May the miracle of that first Christmas fill your home with happiness.

Mrs. Robert Y. H. Duncan
President General
Nearly everyone has some special memory of Christmas that persists for a lifetime. Chances are that this memory centers around that beloved symbol of the season—the Christmas tree.

Do many families nowadays pop corn and string it—and cranberries, also—to hang in graceful loops from branch to branch, giving everyone a chance to proudly exhibit a portion of the trimming as a personal achievement? Perhaps your memory centers around a beautiful Christmas angel who always graced the top, each year becoming a little more time-worn but never, oh, never, to be discarded.

Certainly shiny balls, red or green or gold, were carefully cherished and reappeared annually to give a consoling feeling of permanence.

With the advent of the electric tree lights, much of the romance and soft beauty of candles was lost. To be sure, the tiny wax tapers were a fire hazard; but a real sense of family unity was achieved when each member sat, with a pail of sand or of water, watching for the first sign that a candle was burning too low or that a branch was in danger of catching fire.

Beautiful, beautiful trees of the past! Who could think that the aluminum trees of the present could ever earn a cherished spot in our Christmas memories?

MISS MABEL E. WINSLOW
Editor

MRS. PAUL R. GREENLEASE
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Committee

MRS. KENNETH G. MAYBE
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Advertising Committee
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

As Christmas time approaches I am well aware many personal family considerations claim attention as plans progress for holiday festivities. With this thought in mind, your President General takes very special pleasure in extending warm friendly greetings to each and every Daughter—and through you, to your loved ones.

December Mailing: Mailed early in cooperation with a specific request from the Post Office Department, the important December mailing included credential blanks and report questionnaires preparatory to the 73rd Continental Congress. This large white envelope should reach all State and Chapter Regents well in advance of the Christmas rush. Please see to distribution of its contents for January meetings so that Chairmen at National and State levels may make “on-time” reports. This cooperation will mean much.

Unusual Correspondence: Your President General is most grateful to numerous Daughters who have generously forwarded volumes of original verse, interesting prose, local histories, legend compilations and inspirational essays. Perusing these will be a very special treat during the Holiday Season. That the DAR membership includes women endowed with many talents and of outstanding abilities is indeed a source for rejoicing.

Speaking of mail, your President General constantly has an avalanche—all welcome, though sometimes delayed replies upon absence from National Headquarters must cause disappointment to writers; this is a source of regret. Ofttimes, there is a keen desire to share the marvelous correspondence as much is very inspirational and stimulating. For example, recently, a second letter came from Victoria, Australia, the writer a Fellow of the Society of Australian Genealogists, who, upon enclosing subscription fee, wrote: “I would be glad to receive consecutive issues of your Magazine for the ensuing twelve months . . . Your Society, its aims and activities, have my wholehearted approval and support. I wish you and your Staff well. Previously, I was quite unaware of your Society’s doings.”

Then, there was the “early-bird” first reservation letter from North Dakota for the 2-day Post Congress World Fair Trip, April 25-26th—already received!

1964 Continental Congress: Perhaps it seems early to talk of April. However, one reminder seems in order: Remember, the 73rd Continental Congress will run 4 days (Monday through Thursday, April 20th to 23rd, inclusive) instead of 5 days. This means there will be some changes! To save confusion, please watch carefully this monthly message and other Congress items in forthcoming issues of the Magazine—especially if you are a Regent or elected delegate. THIS IS IMPORTANT. Several “specials” can be cited now:

(1) Special attention is called to the fact that a NSDAR Luncheon Friday, April 24th, at the Mayflower will take the place of the usual Annual Banquet. Price of the luncheon will be $5.50, time 12:00 noon. State tables and individual reservations are to be handled exactly as previously, direct to the Chairman, Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, Hammond Apts. A-1, 101 West 39th St., Baltimore 10, Md.

(2) A 2-day Post Congress Visit to the 1964-65 New York World’s Fair is planned for interested Daughters attending the Congress. This bus trip from Washington will leave Friday afternoon, April 24th, to return Sunday afternoon, April 26th. Saturday, the 25th will be designated as DAR DAY, at which time the NSDAR will present the ceremonial Flag of the United States of America, to be used at the main entrance. Full details and cost will be forthcoming shortly direct to each Chapter as well as appearing in the DAR Magazine. Please watch for this information. In order to take advantage of favorable advance group rates, reservations must be in to National Headquarters by February 15th.

At random items: The new 1964 American History Month (February) daily radio spot announcements are splendid and merit a word of special praise. A reading of these will provide an excellent, quick history review of numerous famous patriots and events.

Of inestimable value to Chapters in planning programs is the newly released 1963 Program Catalog
First news of the critical wounding of President John F. Kennedy was received at National Headquarters early in the afternoon of Friday, November 22nd. At the time, two Virginia Chapters, Dr. Kate Waller Barrett and Dr. Elisha Dick, both of Alexandria, were visiting the DAR buildings and Americana museum. The group had just assembled in the President General’s Reception Room to be greeted by Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General. There was a pause for prayer. Within the hour, confirmed word of the President’s death was received.

That the life of the Chief Executive of the United States should be taken by assassination is a most grievous tragedy. Not only is it a source of great sorrow to his immediate family, but to the Nation it is a cause of serious concern that the 35th President should be the fourth President to lose his life in this untimely, violent manner. Every principle and ideal of our Constitutional Republic deplores and condemns such action.

The National Society joins a mourning citizenry in expressing deep and sincere regret over such occurrence. Sympathy is extended to the bereaved family, Mrs. John F. Kennedy and the two children, especially the latter, whose loss of their father will be heightened and keenly felt with the approach of the coming holiday season. As respects the future, may all Americans close ranks as good citizens, join together in a communal effort to keep hysteria at a minimum, express confidence in the Country’s future, and offer a most fervent prayer for President Lyndon B. Johnson as he assumes the gigantic leadership responsibilities of his new office.
and the dubious motives back of
gave—gave the supreme manifesta-
tion of His care for humans in "the
organizing of what is called Christmas
reality that God so loved that He
religious significance in the lives of
Little Child Jesus asleep in the hay."
the sublime
trast the weariness, the confusion,
sters of Yuletide wares with the holy
many Christmas presents, there is
raucous voices of the huck-
It is easy to become cynical with
regard to the lack of any deep, re-
quietness of Phillips Brooks' nativity
millions who join the breathless
perhaps not without meaning, to con-
Advent, when the world cele-
brates the greatest of all birthdays.
Sights are deepest, love is brightest,
thawed out by the balmy breezes of
Christmas. It is the time when in-
own low temperature with them, are
secret, self-contained, and solitary as
and hate is faintest for—
A
The wondrous gift is given!
How silently, how silently
In the homes of the nation
Yet it must be admitted that,
cism of those who had arranged the
program: they had planned well for
plainly hear—"Mommy, mommy,
childhood. Then, turning, she called
proached the manger cautiously and
representation of the stable of the inn
born. The impression to be made on
the light which shone when hope was
Glow was, of course, to symbolize
the light which streamed from the manger.
The impression to be made on
the hidden bulb, suggested the radi-
cent cannot be just laughed at. In
the celebration a little girl wandered
out in a shrill voice which those as-
sembled to gaze at the pageant could
But the night of
Christ's Birthday:
"The everlasting light,
In thy dark streets shineth
The hopes and fears of all
Are met in thee tonight."
In all the preoccupied hurry and worry of getting ready for Christmas we wrap up everything else except the profound meaning of it all in our hearts. The spiritually shattering result is that most celebrants come up to Christmas, and, exhausted with all their planning, go on past it, without anything happening to them. Now what is Christmas? It is not man’s best dream, not man reaching up but God reaching down. A dear friend of long years, who really kept Christmas in his heart, declared:

It is not something out of Charles Dickens, not the aroma of steaming plum pudding, nor the jingle of bells; it is not a festoon to be draped over a few days, not a bright-colored toy to be jammed into a child’s stocking!

What is it then? It is something about the universe, it is the revelation that at the center of the cosmos is an undefeatable power of love on which men can rely and to which they can join their efforts.

It is no wet-blanket Puritan, but one in whom good will is contagious as he enters into every legitimate joy of his fellows, who sadly reminds us regarding the way that many blaspheme Christmas rather than celebrate it.

There is the office party; for example, where liquor flows freely and amusements which in our lives were meant to put Christ in Christmas until our own hearts become the cradle of His Nativity. The question of questions is, what do the letters which mark the great watershed of history—B.C. and A.D.—mean to you personally? In what era are you living? B.C. (Before Christ) as if He had never lived? Or are you living in A.D. (a year of our Lord)? Has He really been born in your personal world? Has He come—to you?

For though Christ may in Bethlehem
A thousand times be born—
If He’s not born in thee
Thy heart is still forlorn.

There is a waiting cradle in every heart. One summer day, in the attic of a century-old Maine cottage I found an ancient cradle. Over it, once upon a time, with brooding love a mother bent, and in it a baby lay, with its low cry and captivating smile. Now it was dusty and filled with odds and ends which the years had heaped upon it. It seemed to speak of the rubbish and litter which too often desecrate the holy capacities which in our lives were meant as a cradle for the Christ Child. Think of the ugly things we harbor there: The silly pride that feeds upon itself and in the end is but dust and ashes; the foolish little grudges, envy; and pet peeves to which we give house room; the fostering hatreds; the unclean thoughts, the base desires, and the shabby motives which stain our days. In the dark corners of what was meant as a Christ cradle lies the debris of broken vows and of selfish indulgence so utterly disloyal to the royal in ourselves. In the climate of the Christmas tide, gazing at this cradle in our hearts, we need to talk to ourselves in this wise:

What manner of place have I made of this heart of mine where it is the good pleasure of the God—who so loved that He gave— that once more in me, His words might be made flesh?

Thus may the little Christ Child’s hands, stretched in pity from a manger, beckon us to come within the charmed circle of His faith and love where are the gifts which are beyond price, which outlast time and bridge all space—abounding joy, a clear conscience, a pure heart, a love which thinks no evil and seeks not its own. These may be born in the waiting manger which God built into you for His Child. That is the thrilling adventure of Advent! For “the road to Bethlehem runs right through the hearts of folks like me and you” and:

The little town of Bethlehem
Is not so far away.
If we but open up our hearts
And let Christ in today.

**DR. FREDERICK BROWN HARRIS**

was born in Worces- ter, England, has been a mission- ary minister since 1912, and, after serving in various churches, came to Foundry Church in Washington in 1924. He has been Chaplain of the U.S. Senate since 1942-46 and from 1949 to the present. He was appointed a special ambassador to Korea in 1956, with official missions to Taiwan and the Philippines. Dr. Harris holds numerous degrees, including a Lit.D. from Lincoln Memorial University in Tennessee. He is Chaplain of Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge. He contributes a weekly column, Spires of the Spirit, to the Washington Sunday Star. His numerous books include four volumes of Senate Prayers. Dr. Harris is a member of the Old Story Committee of the National Society.
Christmas
in
Old Salem
North Carolina

BY

REAR ADMIRAL ERNEST MCNEILL ELLER, USN. (RET.)
CHIEF, DIVISION OF NAVAL HISTORY, NAVY DEPARTMENT
Inside our frost-traced window we listen motionless. Are those angel dy, this sublime choral which as long its nearness to the infinity of unutterable wonder and beauty that has struggled chained in his heart from that moment he first walked dreaming—a child under the stars?

As the song dies away over the snow, laughing whispers take its place—and the charm is broken. It is the second night before Christmas. Here and there throughout Salem, as down the long past, groups of carolers are wandering, singing peace. They are all quite human, however, and not averse to leaving song for more solid delight. At our first invitation those beyond our windows stamp inside to munch citron tarts, long after baking-day, still fill the old cake—whose rich aromas, lingering in the fathomless oblivion of sleep. Unclouded eyes—they stare into an unclouded eyes—they stare into an- unclouded eyes—they stare into an-

And much, much later when the moon has not only risen but become old and small over the sleeping world of gray, sharp-cut shadows, a few in the quiet city are half-awakened by a last choral drifting on the frosty moonlight across their pillows. When they turn their heads so that the white night is framed in their windows, startlingly they are aware of a huge, softly blazing star whose every golden ray seems aquiver with melody. Perhaps some struggle on to full awakeness and know this scene of loveliness for what it is in reality—the last of the choraleers singing one of the most beautiful of songs, Morning Star, to music written many years ago by a Moravian minister who later served in Wachovia; and the star one of the great ones of cream and white parchment that, suspended above doorways throughout the old settlement, cause Salem to become at Christmas the City of the Star, and therefore for a space more nearly again the City of Peace.

Others, however, do not fully awaken. The softly blazing star, the sweetly lingering music, the gray-white city seem rather to weave a silken net of peace that, encircling them, softly draws them again into the fathomless oblivion of sleep. Unstruggling they go. But just as mist wells up over consciousness, for a fading instant—as those who see with unclouded eyes—they stare into another night in another age: A little village, old even then, is beneath them; in the distance are the lights of a great, twinkling city; not far away are shepherds silhouetted in the white moonlight. Then all at once the dazzling star blacks out all else, the sweet choral floods the night, and:

"the angel of the Lord came upon them . . . . And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host, praising God and saying,

'Glory to God in the highest
And on earth peace
Good will toward men.'"

The vision fades; the night is still; in peace the watchers of today sleep . . .

And of the two groups—those who looked only upon the night and those who looked beyond—which, after all, dare we say, saw reality?

The day that follows is a busy one. Although since Thanksgiving, individually, and in the role of church services, everyone has been getting ready for Christmas, there is so much still to be done that it seems as if everything has been left for this one day. There are wreaths to be laid on the flat stones of God's Acre; perhaps a needy one overlooked until this last minute who must be cheered; preparations to be made by those who are dieners for serving the great quantities of coffee and buns necessary for the four lovefeasts of the day; if there is time a visit to the Salem Putz that is like those in the homes but on so much larger a scale

"Silent Night, Holy Night, All is calm, all is bright . . ."
that rooms instead of corners are filled and even grown-ups as much as children are apt, in looking at it, to forget they are not in another, magic land.

The children must be brushed and scrubbed and hurried to the church for one of their own candle services. As ever in the years when each of us was young, the little tots anxiously tug their elders after them, arriving half an hour ahead of time for fear of being half a minute late. They have already, a week earlier, held their Christmas exercises; this is the second of their lovefeasts, of the same nature and for the same purpose as those for the bigger folk later on. We shall not describe it. It is enough to prove that we could not, to look into those bright faces toward the end of the meeting. The lovefeast itself has been served and eaten as the short winter afternoon quickly wanes. Christmas songs have been sung, the short address has ended in the words on light that like a talisman immediately caused the shadowy church to be filled with the fairy thrill of trays of glowing, starry candles. Now each is holding his own taper as high as his little arm can raise it, each tiny face in all the crowded church is lifted to the flame that warms his cheeks and sets up deep golden fires within his eyes. Does it matter whether or not all are thinking of the promise they are making to be such tapers in a world of shadows; does it matter what they think; can they help but go out into the streets of Salem, where starlight will soon burn in heaven, with an ineradicable imprint upon their intent, eager, ever-seeking minds?

It is evening. We are now in a church so overflowing that not only are the aisles and corners filled but crowds are standing outside. The service has begun, songs sung, the lovefeast shared. Slowly the great crowd has become quieter and quieter until now it is into a hush that those notes of a sweetness beyond this world, the Moravian Hagen's "O Holy Night," quest and linger here below a moment before rising chanting to the stars of "Thou King of light and love. . . ."

Once again it is almost as if that celestial melody of old were filling the heavens for the watching shepherds. And, following the anthem, as the old, old story of that night of sublime beginnings on the Judean hills is repeated in the simple, beautiful and therefore ever new words of its first telling, it is strikingly evident that hearts as well as minds have gone back across the centuries. Throughout the church illumined faces reveal visions moving across souls within. As the last of many services preparing for Christmas, this one has not failed its mission.

Light: The meaning as such of Christ to the world. Briefly and intimately the bishop speaks; forcefully his resonant voice draws the picture; swiftly, almost startlingly, the climax arrives:

"Jesus said, I am the light of the world. . . .
In Him is life and the life is the light of men."

The building suddenly becomes dark, but it is only for a tense instant. "The life is the light of men" has not ceased echoing in the still shadows when high on the front wall of the church two doors open and two golden, blurred, glowing masses of light move past the choir down into the church. They are trays of burning candles whose auras of mystic radiance tug at the heart with all the poignancy of long, golden, shattered dreams. The rays from the candles penetrate deeper and deeper into the church. Face after face lights up as if with revelation—and who knows but that it is? Who can ever know the moment the door into the Unknowable will burst open to change one's life forever?

As the shadows come and go across faces wrinkled or smooth, sad or radiant, it is clear that visions have not died with childhood. Indeed, they may surge in the soul in stronger tides of light the closer one nears their fulfillment.

Everyone in the church is to receive a candle, lifted from the trays by ladies in white who seem to float almost like visions themselves in the clouds of gold thrown out by the massed flames. Now one by one the tawny, glowing, red-fringed tapers twinkle a steady stream of light in passing from hand to hand down the rows of benches. And each taper twinkling along is a note, a golden note, of another Moravian melody that begins to swell through the church, Leinbach's "Thou Child Divine," which is perhaps the sweetest, most heart-stirring anthem of all that are sung in this city of song.

The last candle has been given out; the last diener has disappeared through the choir doors; the last echo of "Thou Child Divine" has died away in the waverings shadows above the sea of candle flames. A hush fills the church . . . and as if straining to return, like distant echo on distant hills, faintly the beautiful song sounds again. Louder it grows until, with the tinkling sweetness of silver bells, it has filled the building. A door opens. The music becomes
clearer. An added radiance pours into the church as the white-robed children's choir, bearing tapers, slowly enters. Two by two, holding their lights aloft, they march down the aisle. Sweetly to the end their voices weave through the candle flames the fragile, rippling, swaying melody that, as it dies away through the nights, of a sudden seems a prophecy of man's eternal dream echoing on and on into far, shadowy years:

"on earth peace, good will toward men."

It is not necessary for the minister to motion the congregation to rise, nor, even, for him to request that during the closing song those lift their candles aloft who will strive to pattern after the Light of the World and make their lives, like the tapers they hold, light in darkness. It is as if everyone, in rising, automatically raises his candle and holds it higher, higher in the tumultuous melody of the doxology that surges in mounting waves across the sea of light. Even the oldest and weariest of life drops the burden of his years as he draws his bent shoulders straight and stands a torchbearer daring into unknown night. After the music has died to a whisper and the benediction begun, many still stand with erect head, glowing face, far dream-filled eyes seeing silent eons beyond this beauty of shadow and light and peace.

Suddenly eyes fill, gradually heads sink, and slowly into the hearts of this massed crowd standing with bowed heads under the flickering sea of light with warm drops of tallow dripping through the candle fringes to fall like gentle tears on upstretched hands—slowly the music swells again, slowly fades into fainter and fainter echo as the choirs disappear singing into the silence, "Thou Child Divine, Immanuel."

Slowly the notes recede, slowly die away into the distance until now the last singer has gone and no one or no thing looks down on the bowed heads under the glowing candle stars, except the massive chains of evergreens festooned above the choir loft, a great white star, and, beneath it, glowing with soft, rich radiance, a copy of Correggio's master painting of the Nativity. As this "Night Divine" of his looks out over the quoted multitude it seems that the light radiating from the new-born in-

**Postscript**

When we wrote to the Women's Fellowship of the Home Moravian Church at Salem, N. C., for permission to publish the above chapter from *Salem—Star and Dawn*, we received the following letter from the corresponding secretary of that organization, Mrs. R. Gordon Spaugh, which we thought you might be interested in reading. Admiral Eller had already given us his permission to use the text.

At our monthly Board Meeting our president presented your request and we are happy to grant you permission to use the last chapter and the illustrations from *Salem—Star and Dawn*.

A number of our group had seen and enjoyed the article by Miss Lily Peter. She has been a visitor here and is actively interested in the Moravian Music Foundation.

You may be interested to know that our Fellowship annually sponsors a Candle Tea which includes demonstration of the making and trimming of the small beeswax candles used in our Christmas Eve Lovefeasts, a nativity putz, and a large Salem scene representing the early 1800's. This year we are eagerly anticipating this event because the restoration of the Brothers' House—where the Tea is held—has been completed. The proceeds of this undertaking, as well as the funds from the sale of *Salem—Star and Dawn*, are used for benevolent purposes, most of them mission causes. The dates of the Candle Tea this year are December 4th - 7th.

Should you be in our area, I believe you would enjoy a visit to "Old Salem" where constant restoration is taking place to bring back to its early simplicity this pioneer Moravian community. Already plans are being laid for the 200th Anniversary in 1966.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine R. Spaugh
Corresponding Secretary, Women's Fellowship, Home Moravian Church

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DeCEMBER 1963
Crystal Light

The stars are brooding over earth tonight
While breath of cedar incense fills the air.
Like questing Magi, let us seek Him where
The evergreen is bathed in crystal light,
Where paths reborn, in garments of pure white,
Clear footprints of the infant Jesus bear.
Humanity is poignantly aware
Faith must be strong to lead this world aright.

Dispelling darkness, pointed candle flames
Now upward yearn, like folded praying hands,
Like pulsing wings of golden butterflies
Whose rhythmic breath each vagrant heart reclaims,
Drawing together life's divergent strands
To weave a fabric meet for Paradise.

Eлизabeth Christy Hall
John Rutledge Chapter,
Berkeley, California
TOMB OF THE UNKNOWNS
The President General with Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, right, District of Columbia State Regent, and Mrs. Ralph Endicott, left, Senior State President of the D. C. Society, C. A. R., place wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknowns in Arlington National Cemetery on Veterans Day.

73RD CONGRESS
Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, Congress Program Chairman, works with Administrative Secretary, Mrs. Virginia Rupp.

VISITORS
Mrs. Adeline Geo-Karis Lambros, left, 1960 DAR Americanism Medal recipient, and Mrs. Ina Ellis, both of Illinois, visit the NSDAR while in Washington. (See p. 929.)
SCHOOL TOUR
Student classes on tour or field trips often visit the NSDAR. These Sixth Graders from a Washington area school are pictured in the Americana Room.

FIRST EVENT
The Fall-Winter series of Museum Special Events opens with the wives of U.S. Department of Defense officials as guests.

Printing, assembling, and mailing at DAR Headquarters calls for personnel teamwork, as depicted in these three photographs.

Top left, personnel of various departments assembling and packaging. Above, Charles Hughes, center, chief clerk of printing, with Ronald Brown, right, and Joseph Snyder. Lower left, Harrison Mallory, chief clerk of shipping, James Lee, and Charles Davis, left to right, pick up and sort the packages for mailing.
Captain Thomas Coram and the London Foundling Hospital

BY MARJORIE BUNBURY

THE Corams or Corhams were an old Devonshire family, connected for many years with Ottery St. Mary and Kinterbury. Thomas Coram, who came to New England in 1693, was born in 1668. His father was a sea captain who had settled in Lyme Regis, a port on the English Channel between Devon and Dorset, with a trans-Atlantic trade; and, no doubt, like young Raleigh, a century before, little Tom had often listened wide-eyed to tales of the New World across the sea.

At the age of 11, his mother having died when he was 7, and his father now marrying again and preparing to leave Lyme for Hackney near London, Thomas Coram was sent to sea. Five years later he was recalled by his father and apprenticed to a Thames shipwright. At the end of his term he returned to the high seas to be the youthful master of a vessel trading between England, Scandinavia, and Virginia with cargoes of pitch and tar. At that time English political thought was much exercised over the question of how to maintain and increase the navy. Exorbitant prices were perforce being paid for "naval stores" (a generic
term for everything used in a ship, from oak and pine to hemp and tar), which had chiefly to be obtained from foreign countries, especially Sweden; and, alarmed at the decay of ship building and hence of the supply of vessels for the navy, "wherein under God the wealth and safety of this Realm were so much concerned," English political thinkers were looking to the West, hoping that the resources of the Plantations might provide a means whereby this deterrent factor in the development of a strong navy could be eliminated.

Companies were formed, financed by London merchants, and favored by those in high places, for the purpose of promoting shipbuilding in New England; and it was doubtless by one of these that Coram, whose ability and integrity had already been proved by naval officials, was chosen to explore openings in Massachusetts. Taking with him a cargo of merchandise, a company of skilled artisans, and an introduction to the Governor, Sir William Phips, he crossed the Atlantic and set up a shipyard in Boston in the year 1693.

Coram remained in Boston about five years and then went to Taunton where he set up a shipyard in Zebulon in South Dighton. Here his relations with his fellow towns- men were far from happy. He describes his neighbors as "ye most malignantly invererate of the dissentors." Yet, staunch churchman, as he was, we know from his character and his friends that nonconformity alone would not have drawn from him the characteristic description of Tauntonians as a "Generation of Vipers."

In Boston, where he appears to have resided alternately with Taunton, Coram had friends. In 1700 he married Eunice Waite of Boston, a "Sincere Christian of a humble, meek and quiet Spirit," in contrast to her pugnacious husband, who must have found her gentle temper peculiarly soothing in his exasperating experiences with human ineptitude. The two had 40 years of happy married life: The names of both Coram and his wife are perpetuated in the unbroken succession of little Thomases and Eun-

nics at the Foundling Hospital. In 1703 Coram "sailed out of Boston harbour . . . vindicated in his character and confirmed in the possession of all his rights." On his arrival in England he at once threw his energies into the movement for replacing foreign naval stores with produce from the Plantations, with such effect that in 1704 an Act was passed providing a bounty on tar, etc., imported from America. This had hitherto been obtained under monopolistic prices from the Tar Company of Sweden. The Act resulted in employment for many thousands of families in America and the saving of a million pounds to Great Britain.

The next 16 years or so Coram spent sailing the seas as a merchantman, trading chiefly between England and America, and "acquiring a large and particular knowledge of the needs and possibilities of Colonial Enterprise." Coram was a true Empire Builder—it was not only trade that he realized might flourish in the new lands, but human beings; there was great and increasing poverty and unemployment in England, and he longed to transplant some of the human material for which no work could be found to the lands where industry was sure of a reward. The great Doctor Bray, a friend from apprenticeship days, recognized "the great pains I for many years took for having a proper settlement made on the lands lying waste and derelict between New England and Nova Scotia." This was probably between 1715-21. Coram became recognized as one with a practical knowledge of the Colonies and an intelligent outlook as to their use, whom it was wise to consult. In later years he was described by Horace Walpole as the "honestest, and most disinterested, and the most knowing person about the Plantations I ever talked with."

Coram's last voyage appears to have been made in 1719, when his ship the Seaflower was stranded and plundered near Cuxhaven in Hanover (then part of the British Realm). He settled at Rotherhithe, and a new outlet for his public spirit now revealed itself. Chamberlain, writing soon after Coram's death, states that he gave up seafaring in order to devote himself to the foundlings. "It is related," says Brownlow, "that Captain Thomas Coram's avocations obliging him to go early into the City and return late, he frequently saw infants exposed and deserted in the public streets; and as there was but one step in his active mind from the knowledge of an evil to a desire for remedying it, he immediately set about enquiring into the probable causes for so outrageous a departure from humanity and natural affection."

From the experience of other countries, the establishment of a hospital for children seemed the best solution. Coram began by ventilating the scheme in all his conversations shared with others, to discover whether it appeared practicable; and found that members of all ranks shared his sentiments. In spite, however, of much sympathy it took 17 years of unceasing effort to achieve his design, and it was not until he "appealed to the ladies" that the work began to go forward. The Charter of Incorporation was granted in 1739, its presentation taking place at Somerset House, and "six Dukes, eleven Earls, and a throng of Lords and Honourables, Knights and Squires of high degree" attended the function.

The first foundlings were housed temporarily in Hatton Garden, the great hospital in Lamb's Conduit field being begun in 1742. Coram's project for the London Foundling Hospital did not exclude other interests. In 1729, Doctor Bray, then on his deathbed, formed an Association of certain philanthropic persons of repute, of whom Coram was one, to whom he committed his design of a settlement in America for the relief of "honest poor families who through unemployment and religious persecu-
tion were reduced to poverty." His plan materialized in the Colony of Georgia, for which a charter was obtained in 1732, Coram being one of the 37 original trustees. He went himself to Gravesend to see the little colony sail. Oglesthorpe was the first Governor, and Coram, with his liberal ideas and first-hand experience, found much to criticize in his policy, though he found hardly any support among the Trustees. He drew up a letter explaining the reason for his criticism, demanding that it should be placed with the records. Among other things, he disagreed with the system of land tenure by which women might not inherit their father’s land.

The Corams’ home was evidently well known as one where stranded colonists in London might find immediate assistance. Coram mentioned some whom he helped and repeatedly urged upon Doctor Colman the necessity of establishing a bank for the relief of those from New England who fell into distress in the Home Country. No effort was too great for him to make, no detail too small for him to attend to, in the assistance of those who needed his help.

Within a year of his achievement of his “Darling Project,” the “Foundling Hospital,” Coram lost his beloved Eunice. “I am afraid my dear wife’s death will break her poor mother’s heart,” he writes to Doctor Colman. “This,” says Brownlow, “was the only loss for which he ever showed much regret,” and he appears to have tried to bury his grief by devoting himself more than ever to public affairs, so neglecting his own that he was reduced to great poverty.

Then his friends—and they numbered many noble, outstanding characters of the eighteenth century—stepped in. Doctor Brocklesby was deputed to ask the old man as delicately as possible if he would accept a pension. Coram’s reply has a classic quality: “I have not wasted the little wealth of which I was formerly possessed in self-indulgence and vain expenses, and am not ashamed to confess that in this my old age I am poor.” A subscription list was opened, and very soon a pension provided, and rooms were found near Leicester Square. But still he went on working and loving; and soon, over 80 years of age, the old man might be seen, petition in hand, pleading for the education of North American Indian girls.

At the age of 84, on Friday, March 29, 1751, Thomas Coram died. There was a wonderful funeral at which the choir of St Paul’s, directed by Doctor Boyce, a leading musician of the day, gave voluntary attendance. Coram asked to be buried at the Foundling Hospital and 143 other persons have felt the shadow of his grave an honored place of burial, even though the ground is unconsecrated.

The Foundling Hospital, one of the “ancient pieties” of London, is a stately and beautiful group of buildings with possibilities of much useful service for years to come. It is surrounded by some of the loveliest plane trees in the city—ancient trees that have slowly attained through the years, a magnificence unrivalled for miles around.

A notable fight was waged concerning the fate of the Hospital and the beautiful Brunswick and Mecklenburgh Squares that abut on it. In 1913 the Governors of the Hospital for Exposed and Deserted Young Children, founded by Thomas Coram, decided to sell the whole estate of 56 acres, including the Hospital, and move the children out of London. In 1926 the property was sold for £1,650,000 to “Foundling Estates Ltd.,” a subsidiary company of the Parent Trust and Finance Co., a syndicate dealing mainly in real estate. Closely connected with this group of financiers was the Beecham Estate and Pills Co., owners of Covent Garden; these having a first option on the Hospital site, proceeded to try to obtain powers for the removal thither of the Covent Garden Market and the spreading over the beautifully planned Foundling Estate, with its lawns and its trees, and its cornerstone of the historic Hospital, what in the publisher’s design looked like a mass of elongated sheds.

A group of local residents, poor in worldly estate, took up the challenge cast down by one of the wealthiest syndicates in England. This beautiful piece of London town-planning, this beloved Hospital, part of the very fabric of London, should not, as far as in them lay, be destroyed. Under an energetic leader, the group became the Foundling Estate Protection Association and thus drew the sympathy and congratulation of leaders of art and letters in England, Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson becoming its President.

When, early in 1927, the Bill for removing Covent Garden Market to the Foundling Estate came before Parliament, there were ranged against it most of the British Press, a number of Societies, the principal Railways, several London Boroughs—including far-away Bermondsey and Chelsea!—and the Covent Garden Traders. On the motion for its Second Reading in the House of Commons, cries of “Object! Object!” came from all quarters; but—and small wonder—almost at the same moment an emergency meeting of the owners was resolving not to proceed with the Bill.

The first round was won.

Today, the fight is far more difficult. The Squares are probably saved in perpetuity; but before the famous Hospital and its grounds stand, at different positions, vast notice boards announcing that the 9 acres and buildings are for sale. The Foundling Hospital, known and honored throughout the English-speaking world, with a history extending over 200 years; loved for its work and its Founder’s sake by Hogarth, Handel, Doctor Mead, Sydney Smith, Dickens, Thackeray, and a host of other lovers of humanity, stands today in its grey old age, empty, derelict, guarded alone by its stalwart plane-trees, watched by the hungry eyes of the house-breaker and speculative builder.


2 A fuller record of his life and work may be found in a charming and erudite little book by Rev. R. F. C. Compton, a distinguished scholar of Oxford and London. This book should be supplemented by some highly interesting and characteristic letters written to the Rev. Benjamin Colman of Boston, which were read by Mr. Ford before the Massachusetts Historical Society and published in their Proceedings for October–November, 1922. There is also a paper read by Mr. H. A. Hill before the American Antiquarian Society, 1892, called “Thomas Coram in Taunton and London.” There are several readings, but less easily obtained, is the history of the Foundling Hospital (edition 1847 or 1858), by J. Brownlow, a former secretary of the Foundling Hospital, and a great admirer of Coram. Of special value in this book is a biography of the Founder by Dr. Brocklesby (a friend of Dr. Johnson), quoted from a tract called ‘Private Virtue and Public Spirit Display’d.’

3 The reader is reminded that “today,” in this article, is the year 1927.
A GENEALOGICAL NOTE OF PRIME INTEREST: The National Chairman of the Genealogical Records Committee, Mrs. Ivan T. Johnson, reports that the Massachusetts Genealogical Records Committee has started to copy the 30,000 names from recently discovered lists of Revolutionary soldiers kept in the Boston State House: the State Regent of Connecticut, Mrs. Foster E. Sturtevant, is having the unpublished lists of soldiers in the Connecticut State Library typed; and work on the Military Tract Bounty Allotments begun by the National Chairman at Syracuse (N.Y.) Court House is continuing.

NOVEL GENEALOGICAL CHRISTMAS GIFT IDEA: Of interest to DAR members, especially grandmothers who don't knit or do other handwork, is the suggestion made by Mrs. Rose Dorman of Pottawatomie Chapter, Gary, Indiana. On the "working sheet" used in preparing application papers for DAR membership, put down all known information (with proof, where possible) on each grandchild's ancestors. Place this in a special envelope marked "Genealogical Christmas tree." Years later, this record—a labor of time and love—will be invaluable to the lucky grandchild receiving it as a Christmas gift.

RECEIVED AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS:

. . . . Officially from the Navy Department, a "Directory of the National Organizations for Recreation." It lists the DAR as offering services available to Navy personnel on leave.

. . . . "The Foundation of North American Indian Culture," a folder announcing its organization in Bismarck, North Dakota, from Mrs. F. B. Zahn, special adviser on American Indians. Included are all tribes in the United States and Canada, their respective past history and present-day Indian way of life.

. . . . A circular of the "Ladies First" nationwide Savings Bonds program launched by 15 national women's organizations, attended by the Treasurer General of the NSDAR, has just been received from the Treasury Department.

. . . . Of interest, from the Department of Defense, a fact sheet describing the film "The College Woman in the Armed Forces."

. . . . Life Magazine (September 27) lists the NSDAR among organizations offering scholarship aid to students, in an article devoted to college scholarships.

. . . . Since 1960, Scalamandre Silks, Inc., the internationally-known fabric company, has featured an impressive photograph of the President General's Reception Room, in color, on their catalog cover.

FIRST MUSEUM EVENT OF THE SEASON: On November 13, wives of military and civilian officials of the Department of Defense attended the first in the series of Special Museum Events of 1963-64 at National Headquarters. Guests were received by Mrs. Robert V. M. Duncan, President General, Mrs. James A. Vaughan of Wayzata, Minnesota, Museum adviser, Mrs. Malcolm Matheson of Mount Vernon, Virginia, chairman of the DAR Museum Special Events Committee, and Mr. Frank E. Klapthor, Museum curator. Following a tour of the Period Rooms, coffee and refreshments were served in the Museum, where, among the special and regular exhibits, two new items on loan were displayed: the portrait of Henry Clay painted by Guiseppe Castiglione, and an unusually large Chippendale pie crust tilt-top table measuring 44 3/4 inches in diameter, the only known specimen of this size. . . . The following week, a group of wives of members of the Judge Advocate General's office made a special visit.

AMERICANISM MEDAL WINNER AT HEADQUARTERS: Mrs. Adeline Geo-Karis Lambros of Zion, Illinois, 1960 DAR Americanism Medal recipient, visited National Headquarters recently. A Greek by birth, Mrs. Lambros served as a WAVE in World War II. An attorney, this ardent naturalized American citizen has helped many aliens become citizens. (See picture, page 924).

THANK-YOU FROM FRANCE: A wonderful letter of enjoyment of the Williamsburg-Yorktown trip has been received from Miss Genevieve Sanum-Seymour, Vice Regent of France. Miss Sanum-Seymour teaches American History and History of Economics and Political Science in seven or eight schools in Paris.
The Influence

BY RUTH KIRKPATRICK (MRS. GORDON LEE) MANN

The feeling one has toward Christmas defies analysis, but it begets a warmth like the lighting of a fireplace in a cold, dark room. When it is over, one realizes that something beautiful has passed our way!

The setting of the Nativity was cold and stark, it is true—a weary couple’s flight from an imperial tax decree, the closed door of the inn, a lowly manger, and (lurking in the background) the cruel King Herod. And yet, a touch of divinity and the cold scene is changed into one of rare beauty.

A little child, the adoration of shepherds, the gifts of the Magi, the protecting love of Joseph, and the brooding tenderness of the Virgin—all make us forget the coldness of the scene as we view the miracle of God come to Man.

The coming of our Lord is the most important event in the world’s history!

“Bethlehem of Judea”

The town of Bethlehem is on a rise of dusty road, 5 miles south of Jerusalem. It, today, is part of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. It was not much of a Christian shrine until 450 A.D. The early Christians believed in Our Lord, but they tried to forget that He was put to death. Only later did they discern the great victory in His death. Then they embraced the Cross, and it became a symbol of their adoration of Him.

Bethlehem has made footprints on history for over 3000 years. David and his nephews lived there. The murderers of Gedeliah rested in Bethlehem on their flight to Egypt. The Emperor Justinian put a wall around it in 531 A.D. The story of Ruth, in the Old Testament, occurred in this neighborhood. The Crusaders occupied it in 1099 A.D., and it was taken by the Moslems in 1187 A.D. In the 14th century the Greek Church made it an episcopal see, and the Armenian Church did the same in the 17th century. On this spot, St. Jerome translated the Bible around 410 A.D.

However, no one ever thinks of it except as the place where Our Lord was born.

The distance between the place where He was born and the place where He died is only 5 miles.

Before the Christian era, owing to ignorance of astronomical knowledge, the sun was worshipped, and when December 21 (the winter solstice) approached and the sun all but disappeared, the ancients spent the day in prayer and penance. Then, the next day, on December 22, when the sun remained in the sky for a longer time, there was hope, and rejoicing that life could continue under the beneficent sun!

Hence, the origin of the pagan custom of happy celebration, in honor of the “sun god.” Disputes were forgotten—love and good-fellowship prevailed.

It seems most appropriate that Our Lord was born at this time of year, as the love and joy that He brought into the world make this religious observance a holy and blessed event.

Though earlier records show uncertainty over the actual day and year of the Christ Child’s birth, the church of Rome—between 310 and
of Christmas

ALIFORNIA STATE CHAIRMAN, AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH

320 A.D.—definitely fixed December 25 as the day and month.

The days between the birthday and the “manifestation”—known as “Epiphany”, or the 12 days of Christmas—have inspired varying customs of celebration, but all have the common purpose of commemorating the Holy Birth.

The church has hallowed the night of December 24—Christmas Eve—as that time, particularly, is charged with supernatural wonder. These were the hours when the angelic message of the Birth came to the shepherds, and in harmony with this are the midnight mass of the Roman Catholic and the Anglican Churches and the Christmas Eve services in most Protestant churches.

The pagan feast commemorating the victory of light over darkness has been gloriously replaced by the Christian festival in honor of Our Lord!

Christmas Trees—Historic Symbols

From the dim ages of long ago comes the custom of using trees as symbols of Christmas. The Egyptians used them at least 4000 years ago in their celebration in honor of the sun god. They used a palm tree, as it put out a leaf every month, and the 12 leaves symbolized the complete year.

A few thousand years later came the feast of Saturnalia—mentioned before—observed by the Romans, who used a conifer tree, loaded with decorations. Roman Legions carried this symbolism over the Alps into Gaul, and about 15 B.C. the tree began to be used in German celebrations.

Hundreds of years passed, and a tree became the symbol of celebration connected with the patron saint of Russia and of children. His name was St. Nicholas, who, in his lifetime, was Bishop of Myra. He was beloved because of his kind deeds, and there is a legend that gives him the credit for starting the custom of hanging up stockings before the fireplace on Christmas Eve.

So well beloved was he that the anniversary of his death, in 1087, became a festival in the Russian church and, in time, his name became Santa Claus and was associated with the festivities of the Christmas Season.

The St. Nicholas celebration was very popular in the Netherlands and was brought to this country by the early Dutch immigrants who settled in New York.

The real life story of St. Nicholas should not be thrown out with the traditional children’s myths about Santa Claus. The transition from Santa Claus to knowledge of the exemplary life of the benevolent St. Nicholas can be a valuable experience for children.

In the 1600’s—in the early days of our Country—so strong was the feeling that Christmas customs still held pagan implications that celebration of Christmas was made illegal. Members of the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1659 decreed that anyone caught “making merry” on December 25 would be fined 5 shillings. Other fines were imposed for neglecting work on that day and for varying the diet with anything festive. The Puritans who imposed the law felt that overeating and overdrinking had no
Place in a well-ordered life.

In England, also, Parliament struck Christmas from the "calendar" in 1664, but it was later restored!

In New England a whole generation knew no "Christmas cheer" until the law there was repealed in 1681.

It is said that the first Christmas tree in the United States was set up in 1832 by Charles Follen, a German professor at Harvard, for his son at the family home in Cambridge, Mass.

In the 1840's, England was becoming Christmas-conscious because of the "German observances" that the Prince-Consort, Albert, brought from his native land. In 1840, Queen Victoria had her first Christmas tree, which set a new fashion in England.

Slowly, in England and in our own country, the celebration of Christmas became more festive, though it was not until 1859 that churches in the United States made any special mention of it.

The stern attitude, happily, is past; and, though some feel that the commercial angle of Christmas is deplorable, many see the beauty and grandeur of the "religious significance" and the "unselfish expression of love and affection" displayed during this season as reason enough for its celebration!

**Christmas Cards, to "Keep Our Friendships in Repair"**

The idea of Christmas cards originated with a man who wanted to send the season's greetings to his friends. The year was 1843, the setting was London, and the man was named Henry Cole. Historians credit Cole with originating Christmas cards when he sent out 1000 printed greetings. This card is on display at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, England.

Soon after this, cards trickled overseas, but it was not until 1875 that America had its own Christmas cards to send. No one ever dreamed they would one day become our most popular Christmas custom. In fact, public interest was only lukewarm until Louis Prang, the noted craftsman-lithographer in Roxbury, Mass., who had produced the first line of American cards in 1875, held a contest in 1880 for the best Christmas card design.

Prizes up to $3000 (a large sum in those days and not inconsiderable even now) were offered, and over 700 entries from American artists were received. An exhibition was held at the American Art Gallery in New York City. Large crowds attended daily, arousing national interest, and later the prize-winning cards were exhibited throughout the country.

It was the custom at this time to deliver Christmas cards in person, or by a uniformed footman using the family carriage. Many were elaborate creations, with silk fringes and tassels for hanging on the wall.

The Christmas-card custom had flourished only a short while when, during the 1890's, cheap novelty cards from Germany flooded the market and virtually wiped out the American industry. After the turn of the century, however, about 1906, several new American Christmas-card publishers went into business.

Since that time, keeping pace with the tremendous growth in population, it now has become a leading industry. Three billion commercial Christmas greeting cards were mailed in this country alone in 1961!

Personal greetings in one's own handwriting, especially to friends in distant places, are a pleasant task of the Holiday Season for some of us!

"Christmas messages," said Charles Dickens, "are a great accumulation of friendly recollections."

Samuel Johnson, famed 18th century philosopher, noted, "a man should keep his friendships in constant repair."

Christmas cards aid us in doing this!

Cards, which, a few years ago, were predominantly secular in theme, are, of late, Christian! We are pleased with the change, though it is a paradox, as there are so many today who claim that the Bible should be viewed with certain reservations. They consider us naive and old-fashioned for having appreciation of and deep reverence for the wise, poetic, and prophetic Book. They strive to destroy our faith! Others, like the "international, atheistic communists," have that same intention but are more obvious in their efforts.

However, be that as it may, in 1961, 30 percent of the cards sent were of a religious nature—a great improvement over 20 years ago, when only 5 percent had a religious theme. Could it be that the violent attack on Christianity by our antagonists in the "Cold War" has led us into the feeling that we wish to express our Christianity in every way possible, especially at this Blessed Season of the year?

**St. Francis of Assisi and the Christmas Crèche**

It was St. Francis of Assisi, a gentle priest who loved animals and children, who staged the first Nativity scene, back in 1224. He used live animals, but this did not prove feasible, and the custom of using figurines instead was substituted. "Crèches," first used in churches, soon were widely adopted for home use.

Since many believe that all animals can speak on Christmas and, particularly, that the cattle and sheep breathed on the Christ Child to keep Him warm, animal toys have always been favored Christmas gifts for small children.

**Christmas Carols**

It was also St. Francis who first used carols in early Christmas ceremonies. Their use spread to other countries. The carols, hymns, and songs that so enrich our Christmas season today are the products of many countries and many centuries.

This beautiful music came to America with the early settlers. The Germans brought Luther's hymn for children, *Away in a Manger*, while *God Rest Ye Merry, Gentlemen*, came from England. The French gave us *Carillon de Noel* (*O, Holy Night*).

The exact origin of *O, Come, All Ye Faithful*, translated from the Latin *Adeste Fideles*, however, is unknown. Some authorities believe it was written around 1221 and changed through the years by other composers.

*Silent Night*, the best-loved of all Christmas carols, was the work of Josef Mohr, assistant pastor of a small church in Salzburg, Austria, and his organist, Franz Gruber. It was written in one day owing to an emergency caused by failure of the church organ, but the carol has held up rather well since it was sung

(Continued on page 985)
READER-INTEREST

The degree of success—or failure—of publications issued for general public consumption primarily depends upon one factor:

"Reader-Interest."

Editors are aware of this need and so are experienced writers. It is the key to progress.

Forward-looking newspaper publishers particularly strive to improve the Reader-Interest in their publications. It is necessary if the paper is to grow in size, circulation, advertising and general stature.

Publishers and editors study new techniques, attend seminars and press association meetings where successful innovations are discussed. They frequently take a critical inventory of the contents of their own publications.

Some newspapers take public opinion polls of themselves to learn the reaction of readers to various news and features. Others employ research specialists to do the job. Many depend directly upon the judgement of their editors, including those who head the various departments such as news, sports, and society.

Regardless of the method, there is a constant effort on the part of editors to publish newspapers in which the over-all contents are of interest to the greatest number of readers possible. Highly rated in this respect is good local news coverage and more newspaper space is being devoted to this field than ever before in history.

Organizational news is getting a good portion of the local news space. But, here, the "Reader-Interest" factor is to be considered again. Organizations have blossomed forth in large numbers in the last decade. Few newspapers, if any, can devote the amount of coverage that is demanded, or offered, in the field of organizational activity.

The coverage is necessarily limited and the most predominant deciding factor in choice is "Reader-Interest." Good programs, knowledgeable speakers, interesting projects, etc., provide news of broad interest beyond the scope of membership. This is what editors want today.

And one final thought, that which merits "Reader-Interest" reflects "Member-Interest" too.

RESEARCH

"Careful, systematic, patient study and investigation in some field of knowledge, undertaking to establish facts."

—Webster's New World Dictionary

There is a pattern to feature stories. They must have READER-INTEREST, and they involve RESEARCH.

You do not have to know how to write the story. What you need is imagination for the idea; tenacity to research it; and knowledge, enthusiasm, and sincerity to sell it, backed up by a double- or triple-spaced sheet of FACTS for the editor, beginning with the most important items of feature interest, including an effective, logical tie-in with DAR. Attach a Fact Sheet, The DAR in Action, Congressional reprint or other summary of DAR aims and purposes.

You might begin with an idea. You might begin with research. Research where? Check chapter scrapbooks and minutes, microfilm of old newspapers, the local library, nearby museums. Talk to people. You may start with one idea and wind up with another and better. Research is like peanuts—once you start it's hard to stop.

Why was your chapter organized? How? By whom? What is the history of its name? Who suggested it? Why? Does your chapter have a special project? What is it? Why was it selected? Does your regent or other member have an interesting or unusual hobby? Is she a collector? What, why, and where does she collect? What is the community background on any one of these? How can they be tied in with the FULL DAR STORY? All are possibilities for a feature.

Flash!!!

A VERY MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR to Public Relations Chairmen of all news media and administration staff for fine cooperation in 1963

Know DAR

Do DAR

Tell DAR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sites in the Nation's Capital With Facilities for the Handicapped

by

TORBERT H. MACDONALD

Member of Congress, 8th District, Massachusetts

ANNUALLY Washington, D.C., plays host to over 10,000,000 visitors. Of this number, many are handicapped and disabled. A request from a handicapped constituent regarding the facilities available to him at the various sites in Washington, D.C., made it apparent to me that a list of such facilities would be of value. Therefore, I would like to make known to the general public the following list of sites in Washington, D.C., with information concerning the facilities they provide for handicapped sightseers.

Aquarium. Basement of Commerce Building, 14th St., between E St. and Constitution Ave., N.W. Open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and Sunday. Wheelchairs for the handicapped are not provided. The entrance of the Commerce Building has a few stairs. A ramp, however, at the rear of the building on Constitution Avenue provides access to the elevator. Special arrangements may be made by calling in advance. (Sterling 3-9200.)

Arlington National Cemetery, Va. The grounds are open daily and Sunday, October through March, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; April through September, 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Located here are the Tomb of the Unknowns, the Amphitheater, the grave of President Kennedy, and the Custis-Lee Mansion. There is a change of guard at the Tomb every hour on the hour. No special facilities are provided for the handicapped; however, members of the staff, if contacted in advance, will usher handicapped persons around. (Jackson 2-3000, extension 7514.)

Capitol. Capitol Hill. Open daily and Sunday, 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Open to those who hold passes to the Gallery if Congress is in session until one-half hour after adjournment. Tours are available from 9 a.m. to 3:55 p.m., with groups forming every 15 minutes. The guide service is 25 cents for persons 10 years and older. The Capitol provides many wheelchairs for the handicapped. Several ramps and elevators make the Capitol accessible to them. Special arrangements for tours may be made by calling in advance. (Capitol 4-3121.)

Corcoran Gallery of Art. 17th St. and New York Ave., N.W. Closed Monday. Open Tuesday through Friday, 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; Sundays and holidays, 2 to 5 p.m. The Gallery provides one wheelchair. A ramp entrance is available at the service door on E Street and should be arranged for by calling in advance. (Metropolitan 8-3211.)

Custis-Lee Mansion. Arlington Cemetery. Open daily 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., October through March; 9:30 a.m. to 6 p.m., April through September. Admission is 25 cents per person; those under 18 years of age may be admitted free. No special facilities are provided for the handicapped; however, the staff is willing to provide personal assistance and tours for the handicapped if contacted in advance. (Jackson 2-3000, extension 2146.)

Dumbarton Oaks. 1703 32d St., N.W. The Gardens are open Monday through Saturday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Sundays and holidays, 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. One wheelchair is provided for the handicapped. The entrance of the Gardens make sightseeing difficult for the severely handicapped. In the fall of 1963 two museums were scheduled to be opened; the entrance of one will have no steps, while the en-
trance of the other will have approximately three steps. (232-310.)

Federal Bureau of Investigation. 9th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., N. W. Open Monday through Friday, 9:15 a. m. to 4:15 p. m. Tours start every 15 minutes and last approximately 1 hour. Advance reservations are necessary for large groups. No special facilities are provided for the handicapped; however, there are no stairs at the entrance of the building, and most of the stairs inside the building can be avoided by taking elevators. We are informed by the Bureau that handicapped persons should try to avoid the peak tourist seasons. Special arrangements may be made by calling in advance. (Executive 3-7100.)

Folger Shakespeare Library. 201 East Capitol St. Open Monday through Saturday, 10 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. No special facilities are provided for the handicapped; however, there is a ramp at the entrance. It is not necessary to make advance arrangements. (Lincoln 6-4800.)

Ford's Theater (Lincoln Museum). 10th St., between E and F Sts., N. W. Open Monday through Saturday, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Sundays and holidays, 12:30 p. m. to 9 p. m. The building in which Lincoln died is directly across the street from the theater and is open Monday through Saturday, 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; Sundays and holidays, 12:30 to 5:30 p. m. Admission to each building is 10 cents. Persons 18 years of age and under admitted free. No arrangements are made for the handicapped. (393-5973, extension 2565.)

Franciscan Monastery. 14th and Quincy Sts., N. E. Tours are conducted from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. No wheelchairs are provided for the handicapped; however, a long ramp extends along the side of the main church. It is not possible for a person in a wheelchair to enter the catacombs. Special plans for a large group should be made by calling in advance. (Lawrence 6-6800.)

Jefferson Memorial. South bank of Tidal Basin. Open daily and Sunday, 8 a. m. to 12 midnight. Special tours are available and may be arranged by calling in advance. No special facilities are provided for the handicapped; however, the guards will assist handicapped persons if requested to do so. (Republic 7-7820, extension 2145.)

Library of Congress. 1st St. and Independence Ave., S. E. The exhibit halls are open Monday through Saturday, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sunday, 11:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. Wheelchairs are available for handicapped persons. The guards will assist in lifting the chair if necessary. A special parking place in front of the building and special tours may be arranged in advance by calling the Stack and Readers' Division. (Sterling 3-0400.)

Lincoln Memorial. West Potomac Park, at the foot of 23rd St. Open daily and Sunday, 8 a. m. to 12 midnight through the year. No special facilities are provided for the handicapped, but personal help from the guards is available if requested. Blind persons may take their dogs to the Memorial and may touch the pedestal. (393-5973, extension 2573.)

Mount Vernon. Mount Vernon, Va. Open daily and Sunday, March through September, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; October through February, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Adult admission is 75 cents. The admission for school groups and children, grades 7-12, is 40 cents. Children under 12 years of age and school groups, grades 1-6, are admitted free. A number of wheelchairs are available for the handicapped. It is possible to arrange, by calling in advance, for a station wagon to meet and pick up handicapped persons at the gate as well as at the boat. The staff at Mount Vernon is able to provide better service for handicapped persons during the nonpeak tourist seasons. (South 5-2000.)

National Archives. 7th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., N. W. Open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. weekdays; 1 p. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Wheelchairs are not provided for the handicapped; however, a ramp is available at the 7th St. entrance, and may be used if arrangements are made in advance. (Worth 3-1110.)

National Gallery of Art (Mellon Gallery). 6th St. and Constitution Ave., N. W. Open daily 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Sundays, 2 p. m. to 10 p. m. There is a concert every Sunday evening at 8 p. m. in the East Garden Court, starting in September and ending in June. Wheelchairs are provided for handicapped persons. There are no stairs at the entrance on Constitution Ave. Special tours may be arranged in advance when a group consists of more than 15 persons. (Republic 7-4215.)
National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception. 4th St. and Michigan Ave., N. E. Open daily, 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday masses are held at 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 a. m. and 12 noon. Free guided tours are available every half hour. One wheelchair is provided for handicapped persons. The entrance to the building has no stairs. Elevators may be used in the building. Special tours may be arranged by calling in advance. (LAWrence 6-8300.)

National Wax Museum. 500 26th St., N. W., at E St. Open daily and Sunday, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. The Museum features monuments and personalities in American history. Admission: Adults, 75 cents; children, 6 through 12, 50 cents; children under 6, free. Wheelchairs are provided for the handicapped. There are no stairs at the entrance of the building. During the nonpeak tourist season special tours may be arranged by calling in advance. (NA tional 8-2996.)

Smithsonian Institution Group. Arts and Industries Building, 9th St. and Jefferson Drive, S. W.; Museum of Natural History, 10th St. and Constitution Ave.; Smithsonian Building, 10th St. and Jefferson Drive, S. W.; Freer Gallery of Art, 12th St. and Independence Ave., S. W. All of these buildings are open daily and Sunday, 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Wheelchairs are provided at the entrance of each building for handicapped persons. The entrances of many of the buildings have no stairs on at least one side; however, not all of them have elevators. In the past, special tours have been arranged for the blind and special exhibits prepared for them. Special arrangements may be made by calling 628-1810, extension 542 or 543.

Supreme Court. 1st St. and Maryland Ave. N. E. Open Monday through Friday, 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.; Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12 noon. Conducted tours are available every 15 minutes, except when the Court is in session. No special facilities are provided for handicapped persons; however, if advance reservations are made with the Marshal's office (Executive 3-1640, extension 281 or 282) the South Drive on 2d St. can be used for easy access to the elevator. Special tours may also be arranged by calling the Marshal's office in advance.

Washington Cathedral. Wisconsin Ave. and Woodley Road, N. W. Services are held Sunday, 7:30, 9, and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Conducted tours are available daily, 9 a. m. to 4:30 p.m., and on Sunday after the 11 a.m. service. The Cathedral and Bishop's Garden are open from 9 a. m. to 5 p.m., daily and Sunday. The Memorial and Tomb of Woodrow Wilson, the only President buried in Washington, D.C., are in the Cathedral. Wheelchairs are provided for the handicapped. Handicapped persons should enter the Cathedral by the West entrance, because it has no stairs. Special tours may be arranged by calling in advance. (WOODley 6-3500.)

Washington National Monument. On the Mall at 15th St. Open daily, March 20 through Labor Day, 8 a.m. to 11 p.m.; open daily, Labor Day to March 20, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The elevator fee is 10 cents for visitors 19 years and older. No wheelchairs are provided for the handicapped; however, special privileges are given to the handicapped in the use of the elevator—it is possible for persons in wheelchairs to ride the elevator to the observation point at the top of the Monument. (593-5973, extension 2840.)

White House. 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. Open Tuesday through Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon; Saturday, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. One wheelchair is provided for the handicapped. The elevator may be used. Special arrangements should be made in advance through one's Senator or Congressman. (NAtional 8-1414.)

Zoological Park. 3000 Connecticut Ave., N.W. The buildings are open from November through April, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; May through October, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. The grounds are open throughout the year from daylight to dark. A limited number of wheelchairs are provided for the handicapped. Many ramps have been constructed so that handicapped persons may avoid stairs. It is possible to procure directions from the Park Police for seeing the maximum part of the Park with the minimum effort. Special arrangements for the tour should be made by calling in advance (COLUMbia 5-0743.) The Park has restaurant facilities, and special arrangements may be made for handicapped persons or groups of handicapped persons by calling (Columbia 5-0743.) Sightseeing at the Zoological Park is easier for handicapped persons during the summer months, as the animals are kept outdoors and it is not necessary to enter the buildings.
Florence Ellenwood Allen, Federal Judge of the United States Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit, is a member of Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, Ohio. Her law degree was granted by New York University, and she was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1914; was assistant prosecutor of Cuyahoga County; and later was elected to the Court of Common Pleas, the first woman in the world to sit on a judiciary bench of general jurisdiction.

In 1922 Judge Allen was elected to the Ohio Supreme Court, was re-elected and, after serving 6 years, was appointed Judge of the United States Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit. She has written two books on law and has served professional groups throughout the world. Recently she was cited as an outstanding alumna of Western Reserve University. New York University honored her by conferring upon her an LL.D., the first of its kind ever given by that institution. Altogether 24 colleges and universities have granted her LL.D. degrees. On Flag Day of this year, Western Reserve Chapter was proud to present Judge Allen with a 50-year certificate of membership in the National Society.

* * *

Mrs. Fred M. Lange, Jane Douglas Chapter, Dallas, Tex., has been appointed the only woman member of the Dallas Historical Commission for a 2-year term. The purpose of the commission is to erect monuments and markers to beautify the city and to recognize contributions by groups and individuals. The wife of the executive vice president of the Community Chest Trust Fund of Dallas, Mrs. Lange's interest in history and genealogy is widely known. In February, 1961, Blanche Lange Hall, a 140-girl dormitory, was dedicated on the campus of Hardin Simmons University at Abilene to honor Mrs. Lange for her interest in and influence on Christian education.

Fort Dearborn Chapter, Evanston, Ill., claims as an outstanding member Clarine Anderson (Mrs. Fred I.) Norman, who received a service award from the Alumni Association of Northwestern University on Alumni Day last spring for fulfillment of the university's objectives and ideals. Since obtaining her A. B. degree in 1922, Mrs. Norman has studied periodically at the university in the fields of education, insurance, and real estate. She is a chartered life underwriter (C. L. U.) and a real-estate broker, being actively in business with an Evanston real-estate firm. At various times she has been president of both grammar and high school parent-teacher associations and at present is serving her seventh year as member of the Board of Education of Evanston Township. While at Continental Congress last year, Mrs. Norman found time to mail postcards to all 425 members of Fort Dearborn Chapter.

* * *

Della Crowder Miller, of Stephen Decatur Chapter, Decatur, Ill., has achieved international fame as a playwright, poetess, and monodramatist. She has written 31 one-act plays and 12 radio scripts, all of which were produced. For five consecutive years she was sponsored by her chapter in patriotic programs, all of which she wrote herself and broadcast over Station WSOY. It is believed that her greatest success was The Tale of the Christ, a monodrama she adapted from Gen. Lew Wallace's Ben Hur and performed over 2,000 times in this country and abroad.

Two universities offered her directorships of their speech departments, but she accepted the one that offered the greatest challenge, that at Willamette University at Salem, Ore. While there she wrote and staged an historical pageant, Old Oregon, which brought the institution $1,500,000.

* * *

Goldie Franch Johnson, one of the numerous CAR members listed in the 1963 edition of Who's Who of American Women, is a member of Canton Chapter, Canton, Ohio. Among her activities may be listed past presidency of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, membership in The Citizens' Committee for Decent Reading (to establish good reading habits in American youth); Chairmanship of Libraries for the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Cancer Crusade chairmanship for Stark County for the second consecutive year; chairmanship of the Education Committee for the county Mental Health Association; and membership on the Women's State Committee for Health and Welfare and in the National Safety Council.

* * *

Alice Ann Gates, Louisiana State Chairman of Constitution Week and second vice regent of New Iberia Chapter, New Iberia, La., has received the Freedoms Foundation Classroom Teacher's Medal, which was presented to her at a civic reception by Lee Castile Post No. 6, American Veterans of World War II. This honor was conferred upon Miss Gates for unirning and exceptional service in furthering the cause of responsible citizenship, patriotism, and a greater understanding of the American Way of Life. During World War II Miss Gates served her country as a captain in the Women's Army Corps, AUS.

* * *

Mrs. Theodora Stebbins, regent of Dana Chapter, Columbus, Kan., is chief dietitian of Parsons State Hospital and Training Center, has been employed at the hospital since 1951, and heads a department of 35 employees. She is coauthor of a research paper published by the Kansas Medical Association. A graduate of Kansas State College at Pittsburg, she also studied at Iowa University, where she was granted a master's degree in child welfare and nutrition. Mrs. Stebbins is listed in the new edition of Who's Who of American Women.
Patriotism

PATRIOTISM has fallen into evil company. If a citizen today publicly expresses faith or pride in his Country he risks being put down as a crank, crackpot, or bigot. Patriotism has lost its status. And yet it was patriotism in an action at Bunker Hill that bequeathed a proud heritage that was probated in two of the bloodiest wars of all time. Patriotism built this Country, kept it great, and seized for America the destiny of world leadership.

What is patriotism? It is faith in one's Country, pride in its accomplishments, personal identification with its ideals, and involvement in its continuity. It is a noble emotion, not a base instinct. Today, when there are so many pressures on us to forget nationalism for internationalism, patriotism takes on another quality: Self-preservation. It is not what makes us all alike but the things that make us uniquely American that patriotism celebrates. When most of the Western World is trying to ape America, when the dreams of all the rising nations center on bringing home to themselves American ideals of government and philosophy and economics, should we take less rather than more pride in what we are? If our tolerant indifference to our Country causes us to lose the things it stands for and the American dream is scuttled, will not the internationalists then accuse us of treachery? Keeping faith with our American idealism is not only in our own best interests but also those of the Free World.

No one today would echo the chauvinistic slogan: My country, right or wrong. But the patriot does not desert his Country or lose his faith when he disagrees with its policies. Disagreement is not treason; loyal opposition does not presuppose a sell-out of universally acknowledged principle. It seems incredible that one must today be on the defensive about his patriotism. The citizen's allegiance to his Country used to be taken for granted. In those days it was a mutual obligation, and the Government respected the rights of all its many citizens and did not set a minority against a majority of minorities. It was a country of law and not sociology.

Self-importance, self-acceptance, and, by extension, group importance are not predicated on approval imposed from outside. They are inherent, inbred, tribal qualities. Before it is too late, we must understand that it is impossible to legislate or pressure by lobby or social vigilante tactics the dignity of man. Man must find it for himself, challenging or accepting its terms, and live within the framework of those commitments as an individual entity.

Where does one learn patriotism? It used to be taught in the home and in the schools, but this is no longer so. Soon after World War II patriotism was discarded as a useful and commendable virtue and was replaced with a vague kindliness toward a hostile world which owed its economic and physical existence to America, a fact we were enjoined not to mention. Reality would shatter self-esteem. And in American schools history courses were dropped or rewritten by guilt-ridden historians unable to ascribe a single unselfish motive to any action in our foreign or domestic policies.

These "realistic" historians dispose of American history as a series of shamefully self-centered incidents. American history was made by men and women—human beings—and therefore it inevitably reflects the shortcomings inherent in any human endeavor. It is not that so much of our history is splotched with broken promises, with dishonor—but that so much of it is not. It is our triumphs, not our failures, that inspire the loyalties of patriotism; it is the heights we are capable of rising to—not the depths to which we may at times
It is the perfectability of mankind that this country believes in wholeheartedly, and it is this that inspires our reverence and affection for our great patriots: Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lee, Lincoln, Wilson. It is the greatness of this country’s dreams that awakens greatness in each of its citizens.

During the Korean War, Americans were shocked by the large numbers of turncoats—soldiers who went over to the enemy and who elected to stay there after the war was over. Why did they do this? What happened to their patriotism? Nothing happened. They had none to fall back on; nothing to give them the courage and stamina to get through. Now, I am not for one moment discounting the overwhelming pressures that the enemy put on these men; but often overlooked in a discussion of the Korean War traitors are the many men under identical pressure who did not desert.

Most of the turncoats had little education and almost no background or knowledge of American history. Since they were unable to place themselves as descendants in a line of patriots that began with Nathan Hale they could not be expected to feel any disloyalty or shame in scrounging around for the best opportunity they could get in an uncomfortable, dangerous, and hostile present. They had no feeling of letting anyone down, of soiling a tradition of pride that had been hard fought for years. Without the sense of personal obligation, the belongingness invoked by patriotism, they were unable to stand as individuals because they didn’t believe in anything. They were true internationalists uncommitted to either side.

Patriotism is compounded of regional pride as well as national esteem. No one can live long in Kentucky, for instance, without being aware that it was George Rogers Clark and his Kentuckians that moved the United States boundary from the Ohio to the Great Lakes. Or that it was our John Breckinridge who engineered the Louisiana Purchase, or that Kentucky sent more men to the War of 1812 than any other State. And that it was the first State to set up common schools and support them with a property tax or that Kentuckians won free navigation on the Mississippi or that without the Kentuckians there wouldn’t have been a Texas Revolution. The Mexican War of 1848 was manned mostly by Kentuckians. John Fitch, John James Audubon, Joel T. Hart, Henry Clay and Dr. Ephraim McDowell, Abraham Lincoln, Jeff Davis and Gen. John Hunt Morgan are members of a deathless heritage. Patriotism musters the individual into this splendid company. Once we take our places at the end of this line, can we run from the obligation these magnificent people pass on to us? We wouldn’t dare!

That’s what patriotism is: An esprit de corps, a pride in belonging to these patriots and the same country that birthed them. We stand a little easier because it is a little less lonely to know the Americans who have stood there before us.

Without patriotism the American Flag becomes a piece of gaudy cloth. Its symbolism is absolutely lost on anyone who does not understand the sacrifices, the blood, the courage that have been called forth by this Flag. In World War II, I was a WAVE officer attached to Communications Intelligence in Washington. Every morning when the Flag was raised, no matter where he was, everyone on the post stood at attention and saluted until the ensign was snapping from its pole. One morning I came on duty with a friend of mine, a Navy Lieutenant just back from 15 months’ destroyer duty in the Pacific. A civil service girl was behind us and in a hurry. All during the 5-minute ceremony she complained aloud about the stupidity of this interruption. When the Flag was raised my companion, an easy-going, slow-to-anger man, turned on her with a tongue-lashing lecture on the meaning of the Flag. Just back as he was from long months of combat duty, he was in no mood to understand any sophisticated nonsense about patriotism or the Flag. As long as men were dying so that Flag could wave over Navy installations, Lieutenant Cornell told her wrathfully, she could spend 5 minutes saluting it and, in saluting the Flag, saluting the men who kept it free.

And that’s all patriotism is about, really. When we salute the Flag, when we declare our patriotism for this Country, we are saluting ourselves and declaring faith in ourselves because that’s what the Flag and Country are: you and I and our hopes and pride in our past and future. WE are America; WE are the Flag.

**MARILYN DAYTON (MRS. GEORGE IRVINE) ROMMEL**

This article was given at a meeting of Fincastle Chapter and was received with great enthusiasm. Mrs. Rommel was a WAVE during World War II and came to Kentucky from Chicago. Her latest book, “Cry the Peacock,” pictures the effect of industry on a small town. Several years ago she wrote and directed a play concerning Kentucky during the Civil War, entitled “Our Bright Summer Days Are Gone.”
The success of the American History Month Committee during the past year in promoting the study and increasing the knowledge of our American history is best measured by the substantial gain in the number of students who competed in the American History Month essay contest for February, 1963.

Participants in the 1963 Contest
More than 41,000 young Americans in 2,442 schools—a gain of 4,563 contestants over the preceding year—submitted essays in our last contest and thus acquired, through research, greater understanding of our American history and deeper appreciation of our American heritage. Collaterally, many others associated with the essay contest refreshed themselves about our American history. I refer principally to the large number of judges who studied the essays in determining winners at chapter, State, Divisional, and National levels. Truly, our essay contest has proved fruitful for all participants and for our National Society.

National and Divisional Winners
National winners (from Illinois, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, and Texas received a $25.00 U.S. Savings Bond, through their State Regents, on Awards Night during Continental Congress.

At the Divisional level, winners in each grade received the historical book, The Rainbow Book of American History, by Erie Schenck Miers. The following States were represented: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and West Virginia.

States and chapters have been encouraged to give prizes. American History Medals and certificates are used primarily as chapter awards.

Subject for 1964 Contest
The general subject for the 1964 American History Month essay contest is A Revolutionary Patriot.

With the benefit of last year's experience, it has been determined that shorter essays would be preferable for the young contestants. Consequently, the prescribed lengths have been reduced to the following: For 5th and 6th grades—300 to 500 words; for 7th and 8th grades—600 to 1,000 words. We hope that this change will cause still more students to enter future essay contests.

States Observing American History Month
Six DAR State organizations have, during the past year, influenced State legislatures to designate February permanently as American History Month. This legislation has now been passed by 15 States—California, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, and Virginia. We hope eventually to receive the permanent endorsement of every State legislature.

We are continuing our efforts to obtain a national proclamation designating February as American History Month. Also, we will again ask every State Governor and hundreds of mayors and other municipal officials to issue proclamations to this effect.

Value of Publicity
Publicity has played a major role in the observance of American History Month. States and chapters have found here a wonderful opportunity to tell the DAR story. This applies particularly in the employment of our spot announcements, which refer to numerous phases of important DAR work in connection with the narration of historic events. They have served a variety of purposes publicity-wise, having been used extensively by TV and radio stations, newspapers, and schools. Press and radio coverage this past year was good. Stories about proclamations, essay contests and chapter activities promoting American History Month have appeared and will be repeated this year. Moreover, our American History Month symbol was printed in millions of copies of national magazines.

Additional means of observing and publicizing American History Month, suggested to Chapters, include: Special public patriotic
meetings; commemoration of local historic events; poster contests; historical tours; use of American History Month stickers and posters, and high school participation, including assembly activities.

The hard work and eager interest manifested by chapters and members during the past year insure further success for the various phases of our American History Month observance in February, 1964.

ABC To Present Documentary Films

An announcement has been received from the American Broadcasting Company on the scheduling of two special documentary films on historical eras in American history.

The Story of 1776, the second of ABC's four-part series, THE SAGA OF WESTERN MAN, will be shown on December 8, and The Story of 1492 will be presented on Sunday, December 29.

Both programs will be telecast in color on ABC stations equipped for such transmission.

This Month in History

By

Mrs. H. Nelson Kilbourn
Historian General

December

Events

4, 1783—Washington bade farewell to his Officers at Fraunce's Tavern.
14, 1799—Death of Washington.
15, 1791—Bill of Rights in force.
16, 1773—Boston Tea Party.
19, 1777—Washington encamps at Valley Forge.
23, 1783—Washington appeared before Congress to resign his Commission.
25, 1776—Washington recrossed the Delaware.
26, 1776—Battle of Trenton.

Birthdays

3, 1755—Gilbert Stuart, best known for his portraits of Washington.
5, 1782—Martin Van Buren—eighth President of the United States.
12, 1745—John Jay, first Chief Justice of the United States.

Thought for the Month

"God Bless Us Every One!" said Tiny Tim, the last of all."—Dickens

References:
Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army, by Francis B. Heitman.
Familiar Quotations, by John Barlett.

"Your National Society Will Represent You—"

November 10 . . . . . . . Convention—United Daughters of the Confederacy, Memphis, Tenn.
13 . . . . . . . United States Treasury Department Savings Bond meeting.
18 . . . . . . . The Society of Mayflower Descendants in the District of Columbia.
18-20 . . . . . . Conference for Women's National Organizations, the President's Committee for Traffic Safety, Denver, Colorado.

11 . . . . . . . NSDAR Staff Christmas Party, National Headquarters.
14 . . . . . . . Christmas Music Drama—presented as a prelude to the Christmas "Pageant of Peace" by United States Army Chorus.
IN HOC ANNO DOMINI

When Saul of Tarsus set out on his journey to Damascus, the whole of the known world lay in bondage. There was one state, and it was Rome. There was one master for it all, and he was Tiberius Caesar.

Everywhere there was civil order, for the arm of the Roman law was long. Everywhere there was stability, in government and in society, for the centurions saw that it was so.

But everywhere there was something else, too. There was oppression—for those who were not the friends of Tiberius Caesar. There was the tax gatherer to take the grain from the fields and the flax from the spindle to feed the legions or to fill the hungry treasury from which divine Caesar gave largess to the people. There was the impresario to find recruits for the circuses. There were executioners to quiet those whom the Emperor proscribed. What was a man for but to serve Caesar?

There was the persecution of men who dared think differently, who heard strange voices or read strange manuscripts. There was enslavement of men whose tribes came not from Rome, disdain for those who did not have the familiar visage. And most of all, there was everywhere a contempt for human life. What, to the strong, was one man more or less in a crowded world?

Then, of a sudden, there was a light in the world, and a man from Galilee saying, Render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's. And the voice from Galilee, which would defy Caesar, offered a new Kingdom in which each man could walk upright and bow to none but his God. Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me. And He sent this gospel of the Kingdom of Man into the uttermost ends of the earth.

So the light came into the world and the men who lived in darkness were afraid, and they tried to lower a curtain so that man would still believe salvation lay with the leaders.

But it came to pass for a while in divers places that the truth did set man free, although the men of darkness were offended, and they tried to put out the light. The voice said, Haste ye, Walk while you have the light, lest darkness come upon you, for he that walketh in darkness knoweth not whither he goeth.

Along the road to Damascus the light shone brightly. But afterwards Paul of Tarsus, too, was sore afraid. He feared that other Caesars, other prophets, might one day persuade men that man was nothing save a servant unto them, that men might yield up their birthright from God for pottage and walk no more in freedom.

Then might it come to pass that darkness would settle again over the lands and there would be a burning of books and men would think only of what they should eat and what they should wear, and would give heed only to new Caesars and to false prophets. Then might it come to pass that men would not look upwards to see even a winter's star in the East, and, once more, there would be no light at all in the darkness.

And so Paul, the apostle of the Son of Man, spoke to his brethren, the Galatians, the words he would have us remember afterwards in each of the years of his Lord: Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage.

This editorial first appeared some years ago in the pre-Christmas issue of the Wall Street Journal. By popular request, it has been reprinted each succeeding year in the last issue before Christmas, and there are now thousands who eagerly anticipate it. Believing that our readers would like to share the inspiration it provides, permission to reprint was requested.
The United States A Christian Nation

BY DAVID J. BREWER
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE, U. S. SUPREME COURT

We classify nations in various ways, as, for instance, by their form of government. One is a kingdom, another an empire, and still another a republic. Also by race. Great Britain is an Anglo-Saxon nation, France a Gaelic, Germany a Teutonic, Russia a Slav. And still again by religion. One is a Mohammedan nation, others are heathen, and still others are Christian nations.

(The Supreme Court of the United States has in recent months rendered decisions in three school prayer cases which are very disturbing to all who believe that we were founded as a Christian Nation and do not wish to see that faith destroyed. Presently, there is a case pending before the Los Angeles Superior Court where the petitioner, a public school teacher, challenges the right of the local School Board to compel him to repeat the words, "under God," in the pledge of allegiance to the Flag of the United States.

The U. S. Supreme Court has not yet been called upon to make a decision regarding this latter point. Will this taboo be added to those which already deny voluntary prayer by a majority in the schoolroom because a minority is unwilling to let other pupils pray? At what point will the American people rise to defend their Christian heritage? By what logic or power may the Supreme Court limit the "free exercise" of religion when the legislative branch of Government, Congress, is expressly forbidden by the Constitution to pass any law prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

Neither is it Christian in the sense that all its citizens are either in fact or name Christians. On the contrary, all religions have free scope within our borders. Numbers of our people profess other religions, and many reject all. Nor is it Christian in the sense that a profession of Christianity is a condition of holding office or otherwise engaging in the public service, or essential to recognition either politically or socially. In fact the Government as a legal organization is independent of all religions.

Nevertheless, we constantly speak of this Republic as a Christian nation—in fact, as the leading Christian nation of the world. This popular use of the term certainly has significance. It is not a mere creation of the imagination. It is not a term of derision but has a substantial basis—one which justifies its use. Let us analyze a little and see what is the basis.

Its use has had from the early settlements on our shores and still has an official foundation. It is only about three centuries since the beginnings of civilized life within the limits of these United States. And those beginnings were in a marked and marvelous degree identified with Christianity. The commission from Ferdinand and Isabella to Columbus recites that it is hoped that by God's assistance some of the continents and islands in the ocean will be discovered.

The first colonial grant, that made to Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1584, authorized him to enact statutes for the government of the proposed colony, provided that they be not against the true Christian faith now professed in the Church of England.

The first charter of Virginia, granted by King James I, in 1606, after reciting the application of certain parties for a charter, commenced the grant in these words:

We, greatly commending, and graciously accepting of, their desires for the furtherance of so noble a work, which may, by the providence of Almighty God, hereafter tend to the glory of His Divine Majesty, in propagating the Christian religion to such people as yet live in darkness and miserable ignorance of the true knowledge and worship of God.

And language of similar import is found in subsequent charters of the same colony, from the same king, in 1609, and 1611. The celebrated compact made by the Pilgrims on the Mayflower, in 1620, recites:

Having undertaken for the glory of God and advancement of the Christian faith and the honor of our king and country a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia.

The charter of New England, granted by James I, in 1620, after referring to a petition, declares:

We, according to our princely inclination, favoring much their worthy disposition, in hope thereby to advance the enlargement of Christian religion, to the glory of God Almighty. . . .

December 1963
It is not exaggeration to say that Christianity in some of its creeds was the principal cause of the settlement of many of the colonies, and cooperated with business hopes and purposes in the settlement of others. Beginning in this way and under these influences it is not strange that the colonial life had an emphatic Christian tone. . . .

In several colonies and States a profession of the Christian faith was made an indispensable condition to holding office. In the frame of government for Pennsylvania, prepared by William Penn, in 1683, it was provided that all treasurers, judges * * * and other officers * * * and all members elected to serve in provincial council and general assembly, and all that have right to elect such members, shall be such as profess faith in Jesus Christ.

And in the charter of privileges for that colony, given in 1701 by William Penn and approved by the colonial assembly, it was provided that all persons who also profess to believe in Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the World, shall be capable * * * to serve this government in any capacity, both legislatively and executively.

In Delaware, by the Constitution of 1776, every officerholder was required to make and subscribe the following declaration:

I, A. B., do profess faith in God the Father, and in Jesus Christ His Only Son, and in the Holy Ghost, one God, blessed forevermore; and I do acknowledge the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be given by divine inspiration.

New Hampshire, in the Constitutions of 1784 and 1792, required that Senators and Representatives should be of the "Protestant religion," and this provision remained in force until 1877.

The fundamental Constitutions of the Carolinas declared:

No man shall be permitted to be a freeman of Carolina, or to have any estate or habitation within it that doth not acknowledge a God, and that God is publicly and solemnly to be worshipped.

The Constitution of North Carolina, of 1776, provided:

That no person who shall deny the being of God or the truth of the Protestant religion, or the divine authority either of the Old or New Testaments, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this State.

And this remained in force until 1835, when it was amended by changing the word "Protestant" to "Christian," and as so amended remained in force until the Constitution of 1868. And in that Constitution, among the persons disqualified for office were "all persons who shall deny the being of Almighty God." . . .

Massachusetts, in its Constitution of 1780, required from governor, lieutenant governor, councillor, senator, and representative before proceeding to execute the duties of his place or office a declaration that "I believe the Christian religion, and have a firm persuasion of its truth."

By the fundamental orders of Connecticut the Governor was directed to take an oath to "further the execution of justice according to the rule of God's word; so help me God, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ."

The Vermont Constitution of 1777 required of every member of the house of representatives that he take this oath:

"I do believe in one God, the creator and governor of the universe, the re-warer of the good and punisher of the wicked, and I do acknowledge the scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be given by divine inspiration, and own and profess the Protestant religion."

A similar requirement was provided by the Constitution of 1786.

In Maryland, by the Constitution of 1776, every person appointed to an office of profit or trust was not only to take an official oath of allegiance to the State, but also to "subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion." In the same State, in the Constitution of 1851, it was declared that no other test or qualification for admission to any office of trust or profit shall be required than the official oath and a declaration of belief in the Christian religion; and if the party shall profess to be a Jew the declaration shall be of his belief in a future state of rewards and punishments.

As late as 1864 the same State in its Constitution had a similar provision, the change being one merely of phraseology, the provision reading, a declaration of belief in the Christian religion, or of the existence of God, and in a future state of rewards and punishments.

Mississippi, by the Constitution of 1817, provided that no person who denies the being of God or a future state of rewards and punish-

ments shall hold any office in the civil department of the State.

Another significant matter is the recognition of Sunday. That day is the Christian Sabbath, a day peculiar to that faith, and known to no other. It would be impossible within the limits of a lecture to point out all the ways in which that day is recognized. The following illustrations must suffice: By the U. S. Constitution the President is required to approve all bills passed by Congress. If he disapproves he returns it with his veto. And then specifically it is provided that if not returned by him within 10 days, "Sundays excepted," after it shall have been presented to him it becomes a law. Similar provisions are found in the Constitutions of most of the States, and in 36 out of 45 is the same expression, "Sundays excepted." . . .

By decisions in many States a contract made on Sunday is invalid and cannot be enforced. By the general course of decision no judicial proceedings can be held on Sunday. All legislative bodies, whether municipal, State, or National, abstain from work on that day. Indeed, the vast volume of official action, legislative and judicial, recognizes Sunday as a day separate and apart from the others, a day devoted not to the ordinary pursuits of life, . . .

While the word "God" is not infrequently used both in the singular and plural to denote any supreme being or beings, yet when used alone and in the singular number it generally refers to that Supreme Being spoken of in the Old and New Testaments and worshiped by Jew and Christian. In that sense the word is used in constitution, statute, and instrument. In many State Constitutions we find in the preamble a declaration like this: "Grateful to Almighty God." In some he who denied the being of God was disqualified from holding office. It is again and again declared in constitution and statute that official oaths shall close with an appeal, "So help me, God." When, upon inauguration, the President-elect each 4 years consecrates himself to the great responsibilities of Chief Executive of the Republic, his vow of consecration in the presence of the vast throng filling the Capitol Grounds will end with the solemn words, "So help me, God." In all our courts
The common commencement of wills is “In the name of God, Amen.” Every foreigner attests his renunciation and his acceptance of citizenship in this Republic by an appeal to God.

These various declarations in charters, constitutions, and statutes indicate the general thought and purpose. If it be said that similar declarations are not found in all the charters or in all the constitutions, it will be borne in mind that the omission oftentimes was because they were deemed unnecessary, as shown by the quotation just made from the opinion of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, as well as those hereafter taken from the opinions of other courts. And further, it is of still more significance that there are no contrary declarations. In no charter or constitution is there anything to even suggest that any other than the Christian is the religion of this country. In none of them is Mohammed or Confucius or Buddha in any manner noticed. In none of them is Judaism recognized other than by way of toleration of its special creed. While the separation of church and state is often affirmed, there is nowhere a repudiation of Christianity as one of the institutions as well as benedictions of society.

In short, there is no charter or constitution that is either infidel,nostic or anti-Christian. Wherever there is a declaration in favor of any religion it is of the Christian. In view of the multitude of expressions in its favor, the avowed separation between church and state is a most satisfactory testimonial that it is the religion of this country, for a peculiar thought of Christianity is of a personal relation between man and his Maker, uncontrolled by and independent of human government.

Notice also the matter of chaplains. These are appointed for the Army and Navy, named as officials of legislative assemblies, and universally they belong to one or other of the Christian denominations. Their whole range of service, whether in prayer or preaching, is an official recognition of Christianity. If it be not so, why do we have chaplains? If we consult the decisions of the courts, although the formal question has seldom been presented because of a general recognition of its truth, yet in The People v. Ruggles, 8 John. 290, 294, 295, Chancellor Kent, the great commentator on American law, speaking as chief justice of the Supreme Court of New York, said:

The People of this State, in common with the people of this country, profess the general doctrines of Christianity, as the rule of their faith and practice.

And in the famous case of Vidal v. Girard’s Executors, 2 How. 127, 198, the Supreme Court of the United States, while sustaining the will of Mr. Girard, with its provision for the creation of a college into which no minister should be permitted to enter, observed:

It is also said, and truly, that the Christian religion is a part of the common law of Pennsylvania.

The New York Supreme Court, in Lindenmuller v. The People, 33 Barbour, 561, held that:

Christianity is not the legal religion of the State, as established by law. If it were, it would be civil or political institution, which it is not; but this is not inconsistent with the idea that it is in fact, and ever has been, the religion of the people. This fact is everywhere prominent in all our civil and political history, and has been, from the first, recognized and acted upon by the people, as well as by constitutional conventions, by legislatures, and by courts of justice.

The South Carolina Supreme Court, in State v. Chandler, 2 Harrington, 555, citing many cases, said:

It appears to have been long perfectly settled by the common law that blasphemy against the Deity in general, or a malicious and wanton attack against the Christian religion individually, for the purpose of exposing its doctrines to contempt and ridicule, is indictable and punishable as a temporal offense.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court, in Updegraph v. The Commonwealth, 11 Sergeant and Rawle, 400, made this declaration:

Christianity, general Christianity, is, and always has been, a part of the common law of Pennsylvania; Christianity, without the spiritual artillery of European countries; for this Christianity was one of the considerations of the royal charter, and very basis of its great founder, William Penn; not Christianity founded on any particular religious tenets; not Christianity with an established church, and tithes, and spiritual courts; but Christianity with liberty of conscience to all men.

In Arkansas, Shover v. The State, 10 English, 263, the Supreme Court said:

Sunday or the Sabbath is properly and emphatically called the Lord’s Day, and is one amongst the first and most sacred institutions of the Christian religion. This system of religion is recognized as constituting a part and parcel of the common law, and as such all of the institutions growing out of it, or, in any way, connected with it, in case they shall not be found to interfere with the rights of conscience, are entitled to the most profound respect, and can rightfully claim the protection of the lawmaking power of the State.

If now we pass from the domain of official action and recognition to that of individual acceptance, we enter a field of boundless extent, and I can only point out a few of the prominent facts:

Notice our educational institutions. I have already called your attention to the provisions of the charters of the first three colleges. Think of the vast number of academies, colleges and universities scattered through the land. Some of them, it is true, are under secular control, but there is yet to be established in this country one of those institutions founded on the religions of Confucius, Buddha or Mohammed, while an overwhelming majority are under the special direction and control of Christian teachers.

The Bible is the Christian’s book. No other book has so wide a circulation, or is so universally found in the households of the land. During their century of existence the English and American Bible societies have published and circulated 250 million copies, and this represents but a fraction of its circulation. And then think of the multitude of volumes published in exposition, explanation and illustration of that book, or some portion of it.

You will have noticed that I have presented no doubtful facts. Nothing has been stated which is debatable. The quotations from charters are in the archives of the several States; the laws are on the statute books; judicial opinions are taken from the official reports; statistics from the census publications. In short, no evidence has been presented which is open to question.

I could easily enter upon another line of examination. I could point out the general trend of public opinion, the disclosures of purposes and beliefs to be found in letters, papers, books, and unofficial declarations. I could show how largely...

(Continued on page 988)
How to Become a Genealogist

by EUNICE PARKER MANNEN
Dona Ana Chapter,
Las Cruces, N. Mex.

UNDOUBTEDLY, there are many ways of becoming involved in genealogy. My purpose today is to show how I found myself entangled in this web of family cords.

For several years I was mildly interested in my parent's main lines: Parker and Brown, but until I applied for membership in the DAR about a year ago, my genealogical research had been limited to family letters and papers.

I knew for a long time that I was eligible for the DAR on Corp. Michael Van Winkle, of my mother's line, but my niece's interest in the Society was the stimulus that prompted me to present my papers. When the National Society asked a question, I spent weeks getting enough data to clear my membership. By then I was "hooked," and now genealogy has become a full-size hobby.

First, I prepared two notebooks, one with basic family data and the other with general information on genealogical books, societies, libraries, etc. Then I started my family notebooks with detailed information, pictures, anecdotes, letters, etc.—for example, my Parker-Davisson notebook.

I think I can best show what even an amateur genealogist gains in joys and frustrations by relating a case history of my research on Michael Parker—my paternal great-great-grandfather.

Family tradition said Michael was a Revolutionary soldier—some of the family said he was a captain at the Battle of Saratoga. There was not a shred of other information.

As is the approved procedure, I started my Parker line with my immediate Kansas family, finding that even some of these data was difficult to collect and prove. Through cousins I completed data on my grandfather Wickliffe Parker's family, including all the families of my father's brothers and sisters.

My great-grandfather Hiram's family was somewhat more frustrating, but I finally had a good portion of the vital statistics. However, no one could give me more information on his father—my great-great-grandfather, Michael. So I began my search:

1. I wrote the New York State Library in Albany for any Revolutionary military data. They sent a copy of a payment made to Pvt. Michael Parker on 1 Oct. 1780 for services in the Charlotte Co., N.Y., Militia. They said this was their only military record of the name, but apologized for inadequate coverage of Revolutionary persons.

2. Since I could not find Charlotte County, N.Y., on my Atlas, I wrote a correspondent that I had met through my subscription to the Central New York Genealogy Society's annual query-publication, "Cousin Huntin'". She replied that Charlotte County became Washington County in 1784. Looking on my Atlas, I found Washington County adjacent to Saratoga County, where the Battle of Saratoga took place in October, 1777. I felt I could assume that probably Michael was on that battlefield, but at what rank?

3. When I worked in the Kansas State Historical Library in Topeka this May (by the way, this library has an amazing collection of genealogical materials—especially on Kansas), I found a good collection of the United States Censuses—printed and on microfilm. I first read the printed 1790 New York Census, and in Granville Township, Washington County, N.Y., I found Michael Parker as the Head of a Family: 1 M over 16 was obviously himself; 1 M under 16 was a son; and 4 F included his wife and either daughters or sisters or mother. I felt it was safe to suppose that by 1790 he had four children, which indicated he had been married about 10 years at least. I then read the 1800 microfilm Census for the same Washington County, N.Y., and again found Michael, now with 2 M—10 (which would include my great-grandfather, Hiram, who was born in 1797); 1 M 26-45 yrs. (himself); 2 F 10-16; 1 F 16-26 (this might be another relative than a daughter; 1F 26-45 (his wife). By 1800 the eldest son could now be 18—21 years old, and I found an Ira Parker and wife, both under 26 years old, living near Michael. I figured that Ira might be a son of Michael. By the information on the 1800 Census, I also knew that both Michael and his wife were under 45, which meant they were born no earlier than 1756. I next read the 1850 Washington County, N.Y., Census, hoping to find a clue; neither Michael nor Ira was there, but an Abel and an Ira Parker were possibilities.

4. I next went to the 1850 Jefferson County, Wis., Census, for I knew Michael's son, Hiram, was in Lake Mills about that time. (I should explain that, beginning with the 1850 Censuses, more information about the total family can be found—their names, ages, birth-places, etc.). There I found Hiram and his wife Harriet and a list of the children, all of whom I knew had been born by 1848. On this list I found that my grandfather, Wickliffe, had been born in Wisconsin, when all the family thought he was born in La Porte, Ind. Hiram had been born in New York, and his wife, the former Harriet Bangs, was born in Canada. The other data substantiated what I already had.

5. Because I was also interested in the Bangs family, I read the microcards on Bangs in America. I found Harriet's marriage to Hiram Parker in Ohio, which meant that Hiram had migrated from New York to Ohio by April, 1827. I discovered in this family history that the data on my Parker Branch were given by a daughter of Hiram and Harriet, named Martha, who was a sister of my grandfather Wickliffe and whom my father, Ward, called "Aunt Mat." A footnote to the book said that she, Martha Parker Kaufman, held the Parker papers. Since Aunt Mat had only one daughter, Winona/Winnie, undoubtedly she had inherited this material. I had known that Winnie was interested in genealogy through indirect sources, but she died alone.
in Los Angeles in 1954 (which was years before I began my research), and none of the Parkers knew what had happened to her genealogical collection.

6. About this time, a cousin in California said he understood Winnie was a member of DAR on Michael Parker. I immediately wrote the Registrar General in Washington, D.C., who answered that they had only one Michael Parker on the roll, and he was from Massachusetts. They gave me the name and address of the member, but I knew this was not my man, so I did not write. They also said they had no record of Winnie's membership in DAR, but if I could give them her number, they would send me information. Well, I did not have her number or any more information, so that was that. (I now think she may have gone into the DAR on our Bangs line, but I haven't checked it.)

7. When I returned from my Kansas trip in the spring, I wrote the National Archives in Washington, D.C. for a possible military or pension record on Michael Parker. They sent me copies of two affidavits with an application by Michael's widow, Rachel Shepherd/Sheppard. One affidavit was signed in 1837 by Timothy Baker, who said he had been a fellow-soldier of Michael at the encampment at Skanesboro (now Whitehall, N.Y.) during the winter of 1779-80. He said he understood that Michael was at Fort Ann a few months before its fall (which meant before Burgoyne captured it in the summer of 1777 on his way to Saratoga and defeat). Timothy said that Michael married Rachel McWithy (this was the first time I knew her name!) a few months before the 1779-80 encampment (which I interpreted to be about 1778). He said there were other campaigns that Michael was in, but he could not name them. (This meant that he could have been at the Battle of Saratoga in October, 1777, but still not identified as a captain.) The second affidavit was signed by Melinda Hallett, who was living in Barren County, Mich., in 1838. She said that she knew Rachel and Michael very well in Washington County, N.Y., and latterly in Aurelius, Cayuga County, N.Y.

From these affidavits, I now knew Michael's wife's name, the approximate date of their marriage, and much more information on his military service. I knew that they moved from Washington to Cayuga County, N.Y., and that Rachel was a widow and remarried before 1837.

8. On my August vacation in Colorado, I worked four afternoons in the Colorado Springs libraries. While on vacation I received a letter from a man in Washington County, N.Y., who told me—according to the History of Washington County—that Michael and his brothers Nathaniel and Eliphalet came to Washington County from Connecticut soon after the Revolutionary War. (I knew this information was wrong on Michael, at least, for I already had proof he served in Washington County, N.Y., at least from 1777 to 1780). In the Colorado Springs Public Library, which has a fair collection of genealogical materials, I checked the Connecticut records and found no Parker who served from that State. Then I found that Nathaniel Parker and Michael's friend, Timothy Baker, were both listed as serving in the Charlotte County, N.Y., Militia—although Michael and Eliphalet were absent from the list (this was not surprising, for already one supplement to the New York list has been printed, so probably eventually another will come out with Michael and perhaps Eliphalet given their proper credit. I found in Colorado Springs that there were several original Parker lines in Massachusetts, one in Virginia, and Edward Parker in New Haven, Conn. I had checked Parkers in America in the Topeka Library, but now I had more data for further research whenever I can again read the Parker history.

9. Recently, I became a member of the Central New York Genealogical Society, which includes Cayuga County. The above-mentioned letter from the man in Washington County, N.Y., stated that both Michael and Eliphalet disappeared from that county's records about 1803. I am assuming that at least Michael migrated to Cayuga County about that date. Nathaniel remained in Washington County, and I now have the names and addresses of some of his descendants there. I learned from my New York correspondent that a Silas McWithy lived next to Michael Parker on the 1800 Census. (I had not discovered that for myself when I read the Census in Topeka, because at that time the name McWithy had no connection for me.) I now know that McWithys/McQuiveys still live in Washington County, and that many families reside in nearby Pulney, Vt. There are also Shepherds/Sheppards in Washington County, N.Y., so Michael's widow, Rachel, may have married a neighbor, and (Continued on page 997)

**Harriet Isadora Lake**

The National Society announces, with deep regret, the death of Miss Harriet Isadora Lake, of James Harlan Chapter, Iowa, on August 27, 1963. In addition to serving as Iowa's State Regent from 1908-11, Miss Lake was elected a Vice President General in 1911 and held that office until 1914.

**Stella Pickett Hardy**

Miss Stella Pickett Hardy's death, in Washington, on October 10, 1963, is announced by the National Society with a deep sense of loss. After serving as State Regent of Arkansas from 1915-17, Miss Hardy had a 3-year term as Vice President General from 1918 to 1921. She joined the DAR in 1909 and was employed by the National Society as a genealogist in 1926. Miss Hardy's services were held at St. Stephen's Church, Washington, D.C., and she was buried in Arkansas.
ABSTRACT OF RECORDS OF THE TOWN OF NORTH CASTLE, N. Y.
1789-90.
(Copied from the original Record Book on file in the Library of the Westchester County Historical Society, White Plains, N.Y., by Mount Pleasant Chapter, Pleasantville, N.Y.)

(Continued from November Magazine)

April 2, 1782
Andrew Sniffen, Clerk.
Andrew Sniffen, Supervisor.
Jacob Clock, Constable & Collector.
Isaac Smith "to Collect the Rates he has to.
now."
Michael Hays, Samuel Banks, Gilbert Lyon, and Silas Southorlin, Sessors.
Gilbert and Timothy Palmer, Trustees and Overseers of the poor.
Andrew Sniffen and Daniel Tripp, Fence viewers, Pounders, and Prisers of Damages.
Andrew Sniffen, Peter Lyon, and Jacob Purdy, Layers out of the Roads.
Peter Lyon and Gilbert Lyon, Overseers of the Roads.
Peter Lyon and Jacob Purdy, Trustees of the Township.
John Formon, Overseer of all the middle patent.
July 1, 1783
Andrew Sniffen, Clerk.
Abel Smith, Supervisor.
Nathaniel Tucker, Constable.
Isaac Webbers, Constable.
Michael Hays, Abel Smith, David Hobby, Daniel Tripp, and Thomas Nash, Sessors.
Gilbert Palmer and Timothy Carpenter, Trustees and Overseers of the poor.
Andrew Sniffen and Michael Hays, Pounders, fence viewers, and prisers of damages.
Andrew Sniffen, David Hobby, and Peter Lyon, Layers out of the Roads.

Overseers of the Roads
Timothy Carpenter, John Ferris, David Hobby, Robert Flewelling, Silas Southorlin, Israel Townsend, Amos Dean.

April 6, 1784
Andrew Sniffen, Clerk.
Abel Smith, Supervisor.
William Wright, Gilbert Lyon, Samuel Banks, Isaac Smith, John Dean, Sessors.
Isaac Webbers, Constable and Collector.
Samuel Banks, Deputy Constable.

Voted that Isaac Webbers be Collector to Collect all the Areatges of Rates in Reuben Sniffen and Isaac Smiths time and that the town be att the Espence of an arbitra-
tion Between Isaac Smith and George Dibble.”

Thomas Hopkins and Daniel Tripp, Trustees and Overseers of the Poor.
Andrew Sniffen, Michael Hays, and Daniel Tripp, Pounders, fence viewers, and prisers of damages.
Andrew Sniffen, Abel Smith, and Amos Dean, Layers out of the Roads.

Overseers of the Roads
Andrew Sniffen, Gilbert Lyon, Silas Southorlin, Robert Murphy, Daniel Brown, Abel Smith, James Brunedge, Reuben Sniffen, Benoni Platt, Nicholas Waldron, John Griffen Junr., William Martine, Benjamin Lane, Obadiah Quimby, Michael Hays.

April 5, 1783
Andrew Sniffen, Clerk.
Abel Smith, Supervisor.
Isaac Webbers, Constable and Collector.
Isaac Leggett, Deputy Constable.
Thomas Hopkins and Daniel Tripp, Trustees and Overseers of the Poor.

Sessors

Layers Out of the Roads
Andrew Sniffen, David Hobby, Thomas Ferris, Michael Hays.

Pounders, fence Viewers, and Prisers of Damages
Andrew Sniffen, Isaac Leggett, David Hobby, Daniel Tripp.

Overseers of the Roads
Daniel Tripp, Peter Lyon, John Ferris, Sylvenias Brundage, Jeremiah Hunter, Elisha Purdy, Josiah Quimby, Silas Southorlin, David Hobby, Sylvenias Webb, William Layne, Obadiah Quimby, Michael Hays, Jacob Carpenter, Thomas Nash, Gabriel Brunedge, James Hall, Solomon Series, Isaac Leggett, Martin Post, Benjamin Harris, Job Scribner.
May 20, 1785. "The apprisers of the New Road through the land of the late Samuel Banks to apprise the Value of the New Road."

April 4, 1786
Andrew Sniffen, Clerk.
Abel Smith, Supervisor.
Isaac Webbers, Constable and Collector.
Lodewick Light, Deputy Constable.

Sessors
David Hobby, Gilbert Lyon, Thomas Ferris, William Wright, Henry Slason, Isaac Smith.

Gilbert Palmer and Daniel Tripp, Trustees and Overseers of the Poor.
Andrew Sniffen, David Hobby and Lodewick Light, Pounders, fence Viewers, and Prisers of Damages.
Andrew Sniffen, Thomas Ferris, and David Hobby, Commissioners and Layers out of the Roads.

Overseers of the Roads

April 3, 1787
Peter Lyon, Clerk.
Abel Smith, Supervisor.
Isaac Webbers, Constable & Collector.
Gilbert Palmer and Daniel Tripp, Overseers of the poor.

Sessors
David Hobby, Gilbert Lyon, Thomas Ferris, Isaac Smith, Henry Slawson, William Wright.

Pounders, fence Viewers, and Prisers of Damages
Andrew Sniffen, David Hobby, Thomas Ferris, Henry Slawson, Lodewick Light.

Overseers of the Roads

April 7, 1788
William Wright, Clerke.
Abel Smith, Supervisor.
Isaac Webbers and Isaac Smith, Constables.
Isaac Webbers, Collector.

Sessors
David Hobby, Abraham Hyatt, Thomas Ferris, Samuel Robbins.
Gilbert Palmer and Caleb Carpenter, Overseers of the Poor.

Pounders, fence Viewers, and Prisers of Damages
Andrew Sniffen, David Hobby, Thomas Ferris, Henry Slawson, Thomas Vantassell.
David Hobby, Abel Smith, Abraham Hyatt, Commissioners and layers out of the Roads.
The records of the Ashworth and Hill families are furnished by Gatewood Anthony Folger, 205 Island Avenue, Chattanooga 5, Tenn., member of Nancy Ward Chapter, NSDAR.

Ashworth—Hill births and other records placed on papers in the settlement of the estate of John Ashworth, Sr., of Fairview, Buncombe County, N.C., following the death of his widow in 1833, kept by William Merrill and now in the possession Prof. W. E. Merrill. An old Bible, published in 1805, now owned by Mrs. Sue Jenkins, contains, as additional entries, the deaths of John Ashworth and his wife, Nancy Wood.

Margaret Wood was born 24th day of December 1724 and died of April 29, 1805, and Deed April 29, 1805. Nancy Ashworth born 18th September 1745 and Deceas at February 17th, 1833.

Also (Alsa) Ashworth was born November 7th 1763, died April 11, 1823; married George Hill, probably born in York County, S.C., about 1762, died in Pickens County, S.C., in 1838. Nancy Ashworth was born May 29th, 1769, died November 7th, 1837; married N. Bridges.

Mary Ashworth was born June 30th, 1773, died in 1865; married John Williams (1775-1848), sergeant in the War of 1812.

John Ashworth was born July the 4th, 1775, died November 7th, 1837; married N. Bridges.

Sarah Ashworth was born March the 1st, 1780; married John McBrayer and removed to Pauleuding County, Ga.

Susannah Ashworth was born Oct., 12th 1782; married John Withrow of Ruth County, N.C.

Elizabeth Ashworth was born September the 7th, 1785; married William Merril and resided on Crab Tree Creek of Little River.

*Also called "Ann" in a duplicate list noted "Ages of Deced" and in the Buncombe County records after February 4, 1809.

*Private in Capt. John Butler's Company, Col. John Earle's Regiment, North Carolina Militia, Revolutionary War; served about 2 years in all.

The Heirs of John Ashworth Sen. and Ann Ashworth Deed Estate. John Williams, John Withrow, John McClary, N. Bridges, Wm. Merrell, John Ashworth, George Hills Heirs:

Abel Hill
John Hill
Asaph Hill (married a Dowden and removed to Virginia)

Lewis Hill (married Susan Hendricks)
John Vance (probably married Mary Hill)
James Vance

Nathaniel Reid (married Peggy Hill)

Isaac Howard (married Betsey Hill)
Isaac Williams (married Susan Hill and removed to Lumpkin County, Ga.),

Moses Hendrick (married Melinda Hill, Nov. 4, 1807–Dec. 6, 1876)
Rachel Hill

The Above Named Eleven are Lawfull Legates of John and Ann Ashworth Deed Estate of (Pickens County) South Carolina.

* * *


John Ashworth, 2nd in N.C. Born July 7, 1775, died October 17, 1827, married March 1, 1798

Celie Nettles, born April 10, 1778

Their Children:
John 3rd in N.C. Born Nov. 22, 1800, died in 1842
Margaret Ashworth Born Jan. 25, 1803
Ruth Ashworth (Brevard) Born Jan. 15, 1805

Jasen Ashworth Born Jan. 10, 1807
Jesse Ashworth Born May 9, 1808
Thomas Ashworth Born Feb. 9, 1811, died October 2, 1822
Elizabeth Ashworth Feb. 13, 1813
Gabriel Ashworth Apr. 12, 1815, died May 4, 1815

Jasper Ashworth March 10, 1816
Johnson W. Ashworth May 11, 1818
Celia Ashworth Jan. 7, 1820
Eliza Ashworth Nov. 4, 1822
Shadrick Ashworth Jan. 10, 1825
Joseph Ashworth Mar. 15, 1799

Died Oct. 17, 1827

CONNECTICUT ARCHIVES MSS. INDEX, REVOLUTIONARY WAR SERIES I, VOL. VI, DOCUMENT 344, PP. A, B


I have received a pressing Requisition from General Washington for a reinforcement of the Army under his Command in New York to be sent from the Militia of this State as soon as possible.

You are forthwith to convene your Company and as many more as will enlist to the number of 93 including Officers and March them immediately in the most convenient way either by land or water to the City of New York. . . . you are to Obey the orders and directions of your Superior Officers until the present emergency is over and until you are duly discharged.

You will be entitled to the same pay and wages and Marching money as the other troops in the Continental Service are allowed and 20 a, to each man in advance for wages.

Guards in given under my hand in Lebanon this 12 day of August 1776.

Signed—Jonth Trumbull

Clerk Jabez Hough

DECEMBER 1963 [949]
Pay Roll of Capt. John McCall's Co.,
44 Days, dated Norwich 8-15-1776

Clerk—Jabez Hough

Lieut. Isaac Huntington
Ehs. Ebenezer Johnson
Sergt. Theophilus Huntington
Sergt. Benjamin Woodworth
Sergt. Elijah Huntingdon
Sergt. Hezekiah Tracy
Corp. Saben Durkey
Corp. Gideon Bacon
Corp. William Throop
Corp. Jesse Birchard
Drummer Thos. Calkins
Fifer Irijah Sanger
Eliah Scott
Jesse Woodworth
Asa Crocker

B

Ehs. Eba Gay jun.
Nathaniel Fish jun.
Jedediah Lothrop jun.
Nath'l Peabody
John Waterman
Wm. Edgerton
Jabez Baldwin
Ebenezer Backus
Ezekiel Hartshorn
James Crocker
Thomas Crocker
Stephen Woodworth
John Birchard, Jr.
James Whightman
Nathan Parks
Daniel Ellis
Jathlee Peck
Joseph Ems, Jr.
Elsiber Baldwin
Joshua Backus
Joseph Edgerdon

NOTES ON MORRIS COUNTY LOAN
COMMISSIONERS' BOOK P/1

In the absence of early census records in New Jersey, the list of the men who supported the Continental Government by giving mortgages on their land, in their respective counties, in return for loans from the Loan Commissioners, are proving to be of value as evidence in establishing traditional residences. Many of the men had not recorded their land so that they cannot now be traced through the land offices.

The following names of Morris County men who took loans in 1776 supplements the list printed in the April issue of this magazine which shows the men who sold their rights. Both lists are found at the back of the original handwritten record kept by the Loan Office, called Loan Commissioners' Book P/1. In the front of the book is an alphabetic index and immediately following are the handwritten mortgage deeds numbered and arranged in chronological order. Each deed was signed, but the name was neatly cut out when the loan was paid. The wife's name does not appear, but occasionally some interesting detail is given.

Following the mortgage deed is a statement of payments made, showing the name of the person, friend or relative, making the payment, the amounts, dates, and a full statement of cancellation.

Helen M. Wright
10 Cresmont Road
Montclair, New Jersey

Loan Commissioners' Mortgage Deeds
Given by Residents of Morris County, N.J.
Index of Mortgages of 1776 in Book P/1

Allen, Jacob
Abbot, Joseph
Armstrong, Geo.
Alwood, Samuel
Allen, Moses
Baldwin, Levi
Burnet, James
Brant, Samuel
Burt, Jotham
Baldwin, Samuel
Burnet, Capt. Nathl.
Bishop, Daniel
Brueen, Elias
Brittin, Jacob
Bebout, Peter
Beers, Daniel
Bowsly, Samuel
Beard, John
Bullman, Joseph
Brant, David
Broadwell, Hezekiah
Brown, Pain
Beach, Joseph
Beach, Stephen
Boskirk, Lawrence
Beers, Jabez
Bonnell, Nathl.

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* Copied for her own use from the original books in 1951; now for The DAR Library in 1963, by Helen Martha Wright, 10 Crestmont Rd., Montclair, N.J.

Frederick County, Va., Will Book 2. index to names appearing in this Will Book copied and prepared by Ruth Land Harrison, Berryville, Va. (Fort Loudon Chapter, DAR, Winchester, Va.)

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SANTA BARBARA, LA CUMBRE, and MISSION CANYON (Santa Barbara, Calif.), Mrs. Charles D. Chesney, regent of Santa Barbara Chapter, presented six bugles to the University of California at Santa Barbara ROTC Drum and Bugle Corps during a military review on the seaside campus of the university on December 13, 1962. The bugles were purchased jointly by the three chapters of the Santa Barbara DAR—Mission Canyon, La Cumbre, and Santa Barbara. In making the presentation, Mrs. Chesney acted as the representative of the three chapters. Fifty prominent members of the faculty of the University witnessed the presentation.

The Santa Barbara and the Mission Canyon Chapters have, for several years, presented the DAR Gold Medal award to outstanding junior and senior members of the ROTC unit at the university. Their support and interest in the work and purpose of the ROTC have been constant concerns of the Daughters in their chapter work. In appreciation of their long-standing support of the ROTC program and for the very greatly needed musical instruments, each of the chapters was presented with a certificate of appreciation by Lt. Col. George M. Boone, Jr., professor of Military Science at U.C.S.B. —Mrs. Clair S. Rudolph

MICAH WETHERN (Brentwood Heights, Calif.) has had a busy and interesting year. The regent, Mrs. R. E. Howard, has enthusiastically led the chapter in all phases of DAR work. She attended all the Southern California Council meetings and reported them to the chapter. Although she was unable to attend either the State Conference or the Continental Congress, the regent of Santa Monica Chapter, Mrs. Gail M. Dinnitt, who did attend, visited the chapter and gave a concise and informative report of both meetings.

Constitution Week the chapter arranged a patriotic display in a window of J. C. Penney’s Department Store at 3rd and Wilshire, Santa Monica, which attracted the attention of many shoppers. Memorial Day, the chapter joined other patriotic organizations in the civic services at Woodlawn Cemetery, Santa Monica, and laid a beautiful bouquet of red, white, and blue flowers on the grave of the “Unknown.” The chapter contributed to many DAR projects. Considerable clothing was taken to the Indian Center in Los Angeles, where Indians from the reservations are assisted in adapting themselves to urban life.

One American History Medal and two History Certificates were presented to two boys at Lincoln Junior High School, Santa Monica. One American History Medal and Certificate, one sterling silver Girl Home Maker spoon, and one Good Citizen pin were presented to senior girls at Venice High School. An exchange student from Costa Rica talked at a chapter meeting on life in her country and how Americanized she was becoming. Her American mother, as the lady where she stayed was called, said her accent was so English when she first arrived, she was hard to understand, but after several months it had become so like that of the Americans around her that, when she returned to her home in Costa Rica, her family would not be able to understand her. The regent and her husband have traveled extensively by trailer, in Canada and the United States, and have taken marvelous color slides and pictures during their trips. On one of the chapter programs, the members had the privilege of seeing many historical spots of the United States which they had visited.—Iola B. Quandt.

CAPT. JOHN OLDHAM (Grass Valley-Nevada City, Calif.) sponsored a tree-planting ceremony on January 31, 1963, at the new Nevada Union High School, at which three handsome white and pink dogwood trees were planted as gifts of the chapter. The committee chairman was Mrs. John H. Elliott, past regent. During the preceding year the chapter joined in establishing a Penny Pines plantation and has always been active in conservation. It recently established a conservation collection in the high school library, as well as cooperating with the other schools and with the Forestry Department.

As a result of the shocking local flag-desecration incident on July 4 and of similar incidents occurring elsewhere, Capt. John Oldham Chapter passed a resolution which it submitted to the State and National Resolutions Committees, which would correct the formerly unrealized lack of an adequate penalty should abuse of the colors of the United States occur. Our Flag Code fails to provide for steps or being taken to translate this into needed law.

An impressive ceremony was held October 20, 1962, at the Nevada County Juvenile Home, at which time our chapter participated, with the Women’s Civic Club, in dedicating a flagpole. Congressman Harold Johnson was guest speaker. Mrs. Ernest F. Buck, past regent, was mistress of ceremonies, and other patriotic organizations also participated. The Flag of the United States, procured by our chapter through the efforts of Congressman Johnson and our member, Miss Retha Downey, was raised with appropriate ritual, which our regent, Mrs. Polk, led. This Flag had had the distinction of having flown over our Capitol in Washington, D.C.

Our chapter, with membership of only 30, engages zealously in DAR projects, such as sponsoring one scholarship and one student loan, honoring the winner of the Good Citizen medal and her mother at tea, and stressing “What The Daughters Do” in its press releases. It has succeeded in cultivating a most favorable image in the public eye. A stimulant has been our regent’s attendance at Continental Congress and all Northern Council meetings.

Cultivating the year’s activity, a fund-raising book review and tea for DAR projects was held in March, on which occasion the current prize-winning book, John Adams, by Page Smith, was reviewed.

(L. to r.) Mrs. Ernest F. Buck, past regent; Mrs. Raphael J. Polk, regent; Mrs. Russell G. Marshall, chaplain; Miss Retha Downey, State Chairman of Conservation Committee. (Kneeling) Mrs. Stanley A. Sanders, chapter chairman of Conservation Committee.
with humor and insight by Mrs. Lloyd Truman, who is renowned for her reviews. By all it was agreed that this was an outstanding, delightful occasion.—Dorothy B. Landus.

PRESIDIO (San Francisco, Calif.), celebrated its 28th Anniversary at its March 1963 meeting, in the War Memorial Veterans' Building. The regent, Mrs. Susan D. Tiffany, presided, and read the following excerpts from the early history of the chapter:

"The organizing ceremonies were held in March 11, 1935, in the new Post Chapel, Presidio of San Francisco.

"Maj. George Rixey, Chaplain of the Presidio, led the devotional service. The Color Guard of Presidio troops advanced the colors and led the Pledge of Allegiance. This was followed by the American Creed said in unison by all present.

"Mrs. William Randall Ramsay, organizing regent, recited the objects of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

"Mrs. Charles E. Sampson, First Lady of the Presidio of San Francisco, welcomed the new chapter and its friends. Mrs. Elmer Horace Whittaker, California State Regent, referred to the able and far-sighted women who founded the National Society in 1890. She also told of the establishment of the Presidio of San Francisco by the Spaniards in 1776, the year of our American Independence, and some of the early history of the Post.

"There were 17 organizing members of Presidio Chapter, 11 of whom served as the first officers.

"In 1938 the Regent, Mrs. William F. Ittell, an organizing member, presented a beautiful gavel to the Chapter, made from timbers removed in repairing an old house built in Indiana in 1815, and were from walnut trees grown on the banks of the Wabash. This gavel still calls every meeting to order!

"For the Birthday Anniversary, an inspiring program was presented by 17 ROTC Cadets from George Washington High School. The colors were advanced by the boys, who led the Pledge of Allegiance and singing of The National Anthem. Then followed some snappy drill formations under the direction of Maj. William Cole, U. S. Army, professor of Military Science in San Francisco High Schools. Major Cole gave a short talk on the ROTC and showed colored movies of its activities.

Presidio Chapter is proud of the interesting programs presented in 1962-63. These include programs by the Humboldt Redwoods State Park ranger, on Conservation, the U. S. Customs Service on narcotics smuggling, and the United States Marine Corps on National Defense. These programs were illustrated with colored slides and movies with sound and music. A young Marine Corps vocalist sang the Marine Hymn, from the Halls of Montezuma. Chapter members presented programs on the Constitution, Thanksgiving, and American Christmas carols.

The annual rummage sale in October is hard work for everyone, but raises the necessary funds for our DAR projects. —Susan D. Tiffany.

WILLIAM STRONG (Oscoda, Ark.), during the memorial services and Flag Day program conducted by the William Strong Chapter on June 14, 1963, the Mississippi State Library was presented with a Flag of the United States of America, the gift of Miss Ruth Staying Massey in memory of her nephew, Lt. Miles Webster Massey, who lost his life on March 25, 1945, during World War II. The chapter librarian, Mrs. Charline Massey Watson, invited the Mississippi State Librarian, Miss Eula McDouglas, and the chairman of the Library Board, Mrs. W. E. Burkett, to accept this gift.

Mrs. Burkett, in her acceptance speech, gave a moving tribute to Lieutenant Massey. William Strong Chapter enjoys a large membership throughout northeastern Arkansas, with many living in Oscoda. —Ruth S. Massey.

WHITE PLAINS (White Plains, N.Y.) celebrated its Fifty-eighth Anniversary March 18, at the Plains Woman's Club with a meeting and tea honoring Mrs. Frank B. Cuff. Preceding the meeting, Mrs. George Don Campbell, Jr., regent of the chapter, was hostess at a luncheon to Mrs. Cuff and other Society officials.

Currently Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Cuff is the first member of her chapter to become a National Officer. She is a past regent of her local chapter and Honorary State Regent of New York and has served DAR in many capacities on a National, State and local level. Mrs. Cuff has been a member of her chapter for nearly 25 years. In responding to the many tributes paid to her, she spoke of her great pride in belonging to the organization, or her sense of oneness with the women at her first meeting, which has endured and increased through the years. She had high praise for the great scope of work by the DAR and the 185,000 members of the National Society.

The regent, Mrs. Campbell, on behalf of the chapter, presented Mrs. Cuff with a check for $100 to be used for some DAR project in which she had a keen interest.

Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, New York State Regent, came from Rome, N.Y., to honor Mrs. Cuff but did not arrive in time to be included in the picture.

*this month...

We Congratulate These Chapters for

FREDERICK
Maryland

- being the only DAR Chapter asked to sew one of the 15-40-foot stripes for the 15-star-, 15-stripe Flag to be flown at the Maryland Pavilion at the New York World's Fair, which will have the Francis Scott Key Sesquicentennial as its theme.

PORT WASHINGTON
Wisconsin

- securing outstanding news coverage of DAR material in a local newspaper in full two-column article explaining What the Daughters Really DO.

BOSTON TEA PARTY
Massachusetts

- its clever idea of raising funds for redecoration of the Massachusetts Room at headquarters by staging a successful antiques auction.

BARON DEKALB
Decatur, Ga.

- holding an annual "Work Day" to benefit the chapter's various philanthropic DAR activities, at which the Juniors have a white elephant sale for the Helen Pouch Fund; Indian artifacts are exhibited in the hope of receiving contributions for the Indian schools; and boxes of good used clothing are sorted and carefully packed for shipment to the sales shops at DAR schools.

* Limit five chapters per month.
The chapter has been very active in the past 50 years, among other things doing Red Cross work in World Wars I and II. It has placed a bronze plaque on the north wall of the Court House, honoring 10 Revolutionary War soldiers buried in the county, and each grave has been individually and appropriately marked. Three monuments have been placed at historic spots—one marks the first county seat in Bond County at Perryville; another is the first settlement in Bond County at Hill's Fort in 1811; and a third the place where a Lincoln-Douglas debate was held.

The chapter has sponsored Hills Fort C.A.R. Society; organized in 1955 by Mrs. Frank V. Davis, Constitution Week, Washington's Birthday, and Flag Day are always celebrated. The chapter now has 83 members.

**BELLEFONTE** (Bellefontaine, Ohio). Last May, Logan Countians paused briefly one Sunday afternoon to honor the memory of a Logan County pioneer, who also was a soldier of the Revolution and the War of 1812. He is Col. James McPherson, a native of Pennsylvania who is buried in a small cemetery northwest of Bellefontaine, site of the redemption services. This small burial plot is a part of the original land grant to Colonel McPherson signed by President Monroe. Every effort is being made to trace the complete military records of James McPherson, known as a "general" for years. To date, nothing has been uncovered beyond the rank of Colonel.

The program, by Mrs. Harry Heslar, was *Our Flag*. She told that Flag Day is not a national holiday but is observed by proclamation of the President and is the anniversary of the day on which the Continental Congress adopted the Flag in 1777. We owe our observance of Flag Day to the efforts of a Wisconsin school teacher. Many changes have been made in the Flag since the original one to the present one of 50 stars. Mrs. Heslar read a portion of an address given by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of Interior, to the employees of the Department of Interior on June 14, 1914, in which he told of the Flag saluting him as a flagmaker, stressing that we are all flagmakers in whatever we do as parents, teachers, workers, lawmakers or President. We do an honest piece of work, the Flag is strong with pride. Its stars and stripes are our dreams and our labors. We are all flagmakers, and we should glory in the making.—*Mrs. Paul W. Lucas*.

**JAMES AHLSTEAD, SR.** (Robinson Ill.). The DAR Story of the chapter added another page when the members held a Colonial tea February 22, George Washington's Birthday, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Evans, to celebrate its 50th Anniversary. The Evans home reflected the memory of a Logan County pioneer, and each grave has been individually and appropriately marked. Individually and appropriately marked.

The chapter was organized by Mrs. Ralph Kiley, State Regent, as guest of honor, as well as seven past regents—Mesdames Will Hobbs, John B. Latzer, Chas. E. Watson, Frank V. Davis, and Betty P. Dodson and Misses Louise Morey and Evelyne McCracken, Mrs. Lelah Clementz, the present regent, gave an informal history of the first meeting in Mrs. Davidson's home, and a paper written for that occasion by Mrs. Annie S. Pearce was read, giving a short biography of Benjamin Mills, for whom the chapter is named. He had served for 3 years with the 3rd Maryland troops and has numerous descendants in Bond County, Ill.

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Certificates of Appreciation to the charter presentation by the regent, Mrs. Ausby Clements, in the name of the chapter, of Certificates of Appreciation to the charter members—Mrs. Katherine Brubaker Newlin and Mrs. Nellie Brubaker Bradley. Both sisters wore corsages, a gift of a member, Miss Helen Price. The Certificates read "For patriotic devotion to the NSDAR." Both have served as regents and in other offices.

The chapter has followed the pattern of National Committees in their programs and contributed to the projects of NSDAR through the years. Evidence of the early work in the life of the chapter is the marking of graves of Revolutionary solders. Community participation on the part of the chapter may be seen in tangible ways. Christmas gifts and boxes of clothing to DAR schools, with parties for DAR and SAR award winners and their Mothers have become traditional.

The work of the chapter has received much publicity via radio and newspapers. The local radio station, WTAY, has been generous with "spot announcements" and news items of American History Month and Constitution Week, as well as monthly chapter meetings. One newspaper has given full-page coverage, with pictures and feature stories.—Mrs. Nellie M. Bradley.

BEVERLY HILLS (Beverly Hills, Calif.) gave an Americanism award to motion-picture producer Fred Gebhardt at the Southern Council meeting at the Mission Inn, Riverside, on May 21. Mr. Gebhardt was born in Vienna, Austria, of distinguished parents. His father brought him to this country when he was still a youngster, and they became American citizens. Fred soon realized he wanted to become part of the entertainment world and was first an usher in a motion-picture theater. At 18 he became the youngest manager of a Fox West Coast theater. When many mothers complained to him that there were so few pictures they felt were fit for their children to see, yet exciting enough for them to enjoy, Fred decided he would do something about it. As he put it, "I want to give something worthwhile to this country that has done so much for me."

After 18 years Fred Gebhardt believed he had gathered a great deal of first-hand information concerning the public's taste. He formed Four Crown Productions and was made president. He set about to prove that young people would enjoy clean, exciting pictures if careful thought was given to the story content and production. Three low-budgeted Space, pictures, which he has already produced, have proved him right. However, finding "backers" for long-range returns are hard to find, strange as it may seem. But Fred believes that nothing worthwhile was easily won, and he is determined to pay his self-imposed debt to America.

His aims were brought to the attention of the Beverly Hills Chapter, whose regent is Mrs. Charles H. Jeffries, by the chapter's Motion Picture cochairmen Mrs. Archer R. Norcross and Guy S. McIntosh. When one of their committee members, Mrs. Arthur L. Childman, told the California State Regent, Mrs. Frank R. Mettla, about Fred Gebhardt she suggested that the chapter present him with an Americanism Award. Mrs. Mettla felt it would not only be a reward for his efforts but a much-needed encouragement for such an important means of reaching the public as is the motion picture.

So impressed was Mrs. Florence Thalheimer, producer-moderator of Television Station KCOP's weekly program, The Intelligent Parent, with the fact that the Beverly Hills Chapter had found a young producer so worthy of its DAR Americanism Award that she built her half-hour program around the award, what it was given for, and why Fred Gebhardt deserved it and spoke of various proofs that motion pictures have a great influence upon impressionable young minds. Of interest, too, was the appearance of one of our older motion picture stars, Francis X. Bushman, himself eligible to be an S.A.R., whose sister is a DAR of long standing.

The chapter is most grateful to Mrs. Richard H. Cronshey, State Chairman of Americanism, who with Mrs. Mettla and Mrs. Jeffries, coordinated their efforts in making the Americanism presentation at the Southern Council a most impressive one. We all feel that one day soon Fred Gebhardt will do much to make America feel in debt to him.—Phyllis Tyler (Mrs. Arthur S.) Childman.

BATON ROUGE (Baton Rouge, La.) observed Constitution Week with a special program. The speaker's subject was We, the People. Other programs during the year were on Water Conservation, Religious Art, and Islands of the Pacific, and also included a timely talk by Judge Lenton Sartin of the Family Court on juvenile delinquency, entitled Youth and Its Problems. At the final meeting of the year, Samuel Manefee, a seventh grade student of the University Laboratory School, received awards and certificates for winning first place in the national, State, and district essay contests on American History. Miss Rachael Norgress, State Chairman of American History Month, made the presentation. History medals were presented to Mary Higgs, Highland Elementary School, and Caroline Benefield, Prescott Junior High School. These awards were made by Mrs. R. V. Edwards, chapter historian. In the Good Citizens Contest, we sponsored a senior each from Istrouma, Baton Rouge, Glen Oaks, and Wood Lawn High Schools.

The chapter celebrated George Washington's Birthday with a luncheon and appropriate program honoring Mrs. R. J. Holzer, State Regent. At the Louisiana State Conference in March, our regent, Mrs. Frank C. Stewart, won the Outstanding Junior Member Contest. She represented the chapter at Continental Congress as our regent and also as Outstanding Junior Member of the State. Her name appears in the DAR Magazine as a candidate of outstanding merit and versatility. Other members representing Baton Rouge Chapter at Continental Congress were Mrs. Frank Forsythe, serving on the House Committee; Mrs. Elwood Gore, delegate; and Mrs. J. G. LaBorde, alternate.

Mrs. Frank C. Stewart, regent, Baton Rouge (La.) Chapter.

Baton Rouge Chapter received both the National and State Gold Honor Roll awards. We sponsor an active C. A. R. society under the leadership of Mrs.
Harry Chalstrom and have quite a large Junior Membership, headed by Mrs. A. C. Steimuller.—Katherine W. (Mrs. J. H.) Cassidy.

DANA (Columbus, Kan.). At its May 10, 1963, meeting at the home of Mrs. C. M. Cooper, a naturalized citizen, Ebenezer Allen of Scammom, Kan., was awarded the DAR Americanism Medal for his trustworthiness, service, leadership, and patriotism to his adopted country, the United States of America. Mrs. E. Carruth Owen, Prairie Village, State Chairman of Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship, told of Mr. Allen's outstanding accomplishments.

The recipient was born in England nearly 89 years ago, arriving in this country with his family in 1904. He received his final naturalization papers on January 12, 1924. He worked in the coal mines of southeastern Kansas for a number of years. During World War II, he was employed at the Jayhawk Ordnance Plant and was later with the Spencer Chemical Company.

During the legislative sessions from 1933 to 1962, Mr. Allen was employed at the State Capitol in Topeka as a doorkeeper, both in the House of Representatives and the Senate Chamber. Due to failing eyesight, he decided to retire after the budget session of January, 1962. At that time he was invited to give a farewell address to the Senate body from the rostrum of the Senate Chamber, a privilege never before granted to anyone other than Senators, the Governor, or visiting dignitaries.

Mr. Allen's hobby has always been sports. He helped organize soccer football games in Cherokee and Crawford Counties and served as manager part of the time. He has been active in other youth groups and civic affairs and has served on the Election Board for many years.

Miss Cowger also awarded the chapter's DAR Good Citizens pin to Miss Loretta Kreiger, a senior at the Cherokee County Rural High School. Mr. J. L. Sparks, Dana Chapter, told of Miss Kreiger's many outstanding accomplishments during her high school years, including membership in the following organizations: National Honor Society, Future Farmers of America (their Sweetheart, one year), Student Council, Senior Student Government, Dana Chapter, Student Senate, and National Honor Society. Loretta was a finalist in the Empire District Electric Company Meal Planning Contest in March, 1963, winning a scholarship for herself and an appliance for her school.

The chapter regent, Mrs. Theodora Stebbins, introduced other special guests: Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease, Shawnee Mission, State Vice Regent and National Chairman, DAR Magazine Committee; Mrs. Rollin L. Johnson, Salina, Director of the Northwest District; Mrs. John A. Butler, regent, Mary Wade Strother Chapter, Salina; Mrs. Howard Doyle, Parsons, former State Vice Regent and past Southeast District Director; Mrs. Tillie Karr-Newman, Coffeyville, past Southeast District Director; Miss Edith Allen, daughter of Ebenezer Allen; and Mrs. Norma Kreiger, mother of Loretta Kreiger.

Dana Chapter was honored to have Miss Cowger at this meeting to present these awards and to speak to the group concerning many phases of DAR interest and activities.—Theodora H. Stebbins.

BOSTON TEA PARTY 146 Boston, Mass.) Complete renovation of the Massachusetts Room in the DAR National Museum in Washington, D. C., as a replica of the Hancock-Adams room in the Hancock-Clarke Manses, Lexington, is the goal of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution in 1963!

This room, which represents a moment of great historical significance in Revolutionary War days, connects the scene of the Battles of Lexington and Concord with three of the most illustrious Massachusetts patriots of the era: John Hancock, Samuel Adams, and Paul Revere. For it was in this room that Hancock and Adams were sleeping when aroused by Paul Revere on his famous ride.

Mrs. Clifford A. Waterhouse, past regent of Boston Tea Party Chapter, and Mrs. Robert C. Legget, of Braintree, are cochairmen of the Massachusetts Room project. To raise funds for it Boston Tea Party Chapter held a treasure auction of new and antique china, silver, jewelry, pewter, flower containers, dolls, costumes, bric-a-brac, etc. Home baked delicacies were on sale as well.

Mrs. Richard Merrill, regent, of Sau- gus, was the general chairman of the auction. On hand to instill plenty of spirit into the bidding was a professional auctioneer, Mrs. William Richards of Milton, who graciously donated her services.

The scene of this exciting affair was the home and grounds of our ex-regent and honorary State Regent, Mrs. Willard Richards of 49 Fairfax Street, West Newton.

The cashiers, Mrs. Irving R. Merriam (treasurer), and Mrs. Harold D. Hemenway, were kept busy as the runners, Mrs. William S. Sahakian of Dedham, vic regent, and Mrs. Damon Richards, daughter-in-law of our hostess, delivered the valuable articles to the delighted purchasers.

The auction began at 10:30 A.M. on a perfect summer day (June 18, 1963). By high noon, everyone was ready to patronize the snack bar so capably operated by Mrs. Warren Dutton and Mrs. Walter G. Chamberlin before returning to the exhilaration of the bidding.

Financially the auction was a fabulous success, being a project of inestimable importance and is highly recommended as a fund-raising project.

Among distinguished guests present and introduced were our State Regent, Miss Gertrude A. MacPeek, and our Honorary State Regents, Mrs. Warren Shatuck-Carr, Carider and Mrs. James Joseph Hebner—Mary L. Sahakian.

CHEVY CHASE (Chevy Chase, Md.). When the gavel was passed on to Mrs. Edward Widmayer, newly elected regent, 1963-64, her predecessor Mrs. Louis O. Bowman, Sr., of Rockville, Md., had left a splendid record of achievement for her second term as regent, so that the chapter again won the Gold Honor Roll. Mrs. Widmayer set as her goal this year to be "Be Strong and of a Good Courage," with "accent on youth and education" to get "good new members," and to have every member subscribe to the DAR Magazine in the hope of obtaining the Gold Star again this year.

Mrs. Widmayer, a native of Kentucky, has lived in Washington since 1918 but after her husband's retirement, they bought a beautiful farm, Rolling Acres, at Monrovia, Md., where they live with their son and daughter. She has been a member of the DAR for 25 years and always held an office. During her membership in the D. C. Chapter (Col. James McCall), she was treasurer of the D.C. Chapter House Corporation and most recently served as chairman of Conservation of Chevy Chase. A great deal of her time has been given to the Red Cross. She has served in various area service hospitals. She is an active member of the Methodist Church.

In appreciation of Mrs. Bowman's achievements, the members of the chapter honored her by placing lights over the card catalog in the Genealogical Library in Memorial Continental Hall. One
of Mrs. Bowman’s ambitions was to have the five chapters in Montgomery County join forces in efforts in the schools, Naturalization Court, and conservation, thus preventing overlapping programs. The idea proved so successful that chapters in Baltimore and other counties followed suit. Most outstanding work was done for the American Indians, Americanism, Conservation, and DAR Good Citizens Committees. Indianhead nickels were again collected and money was contributed for School, as well as boxes of clothing. Our naturalization Court, and conservation, thus preventing overlapping programs. The idea proved so successful that chapters in Baltimore and other counties followed suit. Most outstanding work was done for the American Indians, Americanism, Conservation, and DAR Good Citizens Committees. Indianhead nickels were again collected and money was contributed for music and scholarships at St. Mary’s School, as well as boxes of clothing. Our Maryland State, Mrs. Ann J. Mrs. Albert H. Bruffey, a member of the Chevy Chase Chapter and former regent, visited St. Mary’s School. Miss Jane Morey is chairman of American Indians.

The president of the Montgomery County Council and the Mayor of Rockville, the county seat issued a proclamation designating Constitution Week, spot radio announcements were made, window displays were installed in stores, and copies of the Constitution were sent to all chapter members.

A Good Citizen contest was sponsored in four high schools; the winners were given pins and certificates and a trip to Annapolis.

Advertising in the April DAR Magazine realized $40.00. Mrs. Lester D. Flory and Mrs. Lewis M. Denit were co-chairmen. The Dick Health House Endowment Fund was another project (Miss Loyce Lovett, chairman). A beautiful Christmas organ program was given by the Music chairman, Mrs. Harold Dickensheets and carols were sung. Gifts were made to the Museum and the Maryland Room, with Mrs. Felix Stapleton as chairman. Thirty-four members subscribed to the DAR Magazine, and subscriptions are sent to 14 schools and libraries in the county (Mrs. Mason B. Leming, chairman). Seventy-three American Flags were given to schools, Scouts, churches, and Juvenile Court (Mrs. Louis M. Denit, chairman).

Mrs. Ivan H. Driggs, chairman of Genealogical Records, turned in 27 pages; 13 history medals were presented in county schools, and 14 essays were entered in the American History Contest (Mrs. Harold E. Burton, chairman). Thirteen Good Citizenship medals were presented in the schools (Mrs. Godfrey Huber, National Defense chairman). In all, the chapter spent $1,811.00 in DAR work. The chapter was awarded a certificate of appreciation by the National Defense Committee, DAR. Our vice regent, Mrs. Albert H. Bruffey, senior president of Chevy Chase C.A.R. and State Chairman of Junior Membership, served as Personal Page to the State Regent, Mrs. Eliot C. Lovett, at the Annual State Conference and Evening Page at the Continental Congress, along with Miss Loyce Lovett, daughter of the State Regent, who was a Platform Page. Mrs. Bruffey was named the outstanding Junior in the chapter.

The chapter has 68 members and 4 associates; 2 founding members died this year.

Again, the chapter had the largest number of inches of publicity published in the State this year—2284 inches—in newspapers and magazines.—Mary Edna Noyes Whiteford (Mrs. Roger F.) and Prunella (Mrs. Duncan Wall).

ELIZABETH BENTON (Kansas City, Mo.) dedicated a sanctuary for bird life at the Kansas City Museum on June 6, 1963. The memorial garden has been the project of the chapter’s Conservation Committee (Mrs. J. Howard Hart, chairman). Mrs. Hart has supervised execution of the project. Indianhead barberry bushes were planted around the Museum Planterium; hawthorn and dogwood trees were placed close by. The bird bath and drinking fountain for birds was placed in a space reserved for that purpose. The bird sanctuary was dedicated in memory of Mrs. William Ernest Glenn, for many years an active chapter member. A tea for members and friends followed the ceremonies.—Mrs. A. Frank Stephens is chapter regent.—Mrs. Roy C. Cowen, Sr.

Our chapter annually conducts a memorial service, open to the public, on August 2, in honor of Col. George Croghan, who so nobly defended Fort Stephenson from the British and Indians in the War of 1812.

The successful defense of Fort Stephenson by Maj. George Croghan on August 2, 1813, opened the way for the peaceful settlement of the Lower Sandusky region by families from other parts of the young State of Ohio, from Kentucky, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. Herefore the territory surrounding the site of Fort Stephenson had been primarily the abode of the Indians.—Esther (Mrs. Cecil A.) Stock.

OSAGE (Sedalia, Mo.). The past year 8 new members were accepted, 4 reinstated, and 1 transferred, making a total of 106. The chapter participated in the Mis...

(Continued on page 972)
PROBABLY no Maine writer has been so widely read, so often quoted, or so frequently made the subject of “papers” as Sarah Orne Jewett.

Miss Jewett was born in South Berwick, Maine, my “home town,” on September 3, 1849. Her father was a physician, Dr. Theodore H. Jewett, whom she has drawn so sympathetically in A Country Doctor, one of her early books, and to whom she dedicated Country By-Ways, a later work.

Dr. Jewett was the beloved country doctor of South Berwick and the surrounding towns. He was wise, kindly, and understanding. I remember that my own grandparents spoke of him with affection—almost with reverence—though he had died many years before.

Miss Jewett had studied at Berwick Academy, Maine’s oldest secondary school, but her chief training, so she often said, came from her long drives with her father as he visited his country patients.

“Miss Sarah,” as she was lovingly known, was the child of reasonably wealthy parents. The old Jewett home, now owned by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, was built by her Jewett grandfather facing the village square. The grandfather, a sea captain, had the house built by shipbuilders and ships’ carpenters who built not only well, but beautifully. The house is noted for its fine lines, gracious rooms, and detailed woodwork.

In 1869 Miss Jewett contributed her first story to the Atlantic Monthly, and that magazine never refused any story she sent during the next 40 years. Her best work consisted of short stories and sketches, such as those in The Country of the Pointed Firs and A Native of Winby. These two books were recently republished as paperbacks, by a strange coincidence on the 50th anniversary of her death.

The people of Maine; with their characteristic speech, manners, and traditions, she described with peculiar charm and realism. The background, too, she touched in with loving care.

In 1901 Miss Jewett was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature by Maine’s Bowdoin College—the first woman to receive a degree from the State’s oldest college. It is interesting to note that, since its founding in 1795, only five degrees have been given to women. Our retiring President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, another daughter of Maine, received the latest of these a few years ago.

Miss Sarah’s “classics” have remained popular over the years, not only in her native New England but throughout the country and in Europe as well. A selection of her most popular stories was made in 1925 by Willa Cather.

It is my good fortune to have known “Miss Sarah,” as well as her younger sister, “Miss Mary.” Miss Sarah was the same age as my grandmother; Miss Mary was a year younger, and all three were students at Berwick Academy at the same time.

My recollections of Miss Jewett are many and pleasant. I am not sure I realized that she was a writer or a noted woman. To me she was the lady who came calling in the most elegant carriage in town. She had a pair of matched bays and a coachman who wore a top hat. The coachman was named John Lyons and he was English and dignified beyond words. I do not think he ever forgave Henry Ford. In his old age he had to put aside the top hat and drive the ladies about in a “brass-bound” 1909 Ford.

My great aunt, who lived with us, had a beautiful garden, and she and Miss Jewett swapped roots, seeds, and cuttings at the proper season. One year Miss Sarah brought back, from the ancestral home in England, some maiden’s blush and York rose cuttings. These she shared with my aunt. Aunt’s survived the tough Maine winters, but hers did not. I can see her now, complete with ostrich plumes and a feather boa, sinking a garden fork, intent on digging up a maiden’s blush rosebush that my aunt insisted on dividing with her.

My favorite of all her stories is The Tory Lover. It is the one romantic novel that she wrote. The scene is South Berwick and the spot where the Nason-Hamilton place, home of my Nason ancestor who settled there before 1639. It is of interest that Kenneth Roberts also chose the Nason-Hamilton house for the opening scene of his Northwest Passage.

As I have said, I don’t remember ever having thought of Miss Jewett as great or famous. I admired and loved her. She understood little girls and was never too busy to talk to me. She made chocolate for me and gave it to me in one of her lovely china cups. One of my earliest memories is of sitting before her glowing fire and of her kneeling before me and rubbing my frost-bitten little toes back to warmth and comfort.

Fame did not pass Miss Jewett by. From all accounts, she was a famous woman, loved by rich and poor alike, by old and young, and honored and respected in her own community.
Motion Picture Committee

MRS. WILSON D. MCKERRROW
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

Many of the motion pictures being released are geared to the youth of our country, and since motion pictures are one of the greatest of mass mediums, the subject matter should be important to all. In forthcoming films subtle propaganda is cleverly inserted; therefore this committee urges all interested in the future of this Country to know what is being shown in your local theaters. Join or form a film council with leaders of parent groups, Boy and Girl Scouts, clubs, and other local organizations interested in the content of pictures shown to high-school and college-age groups. One such film council made known its feelings on the unhealthy films shown in its neighborhood theater; its protest was loud, so loud that the license of the theater was revoked.

Fortunately for the public, some fine motion pictures are being produced along with controversial ones. Disney has produced two films that will please many audiences.

The Incredible Journey, Sheila Burnford's story of three animals—a wise old bull terrier, a trustworthy Labrador retriever, and a lively Siamese cat—provides great entertainment as delightful as it is unique.

These three are left in the care of a bachelor friend while their owner, with wife and children, fulfills a summer teaching assignment in England. When the interim master goes on a hunting trip, the animals think that they are abandoned and decide to return home, 200 miles away. The animals are almost human in their concern for each other, on their long, eventful trip. The scenery (Canada in the autumn) is most colorful, and appropriate music adds to this adventure story. Audience—General.

The second Disney film, Sword in the Stone, will please the general audience also. "Whoso pulleth out this sword of this stone and anvil is rightfully King of all England." A beautiful production of the medieval world of legendary King Arthur, done through cartoon magic. Music delightful. This motion picture is poetry in motion. Audience—General.

Gone Are the Days: A motion picture a little too satirical and exaggerated in poking fun at the southern plantation owner (type of "Colonel" of years back); this is the movie version of Ossie Davis's play, Purlie Victorious. Audience—Adult.

Wuthering Heights: Considered just as fine a motion picture today as it was on the first run.

The Wheeler-Dealers, a sophisticated, screwball comedy that pokes fun at everything in its path, from Texas to New England. Story of man who spends millions he does not possess but keeps on the right side of the law. This makes him a wheeler-dealer. This is following the broad humor of the Doris Day-Rock Hudson type of picture, highly spiced with sex and broad humor. Audience—Adult.

Take Her, She's Mine.—A 98-minute comedy, starring James Stewart and Sandra Dee, with the first appearance of Monica Moran (daughter of actress Thelma Ritter) in a bit part. Story deals with problems of rearing a beautiful daughter (Sandra) and showing scenes from her college days, and later events at art school in Paris. There are many good laughs throughout the overly long picture. Audience—Adults—Mature young people.

Department of the Interior Films

Win Four International Awards

Formal presentation of four international awards of excellence has been made to Department of the Interior educational motion pictures. The award-winning films were Copper, the Oldest Modern Metal, produced by the Bureau of Mines under sponsorship of the Phelps Dodge Corporation, and Eruption of Kilauea, 1959, produced by the Geological Survey. Both films have won other international awards as well as American citations. They are available for free showing in the United States.

Commenting on the awards, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall said, "The use of motion pictures to educate our people in the wonders of nature and science is part of the Department's program of conservation education. The more we know about our resources, the ways of nature, and the manner in which they affect our environment, the better we are equipped to utilize them wisely. Prize-winning films of this caliber will provide incentive for the production of more high-quality motion pictures throughout the broad range of natural resource interest."

The Bureau of Mines motion picture received the Diploma of Honor at the International Exhibition of Documentary Films, Venice, and first prize at the International Exhibition of Scientific Didactic Films, University of Padua, in the category of chemistry.

The Geological Survey motion picture, presenting the spectacular eruptions of Kilauea Volcano in Hawaii, was voted the most popular informational motion picture at the Padua showing and, in competition at the Venice Festival, won first prize in the category of geographical, ethnographical, and folklore films "for the dramatic illustration of an exceptional phenomenon."

The Interior films already are seen by millions of people annually without charge. Most of the viewers are students, members of conservation and church groups, and civic, educational, and science organizations.

Inquiries about free loan of Copper, the Oldest Modern Metal, should be addressed to Graphic Services, Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh 13, Pa. Those seeking to borrow Eruption of Kilauea, 1959-60, should write the Map Information Office, Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C.
OLD UNITY cemetery is less than 1 mile from the present Unity Presbyterian Church, Fort Mill, county of York, S.C.

The old graveyard is bordered by a 3-foot-high rock wall. It is approximately 150 feet in length and in width. Old timers claim the wall was built by slaves, who carried the rocks from the banks of the Catawba River, several miles distant. The stones are large, and no mortar was used to make the wall.

An ancient iron gate stands open at the entrance. Nearby is a granite monument with the following inscription on a bronze plaque:

This marks the site of Unity Presbyterian Church and graveyard 1788. Erected by Kanawha Chapter, DAR, 1932.

The area is heavily wooded with hickory, oak, and dogwood. In the spring, the dogwood blossoms form a canopy of white over the graves.

A dirt road borders the front wall. It ends several hundred feet beyond the gate. There is evidence that trees are being cleared to extend the road, for a new residential section of modern homes is closing around the old wall. The nearest home is under construction just across the road.

Many of the stones are broken, and pieces are missing. Some are so worn that the lettering cannot be deciphered. Dozens of graves are marked with unlettered slabs of crude granite. Grave markers are scarce in the rear sections. It cannot be known for certain, who, or how many persons are buried in unmarked graves, for there is no known written record of those interred.

Unity Presbyterian Church has a long history in the area. The first building was erected before 1788 in York County near the Lancaster County line, between Steele and Sugar Creeks.

The second edifice was built in 1804 near the old cemetery, about 1 mile west of the first location. It was made of logs and had 12 corners.

In 1839, the third building was erected on Tom Hall Street in Fort Mill. The name was changed to Fort Mill in 1876, but changed back to Unity around the turn of the century.

The present Unity Presbyterian Church in Fort Mill was built in 1881, of handmade brick. In the rear of the building is the “new” Unity graveyard.

In transcribing the tombstones at Old Unity cemetery, exact terminology was sacrificed for brevity, except where reference is made to Revolutionary service. All names are spelled as shown on the gravestones.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS, OLD UNITY CEMETERY, FORT MILL, S.C.

Susan B. Elliott and her child. Died June 2, 1819—25th year of her age.
Samuel Elliott—Died Sep 3, 1823 in the 36th year of his age.
Mary Elliott—Died Nov 25, 1807 aged 50 years.
William Elliott—Died Dec 3, 1803 aged 58 years.
William B. Elliott—Died July 1, 1814—37th year of his age.
Elizabeth Elliott—Died Dec 31st aged 17 years and she was therefore born AD 1788.
Martha Wallis—Wife of James Wallis, and widow of Capt Joseph White, who departed this life Oct 23, 1819, aged 44 years.
Sarah—wife of Capt E. M. Faires—died April 27, 1847 aged 41 years.
Jesse J. Faires—Son of Jesse and Margaret A. Faires, born May 8, 1836—Died Oct 9th aged 5 mo.
Margaret A. Faires—Consort of Jesse Faires—Died June 2, 1836, aged 42 years.
QUESTION: The secretary of our chapter records even a unanimous vote as a majority vote. Is this correct?

ANSWER: No, it is not correct. "When a count has been ordered or where the vote is by ballot, he should enter the number of votes on each side. . . ." (R.O.R., p. 249, lines 3-5.) When a vote is taken upon an application for membership, the report should follow the pattern set out in R.O.R., page 196. The report is the same, whether the ballot vote was taken on an application for membership, or for the election of a delegate or an election. The actual votes cast are reported—not as a majority or unanimous. The regent declares the result of the ballot.

QUESTION: When is a question on the floor?

ANSWER: A question is on the floor of the assembly when the chair has stated it, or when a motion has been made and seconded does not put it before the assembly, as the chair alone can do that." (R.O.R., p. 26, lines 10-11-12.) The chair alone can put a question to the assembly. There are several exceptions: (1) Whenever a motion is made referring to the chairman only, or which compliments or condemns him with others, it should be put to the vote by the vice president if in the room, or by the secretary, or on their failure to do so, by the maker of the motion. (R.O.R., p. 239, lines 29-32; p. 239 lines 1-2.) On a motion calling the chair, the member making the motion should state and for the question and declare the vote . . ." (P.L., p. 497, ques. 243.)

QUESTION: There is much discussion in our State concerning the rather common practice of installing officers by proxy. Should this be done?

ANSWER: No, it is not correct. A proxy is a legal document authorizing another to act for you, as in voting; the power or authority to act for another is specifically set forth in writing. This is the definition in Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary and New World Dictionary. A proxy installation is unknown to parliamentary law. We never have proxy voting in nonprofit corporations, but the Bylaws must provide for this type of voting. If an installation is required by the Bylaws, the installation may take place at the next meeting or a special Chapter meeting called for that purpose. Robert says that if a form of installation is not prescribed, the officers may assume their duties with any special installing. (P.L., p. 432, ques. 63.) Proxy installations have neither the blessing of parliamentary law nor the necessity of fulfilling a legal requirement

QUESTION: What is a disappearing quorum?

ANSWER: In Robert we do not have such a designation as a "disappearing quorum." Either you have a quorum or you do not, and Robert says, "The only business that can be transacted in the absence of a quorum is to take measures to obtain a quorum, fix the time to which to adjourn, to adjourn, or to take a recess." (R.O.R., pp. 258 and 259.) Any business transacted in the absence of a quorum is illegal. (P.L., p. 530, ques. 364.) Your group may ratify by a majority vote anything that a majority could adopt. (R.O.R., p. 173.) "If the club does not ratify the actions taken without a quorum present the minutes should be amended by striking out all of the proceedings where there was no quorum, except what related to adjournment." (P.L., p. 530, ques. 364.) Any member can and should raise the point of no quorum if she notes that a quorum is not present. An excellent discussion, fuller than I can give in an answer, will be found in P.L., pp. 356-357.

QUESTION: What is a hostile amendment? Please give us an example.

ANSWER: A hostile amendment is one that conflicts with the spirit of the motion but is germane. (R.O.R., p. 144, lines 7-9.) An example would be, "I move that the chapter censure the treasurer. . . ." "I move to amend the motion, that the chapter censure the treasurer, by striking out the word censure and inserting the word thank." (R.O.R., p. 144, lines 10-12.) Another example, would be "I move to ratify the act of the regent in . . . ." "I move to amend the motion to ratify the act of the regent . . . by substituting the following, 'That the chapter censure the act of the regent . . .'." (R.O.R., p. 173, lines 29-32.) Both examples show germane amendments, but both are hostile. The word "hostile" means unfriendly or conflicts.

QUESTION: May an election ever be by a plurality vote?

ANSWER: Certainly, but the Bylaws must provide that the election shall be by a plurality vote. "In an assembly a plurality never elects except by virtue of a rule to that effect." (R.O.R., p. 24, lines 3-4.) In the DAR we elect our officers by a majority vote. A majority vote is more than one half of the votes cast, ignoring blanks. (R.O.R., p. 24, lines 1-2.) A plurality means that a candidate has a larger number of votes than any other candidate.

QUESTION: Does the National Society require that delegates to the State Conference be those delegates elected to the Continental Congress?

ANSWER: Certainly not. A chapter should elect its full quota of delegates and alternates to the State Conference and a full quota of delegates and alternates to Continental Congress. The Bylaws may provide: "The number of delegates and alternates shall be three times the number allowed by the National Society at Continental Congress." The same State that sent in the above question asked the same question in 1961 and at that time was allowing chapters in the State Conference the same number of delegates as in the Continental Congress, and it was mandatory that the delegates elected as delegates to the Senate Conference be the same as the delegates to the Continental Congress. A state does not have to increase the ratio of representation if it does not wish to do so; it should not be mandatory to have the same delegates and alternates. Many states might be able to attend a State Conference who could not afford the time or money to come to Washington for nearly a week.

QUESTION: The Bylaws of our chapter read: "Article VI, sec. 7. The treasurer shall keep an account of the receipts and expenditures of the chapter and shall pay bills authorized by the Executive Board." Since the treasurer will not pay authorized bills, what shall the chapter do?

ANSWER: If the treasurer is not willing to carry out the duties assigned her in the Bylaws, she should resign and permit the chapter to elect some one who will. A member does not have the right to continue to hold an office the duties of which she cannot or will not perform. (R.O.R., p. 103.) There are a number of things the chapter could do: (1) The chapter or the executive board could pass a resolution asking her to resign or (2) charges could be brought and a trial held and the member removed from office by a two-thirds vote of chapter members. This I do not recommend. My advice would be for the regent to ask the parliamentarian to meet with the treasurer and point out to her the duties of her office and good and bad of the chapter for her full cooperation. The parliamentarian can make it very clear that our parliamentary authority says that a member does not have the right to hold an office the duties of which she cannot or will not perform. You may want to revise your Bylaws and adopt the model form which appears in the Handbook

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Honoring

MRS. FRANK ROBERT METTLACH
CALIFORNIA STATE REGENT 1962-1964

This page is presented with pride and affection by Past and Present Regents Association of San Diego County, NSDAR and the following San Diego County Chapters:

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Almost 100 years ago Mrs. Francis Jones Vinton gave a sum of money to establish three Episcopal Churches across the United States in memory of her two children. Don and Donna Benito Wilson were instrumental in the decision to locate the western church in San Gabriel, California, on the present site. The simple structure, built of adobe bricks cut from the soil of the Wilson Ranch, still remains as the southern part of the extended nave in the present gothic-type building.

The Wilsons were the grandparents of General George S. Patton, who was confirmed in the little church. A plaque and a beautiful stained glass window were dedicated to General Patton by his family.
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NEW STATE VICE REGENT

Wisconsin has a new State Vice Regent. She is Mrs. Delbert Wandschneider, 1206 Riverside Drive, Fort Atkinson. Mrs. Wandschneider is a member of Fort Atkinson Chapter.
SAN FRANCISCO'S COIT TOWER on Telegraph Hill is a memorial to the volunteer firemen of San Francisco's early history. It was built from a bequest left by Lillie Hitchcock Coit who as a little girl was mascot to one of the volunteer companies. The top of the tower is 540 feet above the bay. Within are murals by many artists depicting city history and industry. These were painted in 1934 as the first Federal project for artists in the United States. Where Coit Tower now stands, a huge semaphore a century ago signaled to waiting throngs the entrance of an expected ship into the Golden Gate.

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The Petaluma Adobe

The Petaluma Adobe, constructed in the 1830’s by Gen. Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, is probably the largest adobe structure ever built in California. It was part of a colonizing attempt by the (then) Mexican government to create a buffer against the Russian colony at Fort Ross. Originally about 200 feet square, with walls 2 to 4 feet thick, it contained a vast ranch tannery, smithy, looms, grist mill and vineyards.

The following California Chapters and Regents send season’s greetings to all Daughters

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With the Chapters
(Continued from page 957)

Missouri State Fair Parade, Missouri on Parade, which was on television.

Constitution Week was widely celebrated and advertised by contacting all civic clubs and all schools in Pettis County, a window display, and a proclamation by the mayor. A campaign to urge all business places and all public buildings to display the Flag was made by personal contact and news articles.

American History Month was observed by presenting the skit, A Look at DAR, on the radio and by radio spot history announcements each day, given by the chapter. Three high schools participated in the Good Citizens Contest; the winners and their mothers were honored at the February meeting. Two history awards were given. JAC Clubs have a total of 185 members.

Six members attended the State Conference in Kansas City, and the regent attended Continental Congress. Later all gave reports to the chapter. Osage Chapter attained the Gold Honor Roll for the second consecutive year. Three other awards were received at State Conference. Contributions were sent to the DAR Schools, two Indian schools, and eight other DAR Projects. We contributed financially to the School of the Ozarks.

It was a pleasure to have Mrs. Walter E. Diggs, State Regent, as guest speaker in November. Other guest speakers included Mrs. David Eads, of Columbia, National Conservation Committee Chairman of Missouri; Dr. Richard Brownlee of Columbia, Secretary of the Historical Society of Missouri; Mrs. James Phoenix, a DAR member of Watertown, S.D.; Mrs. Theodore Gardner, and Rev. William E. Lusk (Episcopal Church) of Sedalia.

One member, Mrs. Frank Armstrong, a descendant of Daniel Boone, was invited to attend the launching of the ship Daniel Boone, at Mare Island, Calif.

The September meeting was held at Arrow Rock with John R. Hull, editor, of Marshall, speaking on the Restoration of Arrow Rock. The 50th Anniversary of the beginning of the restoration was celebrated May 28. It was the historical background of Arrow Rock that brought the attention of the Missouri Society, DAR, to this place. Their urge to preserve this unique bit of Missouri history set up the chain of action that has made of it a Missouri Williamsburg, with its original buildings still standing, the Old Masonic Lodge building, the row of frame, one-story buildings with wooden posts and the old tavern, where meals are served. Two chapter members received honor medals at the celebration: Miss Rebie Shaeffer, in the name of her sister, Mrs. Frank Leach (deceased), and Mrs. Keith Yount, in the name of Mrs. C. C. Evans (deceased). Mrs. Evans made the motion at the State Conference in 1913 that DAR purchase and restore Arrow Rock. Mrs. Leach, State Historian at that time, promoted the idea that the old tavern be owned by the State and DAR. Arrow Rock is now a National Historic Shrine.

Of interest to all the community, two pink dogwood trees were planted on the public library lawn.—Lucille Black.


The ceremony was held at Potts Cemetery near Round Hill, where Thomas Purcell lies buried beside his wife, Mary Van Hook Purcell. The cemetery lies in a beautiful spot in the rolling hills of Loudoun County and made a perfect setting for the occasion. The date coincided with Armed Forces Day, which also seemed to be appropriate.

The program was arranged by the historians of the two chapters. The services were conducted by Mrs. Merillat Moses, regent of Freedom Hill Chapter, and included an invocation by Mrs. L. Clifton Warner, Chaplain of District V and past regent of Ketoc tin Chapter; the

(Continued on page 978)
SANTA MONICA CHAPTER, NSDAR
Presents Flag Day Program

Santa Monica Chapter gave the DAR Americanism Medal to Mrs. Earl Riveley Holland during their Flag Day Program at Santa Monica City College. The State Regent, Mrs. Frank R. Mettlach, presented the medal. Mrs. Holland is an outstanding naturalized citizen, born in Canada. She has been President of Los Angeles Ebell Club, served several years on the Mayor's Civil Defense Committee, and on the Board of Directors of the Women's Division of Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. She presently devotes her entire time to civic duties.

The Santa Monica Chapter feels deeply honored in having Mrs. Holland as our Americanism Award Winner for 1963.

Gail Mills Dimmitt, Regent.

Each year the Santa Monica Chapter has a flag Day Commemoration Program in honor of the Adult Citizenship Class of Santa Monica City College. More than 6000 persons have received Naturalization Papers through this class. The Santa Monica Chapter presents each with an American Flag, the Flag Code and a booklet telling the story of the Flags of the country.

Gail Mills Dimmitt, Regent.
HOTEL DEL CORONADO—CORONADO, CALIFORNIA

Host hotel for California DAR State Conference
March 10th to March 14th, 1964

Victorian elegance combined with modern resort luxury living.

Year-round ideal climate.
Olympic-size turquoise pool, cabanas and sun areas.
Sailing and fishing on ocean and bay.
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Championship tennis courts.
Shopping arcade—gifts apparel, boutique and jewelry.
Traditional service in majestic Crown dining room.
Superb cuisine with epicurean food.
John Charles Frémont
Born 1-21-1813
Died 7-13-1890

The Noted Frémonts

Participated in Western Explorations, found new and shorter paths west for struggling pioneers, and helped to win California.

This famous explorer and his affectionate wife were "noted for always having chosen the greatest good for their fellow citizens both in exploration and politics, with no thought of self or mercenary gain."

JOHN CHARLES FRÉMONT, Major General U.S.A. was born in Savannah, Georgia, son of John Charles Fremont, a Frenchman, who later changed his name to Frémont, making it easier to pronounce, and Anne Whiting. His grandfather on his mother's side was Col. Thomas Whiting II of Gloucester Co. Virginia whose grand Aunt Catherine Whiting Washington was also grand aunt to George Washington.

His mother taught her children to be respectful to elders, kind to playmates and scorn cowardice and falsehoods.

He was educated in law, foreign languages, astronomy, mathematics and surveying. During his early surveying trips for the Government, he met, loved at first sight, and married October 19, 1841, Jessie, the beautiful youngest daughter of Senator Thomas Hart Benton who was 11 years his junior.

JESSIE BENTON FRÉMONT was his helpmate and inspiration during his life time, starting in with his first expedition. She too could speak and translate other languages. He dictated his reports and adventures to her for the Government. By her "understanding phraseology they inadvertently acquired the scientific knowledge all pioneers needed. Thus the thrilling narrative of Frémont's Western expedition flowed in smooth rhythm from her pen."

After his difficult and dangerous trip through the Rocky Mountains he was known as "The Pathfinder." In 1847 he was appointed Civil Governor of California Territory, relinquished same in April. From 1850-51 was U.S. Senator from California. Was nominated for President of the U.S. 1-19-1856 but was defeated by Buchanan by 60 votes. He was appointed Major General of the U.S.A. 5-14-1861 and served during the war between the states.

After his difficult and dangerous trip through the Rocky Mountains he was known as "The Pathfinder." In 1847 he was appointed Civil Governor of California Territory, relinquished same in April. From 1850-51 was U.S. Senator from California. Was nominated for President of the U.S. 1-19-1856 but was defeated by Buchanan by 60 votes. He was appointed Major General of the U.S.A. 5-14-1861 and served during the war between the states. From 1878 to 1882 by act of Congress he was Governor of Arizona Territory. He retired in 1890, was writing his memoirs when he caught pneumonia and died in New York, July 13, 1890.

Jessie Benton Frémont lived 12 years longer in Los Angeles. She was Organizing Regent of the first DAR Chapter in Southern California, the 2nd in the State, June 16, 1894, The ESCHSCHOLTZIA Chapter. She died in Los Angeles December 27, 1902.

The following chapters share in this story of THE NOTED FRÉMONTs

Chapter

Cabrillo  Claremont
Collis P. Huntington  Dorothy Clark
El Redondo  ESCHSCHOLTZIA
Estudillo  Felipe de Neve
Hannah Bushrod  Los Angeles
Los Angeles  Milly Barrett
Rancho San Jose de
Buenos Aires  Claremont
Rubidoux  Culver City
San Antonio  Hemet
San Vicente  Huron
Temescal

Regent

Los Angeles  Mrs. Clyde Minnis
Claremont  Mrs. John Brickman
Huntington Park  Mrs. Wilkie Gifford
South Gate  Mrs. Samuel Vaughn
Redondo Beach  Mrs. Joseph P. Jay
Los Angeles  Mrs. John Kearney
Hemet  Mrs. Will A. Guthridge
Culver City  Mrs. Phillip Clancy
Los Angeles  Miss L. Alice Sturdy
Los Angeles  Mrs. Earl Russell Vaughn
Los Angeles  Mrs. Paul J. Dooley
West Los Angeles  Mrs. Raymond E. Horton
Ontario  Mrs. Luke N. Guyette
Ontario  Mrs. E. P. Clements
Santa Monica  Mrs. Forrest W. Kirby
Pacific Palisades  Mrs Gene Bunstine

* * * * * * * *

Information of the Frémonts was gotten from Alice Eyre's Book THE FAMOUS FRÉMONTs AND THEIR AMERICA and American History.
Thomson’s Harriton To Be Restored

Harriton, the home of Charles Thomson, secretary of the Continental Congress, in Lower Merion Township, Pa., a short distance from Bryn Mawr College, will be preserved as an historical shrine in consequence of a gift of $100,000 by the Harriton Association. Henry F. du Pont, founder of the Winterthur Museum near Wilmington, is chairman of the committee that will supervise restoration of Harriton. Thomson lived in Harriton from 1774 until his death in 1824. He was described by a contemporary as “the most discreet, judicious and experienced man we had in public life during the Revolution.” He, with William Barton, designed the Great Seal of the United States. It is noted that his last public act was notification of “George Washington, Esq.,” of his election as President of the United States in 1789.
PETER HARDEMAN BURNETT, first Governor of California, 1849-1851. Under the new Constitution he was elected Governor, although the State was not admitted until Sept. 1850. Born in Nashville, Tenn. November 15, 1807, died in San Francisco, Calif., May 17, 1895. He is described to have had the virtues of straightforwardness and strict integrity. "Burnett's signature closed an epoch in the age-old march of the Indo-Europeans. Only one thing seems certain: Change. And California is the point."

PROCLAMATION ! ! !

The Governor of the State of California to the qualified electors of the County of Sacramento:

Greetings:

Know Ye: that on Saturday the next there will be a special election held in your County, for the purpose of electing one member of the Assembly, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of LaFayette Dunlap, a member elect from said County.

Given under my hand at the Pueblo de San Jose, the sixteenth day of November, in the year of our lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and of the Independence of the United States, the seventy-fifth.

Peter H. Burnett

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MRS. LOUISE M. RANKIN ............ Librarian

DECEMBER 1963
KAWEAH CHAPTER
Visalia, California
Affectionately Honors

MRS. CHARLES G. TOGNI
Chapter Regent

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 972)

Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Jan Brown, a member of Freedom Hill Society, C.A.R.; and greetings from Hon. Willie Turbody, mayor of Hillsboro, and Hon. J. Derry Tribby, mayor of Purcellville. The principal address was made by Joseph V. Nichols, a lifelong resident and historian of Loudoun County. Paul M. Secord served as bugler, playing the Call to the Colors and Taps.

The monument was unveiled by William Winston, Jr., and the plaque by Lt. Alfred C. Richmond, Jr., U.S. Marine Corps. Flowers were placed on the grave by Miss Addie Purcell and Mrs. Frank Rynex. Mrs. Robert A. Ryland, of Arlington, was instrumental in obtaining the marker, and the bronze plaque was presented by Mrs. L. T. Day and Mrs. Rynex. Mrs. Ryland accepted the marker in behalf of descendants of Thomas Purcell.

Lieutenant Richmond is the son of Admiral Alfred Carroll Richmond, former Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard, who retired from that post about a year ago. Miss Purcell, Mrs. Ryland, Mrs. Day, Mrs. Marvin C. Brown, Jan Brown, and William Winston, Jr., are all descendants of Thomas Purcell. Other descendants present were three sisters—Mrs. Grace Transberger, Miss Richardetta Gibson, and Mrs. Rose Foster, all of Vienna, Va. Also, Mrs. William Winston and Mrs. Helen Ramsey were among others in attendance.

Mrs. George G. Ritchie, State Vice Regent, from Richmond; and Mrs. J. V. Buffetton, of Clifton, State Registrar, and Mrs. Eldred H. Yochim, of Falls Church, Director of District V, were present.

A reception at the Purcellville Library followed; it was beautifully decorated with spring flowers and was attended by the 60 persons present at the cemetery. Mrs. George P. Grove arranged the reception, assisted by Mrs. Hawthorne, recently elected vice regent.—Mrs. Frank R. Rynex.

ALHAMBRA-SAN GABRIEL (Alhambra, Calif.) Concentration upon improvement of the DAR image to the general public not only was found to achieve that end, but also forged stronger ties among chapter members; better understanding of DAR policies and objectives; and recognition of members whose activities were far and beyond the normal "call of duty."

At our initial meeting of the fall session in October a 50-year pin was presented to Miss Martha Briggs. At this same meeting, a representative of our local C.A.R. Society, Miss Victoria Jones, was a guest speaker. Members, not well enough informed on the C.A.R. program, were given an opportunity to see one of our young people in action. Following this line, at our June meeting, the C.A.R. president, Miss Bea De Mille, gave a comprehensive report on the Society's accomplishments for the year.

The J.A.D. in Action at another session permitted the members see, at first hand, the accomplishments of that group. In turn, the youngsters enjoyed a personal contact with the adults sponsoring their club.

An innovation this year and a stimulant for better public relations in the community was participation in two parades. San Gabriel's 50-year celebration inspired an entry of an antique automobile decorated with red, white, and blue streamers, with the occupants attired in costumes in vogue half a century ago. Award winners from local schools represented us in the second parade, which was televised.

Another innovation was a tea honoring our 15 Girl Home Makers from 3 high schools. Mothers of the girls, their instructors, and members enjoyed a fashion show with the girls modeling their entries. A State prize, in addition to prizes given by the chapter, was awarded.

American Indians were featured at our Christmas meeting. Mrs. Adalia Daniels, a Sioux Indian and alumna of St. Mary's School, in native costume, was a colorful and informative speaker. Members contributed foodstuffs, clothing, and toys to be distributed to needy Indians in the greater Los Angeles area. In addition, our Indian chairman, Mrs. Frank J. Thomas, collected large quantities of useful articles which were sent to needy Indians in various parts of the country.

In June, at retirement, a Flag of the United States of America to the City of Alhambra, to be used in the Council (Continued on page 980)
The old Marsh stone house stands in the midst of wide open fields about four miles southwest of Brentwood in the eastern Contra Costa County. Still a majestic pile, the 14-room home built on his ranch by Dr. John Marsh in 1855 appears very much today as it did in its prime.

Marsh, a native of Massachusetts, was a Harvard graduate, and came to California in 1836 and was licensed to practice medicine in Los Angeles. Desiring to own a cattle ranch in this new land, he purchased the Rancho Los Meganos, a huge tract some four leagues long and three leagues wide, at the base of Mt. Diablo in Contra Costa County. Here he settled in 1838, building a crude adobe on the banks of the stream which wound thru the property. He often rode a hundred miles to treat his patients, demanding that his fees be paid in cattle. Thus he grew to be a wealthy rancher and a shrewd trader.

Dr. Marsh married Abby Tuck, a school teacher from Massachusetts, in 1851, and, after a daughter was born to them, plans were made for a new home, a lovely mansion to be constructed of stone from the quarry upon the estate, English in style, with peaked roofs and gables.

But the Stone House was never occupied by the family as Mrs. Marsh died before it was finished and Dr. Marsh died a short time later. The house remained empty for over a hundred years. It is now proposed as a county historical park.

**Sponsored by the CALIFORNIA EAST BAY CHAPTERS**

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DECEMBER 1963
Christmas Greetings
from
San Francisco

California Chapter
Regent - Mrs. Ray T. Marsh

San Francisco Chapter
Regent - Miss Eunice Hammond

Presidio Chapter
Regent - Mrs. Susan D. Tiffany

Sequoia Chapter
Regent - Mrs. James W. Swent, Jr.

Tamalpais Chapter
Regent - Mrs. Joseph G. Grow

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With the Chapters

(Continued from page 978)

chambers, and participation in graduation ceremonies for citizenship classes in a local evening school were a fitting culmination to the year's activities fulfilling the Society's objectives.—Frances (Mrs. Herbert R.) Sawtelle

RICHARD WALLACE (North Thetford, Vt.) celebrated its 50th Anniversary August 6, 1963, at its guest meeting in the Parish Hall. The charter was granted October 18, 1913, and was displayed at the meeting. Four original members are living, and two were present. Miss Anna Dodge, regent and charter member, welcomed the 50 women, who represented eight guest chapters. She presented a trio (pianist, cello, and violin) from Quinibeck, her girls' camp, who entertained with American music at intervals and America during the ritual.

A special message from Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General, was read by Mrs. Horace M. Goodwin, secretary. Excerpts were: "It is with personal pleasure that I extend congratulations upon past achievement and express best wishes for the future. When a chapter has reached the half-century mark, it should pause and review with pride the contribution made to community and State life, to the National Society in fields of historic, educational, and patriotic endeavor." She reminded us that the future offers great opportunity and a challenge in this period of tension and unrest, and she hoped energy and effort would be redoubled in the years ahead. She wrote of the importance of sharing membership with daughters and nieces who will carry on the noble tradition and work of the National Society, also that the membership should subscribe to the DAR Magazine to keep informed. She concluded with personal greetings to Miss Dodge, to the speaker, and to all members attending this great occasion.

Mrs. Frederick Howard, charter member, told briefly of the first meeting at the late Mrs. Hosford's in North Thetford, with 12 members. Mrs. William Slade was regent. Mrs. Abbie Wilcox, charter member and Mrs. George Slack, from the Oxbow Chapter, Newbury, living in Thet-

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Americana Room

Your attention is called to a typographical error in the account of the Americana Room in the October issue. On page 746 the name of Elizabeth Monroe is incorrectly given as Elizabeth Moore.
ford at the time, who organized Richard Wallace, were unable to attend. The late Mrs. DeBoer was Vermont State Regent, she said. There are 31 members now, but 5 live in New York and 1 in Massachusetts, and do not attend meetings.

Mrs. Bernard Dooley, State Regent, brought greetings from the chapters and asked to have Mrs. Duncan's letter quoted in this report for the DAR Magazine. Other regents expressed pleasure in being present, as did State Chairman. Charter members and officers were given corsages of white and blue flowers by the chapter. Mrs. Dooley announced the State Conference to be held September 24-25 at Bellows Falls and mentioned some of the program.

Mrs. Goodwin urged greater effort in Conservation and recitation of its Pledge at all meetings and brieflets from Washington were distributed, while waiting for the guest speaker, a popular and busy lawyer.

Ex-Governor Ray L. Keyser, Jr., was accompanied by his mother from the Rebekah Hastings Chapter, Barre. The program was arranged by Mrs. Ray Hoit, vice regent. She and her husband are constantly cataloging old records in cemeteries, and she is recognized as an authority in both New Hampshire and Vermont. Mr. Keyser reminisced on the history of the State from the time that it became independent in the 1790's. He spoke of hardships when settlers cleared the land and the subsequent making of pearl ash, superseded by the wool industry after Ambassador Jarvis brought Merino sheep from Spain and he noted the making of bricks for homes. He mentioned the cellar holes and old stone walls he witnessed when driving over the 10,000 miles of back roads. (The DAR Mansion on Lake Champlain is a good example of a building of bricks by John Strong after returning from the Revolution.) Agriculture and dairying became lucrative industries, and now recreational business is fast becoming popular owing to the expansion of population and speed of jet travel. He cited one of his own experiences when he went to Hawaii. He concluded with the statement “Vermont retains its national type of independence.” The song, America the Beautiful, presented by Mrs. Hoit, closed the program.

Mrs. Charles Oliver and Mrs. William E. Chapman were greeters. Mrs. Norman Woodward, past State Museum Chairman was in charge of refreshments for a social hour.—Katherine R. Goodwin.

CAPT. ISRAEL HARRIS (Granville, N.Y.) Looking back over the meetings in its 64th year, the chapter takes great pride in two that it feels are outstanding.

On February 2 the regent, Mrs. Robert Cathcart, Sr., presented a 50-year membership pin to Miss Lulu Hull, a retired social studies and citizenship education teacher in the Granville High School. Through these 50 years she has always been an active member, serving either as an officer or committee chairman and attending meetings whenever possible. It was an honor to add a 50-year pin to her ribbon with its eight ancestral bars.

At the April 6 meeting the regent again had the honor of presenting a 50-year pin to a deserving member, Mrs. Grace Clayton, who transferred from Lake St. Catherine Chapter in 1943. Ever a willing and conscientious worker, she held many offices and chairmanships in both chapters. While regent of Lake St. Catherine, bonds were sold to the amount of $1,100 to help finance Constitution Hall in Washington, an exceptional record for this area.

The chapter, organized in 1899, is looking forward to presenting more of these membership pins in the coming years.—Mrs. Thomas J. King.
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DECEMBER 1963
FERNANDA MARIA CHAPTER, DAR
Van Nuys, California

MRS. WALKER A. THOMPSON, REGENT

Proudly honor their Revolutionary Ancestors

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<tbody>
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In Memoriam

Pvt. Nathan Jones, Sr.  -  Conn.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
The Influence of Christmas
(Continued from page 932)
—with guitar accompaniment—that evening, Christmas Eve, 1818.

British and American composers began early to fill the roster of popular favorites.

In 1730, Charles Wesley, younger brother of John Wesley, founder of the Methodist denomination, wrote Hark, the Herald Angels Sing.

It Came Upon the Midnight Clear was composed in 1849 by Edward H. Sears, a Unitarian minister.

In 1859, Dr. John Henry Hopkins Jr., an Episcopal rector, composed the words and music for We Three Kings of the Orient Are.

O, Little Town of Bethlehem was inspired by a trip to the Holy Land. It was composed in 1868 by Phillips Brooks, an Episcopal clergyman, later Bishop of Massachusetts. The music was written by Lewis H. Redner, organist of Brooks' church (Trinity, in Boston).

The traditional chorus sung by the angels the first Christmas has inspired men of many nations to herald the birth of Our Lord in song. George Frederic Handel was bankrupt and partly paralyzed when he heard the "angelic chorus" and was so moved that he wrote his great Messiah.

Handel, a poor barber's son who wanted all of his life to write great music, received his inspiration in the loneliness of his London flat in the year 1741. "I did think I did see all Heaven before me, and the Great God Himself," he described his sublime moment. Broken in health and spirit, he locked himself indoors with his dream for 22 days, seldom eating or sleeping, and emerged with his greatest oratorio, The Messiah, clutched in his crippled left hand.

The passage from the book of St. Luke that reads
And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host, praising God and saying: Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men
has carried across the chasm of centuries a strain of unsurpassed beauty that time cannot still.

To take a look at Christmas during the tragic years of World War II, I shall briefly quote from a London broadcast of December 24, 1940:

We do not know whether or not the R.A.F. bombers are flying tonight, but Christmas carols are being sung underground. Most of the people down there do not know that London is not being bombed again. Christmas Day began in London one hour ago—the church bells did not ring at midnight. When they ring again, it will be to announce invasion—and if they ring, the British are ready.

We all thank God that, owing to the courage of the English and their inspired leader, Winston Churchill, the invasion of England never took place.

Memories of Christmas

All holidays, especially Christmas, bring back tender, though sad, memories to loving families that have lost dear ones. The sacrifice,
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DECEMBER 1963
our laws and customs are based upon the laws of Moses and the teachings of Christ; how constantly the Bible is appealed to as the guide of life and the authority in questions of morals; how the Christian doctrines are accepted as the great comfort in times of sorrow and affliction, and fill with the light of hope the services for the dead. On every hilltop towers the steeple of some Christian church, while from the marble witnesses in God’s acre comes the universal but silent testimony to the common faith in the Christian doctrine of the resurrection and the life hereafter.

But I must not weary you. I could go on indefinitely, pointing out further illustrations both official and unofficial, public and private; such as the annual Thanksgiving proclamations, with their following days of worship and feasting; announcements of days of fasting and prayer; the universal celebration of Christmas; the gathering of millions of our children in Sunday Schools, and the countless volumes of Christian literature, both prose and poetry. But I have said enough to show that Christianity came to this country with the first colonists; has been powerfully identified with its rapid development, colonial and national, and today exists as a mighty factor in the life of the Republic. This is a Christian nation, and we can all rejoice as truthfully we repeat the words of Leonard Bacon:

O God, beneath thy guiding hand
Our exiled fathers crossed the sea,
And when they trod the wintry strand,
With prayer and psalm they worshiped Thee.
Thou heardst, well pleased, the song, the prayer—
Thy blessing came; and still, its power
Shall onward through all ages bear
The memory of that holy hour.

Our laws, freedom, truth, and faith in God
Came with those exiles o’er the waves,
And where their pilgrim feet have trod,
The God they trusted guards their graves.
And here Thy name, O God of love,
Their children’s children shall adore,
Till these eternal hills remove,
And spring adorns the earth no more.
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(Continued from page 970)

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QUERIES
Smith — Belden — Chauncy — Cary — Hubbel — Want ances., parents, dates, and places of Andrew Smith; was he in Rev.? He was father of Moses Smith, b. July 1774, Dolly 9 (want her parents), b. June 1778, d. 1857. She may have been a Belden or Chauncy as she named her 1st son Chauncy Belden Smith, b. 12-25—Want ances., parents, dates, and places of Andrew Smith; was he in Rev.?


Pearce — Fairly — Garraway — McCallum — Want ances., parents, dates, and all data on John C. Pearce, b. 1843, mar. Loucresia Garraway, son of James Pearce and Barbara Fairly, Baptists, lived two gens. Perry Co., Miss. Formerly Baptist colony at Welsh Neck, S.C., from Delaware, helped build First Baptist Church in America at New Castle, Del.——Mrs. H. W. Fritsche, 305 Robinson Dr., Prescott, Ariz.

Quaintance—Waston—Want ances., parents, dates, and all data on Lydia Ellen Watson, mar. James Quaintance, Rev. soldier, Chester Co. Pa. Large family, b. Chester Co.——Mrs. H. W. Fritsche, 305 Robinson Dr., Prescott, Ariz.

Austin—Ewing—Want inf. on mar. and progeny of Elias Austin (S12 019) and Susan Austin Ewing, Oneida Co., N.Y., lived Holland Patent and Stittsville near Rome, N.Y. Want data for DAR membership. Desire name and address of

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Pearce—Morgan—Want parents, dates of Peter Pearce of Portsmouth, R. I. (Prudence Island); had wfe. Hannah and ch. 1745 living Warwick. Took oath of fidelity 1781, Voluntown, Conn.; will probated Voluntown 1787; wfe. Hannah, sons William and Preserved, and dau. Elizabeth and Susannah Pearce (Pierce), Hannah Nichols.—Mrs. Helen Johnson, 2 Cobb Ave., White Plains, N.Y.

All visiting DAR members are invited to attend our meetings First Wednesday of each month. 2 P.M.

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</thead>
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<td>Anthony, Beatrice</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
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<tr>
<td>Axton, Araminta Elizabeth A</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
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<td>Biddle, Lillian M.</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>Collison, Lee Gibson</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<td>Dorsey, Lucy Sprigg</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
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<td>Evans, Clara Barton</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
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<td>Folks, Frances Robinson</td>
<td>Delaware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreman, Carolyn C. Farr</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gard, Jessie</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gray, Virginia N. M.</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill, Margery E.</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee, Flora Gilbert</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richards, Elizabeth Graham</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TRAFFIC SAFETY CONFERENCE

The President's Committee for Traffic Safety issued a call to officers of national women's organizations to attend a conference at the Cosmopolitan Hotel in Denver, Col., November 18-20. This first conference of a series was planned for national presidents, national safety chairmen, and executive directors of approximately 150 national women's organizations. This and other conferences will be devoted to presentations of the scope and accident-prevention techniques set forth in the Action Program of the President's Committee. Four regional conferences for State officers of national women's organizations will be held at Boston, Mass.; Kansas City, Mo.; San Francisco, Calif.; and Atlanta, Ga. (This list is tentative.) Attendance will be by invitation only.

The President General asked Mrs. Arthur L. Allen, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, to represent her on this occasion.
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DECEMBER 1963 [993]
The Department of the Interior has announced completion of arrangements for establishing a new industrial plant on the Cherokee Indian Reservation in western North Carolina that will provide about 200 jobs, mainly for Indian workers. The plant will be operated by the Vassar Corporation of New York City, a manufacturer of hair curlers and other cosmetic aids to hair styling. To house it, the Eastern Band of Cherokees will construct a $250,000 building, with about 50,000 square feet of floor space, and will make both the building and necessary equipment available to the corporation under a 25-year lease.

To finance the enterprise, $29,000 was provided by Jackson County Industries, a local industrial development organization, and other funds will be furnished by the Cherokee Band.

As part of its program to promote greater economic development and fuller job opportunities on Indian reservations, the Bureau of Indian Affairs has agreed to compensate the Corporation for providing on-the-job training to Indian workers in the plant.

This is the third manufacturing plant to be established on the North Carolina Cherokee Reservation under the industrial development program of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The earlier two—a quilting plant and a leather-working establishment—are currently providing employment for about 225 Cherokee workers.
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N. Dale Jones  Casey Jones

(Continued from page 985)

love, and selflessness that bind the family together, are never cherished so fondly and remembered so dearly as they are on this holy day.

The belief I had, as a child, that all fathers were as noble and dignified as my own, that all mothers were as lovely, as gentle, as great ladies as my own mother, has been sadly dispelled through the years, because I have learned—as all of us learn through observation, unfortunately—that all homes are not happy ones!

Hence, this later knowledge gives to each Christmas, in addition to our own beautiful memories, grateful appreciation for the ones who loved us and taught us the grace and discipline needed to face life with courage and faith, and the wisdom to rear our own children with sensitivity and morality.

Christmas is the one time of year when people think of others rather than of themselves. The strangest thing of all about Christmas is the fact that valuable gifts are not, necessarily, those remembered the longest! A tiny gift selected by a beloved child and carrying a loving message, written in a childish scrawl—that is Christmas! Very special cards from very special friends—that is Christmas! Sometimes one keeps the card long after the gift is gone—that also is Christmas!

Truly, Christmas means love, and love has been acknowledged through all the centuries, by the great philosophers and writers, as the highest of moral attributes. From Plutarch, we have these words:

> Love is the crowning grace of humanity, the holiest right of the soul, that golden link which binds us to duty and truth. It is the redeeming principle that reconciles the heart to life, for it speaks like a prophet of the eternal good!

**Bibliography:**

"Bethlehem As It Is," by Jim Bishop.
Quote from broadcast by Edward R. Murrow,
12-24-1940.

Information from old newspaper clippings from articles by Hugh A. Milligan, Richard Frohen, Ann Norman, Cordell Hicks, Clincy Dayhoff, Mrs. Jeanette Lee, and Richard Sharpe.
How to Become a Genealogist

(Continued from page 947)

her own family may have been the Silas McWithy shown as neighbors to Michael on the 1800 Census. I am hoping to clear up many questions through correspondents met in the Central New York General Society. The Society publishes: Tree Talks, a quarterly; and Cousin Huntin', the annual magazine that lists lineage charts plus maps valuable for clarification and use in travel to ancestral sites. Litho-colored—Size 17 1/2" x 22 1/2". Introductory price $10.00. Six for $50.00.

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Bernard Thompson and had died and was buried there, I wrote to the San Jose Chamber of Commerce for a list of the Parkers and Bangs still there. They sent me two pages from the telephone book for the area—which includes about five towns. The list of Parkers astounded me, but there was only one Bangs. I wrote to a Michael Parker on the list and to the Miss Bangs; through them I hope to get a clue to family members who lived and died there—especially, to Harriet's daughter, Mrs. Kaufman (the "Aunt Mat"), who had the original Parker papers. I am dreaming that perhaps these papers are still in existence for me to read!

11. The other day, while reading the microfilm of the 1860 Darke County, Ohio, Census—looking for my Browns—I found an Amos Parker, aged 60, b. in N.Y. in 1800. He just might be the second son of Michael listed on the 1800 Washington County, N.Y., Census as under 10 (my great-grandfather, Hiram, being the other). Perhaps when Hiram migrated to Ohio—probably from Aurelius, Cayuga County, N.Y., via the Erie Canal—his brother, Amos, came with him and finally settled in Darke County, Ohio, while Hiram went on to La Porte County, Ind., and across Lake Michigan to Lake Mills, Wis. This is just speculation at present.

12. Today I had a letter from Cortland County, N.Y., listing several Parkers and Shepherds on the 1825 New York State Census in that county, which adjoins Cayuga County. Two of the Parkers, Abel and Asa, are names found among the Washington County, N.Y., Parkers, too. So the bits and pieces pile up.

As you can see, Michael Parker is no longer just a bare sentence: "Was a Revolutionary soldier." I now know part of his Revolutionary record; the name of his widow; their probable birth-dates and places; their possible wedding-date; an idea of the number of children—with guesses as to names; an approximate date of Michael's death and where; the names of two brothers; a possible Connecticut ancestor straight from England; and a glimmer into the American migratory pattern of the family.

And what will be my next action in this hunting for an ancestor?

1. Keep reading various genealogical publications.
4. Begin research on the McWithy/McQuivey line.
6. Try to find proof on the children of Michael.
7. Read again Parkers in America and many other related books.
8. Delve into the histories of Cayuga County, N.Y.—and adjoining counties.

In other words, the jigsaw puzzle called Michael Parker is filling out, just as my mental picture of the man is becoming three dimensional. The puzzle and picture may never be complete after these intervening generations, but the research goes on. I keep trying!
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Use of Quadrangle Maps

By Mrs. Lewis O. Bowman, Sr.,
Past Regent, Chevy Chase Chapter,
Chevy Chase, Md.

The Geological Survey's quadrangle maps are extremely helpful in locating remote cemeteries and communities. A quadrangle map (called also topographic map) includes an area of approximately 2 miles for the 7.5-minute series covered in this discussion. They show the location of churches, cemeteries, communities schools, valleys, mountains, roads, and railroads. The shape of the land is shown, as well as woods and swamps. A topographic map symbol chart is included with the index. Colors and symbols indicate the various features, such as water areas, land shapes, roads, and wooded areas.

The index for each State indicates the areas that have been mapped and the date. Detailed instructions for ordering maps are included with each State index, which is free. The maps covered in this study sell for 30 cents each; however, there is a discount for quantity purchases.

Orders for indexes or maps for localities west of the Mississippi should be sent to the Geological Survey, Distribution Section, Federal Center, Denver 20, Col.; and for those east of the Mississippi should be sent to the Geological Survey, Distribution Section, Washington 25, D.C.
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Merry Christmas Keys for ’63

A year ago this month your chairman wrote her first Magazine Advertising message entitled “Christmas Key Notes.” California and Florida were then the Key states as they are now. With the financial assistance from their ads our Magazine Christmas is a merry and happy one.

California—Mrs. Frank Robert Mettlach, State Regent; Mrs. William H. Gunther, State Chairman, exceeded their last year’s figure. All 140 chapters cooperated to send in $3,575.50 worth of ads with $173 for cuts and mats. Two chapters, La Puerta De Oro and Rodeo De Las Aguas, sent in sizable amounts of straight commercial advertising—$365 and $260, respectively. Those commissions will be very welcome to their treasurers. Congratulations and warmest thanks to the Daughters of The Golden State for their fine work.

Florida—Mrs. Robert Orr Angle, State Regent; Mrs. Frank A. McLeod, State Chairman, added $2,185.00 to our magazine coffers, including $40 for cuts. The Sunshine State had 3 chapters that really worked to bring in commercial ads. Orlando led with $410, followed by Ponce de Leon with $381.50 and Bertha Hereford Hall with $192.50. Fifty-four of Florida’s 75 chapters took part in this endeavor. This chairman is deeply appreciative.

Miscellaneous and regular advertisers accounted for an additional $797.50. Of this, $610 came from our regular advertisers. If this particular group of advertisers could be made larger, it would be like having money in the bank. State Chairman, please think about this and see if you can’t get one regular advertiser from your state.

Our total figure for December is $6,558.00, a most respectable amount to close a year whose slogan has been “Money’s the Key in ’63”. Through the praiseworthy efforts of many you have made MONEY THE KEY.

A MERRY, MERRY CHRISTMAS to all of you from all of us.

IDA A. MAYBE
National Chairman,
Advertising Committee

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