meet, and where adequate facilities for entertaining are also available, as well as space for storing State records and other data. Such a building and such facilities are happily supplied by the District of Columbia's Chapter House, conveniently located at 1732 Massachusetts Avenue N.W.

It would be hard to imagine the District Daughters functioning without their Chapter House—to some it has been their headquarters for some 23 years—but doubtless there are many who have become members since the property was acquired that assume District activities always have been centered there.

Time was when meetings were held in private homes and various other available places, but the dream of having adequate quarters began as long ago as 1907, when a committee was appointed by the State Regent, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, to raise money for a District of Columbia Chapter House. Mrs. M. E. S. Davis, then regent of Columbia Chapter, was appointed chairman, as she was the first to propose acquisition of such a building. The first benefit for raising funds was a euchre party on November 5, 1907. Not too much was accomplished in those early years, and in 1913 the committee became totally inactive, as the District Daughters, in loyal support of the National Society, cooperated in the building of Memorial Continental Hall. With the coming of World War I in 1917-18, the committee was discontinued. The amount left in the State treasury by the committee was $70.96. Columbia Chapter did not turn in the money it had raised but bought Liberty Bonds, which were turned over to the Chapter House Corporation in 1924.

When Mrs. Francis St. Clair became State Regent in 1920, she appointed Mrs. Jason Waterman, then regent of Columbia Chapter, as State Chairman of a Chapter House Committee to revive the project and make further plans for financing it. She has served on the Board continuously for 43 years—5 years as President. One of Mrs. Waterman's first acts was to ask the State Conference to have the $70.96 banked as a separate account and known as the Chapter House Fund. This was done, and the committee promptly started building up the amount so earmarked.

In 1921, to promote the committee's work and increase its funds, Columbia Chapter gave the first Memory Book, a beautifully bound volume in which biographical sketches of DAR members were inserted at $10 a page. This book was the beginning of the Chapter House Library and has added hundreds of dollars to the Chapter House Fund.

Near the close of the committee's fourth year of work, when Mrs. William B. Hardy was State Regent, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, a noted lawyer and clubwoman, was invited to talk to the committee on the advantages of incorporating, and the committee voted to have Mrs. Waterman present a recommendation to that effect to the State Executive Committee (now called the State Board of Management) of January 19, 1924. It was unanimously adopt-
ed. Mrs. St. Clair was elected the first President.

The first fund-raising project after incorporation was a big ball and card party at Wardman Park (now Sheraton Park) Hotel, under the chairmanship of Mrs. William B. Garges; over $1,000 was cleared. The second Annual Card Party was held at the Willard Hotel, and was the first of many such occasions at this and other hotels. Funds continued to mount, and were raised largely through benefits of all kinds and money wisely invested; the end of 1939 the committee had raised over $37,000.

In January, 1940, when Miss Lillian Chenoweth was State Regent and Mrs. Harry Colfax Grove President of the Corporation, the edifice at 1732 Massachusetts Avenue was purchased from the widow of Dr. Ralph Jenkins for $33,000.

The house, a beautiful, 23-room brownstone mansion, was built around 1890 and was one of the show places of the time in the fashionable DuPont Circle area. It has many features that make it an ideal headquarters for the DAR organization, including an additional building, formerly the stable and carriage house, and a lovely garden in the rear.

Delighted that her home would pass into the ownership of the Daughters, Mrs. Jenkins arranged for some furnishings, draperies, carpets, lamps, and art objects to remain in the house. Outstanding articles among the furnishings included an Ivers & Pond concert grand piano, a handsome mahogany dining-room suite with a massive table and 18 upholstered chairs, and the several Jacobean pieces in the Library.

Naturally it was necessary to make some changes and improvements to convert the building to its new uses. During the Silver Jubilee of the Corporation, in 1949, through a treasure-chest drive with Miss...
Chenoweth as chairman, the carriage house was remodeled into usable space. The first floor was converted into a pine-paneled meeting room, with a kitchenette and a picture window overlooking the garden. Space was reserved for chapter filing cabinets, and a small office was provided for State Officers.

Many who attend functions in the Chapter House do not realize that there are nine bedrooms and seven baths in the main house, as well as a bedroom and bath for the Resident Manager. These are "rented out" and are almost always occupied.

Out-of-State Daughters may like to know how expenses of this indispensable building are met. There are four sources of revenue. (1) Rentals from the house itself, which is a popular place for teas, wedding receptions, and card parties; (2) an annual per capita tax of $1.50 paid by all District of Columbia chapter members; (3) proceeds from two annual events—a fall bazaar, dinner, luncheon, and card party and a spring luncheon and card party; and (4) the amount derived from sketches in the Memory Book.

Each chapter is permitted four free meetings a year, and the State Committee meetings average two or three each; as many as 400 events are held there in the course of a year.

The Chapter House functions so smoothly that the Daughters sometimes forget this is due largely to the skill and efficiency of the Resident Manager, Mrs. Merrill S. Griffis, who is of inestimable assistance to chapters in planning special receptions and other glamorous functions and who is a genius at arranging decorations appropriate to every season of the year. The present President is Mrs. T. Franklin Foltz, and incorporators who still serve on the Board are Mrs. Emma R. Appleman, Mrs. William B. Hardy, and Mrs. Jason Waterman.

Various events have been scheduled for the Chapter House during Continental Congress. Now that you have read this account of its history, we hope that you will visit this gracious center of State life with new interest.

Honoring
MRS. LESBA LEWIS THOMPSON
Regent, Colonel John Donelson Chapter, Washington, D.C.

Chapter Members Pay Respect to the Memory of Their Revolutionary Ancestors

COLONEL JOHN DONELSON—VIRGINIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Member</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barksdale, Capt.</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Mrs. Eula M. Harvey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell, James</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>Mrs. Mabel M. Perry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell, Nathaniel</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>Mrs. Mabel M. Perry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beal, Noah</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Mrs. Fannie C. Scott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bittenger, Nichola</td>
<td>N.J. &amp; N.Y.</td>
<td>Mrs. Virginia Love Rosser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boreman, John</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>Miss Louise J. Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bracklin, Samuel</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>Miss Mary Green Bracklin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brownfield, Robert</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>Mrs. Ruth Bracklin Powell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crady, David, Jr.</td>
<td>Md.</td>
<td>Mrs. Rebecca J. Heath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dester, John</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Mrs. Evelyn Richardson Currier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donaldson, William</td>
<td>Tenn.</td>
<td>Mrs. Marline Ray French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fletcher, Ebenezer</td>
<td>N.H.</td>
<td>Mrs. Bertha Weston Martin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fontaine, Aaron</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Mrs. Jessie Scott Williams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorham, Nathanael</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
<td>Miss Julia T. Macmillan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurlery, Isom</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>Mrs. Gurley Mae George</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamman, Phillip</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>Mrs. Lucille Webb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopwood, John</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>Mrs. Ruth Bracklin Powell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenner, Margaret</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Mrs. Louis J. Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilgore, Thomas</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>Mrs. Elizabeth Kinney Lewis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lothrop, Capt.</td>
<td>N.H.</td>
<td>Mrs. Evelyn Richardson Currier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCabe, Michael</td>
<td>R.I.</td>
<td>Miss Elizabeth Orms Sweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McPherson, John</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>Mrs. Mildred Z. O'Donnoghue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller, Frederick</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>Mrs. Bertha Mae Reynolds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nesbit, Samuel</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Mrs. Lesa Lewis Thompson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osgood, Thomas</td>
<td>N.Y.</td>
<td>Mrs. Doris T. Terry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks, Major Rufus</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
<td>Miss Julia T. Macmillan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pillsbury, Capt.</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Mrs. Winifred M. Pepin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollard, Capt.</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Mrs. Lesa Lewis Thompson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph, Harrison</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Mrs. Reba Estelle Chote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richardson, Zachariah</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Evelyn Richardson Currier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stebbins, Ebenezer</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
<td>Miss Bertha Weston Martin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stuart, Samuel</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Mrs. Elmerdeen Bailey McDermott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward, Corp. Daniel</td>
<td>N.H.</td>
<td>Miss Laura Ward Chapman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weston, John</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
<td>Mrs. Bertha Weston Martin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mrs. T. Franklin Foltz, President of the D.C. Chapter House Corporation, pours coffee in the dining room for Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, District of Columbia State Regent (left). Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, regent of Continental Dames Chapter and past Treasurer General, stands at the center and Mrs. Merrill S. Griffis, resident manager, at the right.
Mary Washington Chapter

D. C. DAR

*Is Proud to Honor*

MRS. EDWARD ALLEN KEYS

Member since 1905
Regent 1926-1928
*Affectionately known as*  
*Mary Washington’s Dean of Regents*
ORGANIZED 1889
EASTERN
Savings and Loan Association
PENNSYLVANIA AVE. AND FOURTH ST., S.E.
WASHINGTON 3, D. C.
SAVE WITH US
DIVIDEND 4 1/4% PER ANNUM
FOR QUARTERLY PERIOD BEGINNING JAN. 1, 1963

"We are as near to you as your nearest Mail Box"
We pay the postage both ways.
DIVIDENDS PAID 4 TIMES A YEAR
Payments received by the 20th of the month earn dividends from the FIRST.
Each saver's funds are INSURED up to $10,000.00 by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, an instrumentality of the United States Government.

MEMBER
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK SYSTEM
FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION
UNITED STATES SAVINGS AND LOAN LEAGUE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SAVINGS AND LOAN LEAGUE
THE SAVINGS AND LOAN FOUNDATION, INC.
ASSETS OVER $43,000,000

All yours... all the way when you take a TRAILWAYS thru-bus
Travel in comfort without changing seats, buses or baggage! Your contoured and reclining seat is yours all the way. New terminals, new bus fleets and many new non-stop trips between large cities make Trailways the first choice in scenic travel.

TRAILWAYS.
THE SUPER-LINE OF THE NEW SUPER-HIGHWAYS
STEUBEN GLASS

Owl 70.00

Frog 50.00

From the Steuben Kingdom
Seventh Floor

Sea Horse 100.00

Fish 65.00

in Washington, D. C.

JULIUS GARFINCKEL & Co.

APRIL 1963
Washington's Favorite Restaurants

**OPEN EVERY DAY**
Daily ...............11:45 A.M. to 9:00 P.M.
Sunday ..............1:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M.

**SEAFOOD RESTAURANTS**
9th and Maine Ave., S. W.

A FAVORITE SPOT
AMONG THOSE WHO PREFER
to dine well . . . LEISURELY

FAMOUS FOR FINE
Seafood

**HOGATE’S**

**LITTLE TEA HOUSE**
1301 S. Arlington Ridge Road
Arlington, Virginia

New Washington View Room Seats 150
11:30 A.M. to 8:30 P.M.
Free Parking — Reservation OTiis 4-7900
Closed Monday

Only 2 Blocks from
Constitution Hall

**All States Dining Room**
514 19th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Lilas Shomber Jones, Owner
Ph. NA. B-9344

Serving Breakfast
Lunch and Dinner
Cafeteria Service

**Sholl’s New Cafeteria**
1433 K Street, N.W.
NEAR STATLER HOTEL

**Sholl’s Colonial Cafeteria**
1032 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
NEAR MAYFLOWER HOTEL

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

**NORMANDY FARM**

POTOMAC, MARYLAND
IS OPEN
EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR
OL. 2-9421
PO. 2-3964

Your Hosts
James Speros, his sons Leo and George

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
It's a Woman's World

at Jelleff's and we again take special pleasure in welcoming the distinguished women of the DAR to our store. Come in and see our beautiful new fashions, dresses, suits, coats, whatever interests you most. Take home a gift, browse through our accessories aisles for attractive suggestions. You'll find every courtesy awaiting you at Jelleff's.

Frank R. Jelleff, Inc.

Located right in the heart of things—downtown at 1216 F Street, north west. Jelleff branch stores: at 4473 Connecticut Avenue, at Bethesda and Silver Spring in Maryland, at Falls Church and Shirlington in Virginia.
WASHINGTON'S FIRST—Since 1855
For FLOWERS in or near THE NATION'S CAPITAL

J. H. SMALL and SONS
Complete Floral Service
1501 Connecticut Ave., N.W. at Dupont Circle
DUPONT 7-7000

WESTOVER FLORIST

WILSON FLORIST

FLOWERS, INC.
Free City Wide Delivery Order by phone with confidence
1631 H. N.W., 18th & Columbia Rd., N.W.

BIRD'S INC.
Florist
700 17 St., N.W., Washington, D. C.
DI. 7-5100

Compliments of the
NOSEGAY FLOWER SHOP
1919 Eye St., N. W.
STERLING 3-1147

Phone Columbia 5-7023

The S. H. Hines Company
FUNERAL HOME
W. R. FRANK HINES, President
2901-03-05-07 Fourteenth Street, N. W., Washington 9, D. C.

GARDNER
School of Business
8305 Fenton Street
JU 7-9052
Silver Spring, Maryland

The DAR MAGAZINE
is printed
and mailed to you by
NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
of Washington, D.C.
A Division of McCall Corporation

A. H. Baker & Co., Inc.
Insurance Agents and Counsellors
930 Woodward Bldg., Washington 5, D. C.
EXECutive 3-2460

Patronize Our Advertisers!
In Washington, D.C. only the magnificent SHOREHAM has everything!

A dozen exquisite rooms for gay parties of every size. All details planned for you by Shoreham experts. Your full time to enjoy your guests! Plenty of parking, too. "Where it costs no more to be so right!"

THE SHOREHAM
Connecticut Avenue at Calvert AD 4-0700 Washington, D. C.

U.S. FLAGS
FOR INDOOR AND OUTDOOR USE

We welcome your inquiry on flags for use in organizations, schools, sidewalk and lawn displays.

CHURCH BOOK SHOP
725 12th St., NW., Washington 5, D. C.

Jewelry by SYLVIA
Lounge Constitution Hall

Photographer
36th Consecutive Year
Official Photographers, DAR
1022 17th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Georgetown Cabinet and Finishing Co., Inc.
3344 M STREET, N.W. (Rear)
Washington 7, D. C.

PARKING MANAGEMENT INCORPORATED
1725 DeSales Street, N.W. Washington, D. C.
National 8-0630
Specialists in Parking Services

Mount Vernon by BOAT
Ride the Wilson Line for a delightful cruise while visiting this historic Shrine.

Daily trips, 2 P.M.
(10 a.m. service added May 24)
Adults: $2.25  Children: $1.50
(Plus 75 cent admission to grounds for adults)

Group rates available on request.

Wilson Line of Washington
EXecutive 3-8300
Pier 4, Maine Ave. & N SW
Compliments of
YEONAS REALTY, INC.
Realors & Builders
DU 5-5500
Washington, D.C.
JA 8-2100

When in Washington—Visit
ZIRKIN'S
Renowned for Quality Furs
Coats—Suits—Dresses—
Sportswear
821 Fourteenth St. Washington, D.C.

FAIRFAX HOTEL
Massachusetts Avenue
at 21st Street, N. W.
Washington 8, D. C.
HObart 2-4480
*Completely Air-
Conditioned
*Parking

JOCKEY CLUB
RESTAURANT

THANK YOU
FOR USING
MACKE VENDING
Discover the Wonderful New World of INTERNATIONAL INN

The only hotel in Washington in the true continental manner, including an all-wise concierge. Superb Gourmet Room for dining at its continental best, Cloak Room cocktail lounge, all-year-round Riviera pool and sun deck. Magnificent ballroom and private parlors for all social functions. Free enclosed parking.

INTERNATIONAL INN Michael T. McGarry, Vice-President and General Manager
THOMAS CIRCLE/14TH AND M STREETS, N.W./TELEPHONE: 783-4600

Television Sales and Service
Stereo and Radio

SMITH'S, INC.
AD 4-3803 1831 Columbia Road
Washington, D. C.
Honest, prompt and dependable Service
Our 44th Year
We repair all makes—

ADLER — THE ENGRAVING SHOP
1305 G Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

THOMAS N. LEEF
General Partner
Ferri & Company
Members
New York Stock Exchange
Washington 6, D. C.
Phila.-Balt. Stock Exchange
STerling 5-8932

DUPONT LAUNDRY
2535 Sherman Avenue, N.W.
Washington 1, D. C.

LOUISE HAND LAUNDRY
For Particular People Only,
Fine Linens, Rare Laces, Museum Pieces,
Family Heirlooms a Specialty,
Satisfied Customers in Every Section of the U.S.A.
(Located between O & P Streets, N.W.)
1405 12th NW
Washington, D.C.

BREWED
ENGRAVERS
FINE PRINTERS
Serving the Nation's Capital for Over Seventy Years
Business Stationery • Wedding Invitations
Announcements • Social Stationery
Printed Programs • Calling Cards
Engraved Executions
1217 G STREET, N.W.
Washington, D. C.
DI 7-4868

WERBER INSURANCE AGENCY
Representing clients as brokers since June 1904
Specialists in all forms of Employee Benefit Programs
Servicing the Pension Plan of the DAR since May 1951
883 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.
NAtional 8-0978 NAtional 8-6753

Huntington T. Block, CPCU
Insurance
424 Wyatt Building
Washington 5, D. C.
EXecutive 3-2670-71-72
For the
Finest in
Fashions
Erlebacher
1133 Connecticut Ave.

Greetings from
AMERICAN EAGLE CHAPTER
District of Columbia
In honor of our Regent
AMERICAN LIBERTY CHAPTER
District of Columbia, DAR

In loving Memory of Mother

Mrs. Z. T. Fulmore

Thankful Hubbard Chapter,
DAR

Austin, Texas

DAR MAGAZINE ADVERTISERS

Please take note that proofs are sent to advertisers for correction only. Because the type has already been set, any other changes, including rearrangements, additions, etc. are costly and prevent your magazine from reaching you as scheduled.

For the
Do-it-yourself
Genealogist

A subscription to the GENEALOGICAL NEWSLETTER & RESEARCH AIDS will bring into your home a list of hundreds of newly published books... family histories, genealogies, county histories and other source records. This quarterly also contains a query section and an index of miscellaneous Bible records. Information on how to order these records for your own library.

Ninth year of publication

GENEALOGICAL NEWSLETTER
& RESEARCH AIDS

Subscription rate.........$5.00 a year

Inez Waldenmaster
855 Warner Building
Washington, D. C.

Honoring Miss J. Allen Hemsley
State Treasurer
Chula Vista, Calif., DAR

Compliments of
ELIZABETH JACKSON CHAPTER
D.C., DAR

Greetings from
EMILY NELSON CHAPTER
D.C., DAR

IMPORTANT
DAR MAGAZINE
SUBSCRIPTION CONTEST

OCTOBER will be Magazine Subscription MONTH

PRIZES
$100.00 cash prize for the STATE obtaining the greatest number of NEW subscriptions

$50.00 cash prize for the Chapter in EACH of the 7 DAR Divisions obtaining the greatest number of NEW subscriptions

MORE TO COME
WATCH THIS BOX

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
April in History

(Continued from page 373)

An important date for Ohioans is April 7, 1788, when Rufus Putnam, a sturdy April-born chap of 50, and his brave party were to make the first permanent settlement in the Northwest Territory, landing at Marietta, Ohio. Of course, we know there had been a "white" town in the Tuscarawas Valley 16 years before, because David Zeibereger, another April lad, had brought his Moravian friends to build little Schoenbrunn. Though it was not destined for long survival, his moral courage and his brave party were to make the first permanent settlement in the Northwest Territory, landing at Marietta, Ohio. Of course, we know there had been a "white" town in the Tuscarawas Valley 16 years before, because David Zeibereger, another April lad, had brought his Moravian friends to build little Schoenbrunn. Though it was not destined for long survival, his moral courage and his brave party were to make the first permanent settlement in the Northwest Territory, landing at Marietta, Ohio. Of course, we know there had been a "white" town in the Tuscarawas Valley 16 years before, because David Zeibereger, another April lad, had brought his Moravian friends to build little Schoenbrunn. Though it was not destined for long survival, his moral courage and his brave party were to make the first permanent settlement in the Northwest Territory, landing at Marietta, Ohio. Of course, we know there had been a "white" town in the Tuscarawas Valley 16 years before, because David Zeibereger, another April lad, had brought his Moravian friends to build little Schoenbrunn. Though it was not destined for long survival, his moral courage and his brave party were to make the first permanent settlement in the Northwest Territory, landing at Marietta, Ohio. Of course, we know there had been a "white" town in the Tuscarawas Valley 16 years before, because David Zeibereger, another April lad, had brought his Moravian friends to build little Schoenbrunn. Though it was not destined for long survival, his moral courage and his brave party were to make the first permanent settlement in the Northwest Territory, landing at Marietta, Ohio. Of course, we know there had been a "white" town in the Tuscarawas Valley 16 years before, because David Zeibereger, another April lad, had brought his Moravian friends to build little Schoenbrunn. Though it was not destined for long survival, his moral courage and his brave party were to make the first permanent settlement in the Northwest Territory, landing at Marietta, Ohio. Of course, we know there had been a "white" town in the Tuscarawas Valley 16 years before, because David Zeibereger, another April lad, had brought his Moravian friends to build little Schoenbrunn. Though it was not destined for long survival, his moral courage and his brave party were to make the first permanent settlement in the Northwest Territory, landing at Marietta, Ohio. Of course, we know there had been a "white" town in the Tuscarawas Valley 16 years before, because David Zeibereger, another April lad, had brought his Moravian friends to build little Schoenbrunn. Though it was not destined for long survival, his moral courage and his brave party were to make the first permanent settlement in the Northwest Territory, landing at Marietta, Ohio. Of course, we know there had been a "white" town in the Tuscarawas Valley 16 years before, because David Zeibereger, another April lad, had brought his Moravian friends to build little Schoenbrunn. Though it was not destined for long survival, his moral courage and his brave party were to make the first permanent settlement in the Northwest Territory, landing at Marietta, Ohio. Of course, we know there had been a "white" town in the Tuscarawas Valley 16 years before, because David Zeibereger, another April lad, had brought his Moravian friends to build little Schoenbrunn. Though it was not destined for long survival, his moral courage and his brave party were to make the first permanent settlement in the Northwest Territory, landing at Marietta, Ohio. Of course, we know there had been a "white" town in the Tuscarawas Valley 16 years before, because David Zeibereger, another April lad, had brought his Moravian friends to build little Schoenbrunn. Though it was not destined for long survival, his moral courage and his brave party were to make the first permanent settlement in the Northwest Territory, landing at Marietta, Ohio. Of course, we know there had been a "white" town in the Tuscarawas Valley 16 years before, because David Zeibereger, another April lad, had brought his Moravian friends to build little Schoenbrunn. Though it was not destined for long survival, his moral courage and his brave party were to make the first permanent settlement in the Northwest Territory, landing at Marietta, Ohio. Of course, we know there had been a "white" town in the Tuscarawas Valley 16 years before, because David Zeibereger, another April lad, had brought his Moravian friends to build little Schoenbrunn. Though it was not destined for long survival, his moral courage and his brave party were to make the first permanent settlement in the Northwest Territory, landing at Marietta, Ohio. Of course, we know there had been a "white" town in the Tuscarawas Valley 16 years before, because David Zeibereger, another April lad, had brought his Moravian friends to build little Schoenbrunn. Though it was not destined for long survival, his moral courage and his brave party were to make the first permanent settlement in the Northwest Territory, landing at Marietta, Ohio. Of course, we know there had been a "white" town in the Tuscarawas Valley 16 years before, because David Zeibereger, another April lad, had brought his Moravian friends to build little Schoenbrunn. Though it was not destined for long survival, his moral courage and his brave party were to make the first permanent settlement in the Northwest Territory, landing at Marietta, Ohio. Of course, we know there had been a "white" town in the Tuscarawas Valley 16 years before, because David Zeibereger, another April lad, had brought his Moravian friends to build little Schoenbrunn. Though it was not destined for long survival, his moral courage and his brave party were to make the first permanent settlement in the Northwest Territory, landing at Marietta, Ohio. Of course, we know there had been a "white" town in the Tuscarawas Valley 16 years before, because David Zeibereger, another April lad, had brought his Moravian friends to build little Schoenbrunn. Though it was not destined for long survival, his moral courage and his brave party were to make the first permanent settlement in the Northwest Territory, landing at Marietta, Ohio. Of course, we know there had been a "white" town in the Tuscarawas Valley 16 years before, because David Zeibereger, another April lad, had brought his Moravian friends to build little Schoenbrunn. Though it was not destined for long survival, his moral courage and his brave party were to make the first permanent settlement in the Northwest Territory, landing at Marietta, Ohio. Of course, we know there had been a "white" town in the Tuscarawas Valley 16 years before, because David Zeibereger, another April lad, had brought his Moravian friends to build little Schoenbrunn. Though it was not destined for long survival, his moral courage and his brave party were to make the first permanent settlement in the Northwest Territory, landing at Marietta, Ohio. Of course, we know there had been a "white" town in the Tusca
he was largely responsible for moving of the capital from Vandalia, Ill., to Springfield, so he packed his possessions into two saddle bags and borrowed a horse for the journey. A fellow Kentuckian, Joshua Speed, owning a store in the little town, shared for 4 years the sleeping room above, and before long, Lawyer Lincoln became a junior partner of Mary Todd’s cousin. After their marriage, whenever away but oftentimes at home, he enjoyed writing little notes to “Dear Mary”, and such was the one April 12, 1865—to make a date “for a drive on Friday, April 14”—such a happy one, not discussing the strange dreams he had had of late—just planning their future. They were both rather tired but decided to go to Ford’s Theatre, as had been scheduled, and though she nestled close to him with her hand in his, he was destined to leave her to a desolate 17 years of loneliness and persecution. A last Lincoln April date here—the 14th, in 1876, when Negroes in Washington dedicated the Emancipation Group in Lincoln Park—the speaker a great Negro leader, Frederick Douglas.

**The 1900’s**

There are more than 50 additional “historic April days”—all interesting and vital—but just two from the 1900’s you will remember well. One is the April 6, 1909 raising of the Stars and Stripes at the North Pole by Admiral Peary, graduate of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine. His party was guided by his technical knowledge and skill and was equipped with snowshoes made in Norway, Maine. The other is April 6, 1917, when the Congress declared war on Germany and 10 years later established that date as “Army Day” in commemoration.
The classic rule of constitutional construction limits the Supreme Court to ascertaining and defining the intent with which it, or its amendments, were framed and ratified. The provisions must be construed as understood at the time of their adoption. The Supreme Court argued in the interpretation that constitutional amendments can be interpreted to give effect to the intent with which they were framed and ratified. The Court believed that historical research informed by honest historical research is necessary to determine the intent of the framers and ratified content. Once that intent is found, it can be interpreted as constitutional, as the court had so often adjudicated by decision, as the court had so often theretofore said about policy matters. But no. The Warren Court in 1954 took into account the state of modern public education and the extent of modern psychological knowledge. The Court said in the Brown case: 28

In approaching this problem, we cannot turn the clock back to 1868 when the Amendment was adopted, or even to 1896 when Plessy v. Ferguson was written. We must consider public education in the light of its full development and its present place in American life throughout the Nation. Only in this way can it be determined if segregation in public schools deprives these plaintiffs of the equal protection of the laws.

And again: 29

Whatever may have been the extent of psychological knowledge at the time of Plessy v. Ferguson, this finding is amply supported by modern authority.

Here the Court quite amazingly cited as a basis for this reasoning some lay textbooks, not introduced in evidence and not susceptible of judicial notice.

Feeling itself no longer bound by the intent of the framers and ratifiers, but deeming itself to have a free hand to rewrite the Constitution in its own image, the Court has, of its own motion, destroyed much of the Constitution as a limitation on Federal power. It has done the very thing that Justices Holmes, Brandeis, and Stone, the demigods of modern liberals, have said the Court should not do, namely, cause an "ever-increasing scope given to the Fourteenth Amendment in cutting down what I believe to be the constitutional rights of the States" and "leaving no limits but the sky to the invalidating of those rights if they happen to strike a majority of this court for any reason undesirable."

Does this make Holmes, Brandeis, and Stone reactionaries, or merely sound students of the Constitution and of the constitutional limits of the judicial power?

Ignoring original intent of constitutional provisions, the Court now has adopted a common-law approach to the Constitution, believing, in disregard of the amendment process, that it has power to change the constitutional rules in adaptation to new situations and circumstances in the flexible manner in which the common law modifies and adapts itself to new conditions. But this is, I assert, an unconstitutional approach and destroys the Constitution as a limitation on power.

The Court itself pointed this out in 1935 in Dimick v. Schiedt: 30

It is said that the common law is susceptible of growth and adaptation to new circumstances and situations, and that the courts have power to declare and effectuate what is the present rule in respect of a given subject without regard to the old rule; and some attempt is made to apply that principle here. The common law is not immutable, but flexible, and upon its own principles adapts itself to varying conditions. Funk v. United States, 290 U. S. 371. But here, we are dealing with a constitutional provision which has in effect adopted the rules of the common law, in respect of trial by jury, as those rules existed in 1791. To effectuate any change in these rules is not to deal with the common law, qua common law, but to alter the Constitution. The distinction is fundamental, and has been clearly pointed out by Judge Cooley in I Const. Limitations, 8th ed., 124.

In the reference given by the Supreme Court, that great scholar Judge Cooley pointed out that the intent of the people framing and adopting it is the fundamental test; and that the construction does not change with the changing times as
would be permitted to judges administering the common law. He says, referring to written constitutions, "there can be no such steady and imperceptible change in their rules as inheres in the principles of the common law." While common law rules can be changed to suit changing conditions and needs, this is not correct as to a constitution. He continues:

What a court is to do, therefore, is to declare the law as written, leaving it to the people themselves to make such changes as new circumstances may require. The meaning of the constitution is fixed when it is adopted, and it is not different at any subsequent time when a court has occasion to pass upon it. (Emphasis Cooley’s.)

Stepping Stones to Extensions

However, the present Court likes to move from case to case in common-law fashion, using each extension of doctrine as a stepping stone for the next extension, sometimes indicating that the latest departure, to use a favorite phrase, has been foreshadowed by some previous decision; and so the extension of Federal power goes on and on, bringing into full realization Jefferson’s fear that the limitations on Federal power and the reserved powers of the States would be progressively wiped out by the Supreme Court.

So what have we today? We have in the Federal-State area virtually unlimited Federal Government. We have unlimited taxing power. We have unlimited spending power. We have the power to “regulate that which it subsidizes.” Through subjugation—euphoniously called grants-in-aid—Congress now regulates more and more local activities. We have no limitation on the Federal Government—that Government of limited and delegated powers of our callow youth—in the sense intended by the Founding Fathers, except to the extent that a majority of the Supreme Court at any time in office considers some part of the Constitution still binding. We have moved from the historical concept of a constitution imposing definitive limitations on government, to the concept of a “rubber constitution” susceptible of stretching and straining at the will of any temporary majority of the Supreme Court.

The Court-Packing Plan

What can be done about it? Probably nothing. During the 1936 campaign (when Mr. Roosevelt was running for his second term against Mr. Landon) I made several public statements to the effect that the most important aspect of the campaign was not who would execute the laws during the next term as President, but who would appoint the next Supreme Court. Those of you old enough to recall that period will remember that in 1936 the members of the Court were of such an age (the “nine old men,” as they were called) that it was quite likely that the majority would be replaced during the next Presidential term. I made those statements in 1936 in the light of the age brackets of the judges, never dreaming that in January, 1937, Mr. Roosevelt would boldly propose packing the Court with like-minded men who would sustain his “new instruments” of Federal power. I made those statements in 1936 in the fear that if Mr. Roosevelt was re-elected, he would, as vacancies arose, fill them with persons who were congenial with his ideas and who would distort the Constitution to accommodate his programs.

While the court-packing plan of 1937 officially failed, the end result was tantamount to success. He filled the court with like-minded men dedicated to the belief that some reason could always be found, however specious, to sustain any exercise of Executive or Congressional power. That is how, despite Federalist No. 17 on agriculture as beyond Federal power, the commerce clause was tortured to cover the amount of wheat raised by a farmer on his own farm exclusively for his own consumption. That is how elevator operators in local office buildings found themselves engaged in interstate commerce. That is how the presidential power to make executive agreements with the Russians was expanded so as to bypass the treaty-making power. 

(Continued on page 406)

Subsequent appointments have done little or nothing to stem the tide of unlimited Federal power.

Until people become alert to the fact that when they elect a President, they probably determine the shape of the Constitution through his Supreme Court appointments, and that a decrease of freedom is the inevitable consequence of increased Federal power, I do not expect any change. Nor do I expect that time to come.

Lawyers are professionally bound to defend courts against “unjust criticism and clamor.” But when one can quote Washington, Jefferson, and Madison at the constitutional threshold, and Holmes, Brandeis, Stone, and Learned Hand at the modern constitutional level against the jurisdictional excesses of the present Supreme Court, one falls well within the area of legitimate criticism frequently advocated by the Court itself.22

The impatience of public men with legal restraints is as old as mankind. That is why Jefferson said:

In questions of power, let no more be said of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution.

But the chains of the Constitution have become gossamer threads. What we have witnessed is the age-old greed for power, which grows by what it feeds on. With Presidents that want more power, with Congresses that grant more power and exercise more power regardless of constitutional restraints, with a Supreme Court which blesses these unconstitutional extravaganzas by the other two departments instead of being a check on them as originally contemplated, and, in addition arrogates to itself the power continuously to amend the Constitution because the amendatory process is too slow, becoming as the late Learned Hand so aptly said, a third house of the legislature, the days of a Federal Government of strictly delegated powers, with all other powers reserved to the States and to the people, are definitely over. We have, through greed for power at all Federal levels, and impatience with the orderly prescribed procedure for constitutional amendment, the thing that Jefferson so greatly feared in the Virginia Pro-test of 1825, namely, “a complete government without limitation of powers.”

That, ladies and gentlemen, is what has happened to our Federal Constitution. * * *

This address was delivered before the North Carolina State Bar at Raleigh, North Carolina on October 26, 1962.

Footnotes

1. Labor Board v. Jones & Laughlin, (Continued on page 406)
Honoring

MRS. GEORGE P. PALMER

Butte, Montana

STATE REGENT of MONTANA
In appreciation of her loyalty, leadership and generous assistance to us as potential DAR members

The Robinson-McClanahan descendants

Honor

MRS. HILLMAN P. RODGERS
Organizing Regent, Zachariah Davies Chapter, NSDAR
Past State Regent, Tennessee DAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greetings from</th>
<th>Compliments of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COLONEL HARDY, MURFREE</td>
<td>BERKS COUNTY CHAPTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murfreesboro, Tennessee</td>
<td>Reading, Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAMUEL DALE CHAPTER, DAR</td>
<td>Compliments of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meridian, Mississippi</td>
<td>WEST READING DRUG STORE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In loving memory of Mrs. Donald Fraser</td>
<td>Paul L. Griffith, Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUK-KO-TA TOM-A-HA CHAPTER, DAR</td>
<td>In Memory of our Departed Members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus, Mississippi</td>
<td>Chester County Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah J. Alexander</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YARNS FOR SALE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurens, New York</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greetings from</td>
<td>Compliments of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DORDAS BELL LOVE CHAPTER</td>
<td>CUMBERLAND COUNTY CHAPTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waynesville, North Carolina</td>
<td>Carlisle, Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greetings from</td>
<td>Compliments of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDWARD BUNCOMBE CHAPTER</td>
<td>INDEPENDENCE HALL CHAPTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asheville, North Carolina</td>
<td>Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compliments of</td>
<td>In Memory of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAIGHTSTILL AVERY CHAPTER</td>
<td>Deceased Members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berwick, North Carolina</td>
<td>Indiana County Chapter, Indiana, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BADLANDS CHAPTER, NSDAR</td>
<td>Greetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dickinson, North Dakota</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Marian Modisett, Regent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compliments of</td>
<td>QUEEN ALLIQUIPPA CHAPTER, DAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELI PIERCE CHAPTER</td>
<td>McKeesport, Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitewater, Wisconsin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In honor of our Regent

MRS. DONALD A. HILSEE
Thomas Leiper Chapter, NSDAR, Philadelphia, Pa.
TOWAMENCIN CHAPTER, Lansdale, Pa. Honoring
MRS. LESTER A. WALT, Past Regent
Greetings from the
TOWN OF BISHOPVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA Highway 8
THE PETER HERRY CHAPTER
Conway, South Carolina
Greetings
WIZARD OF TAMARISEE CHAPTER
Senea, South Carolina
Greetings from
BEAR BUTTE CHAPTER
Sturgis, South Dakota
Greetings from
MARY CHILTON CHAPTER, DAR
Rim, Vadil, South Dakota
Greetings from
39TH STAR CHAPTER
Watertown, South Dakota
Compliments of
BENJAMIN MCFARLAND CHAPTER
New Boston, Texas
CORPUS CHRISTI CHAPTER, DAR
Corpus Christi, Texas

Half Century of Progress Through Service

COMPLETE TRUST SERVICES
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF DUNEDIN
DUNEDIN, FLORIDA
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

SPRING

Spring’s born of willows and melted snow
Where the winds are painted with indigo
And the Earth gives ear
To a silken voice
As creatures of meadow and pond rejoice

Marjorie Niles Kime
Palm Beach Chapter,
Palm Beach, Fla.
GATLINBURG, TENNESSEE

Gateway to Smoky Mountain National Park

Spencer Clack Chapter

Mrs. W. R. Mize, Sr., Regent

Gatlinburg's Motel. On the banks of little Pigeon River. TV and Hi-Fi in every room and all have individual refrigerators and continental breakfast. Heated Pool—Write Box 421 or phone 436-4151

JIM'S RIB HOUSE

In "The Heart of the Smokies"

EDGEEWATER MOTEL

Gatlinburg's Deluxe Motel. On the banks of little Pigeon River. TV and Hi-Fi in every room and all have individual refrigerators and continental breakfast. Heated Pool—Write Box 421 or phone 436-4151

Compliments of

“BEARSKIN MOTEL”

On the parkway in the Smokies
Phone 436-5184 or 436-5185 Gatlinburg, Tennessee

ALTO MOTEL

One block from Highway 441. Private pool—Playground. All rooms with refrigerator bar. Telephones and Hi-Fi music. Rooms controlled with electric heat and air conditioning. Phone 436-5175

RIVER TERRACE MOTEL

“Something new in the Old Smokies”
TV-Heated Pool

Write: P. O. Box 747 Phone 436-5161

HEMLOCK MOTEL

Only 2 blocks from the entrance to The Great Smoky Mountain National Park. Individually controlled electric heat. TV — Pool.

COX'S GATEWAY COURT

100% air conditioned, electric heat—fire places for those who enjoy an open fire. Free coffee bar. Private Pool. Phone 436-4978

ZODER'S COURT AND MOTEL

Cottages on the water—Heated Pool
Phone: 436-5306

EDGE PARK MOTEL

Swimming Pool—TV
Phone: 436-4164

ROCKY WATERS MOTEL

Sleep by the music of the Roaring Waters
Pool — TV Phone: 436-4146

LAURELWOOD COURT

Quiet — Playground — Pool
AAA recommended — Phone: 436-4155

APRIL 1963 [ 405 ]
The May Stone Building
Hindman Settlement School

Compliments of
BLUEGRASS PLANT FOODS, INC.
Cynthiana—Danville
Kentucky

THE BROWN HOTEL
Broadway at Fourth
Louisville, Ky.
Welcomes the DAR Convention

Greetings to the
Madisonville Chapter, DAR
Compliments of
Hopkins County First Federal
Savings and Loan Association

- Insured Savings
- Home Loans
“Madisonville’s First Choice”
Madisonville Kentucky

Greetings from
FRANKFORT CHAPTER
Frankfort, Kentucky
Visit Audubon State Park
in Elkhorn Bend Park, Kentucky
Compliments, General Samuel Hopkins Chapter, DAR

Greetings from
JANE OWEN WEST CHAPTER
Bardstown, Kentucky
Greetings from
JENNA JOHNSON CHAPTER, PARIS, KY.
LOGAN WHITLEY CHAPTER
Stanford, Kentucky
IN HONOR OF THE HINDMAN SCHOOL
SUSANNAH HART SHELBY CHAPTER
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY
CAPTAIN JACOB VAN MEEREN CHAPERN
Blenheim, Kentucky

Greetings from
JANE OWEN WEST CHAPTER
Bardstown, Kentucky
Greetings from
JENNA JOHNSON CHAPTER, PARIS, KY.
LOGAN WHITLEY CHAPTER
Stanford, Kentucky
IN HONOR OF THE HINDMAN SCHOOL
SUSANNAH HART SHELBY CHAPTER
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

17. 305 U.S. 64, 78, 79 (1938).
18. See Mr. Justice Jackson’s The Supreme Court in the American System,
Harvard University Press, 1955, where he points that a judicial de-
crees, no matter how broadly worded,
binds only the parties to the case,
and merely operates as a precedent
for lower court judges in other factu-
ally identical or comparable cases.
Justice Jackson’s statement is quoted
in American Bar Association Journal,
February, 1958, p. 189.
19. See Hamilton A. Long, footnote 2,
p. 11, 28.
22. See David Lawrence, U.S. News and
World Report, October 8, 1962,
p. 124.
24. 130 U.S. 662, 670.
96, 112-113 (1944); Smith v. All-
26. See Vol. 86, Reports of American Bar
Association, p. 488.
27. See Vol. 86, Reports of American Bar
Association, p. 488.
28. 347 U.S. 483, 492 (1954). Note the
correct view of historical intent quite
inconsistently espoused by Chief Jus-
tice Warren in United States v. Dege,
29. P. 494.
31. 315 U.S. 203 (1942); see discussion
79 Reports of American Bar Associa-
tion, p. 553.
32. See quotations in comments of John
C. Satterfield, American Bar Associa-
The May Stone Building

Hindman Settlement School

The Kentucky Chapters listed at the top of the preceding page present this beloved mountain school which was started by Miss May Stone, a very dedicated Daughter, in 1902. LEARN BY DOING was the way of the HINDMAN SETTLEMENT SCHOOL from the start. It had to be. There was no choice. It was rugged there in 1902, yet here were splendid people with an expressed desire for leadership. So, as May Stone described it, "Having no money and no experience, we started a school."

Four years ago plans were made for this building and the boys of the school poured the concrete and did yeoman work in its construction. They have received high praise throughout the United States. Last spring the building was dedicated with a beautiful mountain festival. This year, another building is being erected near it and will be named the ELIZABETH WATTS INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND HOME ECONOMICS BUILDING after a very dedicated and far-seeing woman who came from a northeastern state to become the school’s director and a lively settlement worker for 53 years. Mr. Raymond K. McLain, her successor, has a splendid background of school training and has undertaken this building program. $40,000 is needed for the Watts Building.
Honoring the memory of the following soldiers of the Revolutionary War who settled in Harlan County, Kentucky

Carr Bailey, Patriot, born in Fauquier County, Virginia
George Burkhardt, Pvt., born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania
Jesse Brock, Pvt., born in North Carolina
Berry Cawood, Pvt., born in Washington County, Virginia
Robert DePriest, Pvt., born in France
Lewis Green, Pvt., born in Virginia
James Hall, Pvt., born in South Carolina
Samuel Howard, Pvt., born in Buckingham County, Virginia
Stephen Jones, Pvt., born in St. Mary's County, Maryland
Ephriam Osborne, Pvt., born in South Carolina
Henry Shackleford, Pvt., born in King William County, Virginia
Henry Smith, Pvt., born in Virginia

Honoring the memory of Soldiers of the War of 1812-1815

Lieutenant Colonel George Brittain
Captain William Turner
Private James Creech
and others

Honoring the memory of our pioneer preachers and circuit riders

Solomon Pope
Noble Burkhart
George Burkhart
Randolph Browning

Honoring the memory of Nancy Turner Cawood, first white child born in Harlan County

Honoring the memory of the pioneers who donated the land of the Pine Mountain Settlement School where underprivileged children have the opportunity for an education

Uncle William and Aunt Sal Creech

Honoring the memory of our first county judge

John Lewis

and all other pioneer citizens who helped make Harlan County what it is today

THE BANK OF HARLAN
HARLAN, KENTUCKY

Carlo B. Cawood, President, direct descendant of Carr Bailey, Berry Cawood, Stephen Jones, George Brittain, William Turner, and Nancy Turner Cawood
WASHINGTON'S ADDRESS TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, MARCH 15, 1783

"If men are to be precluded from offering their sentiments on a matter ... reason is of no use to us; the freedom of speech may be taken away, and dumb and silent we may be led, like sheep to the slaughter."

KOHLER OF KOHLER

Kohler Co., Established 1873, Kohler, Wisconsin

ENAMELED IRON AND VITREOUS CHINA PLUMBING FIXTURES • ALL-BRASS FITTINGS • ELECTRIC PLANTS • AIR-COOLED ENGINES • PRECISION CONTROLS
YOU ARE INVITED
To Visit Our Fine
Home Office Building
Whenever You Are in
Jacksonville, Florida
The INDEPENDENT LIFE
and Accident Insurance Co.
There is No Substitute for
Life Insurance

COMPLIMENTS
of
PINELAND STATE BANK
TRAPNELL CHEVROLET
METTER ADVERTISER
BLAND JEWELERS
METTER BANKING COMPANY
Metter, Georgia

In Memoriam
Mrs. C. J. McLaughlin, June 3, 1962
Mrs. Malcolm Therrel, June 3, 1962
Mrs. W. C. White, July 8, 1962
Cherokee Chapter, Atlanta, Ga.

Greetings from
FORT EARLY CHAPTER, DAR
Cordele, Georgia

Greetings from
JOHN FLOYD CHAPTER
Homerville, Georgia

HISTORY OF STEWART COUNTY, GEORGIA

Compliments of
McRAE COCA-COLA BOTTLING CO.
Millen, Georgia

Compliments of
THE SOCIAL CIRCLE BANK
Social Circle, Georgia

Honoring
Mrs. Wilfred G. Hadlock
Past Regent
Boca Ciega Chapter
St. Petersburg, Fla.

Greetings from
CHIPOLA CHAPTER
Marianna, Florida

Greetings from
FRANCIS BROWARD CHAPTER
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Greetings from
GARCILASO De LA VEGA CHAPTER
Lake Worth, Florida

DAR Building Needs
Old Terry Cloth Towels

Old terry cloth towels are badly needed by the Buildings and Grounds
Committee for use in cleaning and
dusting our DAR Buildings. Mem-
bers are earnestly requested to send
old towels to the Buildings and Grounds
Office, 1776 D Street, NW., Washing-
ton 6, D.C.

The numbers on your Magazine address
label do not refer to the date of expiration of
your subscription. They are code numbers em-
ployed in the Magazine Office in connection
with their records.
Edward Rutledge Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
Lake City, Florida

Honors

MRS. N. E. BROWN
Organizing and First Regent, 1926-1928

With pride and affection we dedicate this page to our own
Julia Smith Brown
City of
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
THE CRADLE OF THE CONFEDERACY AND ITS FIRST CAPITAL

Honors
THE CENTENNIAL OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES
and
Salutes
THE CAPTAIN WILLIAM BIBB CHAPTER,
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Greetings from
ANNE PHILLIPS CHAPTER, DAR
Montgomery, Alabama

Compliments of
ANDREW JACKSON CHAPTER
Tallahassee, Alabama

Honoring Charter Member
MRS. B. G. KILLINGSWORTH (Julia L. Prator)
Fiftieth Anniversary of Bigbee Valley Chapter, DAR
Organized May 1913, Livingston, Ala.

ECOR ROUGE CHAPTER, DAR, DAPHINE, ALA.
Saluting Its Regents
Mrs. Ira Holmes 1953-55
Miss Hazel Champ 1955-58
Mrs. Lewis C. Chapmay 1958-61
Mrs. W. Henry Walker 1961-64

JONES VALLEY CHAPTER
Bessemer, Alabama

Compliments of
MATTHEW SMITH CHAPTER, DAR
Huntsville, Alabama

Greetings from
STEWARTS COUNTY, DAR
Decatur, Alabama

Greetings from
TRISTAN DE LUNA CHAPTER
Mobile, Alabama

Compliments of
WILLIAM SPEER CHAPTER
Birmingham, Alabama

Youngblood-Armstrong and Allied Families, 1607-1961
Indexed $10.00
Mrs. J. C. Bonner, 3810 9th Court S., Birmingham, Ala.

MOBILE CHAPTER, DAR
Mobile, Alabama

WALKER STORAGE WAREHOUSES
625 Cord Street
Mobile, Alabama

MERRITT'S BEATEN BISCUIT CO., INC.
"The Aristocrat of Southern Delicacies"
1576 Mt. Meigs Rd.
Montgomery, Alabama

GOVERNORS DRIVE LAUNDROMAT
Huntersville, Alabama

HOLIDAY INN
Oxford, Alabama

NORTH CAROLINA RESEARCH
31 years experience
Wm. D. Kizziah, Box 609, Salisbury, N.C.

OFFICIALLY APPROVED
FINEST CAST BRONZE
Lay Member Markers

DESIGN PA 105

HISTORIC SITE TABLETS
MEMORIALS
WORLD WAR II HONOR ROLLS
FREE—Beautifully illustrated brochure

PAN AMERICAN BRONZE CO.
4452 KUGLER MILL ROAD
CINCINNATI 36, OHIO

NOTICE
Please do not send checks without including a written order containing the name and address of the subscriber. The written order is needed for office records and notations on checks do not serve this purpose.

Compliments of
BAY BLACKS, INC.
Bay Minette, Alabama

Compliments of
HADLEY MOTOR CO.
Bay Minette, Alabama

Compliments of
STILL MOTOR CO.
Bay Minette, Alabama

Compliments of
STANDARD FURNITURE MFG. CO., INC.
Bay Minette, Alabama

Famous Mystery Chef Cook Book
Praised By Millions
A lasting GIFT for brides, wives, hostess, party prize
DON'T FORGET THE MEN
WHO ENJOY COOKING
USED IN THE PALACE OF KINGS
and
THE LOWLIEST COTTAGE
BEAUTIFULLY BOUND—
190 PAGES
AUTOGRAPHED BOOKPLATE

Only
$2.75

POSTAGE PREPAID

F. M. PYLE
3 East 76th. Street
New York 21, New York

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Honoring
KATHERINE MACKAY HAWKINS
(Mrs. Robert Ziemer)
STATE REGENT of NEVADA STATE SOCIETY NSDAR
1962-1964
Francisco Garces Chapter, Las Vegas
John C. Fremont Chapter, Carson City
Lahontan Chapter, Fallon
Nevada Sagebrush Chapter, Reno
Toiyable Chapter, Reno
Valley of Fire Chapter, Las Vegas

General Washington Chapter
Trenton, N.J.
Honoring Their Revolutionary Ancestors

Compliments of WINDSOR
the oldest town in Connecticut...
A balanced community of homes, business and industry looks forward to the future. Over 2000 acres of good ground and available for industry ...

In loving memory
SALLIE SMITH
ROWBOTHAM
(Mrs. Arthur)
Died Nov. 22, 1962
Vice President General, NSDAR 1938-41
Virginia State Regent 1935-38
Honorary State Regent 1938
Member of Commonwealth Chapter Richmond, Virginia

Compliments of:
CHURCH and CANNON CHAPTER
SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND
SANTA FE TRAIL CHAPTER
Trinidad, Colorado
MARY LADY CHAPTER, DAR
Centralia, Washington
ALOHA CHAPTER
Hawaii

Compliments of COLONEL DUMMER SEWALL CHAPTER, DAR
Bath, Maine
EUNICE FARNsworth CHAPTER
Skowhegan, Maine
MARY DILLINGHAM CHAPTER, DAR
Lewiston, Maine
LOYALTY CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Alexandria, Louisiana

Visitors Welcome
43 Main Street
Danbury, Connecticut
Tues. Thurs. Sat. 2-5 p.m.

HONORING MARY WOOSTER CHAPTER
DAR

Compliments of:
Ray's Drug Store
The Tomlinson Homestead
The Albert W. Reserve Co.
George O'Brien, Insurance
Bell Book and Candle, Inc.
and several Friends

Compliments of:
COLONEL DUMMER SEWALL CHAPTER, DAR
Bath, Maine
ESTHER KAYE CHAPTER
Orono, Maine
EUNICE FARNsworth CHAPTER
Skowhegan, Maine

Compliments of GENERAL KNOX CHAPTER
Thomaston, Maine
Organized July 12, 1898

Greetings from MARY DILLINGHAM CHAPTER, DAR
Lewiston, Maine

Greetings from LOYALTY CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Alexandria, Louisiana

APRIL 1963 [ 413 ]
BOMGARDNER — BOMGARTNER — MIRELY — CRAWFORD — CO., PA. (c) DAVID

Cox — (Rice Hotchkiss), b. Franklin Co., Pa. ca 1805. — Mrs. Clark Kin-


EDITH TUNNELL

1 Jacobus Place

New York 63, N. Y.

who may be consulted in Concessions, Constitution Hall, during Continental Congress in April.

BLAUN — BLUNT

Travel Mapotran

for an Americans having this name in their ancestral lines. Profusely illustrated, it includes lineage charts plus maps valuable for clarification and use in travel to ancestral sites. Litho-

colored — Size 17½” x 22½”. Introductory price $10.00. Six for $50.00.

available — a list of some 500

COATS OF ARMS

established for American families —

Benedict Forbes Repetto

Bishop Faucett Tilson

Brother Graves Turner

Caroline Hubbard Sanborn

Davis Kilgore Scott

Erie E. O’Quinn Sims

Also Available

Mapotrans — Taylor, Hole, Ball, Mc-

Arthur, Grant, Tuthill, Taylor, Moore.

Mapotrans — Jamestown, Va., Pilgrims of the Mayflower, Huguenots of New Ro-

chelle.


by Augustine Herrman, New Netherlands,

by Donkers.

Available — a list of some 500

COATS OF ARMS

established for American families —

Benedict Forbes Repetto

Bishop Faucett Tilson

Brother Graves Turner

Caroline Hubbard Sanborn

Davis Kilgore Scott

Erie E. O’Quinn Sims

Also Available

Mapotrans — Taylor, Hole, Ball, Mc-

Arthur, Grant, Tuthill, Taylor, Moore.

Mapotrans — Jamestown, Va., Pilgrims of the Mayflower, Huguenots of New Ro-

chelle.


by Augustine Herrman, New Netherlands,

by Donkers.

Available — a list of some 500

COATS OF ARMS

established for American families —

Benedict Forbes Repetto

Bishop Faucett Tilson

Brother Graves Turner

Caroline Hubbard Sanborn

Davis Kilgore Scott

Erie E. O’Quinn Sims

Also Available

Mapotrans — Taylor, Hole, Ball, Mc-

Arthur, Grant, Tuthill, Taylor, Moore.

Mapotrans — Jamestown, Va., Pilgrims of the Mayflower, Huguenots of New Ro-

chelle.


by Augustine Herrman, New Netherlands,

by Donkers.

Available — a list of some 500

COATS OF ARMS

established for American families —

Benedict Forbes Repetto

Bishop Faucett Tilson

Brother Graves Turner

Caroline Hubbard Sanborn

Davis Kilgore Scott

Erie E. O’Quinn Sims

Also Available

Mapotrans — Taylor, Hole, Ball, Mc-

Arthur, Grant, Tuthill, Taylor, Moore.

Mapotrans — Jamestown, Va., Pilgrims of the Mayflower, Huguenots of New Ro-

chelle.


by Augustine Herrman, New Netherlands,

by Donkers.
Spotlight on the Chapters
(Continued from page 352)

members of Moses Cleveland Chapter
who have been Daughters for half a centu-
ry. They are: Mrs. Leah Daggett Murch, 
Mrs. Luverne Higley Chapman, Mrs. Nan 
Hubbard Little, Mrs. Claire Randall Hall, 
and Mrs. Helen Pepper Spiehi. A stand-
ning ovation was tendered these honored 
members for their long devotion to the 
National Society and to the chapter.

The regent then introduced the Ohio 
State Regent of the DAR, Miss Amanda 
Thomas, who was honored speaker of the 
day.

Mrs. R. J. Slobey, program chair-
man, then introduced Martha Dalton, 
second harpist, Cleveland Symphony 
Orchestra, and soloist Louise McCardle, 
whose selections closed the anniversary 
celebration.

The committee in charge of the cele-
boration included Mrs. W. T. Prior (regent), 
Mrs. William Billings (chairman), Mrs. 
George Carter, Mrs. Lawrence Forbes, 
Mrs. H. H. Gorman, Mrs. John Greene, 
Mrs. Edward Hall, Mrs. G. C. Johnson, 
Mrs. Maynard Murch, Mrs. Maynard 
Murch, Jr., Mrs. H. J. Nord, Mrs. K. C. 
Nungesser, Miss Grace Pennington, Mrs. 
R. J. Slobey, Mrs. John Teyral, Mrs. El-
ton Thuran, and Mrs. Carl R. Withers.— 
Mrs. Elton Thuran.

 Religious Toleration
(Continued from page 375)

This latter group was comprised of Church of 
England people, who apparently had encountered no 
conflict with Virginia's restrictions upon religious noncon-
formists and came northward purely for economic 
reasons.

They nevertheless have been described by historians 
as having strong libertarian tendencies with regard to 
religion, although all, it appears, adhered to the doc-
tines and conformed to the practices of the Church of 
England.

In any event, these two groups, as well as the 
Presbyterians and other sects that followed them, lived 
together in harmony, and Maryland, founded by the 
Calverts primarily as a place where English Roman 
Catholics could be free to worship as they saw fit, be-
came, under rules laid down by the Calverts, also a 
sanctuary for nonconformists of many kinds, including 
what in those days were the very extremes of Protestantism.

William Stevens—a True Liberal

This spirit of freedom and tolerance that char-
acterized the early history of the Colony of Maryland 
in a way was embodied in the soul of one of the il-
lustrious men of the era, William Stevens.

Stevens, named one of the Commissioners of Peace 
when Somerset County was founded in 1666, was one 
of these Church of England people who settled in the 
Colony. Born in England, he migrated to Northampton 
County, Va., and settled on the Pocomoke River in 
Maryland in 1664 or 1665.

He prospered as a landowner and served in the 
General Assembly, as a member of Lord Baltimore's 
Council. He was also a Colonel of Militia and a Deputy 
Governor under the Proprietary.

William Stevens was liberal and tolerant in the best 
sense of the terms. He was a strict Church of England 
man, but he was extremely friendly with the Quakers, 
including George Fox, and encouraged the evangelism 
that was practiced by Quakers and other nonconformist 
groups.

It was largely through his effort, in an appeal he 
made to the Presbytery of Laggan, in the North of Ire-
land, that Presbyterianism was implanted in the lower 
Eastern Shore.

And when the Roman Catholic Proprietor was at-
acked by sectarian interest, in an upsurge of Protestant-
ism that resulted in the designation of the Church of 
England as the established church of the Colony, it was 
William Stevens who defended Lord Baltimore.

This zeal for toleration and freedom—the outstanding 
trait of these early settlers of Maryland—bore fruit, 
as we all know, a century later in such documents of 
freedom as our Bill of Rights.

The respect they had for the rights of others to 
worship as they pleased is therefore a proud heritage not 
only of Marylanders but of all Americans alike.

APRIL 1963
April's Shower of Keys

The District of Columbia, Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky were the principal sponsoring States for this month. They provided in a large measure the all-important money Keys for our 72nd Continental Congress issue.

Nebraska and New Hampshire had pages honoring their candidates for national office, while Missouri and Montana, in addition to other ads, had pages honoring their respective State Regents.

112 Chapters from 24 other States and Mexico accounted for $2,457.50 worth of advertising. Together with the sponsoring states and our regular advertisers, the grand total for April is $9,025.00. To each state and individual my warmest thanks for the time and effort expended to give us such a fine amount of advertising.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, State Regent; Mrs. Harold H. Donovan, State Chairman provided $2,486.50 including $29.00 for cuts and mats. 51 of the 60 chapters worked to send in this substantial amount. Please patronize the local advertisers while attending Congress. It is the most tangible way of saying Thank you and it will pay off for us another year.

MARYLAND—Mrs. Eliot Callender Lovett, State Regent; Mrs. John W. Hoffman, State Chairman are highly commended for $1,401.50 worth of ads with $43.00 for cuts and mats. 32 of the 34 chapters contributed ads—almost 100%. Next year let's have them all!

MISSOURI—Mrs. Walter Edward Diggs, State Regent; Mrs. Herbert White, State Chairman are to be warmly applauded for almost tripling their last year's figure with a sum of $1,049.50 with $50.00 for cuts. 100% of the chapters combined to accomplish this!

KENTUCKY—Mrs. Robert Cumberland Hume, State Regent; Mrs. Clarence A. Wardup, State Chairman added $512.50 with $20.00 for cuts to our Magazine coffers. 38 of the 75 chapters aided in this endeavor. Their work is appreciated.

Your Chairman is increasingly impressed with the splendid work of the various States in this advertising field. If you look thru your Magazines, you will find many ads that not only provide us with that much needed MONEY, but also fall into our National Society's three-fold purpose of Historical, Educational and Patriotic.

The Magazine Advertising Committee Meeting will be at 8:00 A.M., April 16, in the National Officers Club Room. All are most cordially invited. Please come and bring your questions and ideas.

Ida A. Maybe
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Advertising Committee
Save your money at Perpetual…

where every dollar is invested right in your own community

When you keep your savings account at Perpetual you help create local jobs, you assist local industry, but more importantly, you place thousands of local families on the road to home ownership. Perpetual makes first mortgage loans on local properties only… a consistent policy since 1881

LIBERAL DIVIDENDS… CREDITED QUARTERLY

PERPETUAL BUILDING ASSOCIATION

EDWARD C. BALTZ, • DOWNTOWN: 11th & E Streets, N.W.
ANACOSTIA: 1340 Good Hope Road • BETHESDA-CHEVY CHASE: Wisc. Ave. at Montgomery
MIDTOWN: 808 Connecticut Avenue N.W. • DISTRICT HEIGHTS 7118 Marlboro Pike
QUEEN'S CHAPEL: 3410 Hamilton Street • SILVER SPRING: Georgia Avenue at Cameron

WASHINGTON'S LARGEST SAVINGS INSTITUTION - ASSETS OVER $425,000,000
25 AND 50 YEAR
MEMBERSHIP PINS

Designed for members who have given their devotion, service and leadership to Home and Country through years of faithful membership in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Shown Actual Size

14 kt. gold and blue enamel ........... $13.50
Gold filled and blue enamel .......... $ 7.00

Prices include Federal tax. Please add 35¢ for insured delivery.
Engraving name and national number, each character, 10¢ additional.
When ordering, please give name and national number.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

Chestnut and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

OFFICIAL JEWELERS AND STATIONERS, N. S. D. A. R.