ALABAMA

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For more Alabama vacation information, write:
Ed Ewing, Director
Bureau of Publicity and Information
State Capitol
Montgomery, Alabama
Early in December, another Centennial passed, without celebration—the 150th anniversary of the placement of the Statue of Freedom on the Capitol—the highest point in the structure. However, it was not entirely forgotten. Congressman Charles McC. Mathias, in speech before the House of Representatives, said, in part:

"Freedom merits a minute of our obeisance today. One century ago to this very hour she was the cynosure of all eyes, including those of President Lincoln, and was honored by a 35-gun salute. She of course, the bronze figure which surmounts the great cast-iron dome of the Capitol. * * * While this country was engaged in a Civil War which was extending the rights of free men to all Americans, this statue was placed atop the lantern of the dome on December 2, 1863, as a symbol of the principle of universal freedom to which our society is dedicated. * * *

"The mechanics of living in freedom alter with the course of history, but the disciplines of freedom remain basically the same in every age. Freedom's habitation may change, but we must always recognize her face. Unless we know Freedom well, and observe her disciplines, as well as appreciate her gifts, we may pass her by and lose her light forever."

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Reconstructed soldiers' hut built on site of one that originally stood there; it is typical of those used by Continental soldiers during their encampment in Jockey Hollow, Morristown, N. J., in 1779-80. It is built of logs, chinked with clay and fastened by nails and wooden pegs. From 10 to 12 soldiers were billeted in each hut of this type.
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

To start the New Year off under the best auspices takes resolution, pre-planning and perseverance—this, with consistent follow-up throughout the year on the part of both the Chapter Officers and Chairmen as well as the entire Chapter membership. A wholesome cooperative relationship guarantees excellent accomplishment along all lines of DAR endeavor—historic, educational and patriotic.

Ready aids to a good beginning are: New NSDAR Handbook (50¢); 1963 (Fall) Program Catalogue Guide (25¢); "Meditations—Let Your Heart Sing" (50¢); American History Month (February) Spot Announcements (Free); "Citizen . . . U.S.A." (Public service radio series of fifteen 15-minute programs, scheduled through Program Office upon request, beginning January 15th.) All the above items merit consideration and are available to Chapters and individual Daughters direct from National Headquarters, Business Office.

During this month and next, Chapters will elect official Delegates to the 73rd Continental Congress. When so doing, it is well to remember that the organizational set-up of your National Society is patterned after your own U.S. Government, exercising democratic processes. It is both a significant honor and a responsibility of trust to attend the Continental Congress as either Chapter Regent or elected Delegate. Have you ever paused to realize that each such person occupying a seat at the annual Congress represents approximately 50 or more Daughters at home?

This is also the appropriate time to think of submitting resolutions to the Resolutions Chairman, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Cox, c/o National Headquarters. Any Daughter, Chapter, Committee or State Society has the privilege of submitting resolutions for consideration. Subjects must be pertinent to historic, educational and patriotic work, concisely expressed. Consult your NSDAR Handbook relative to proper procedure and be sure to comply with the request to submit 12 copies. This expedites the work of the Committee.

Reminders for 1964: In line with planning your Chapter's activities for the coming year, the following endeavors of this administration are set forth for attention. Your cooperation in furthering these “Specials” will, I trust, bring you satisfaction just as it is sure to enhance the success of our 1964-65 DAR program.

Library Expansion—Full presentation of this needed project will be given at the 73rd Congress. Already encouraging volunteer contributions are being received to be credited toward the approximate $100,000 cost. (Refer: “Your DAR Library” Aug.-Sept. Mag., p. 648)

Friends of the Museum—With the decided increase in interest evinced in the NSDAR American Museum and period rooms, this Committee provides an opportunity to Daughters and friends alike to support and participate in preservation of valuable heirlooms. With the approach of the Diamond Jubilee Anniversary of the National Society, it is hoped each State will make a representative commemorative gift.

DAR Magazine—Gratifying, indeed, are the increased subscriptions and compliments indicating "cover to cover” reading of the Magazine. From point of interest and information this one and only official publication of the National Society is the best single contact a Daughter has direct with her organization. Please continue effort toward full membership subscription.

Signatures of First State Governors—Completion of this important project of the Historian General's office is within realization. Remember, only original signatures are acceptable. The 13 signatures still needed for the collection are: Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, Utah and Washington.

DAR Post-Congress Trip to New York World's Fair, April 24-26—An interesting tentative program has been arranged for this 2½-day visit. Highlight will be presentation of the ceremonial Flag of the United States on Saturday, April 25th, designated as “DAR DAY.” Reservations with check must be received at National Headquarters by February 15th. All-expense cost is $85.00. For details, see World's Fair article, page 19.

At the Special December 11th meeting of the National Board of Management, 166 members were reinstated and 1339 new applicants were accepted into the National Society, a total of 1505, of which 443 or 29% were Juniors! Congratulations! Do assume personal responsibility in keeping up the Society's lifeblood by sharing the privilege of DAR membership with those eligible and interested. If your Chapter is not "safe" on the Honor Roll membership point, to avoid last-minute disappointment strive now to forward to Headquarters any pending paper filled out properly and completely.

A Little-Known DAR Fact: The date 1964, marking the 74th anniversary of the National Society, recalls details of the Society's first year, in particular, membership. The charter membership list closed on October 11, 1891, with 818 members. Today two of these charter members continue active: Mrs. Cabell (Annette P.) Kinney, Purcellville, Virginia, National #232, of the Army-Navy Chapter of the District of Columbia; and Mrs. Gerald (A. Manuela) Parker, New York City, National #484, of the New York Chapter. Special recognition to these Daughters!

Cordially,

[Signature]

Marion Moncure Duncan
(Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan)
Part I
The Background

THE STUDENT of early American history is led to ponder why the same men dominate both the important events and the outré affairs. This is to be attributed to the exceedingly limited press then as compared with today. Only the noted men found room in print, while members of the common herd were seldom publicized. Strangely enough, for the same reason, nearly everything published is still remembered. The prominence of men in great roles sent down to posterity also their scandals, whereas today, with a plethora of press coverage, the vast preponderance of sensational news pallies the memory.

A case directly illustrating our observation here is that of Vice President Aaron Burr and former Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, with their seconds, whose duel of July 11, 1804, we described not long ago. (See DAR Magazine for January, 1962.) Here was an encounter in which a great man lost his life, aided and abetted by the very judiciary itself. Nathaniel Pendleton, Hamilton's second, had been a United States judge in Georgia; and William P. Van Ness, the second of Burr, became a United States judge in New York. Moreover, there had been two prior duels at or near the same spot (Weehawken Heights, N.J.) in both of which Hamilton had been involved and in one of which Burr had been a participant.

When Hamilton was being borne from the scene, mortally wounded, he said: "Pendleton knows I did not intend to fire at Burr." This is doubtless true, though he did discharge his pistol high into the trees. Then why did he consent to fight? He was thinking about the discredit that might rest upon his party (the Federalist) if its members believed that he had been afraid to meet, in combat, a leader of the party (the Republican), which had just put the Federalists out of office. But as he ascended the heights on a mission that all his sentiments were against, he was extremely depressed by memory of his boy, Philip Hamilton, who had fallen in a duel at the same place 3 years before and who was generally credited with having been himself so dejected that he had failed to defend himself.

On July 4, 1801, a young lawyer, George Eacker, had made a speech charging that Alexander Hamilton had sought a large army, not to fight foreign lands but to crush the Republican (Democratic) Party. Not long afterward Eacker met Philip Hamilton and a friend at a theater in New York. When young Hamilton said to Eacker that he was no gentleman, Eacker called Hamilton and his friend outside, termed them rascals and blackguards, and grabbed Philip by the collar. Next day Philip, with a sickening urge of necessity, challenged Eacker. When the duel, some time later, had been fought and Philip was killed, his father published, in his own paper, the New York Evening Post, that his son had fired in the air—just what he was later to do, maybe because his son had, maybe because neither could bear to thus kill another in personal combat. The father was never the same again—he said he had lost his brightest hope.

On September 1, 1799, Burr had fought a duel on a plot between Hoboken and Weehawken with John B. Church, who had married Angelica Schuyler, sister of the Elizabeth Schuyler who had married Alexander Hamilton. There was a rumor that Burr, a member of the New York Legislature, had been paid by the Holland Land Company to influence his vote in pending legislation favoring...
The Trio of Enemies

It is rather extraordinary that the main events during the first decade of the 19th century in America were dominated by a triangle of enemies—Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, and Aaron Burr. The late United States Senator Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, in his celebrated book, "Of France," speaking of the men of the Terror, says that "The coldly calculating men scorn these enthusiasts, the doctrinaire, the dreamer, the dreamer, but not a doctrinaire; Jefferson was a doctrinaire but not a dreamer; Hamilton was a zealot who sacrificed all earthly ends, including himself, to his concept of an enduring American Government. But this set of contrasts is matched by a set of parallels. Burr and Hamilton were romantic; Hamilton and Jefferson were prophetic; Jefferson and Burr were realistic. History has exalted Jefferson and Hamilton. If one might well call Jefferson the greatest statesman America ever produced, one might well call Hamilton the greatest foe to demagoguery the world ever saw. Yet Burr triumphed over both—he got rid of Hamilton with a pistol, and he disposed of Jefferson in the courtroom.

Of the three, Jefferson's character was the most exemplary, his private life most without stain. On the night before Burr's duel with Hamilton, Burr wrote directions to his daughter Theodosia to burn, if he fell in the duel, all items among his papers which, if known, would cause embarrassment to anyone; he charged her in especial that "this is more particularly applicable to the letters of my female correspondents." These had been voluminous and remained so to the end of his days. However, Hamilton, though he did not say anything about it in his last message the same night, because of his chivalrous thoughts of his dear Eliza, had been involved in a far more lurid scandal than had ever Burr. All this is proved by Hamilton's own papers, printed in his Works, and to be found in the original in the archives of the New York Historical Society and the Library of Congress. It was the Maria Reynolds affair, which cost Hamilton not only great public shame but also extravagant sums of money for blackmail until he finally brought the business to an end by admitting the rumors, in a card to the public, to save the Federalist Party from being compromised. It was a hard step to take, but the statesman would not permit his political friends and supporters to suffer obloquy on his account.

The supreme griefs of Hamilton and Burr are known. The first lost his son, the second his daughter, in overwhelming tragedies. The son fell in a duel only presaging the end of Hamilton himself. The daughter was the beauteous Theodosia, Belle of New York to see her father, who had returned from a 4-year sojourn in Europe and whose fate for many years she had so deeply deplored. But the supreme grief of Jefferson's life is realized by few of those who study and revere him. Literally, he lived too long. He lived to see his greatest achievement, the Declaration of Independence, stabbed by crusaders against his own people in the South; he lived to see his secondary achievement, the acquisition of vast Louisiana, become the entering wedge to internecine war.

Part of the Louisiana Lands became Missouri Territory, out of which was carved the State of Missouri by the celebrated Compromise of 1820. What was that Compromise? It was exceedingly complex in its totality, but, briefly stated, it was that in the United States Congress the North agreed to admit Missouri with slavery in return for the South's agreement not to migrate with slaves into any more of the Louisiana Lands which extended as far north as Missouri. Jefferson called this Compromise "the knell of the Union." There had been a noble Massachusetts member of Congress named John Holmes who in 1819, in a speech on the floor of the House opposing what was palpably nothing but a restriction upon the South, had said that he "put the Constitution of his country above the abolition of slavery," for which he had been cruelly reviled by the people of his own State. The Missouri Compromise became law on March 6, 1820. On April 13 Jefferson became 77 years of age and received a letter of consolation from Holmes, to whom he replied on April 22 as follows (to be found in any edition of Jefferson's complete Works):

Of one thing I am certain, that the passage of slaves from one State to another would not make a slave of a single human being who would not be so without it, so their diffusion over a greater surface would make them individually happier, and proportionally facilitate the accomplishment of their emancipation, dividing the burden on a greater number of coadjutors. An abstinence, too, from this act of power would remove jealousy excited by the undertaking Congress to regulate the condition of men composing a State. This certainly is the end...
right of every State, which nothing in the Constitution has taken from them and given to the General Government. Could Congress, for example, say that the nonfreemen of Connecticut shall be freemen, or that they shall not emigrate into any other State? I regret that I am now to die in the belief that the useless sacrifice of themselves by the generation of 1776 to acquire self-government and happiness to their country is to be thrown away by the unwise and unworthy passions of their sons, and that my only consolation is to be that I live not to weep over it. If they would but dispassionately weigh the blessings they will throw away against an abstract principle more likely to be effected by union than by scission, they would pause before they would perpetrate this act of suicide on themselves and of treason against the hopes of the world.

Contemplation of Jefferson's statement cannot fail to bring home to us his realization that, alas, he had been himself to blame. There lay the depth of his agony—self-reproach! He had said in the Declaration that "all men were created equal," only now to find the language seized upon as warrant for perpetrating inequality of States. He says above that the States are equal and says this is inviolate by reason of the very Constitution of the United States. Yet, why had he not said in the Declaration that the States were equal as well as men? For surely he meant it—the Colonies were passing into States, equal by necessity, from their very signatures to the Declaration and their coequal sacrifices in the Revolution. He had never dreamed that his language about men being equal would be tortured into crimes against States, compelling them to break the Union to get that happiness and self-government for which they, as well as other States, had fought. Moreover, he had only meant what all men every day see: That all men are created equal in the use and enjoyment of benefits conferred upon them, not that any man has a right to the use of a benefit not conferred upon him by taking that benefit away from a man upon whom it had been conferred. He did not mean, nor was there a fool on earth who would mean, that any man has a right in any land to become equal by making another unequal. It would be a farce, anyhow. Wherein would all men be equal by the exchange of the equality of one man for the inequality of another man?

Jefferson only meant that the American Colonies, being in every sense composed of people equal to their brothers and sisters in Britain, had the right to the same liberties enjoyed by the latter—but of course he did not mean that, after those Colonies became States by throwing off the British yoke (which happened in each of the Colonies before the Declaration), the Southern States would not be equal to the Northern States! What States would have fought the war on any such terms? He died of a broken heart because he saw that his language had been unfortunate and, indeed, might be the cause of another war.

The Two Leading Characters

Aaron Burr and Thomas Jefferson, the main figures in this recital, were antitheses. Both were courageous, but in different ways: both ambitious, but impelled by different motives. Jefferson was astute, more deferential toward others and thus disarmed their apprehensions in his presence; in other words, he had tact. Burr, redoubtable and chivalrous as was Hamilton, was daring and contemptuous of the opinions of other men; unscrupulous, recalcitrant, instead of cautious as Jefferson was. It was Jefferson who said that Burr was big only in little things, showing that he had an inherent antipathy toward Burr. Burr, though not a hypocrite as he considered Jefferson, was, nevertheless, a deceiver and thus induced the alarm of men who could interpret him. James Madison and James Monroe waited upon President George Washington to urge his appointment of Burr as Minister to France, stating that they were speaking in behalf of a large caucus of the Republican Party. Washington, a Federalist, refused, declaring he did not have full faith in Burr's personality or purposes. The two tried it again, and yet again, whereupon Washington told them not to bring the matter to him another time, and to end it said:

"Which one of you wants it? I will give it to either one of you, but not to Burr."

Monroe accepted the post.

Jefferson, uncharitable in his opinions, considering his own motives more exalted than those of other men, especially Burr, his aims higher, his ethic nobler, could never have been an admirer of Burr, whom he considered a plunger, as indeed what adventurer is not? Jefferson could not consider that Burr ever did anything from high and noble reasons because there somehow naturally surrounded him an aura of make-believe. To him Burr was an actor; he could not trust him because he might be acting. Indeed always seemed to be, always seemed dreaming of self-aggrandizement. In fact, Burr, whose chief mark indeed was a delusion of grandeur, had a contempt for men who counted the cost; and, while more generous to a foe than Jefferson, was more self-centered in his aims. In other words, under conventional standards, Burr was not the self-abnegating patriot Jefferson was. Moreover, in pursuing his own ends regardless of consequences, he would turn heat on other men. Indeed, he tried this on Jefferson once in his home, demanding an appointment to a foreign embassy, stating he had it in his power to harm Jefferson but preferred not to do so. The effort flopped—the President told Burr the public had little more confidence in him than he had and he disdained any harm Burr could do him. This was during Jefferson's second term, and Burr had been succeeded as Vice President by Governor George Clinton, of New York.

But Jefferson committed a far more questionable act than this during the first term, and in the same place. In 1804 President Jefferson tried to get Vice President Burr to help him compass the ruin of United States Supreme Court Justice Samuel Chase, who had signed the Declaration of Independence for Maryland the same day Jefferson had signed it for Virginia. Jefferson was a main mover toward the impeachment of Chase, who from the bench of his Baltimore Circuit had been pouring out execrations upon Jefferson's political party. Indeed, he entertained this hope as a forerunner to getting rid of another Federalist jurist, Chief Justice John Marshall. But Burr, who, as President of the Senate under the Constitution, would preside at the Chase trial on articles of impeachment which the House voted, politely yet categorically rebuffed Jefferson, notwithstanding the fact that the President had just made some ap-
pointments at Burr’s request, including Burr’s stepson, J. B. Prevost, as a New Orleans jurist. Chase was acquitted, and of course Marshall was never impeached.

However, the inexplicable antipathies of these two men finally resolve themselves into the strangest anomaly in all American history:

If it had not been for Burr, Jefferson never would have been President; yet had it not been for Jefferson, Burr never would have been tried for treason.

In the Presidential campaign of 1796, John Adams was elected by a small margin over Thomas Jefferson, who in turn was elected Vice President over Aaron Burr by a considerable margin. In the campaign of 1800, the Republican Party (successor to the Anti-Federalist Party and progenitor of the Democratic Party), under the leadership of Jefferson and Burr, swept the Federalist Party of Washington, Adams, and Hamilton from the field, blocking Adams from his second term. The vote in the Electoral College was: Jefferson 73, Burr 73, Adams 65, Pinckney 64, and Jay 1. Jefferson, as President of the Senate, opened the sealed votes from the States on February 11, 1801, when they were counted. Under the Constitution, the choice of a President, and consequent Vice President, now devolved upon the House of Representatives since the two highest had tied. Here the vote would be by States, not members, each of the 16 States having a unit vote. It took 9 States, thus, to elect a President. Out of loyalty to party, Burr had overborne the influence of Hamilton in New York City during the popular vote for Presidential preference and had personally turned 250 votes to the Republican side, which had been so crucial that it had contributed greatly to Jefferson’s high vote in the Electoral College. Moreover, Burr’s influence in South Carolina, where his daughter Theodosia had just gone as the wife of Joseph Alston, scion of a prominent family and later Governor of the State, had produced there a unanimous Republican vote. While both Jefferson and Burr were Republicans, the membership of the House of Representatives was preponderantly Federalist. Since they could not get a Federalist for President, the members of that party now feverishly began trying to get one of the Republican candidates, either one, to make pledges to them as to Executive appointments to high offices following inauguration of the new President. First, they approached Burr and offered point blank to throw to him enough votes to elect him President on the next ballot. To their utter amazement, Burr, though he knew he would immediately become victor over Jefferson (that it would mean Burr, President, with Jefferson remaining Vice President), spurned the proffer on the score that it would mean a compromise of Republican principles. Finally, on February 17, on the 36th ballot, and after Federalist dickers with Jefferson, the deadlock was broken when Jefferson picked up Maryland and Vermont, with Delaware and South Carolina abrating. This gave Jefferson 10 States and Burr 4 States. They had been running 8 States and 6 States, with Burr even topping Jefferson in vote of members at times. Jefferson was now elected President by a margin of one State, while Burr became Vice President by operation of law. This does not mean that Burr desired Jefferson for President, nor does it mean that Jefferson traded with the Federalists. It does mean that Burr had Jefferson whipped before Jefferson had him whipped, but refused to take advantage of it at a sacrifice of the rising hopes of the party to which both belonged; and thus that Jefferson owed Burr his election, in a race that was Jefferson’s second and doubtless last chance.

**The Cause Célèbre**

During the year 1807, the Capital of the State of Virginia was the scene of the greatest judicial drama in the history of the United States. First, because of the unprecedented array of historic personages who were direct and immediate actors in the drama; second, because of the worldwide significance of the events involved, comprising the background.

Let us look at this amazing galaxy of persons who took part in the trial in the State Capitol at Richmond, who engineered it, were accused in connection with it, were spectators at it, or influenced it in the courtroom, at a distance, or on the streets:

1. The President of the United States (Thomas Jefferson).
3. The Secretary of State, who was to be the next President of the United States (James Madison).
4. A future President of the United States (Andrew Jackson).
6. A former Vice President of the United States (Aaron Burr himself).
7. A noted Congressman of the United States (John Randolph).
8. The “father of American literature” (Washington Irving).
9. The author of The Star-Spangled Banner (Francis Scott Key).
10. The patriot who cried “My country, right or wrong!” (Stephen Decatur).

And of course this does not include others who, over a distance of a thousand miles and more, were related to the case before the trial; or international figures collaterally connected with the trial or events out of which it sprang.

Why Richmond as the forum of the trial? Aaron Burr had never done anything in Richmond. The answer to this question introduces us to one Harman Blennerhassett, the Irish immigrant who had acquired money and, with his beautiful and cultured wife, had bought an island in the Ohio River, adjacent to and a part of Wood County, Va. (now West Virginia), on which they had built an old English manor house, and turned the estate into a paradise. It was here, the Federal Government contended, that was first put into execution a series of acts by Burr involving ultimately the dismemberment of the American Union, as well as war against it by Spain. The charge, hence, was treason against the United States, of which it alone had jurisdiction; and Richmond was the seat of that Federal Judicial Circuit embracing Wood County and the said island. Moreover, John Marshall, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (all the Justices of which were assigned cir-
AARON BURR (Continued)

cuits besides their membership on the highest court), was overlord of the circuit concerned and therefore would preside at Burr's trial.

Although Burr's career now had been clouded by his rejection for a second term as Vice President, plus his slaying of Hamilton in a duel, he was a hero of the Revolution and outstanding among the men of his day. Added to the prominence already stated, he had been Attorney General of New York and had represented that State in the United States Senate. He turned his face west, to become America's star knight errant. At this time, indeed, innumerable others were doing so—expeditions, ex-army officers, ex-naval captains and commodores. Strangely, this was due primarily to Jefferson, who was to pursue Burr with the pertinacity of an inquisitor.

In 1803 First Consul Napoleon Bonaparte had sold President Thomas Jefferson the vast Louisiana Lands for $15,000,000. "What a farcical sum," historians have laughed. However, when it is considered that Napoleon was selling Jefferson something he did not own, he got a pretty good price for it. Both France and Spain had claimed those lands, each by that highest of all titles—discovery and exploration—in which, nevertheless, Spain was preëmptor. Hernando de Soto had traversed the great river, to which his body was ultimately consigned, in 1542. They say he laid no claim to the country—but who knows that? It was 140 years later, in 1682, that Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle, did the same, but he made formal claim in the name of his sovereign, Louis XIV, le Grand Monarque of France for almost three quarters of a century, from whom the lands took their name. La Salle perished in Texas. By Burr's time, those lands had been ceded and receded between France and Spain time after time; and Napoleon, himself, had lately said that whoever went to war with Spain about it would be at war with him. Of course this was due to the fall of His Catholic Majesty, Charles IV of Spain, who had taken refuge in France, leaving Bonaparte actual ruler of his country.

Moreover, Spain still had far greater New World lands than France, including a preponderance in South America, besides Mexico, which in turn had Texas, east of whose Sabine River boundary President Jefferson had declared Spain must not come—since there the Louisiana Purchase certainly began, if it could not rightfully include Texas.

Here we see conflict with Spain brewing (not France, which had already sold its lands), furthered by the fact that the Creoles and others of West Florida, which Spain owned by undisputed title, were dissatisfied under Spanish rule—at least so said Burr and Gen. James Wilkinson, Jefferson's army commander on the Louisiana border. Here enter the Venezuelan adventurer Francisco Antonio Gabriel de Miranda, dedicated to saving all New Spain from the old, to be turned into a New World empire; and Don Carlos Martinez de Yrujo, Minister from Spain to the United States, who of course was dedicated to preventing it. Both sought out Burr before he turned west, Miranda with new hopes, Yrujo with designs that Burr must operate to save Spain's dominions if he operated at all. As to Wilkinson, he was already in Spain's pay though an American army commander and even a commissioner for the United States in settling the boundary dispute with Spain. He had been drawing a pension from Spain for years while performing various offices for that country before the menace arose, and was universally believed to still be in its pay as an actual spy. Miranda dickered with many top Americans, even Hamilton, until he was cut off by the duel, finally succeeding in fitting out an expedition in New York which sailed to disaster in South American waters. Burr listened to all who reached him, promising nothing, since he had nothing to gain from being a follower—he had dreamed a dream to add the Spanish domain to the American Union, Mexico in especial, but it was going to be his achievement. It was, alas, to be his fate to be charged with the traitorous design to take from the United States the western lands it had acquired, add them to Mexico, and make himself Emperor thereof.

In 1805 Burr took his first journey by boat to New Orleans. In Pittsburgh he found ready a houseboat, well equipped, for which he had already arranged. He set sail down the Ohio River April 30 and not long later overtook a boat in which was Matthew Lyon, former Vermont Congressman. They fastened their boats together. Eventually, they sighted Blennerhassett Island and decided to stop, since it was a famed spot. Burr knew Blennerhassett personally or by reputation, and the stop was by design. They were welcomed by Mrs. Blennerhassett with cordiality and urged to stay until her husband returned, but had to decline. On May 11, Burr reached Cincinnati, where he had an appointment with Jonathan Dayton, who had retired as a United States Senator from New Jersey, Burr's native State, the same day Burr had retired as Vice President, and United States Senator John Smith, of Ohio. Both met him, and they conferred on the expedition which, it was hoped, would free Mexico and add it to the United States, including, of course, Texas, which was a part of it. Burr had known Dayton in college. The man had once been Speaker of the United States House of Representatives—but more, he had signed the Constitution of the United States for New Jersey on September 17, 1787, as the youngest member of the Convention which framed it—27 years. Owning to his projects for improvements involving Ohio, that State later named a city for him. But this was an advance journey, so Burr hastened on.

By entering the Cumberland River at its confluence with the Ohio, Burr reached Nashville, Tenn., on May 29, only to find none other than Militia Gen. Andrew Jackson, the future hero of New Orleans in the War of 1812 and later President of the United States, waiting for him. A great parade was staged. Burr received the tributes of the conqueror,
RARE BOOKS PRESENTED TO NSDAR: The Genealogical Library and the Americana Room collections at Headquarters recently received outstanding gifts.

. . . . Mrs. C. Duane Cope, past regent of Dr. Elisha Dick Chapter, Alexandria, Virginia, presented the Cope Genealogy, by Gilbert Cope, to the Library in honor of the President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan. The presentation was witnessed by members of Dr. Elisha Dick Chapter, Mrs. Paul D. White, Sr., Regent, and Kate Waller Barrett Chapter (also of Alexandria), Mrs. H. M. Early, Regent, all of whom were on a tour of National Headquarters. (Picture, page 14)

. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Hodson of Washington, D. C. (the latter a past regent of Columbia Chapter), presented a plat plan book, "A Statistical Table of Washington City and the District of Columbia," compiled by Mrs. Hodson's great-grandfather, John Sessford, in 1821, showing the city as it existed then, block by block. This presentation took place in the evening, at the second Special Museum Event, sponsored and arranged by the District of Columbia Society, Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, State Regent, Mrs. Robert G. Brown, D. C. Chairman of American Music, and Mrs. Edgar H. Jackson, D. C. Chairman the DAR Museum. (Picture, page 14)

MORE ON THE SUBJECT OF BOOKS—APPROPRIATE FOR EVERY BOOKSHELF—"WE, THE PEOPLE . . . THE STORY OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL": This "brand new" publication combines exquisite color photographs and skillfully written text. Production was by the National Geographic Society as a public service. It has just been released and resembles the highly popular companion volume, "The White House," which has had a run of over 300,000 copies.

. . . . The idea for "We, The People . . ." originated with Representative Fred Schwebel of Iowa. Published under the auspices of the United States Capitol Historical Society, in which the NSDAR is represented on the Board of Trustees by Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, State Regent of the District of Columbia, the book is available from the U. S. Capitol Historical Society, House Office Building, Washington, D. C., at $1.25 per copy.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS BUILDINGS: Groups, both large and small, of tourists as well as representatives of official Washington are daily visitors to the DAR buildings. Recently, thirty-five women, wives of members of the Judge Advocate General's Office, enjoyed a guided tour. Over the years, the number of visitors shows a steady and continuous increase; average now tops a thousand per month! During the eleven-month period ending December 1, 1963, the Memorial Continental Hall register had been signed by 12,225 visitors.

Constitution Hall: The designation "DAR" is now printed on programs of events held in Constitution Hall. The same appears in many newspaper write-ups. Considerable favorable comment has followed. In addition, this has done much to correct a common misconception that the Hall was Government-owned.

STAFF CHRISTMAS PARTY: Festive highlight concluding the year's work at National Headquarters was the pleasant annual staff Christmas party held December 11th. Over 100 attended the gala affair, to be greeted by National Officers present that day for the Board of Management meeting, assisted by members of the Personnel and Buildings and Grounds Committees. Long-time employees whose service ranged from 35-45 years were honored. A most enjoyable time was had by all. Happy New Year! (Picture, page 15)
POSITIVE ACTION—
A Lesson Continued from the Past

By Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General, NSDAR

On Saturday, October 19, 1963, the 182nd anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown was celebrated on that renowned battlefield in Virginia. The principal address was given by Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. In response to many requests, it is reproduced below.

I t is a distinct pleasure and privilege as President General of The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to greet each of you assembled here in a spirit of mutual respect and homage as we stand together on this hallowed spot marking the end of the American Revolution, October 19, 1781.

The presence here today—182 years later—of so many interested Americans not only appropriately commemorates an epoch-shaping, historical event; but, more importantly, it bears testimony to a love of country, a devotion to traditional ideals and principles exemplified in the highest meaning of the word “Patriotism,” an integral part of which is an awareness of our obligation as heirs of the American Heritage.

The spirit of this battleground, memorialized in history, permeating the glorious natural setting, demands pause to reflect upon the significance and lesson speaking to us from past days of crisis and decision.

It seems particularly appropriate for the Daughters of the American Revolution to join with you of many other organizations of allied interest in America’s Historic, Educational, and Patriotic past and present. I know I voice the appreciation felt by my fellow National Officers and all DAR members present for the opportunity to participate in this ceremony. Naturally, with pride, as President General, I take this occasion to call attention to the fact that back in 1918 the DAR, at national level, was the first to concern itself with this historic spot—its then neglected state and nonrecognition. In 1920–21 it was the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, who sponsored action initiated by Minnesota Congressmen, and resulting in passage of a measure for a commission to survey and secure “These most sacred acres—(Yorktown fortifications) as a national park.” Later, in 1923, the entire membership of the National Society was circularized—upon permission granted the faithful local Comte de Grasse Chapter—for funds to assist in the purchase of the famous Customhouse. In addition, as a special Sesquicentennial Project, October 1931, the NSDAR completely furnished the Surrender Room at Moore House. Hence, we of the National Society feel a deep interest and pride in this Virginia spot and are grateful to have had a part in its preservation. That over 100 members of the National Board of Management, representing 43 States and an overseas unit—geographically farflung from Maine to California, Florida to Oregon, Hawaii to France—have journeyed here today bears testimony to this sentiment—as do the two plaques placed at the time of the Sesquicentennial—one bearing the names of 103 American Colonists who fought and died here and the other a tribute to the 133 sympathetic French who gave their lives to the cause of freedom and birth of a new nation. Truly, the lessons of history are easily heard in such a setting—may it ever be so! For an appreciation and understanding of the past must necessarily be the bridge to tomorrow. After all, nothing springs from itself!

True love of country combines reverence in the past and a courage to build a better future. To do that intelligently in face of today’s stress and unrest imposes an obligation to study, take stock, evaluate, and re-evaluate, plan a course of action—and pursue it with dedication. We must be strong and of a good courage in meeting the challenge which confronts every serious-minded American today! The need is action—positive and courageous action in the pattern of those who have set an example here.

Today, there does exist a prevalent unrest—or mounting concern among many of the Nation’s citizenry—occasioned by such current trends as:

- The accelerated increase toward the welfare state—in all phases.
- A laissez-faire, passive public attitude conditioned and receptive in advance to broad social reforms.
- Depressing juvenile delinquency statistics cited freely in “What Is Happening to Youth” articles.
- The subtle attempt to change the
character and basic structure of our Constitutional Republic by way of unprecedented judicial interpretation in lieu of proper constitutional amendments; that is, the radical departure by the courts from the accepted impartial interpretation of the law to extended interpolation of broad humanitarian policies.

Then, the usurpation and curtailment of the legislative branch, "The people's elected voice" of the Government, affecting the time-honored check and counter-check balance-of-power system.

The indisputable progress and growth of world communism on schedule and according to plan outlined by communist leaders, coupled with their apparent ability, through effective propaganda, to "turn the tables" and repeatedly take the initiative in the cold war for men's minds. And the prolonged confusion attendant continuing world crises, with lack of definite, confirmed information to offset these concerns.

All the foregoing points have heightened public concern and resulted in a serious lessening of confidence in our Federal Government by a large segment of good, stable, "backbone" American citizens.

It is a healthy sign that this concern is finding expression in the numerous and varied questions being posed in the halls of Congress by both parties. Now—if, or to what extent these things be true, if we are to abate and offset such trends, and if we are dissatisfied and alarmed over the state of affairs, WHAT CAN WE DO?

We must squarely face and answer the question “Aren't we all in the picture—to a varying degree?” It has been said we live in the advertising age, in the age of pressure and tensions occasioned by the threat of nuclear annihilation. We think, buy, and believe what we are told to think, buy, and believe a la subtle (and frequently, it is unrecognized by us) yet, sometimes outright, flagrant pressure applied to us at every turn!

If you will check, you'll find that, to an amazing degree, we are gullible to persuasive psychology. Our age and pace are those of specialization and acceleration—which in science and the arts merit approval and respect, but delude John Q. Public into accepting the "label evaluation" in lieu of personal experience and sound investigation. He is prone to agreeably "just go along."

Certainly, we, of this generation, heirs of a glorious heritage radiating from this very monument, must be mindful of this challenge and, in turn, of our responsibility to worthily meet the patriots' acts of yesterday.

The answer is: Positive action, and to achieve this we must be strong and of a good courage. HOW IS ACTION NEEDED?

1st—By understanding and appreciating our heritage—from the very beginning—the writing and adoption of our Constitution over 175 years ago, including the famous Bill of Rights and subsequent amendments, and continuing with a study of the Constitution through the years, mindful that this document has produced the best government yet devised by man, thoroughly understanding that the Constitution itself cannot guarantee liberty. The struggle to maintain freedom is a continuing one! Our Government grants to the minority the privilege to be heard but recognizes the right of the majority to govern.

2nd—Other action may be knowing and being able to explain to others the difference between a Constitutional Republic and a democracy . . . Here is an opportunity for every patriotic, thinking American.

3rd—Also, action by recognizing that our growth and development as a nation were possible only through the former—a Constitutional Republic—which permitted the free enterprise system to flourish . . . Study and promote American history, government, and economics! It is important to stress the knowledge that our position of world leadership was nurtured by the economic principles undergirding the free enterprise system. To permit this to be scrapped by too liberal trade agreements, give-away programs, or union demands with consequent onerous tax burdens on our own citizenry, which drain off rightful profit and kill initiative—the heartbeat of the free enterprise system—will bring about certain financial chaos and ruin to us both as a Nation and a world power.

4th—Then action by being thoroughly alert and informed about the insidious dangers of communism as a godless, materialist ideology, devoid of any "right-vs.-wrong-conscious-concept" in favor of "the-end-justifies-the-means" philosophy, which latter is contrary to all established American traditional concepts, Christian ideals, principles and freedoms: Stand for Americanism!

5th—Also, continue action by promoting leadership through active example and participation. Take your citizenship responsibilities seriously. Be active at the local level. Take local elections seriously in an attempt to secure the best possible representation. As a good citizen, know what you stand for—and why! Know what you oppose—and why you are against it! Initiate sound programs at local community levels. Question questionable programs to determine worth and real desirability.

6th—Next, our action should be sparked by realizing that the stake in all this activity and condition of things is a most important one—it is "our tomorrow."

It must be earned today! Earned —whether by sacrifice or otherwise.

Oh, yes, freedom may be won by fighting, but it must be retained by effort and devotion to the cause!

7th—And, there must be action by ever emphasizing—because we cannot stress too strongly the obligation of individual dedication to the cause to do your part—yours and mine!

Do not underestimate your own sphere of influence!

8th—Also our obligation—most definitely extends to youth and youth guidance. Remember, young people today have grown up in a world vastly different from the one in which you and I were reared. Many of them "have the answers" and much miscellaneous knowledge—but have never mastered the background reasoning or thinking—the "whyfores," if you will, behind the answers. Perhaps TV is largely responsible here and another factor may be the prevalent desire of parents to optimistically submit all young people, irrespective of capacity, to the college gristmill for sake of a framed diploma.

At any rate, let us keep abreast of our most valuable asset—our youth. If we fail them and are remiss, others will provide leadership and direction—possibly the wrong kind! Let us see that our ideals rub off on them first!

9th—An important action is also to tell ourselves and encourage others to say what's right in America!

Truly, there is an abundance of which to be proud!—and enthusiasm
Positive Action— (Continued)
is contagious—its magic offsets a plague of “isms.”

10th—Another point for action is found in being courageous yourself. Your forebears were!

Important, too, is refusal to subscribe to the fear psychology currently parading in the guise of “peace.” Of course, we’re for peace—all of us—but not “peace at any price.”

Now, on the heartening side, our action should be stabilized by the thought that each and every generation must prove itself—justify itself. It has ever been so!

The problems facing one generation are no harder or easier than those faced by others before us—or those to be faced by ones who will follow.

OUR CHALLENGE IS NOW, and I want to interject that there is reason for encouragement. As I travel over our wonderful land—through the various States—I’ve been much impressed with the increasing consciousness and interest in public affairs and current events—the pendulum seems to be swinging toward a highly receptive, patriotic “climate”—especially at the “grass roots” level. This is wholesome and good and must be built upon!

OUR ACTION MUST BE STRENGTHENED by each strengthening his own individual ties of reverence and faith in Divine Providence, under whose benevolent kindness this Nation has benefited and prospered to an unprecedented degree.

To conclude,
Let us count our many blessings,
Display integrity and confidence,
Be thankful,
Show appreciation in action.

POSITIVE ACTION—worthy of our revolutionary forebears whose actions here at Yorktown and elsewhere typified the spirit which produced independence:
Stand up and be counted.
Be strong and of a good courage—for the well-being of America if our country is to maintain its position of respect and leadership in the free world!

Selecting the Winners of Freedom Award

EARLY in December, the distinguished panel of 33 judges selected to choose the winner of the annual contest of Freedoms Foundation met at the Valley Forge Headquarters. The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was represented by its President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan.

According to its brochure, the objective of Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge is “The promotion of proud, responsible, reverent and resolute patriotism” through “a dramatic national awards program of cash, medals, and certificates to Americans who by word and deed do the best job each year in promoting a better understanding of the American Way of Life.”

The George Washington Award, for the most outstanding individual contribution to American freedom during 1963. Only one of these is given each year.

The Thomas Jefferson Awards, for community and college campus programs.

The James Madison Awards, to Government agencies, for unit activity.

The Abraham Lincoln Awards, for cartoons, editorials, essays, etc.

The Nathan Hale Awards, to youth.

The Alexander Hamilton Awards, for economic education.

The Benjamin Franklin Awards, to public, private, and parochial schools, and systems recognizing citizenship building efforts.

There should also be listed:

The Valley Forge Patriots’ Awards, for letters by members of the United States Armed Forces on active duty, on the subject, “What Can I Do for Freedom”. The Americana Awards, to unions, companies, industries, and national nonprofit organizations for current programs or activities, including awards to individuals for magazine articles, poems, plays, and original music. The National Society won an American Award in 1962 for its program of patriotic education, as depicted in an
Foundation for 1963

attractive scrapbook. The Society also received an award earlier for its many-volume exhibit of clippings on the nationwide observance of Constitution Week.

The 1963 winners will be announced in February.

Pictured outside the new Martha Washington building at Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, are: Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General, NSDAR (left), and Mrs. J. Maria Pierce of California, president of Zonta International (right). Both served on the 1963 Distinguished Awards Jury; Mrs. Pierce represented a classified women's professional group of which Mrs. Duncan is a member.

Other national women's groups represented on this year's jury included: American Gold Star Mothers, Daughters of America, Daughters of American Colonists, Quota International, Women's Overseas Service League, and the Women's Auxiliaries of the American Legion, War Dads, Catholic War Veterans, Disabled American Veterans, Jewish War Veterans, and Marine Corps League.

Several national presidents attending hold DAR membership.

The President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, is shown at Valley Forge, Pa., where she served as a member of the 33-member panel of national organization leaders and State Supreme Court jurors selecting recipients of the 1963 National School Awards of Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa. At Mrs. Duncan's right is Dr. Kenneth D. Wells, President of Freedoms Foundation; at her left is Hon. Albert T. Frantz, Chief Justice, State of Colorado.

Mrs. Ashmead White, Honorary President General, served on a Freedoms Foundation Distinguished Awards Jury in 1960. Seated at her left is Dr. Kenneth D. Wells, President of Freedoms Foundation. Behind her are (left) Dr. Robert L. Sumwalt, President of the University of South Carolina; and (right) Admiral Felix B. Stump, Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Freedoms Foundation, a group that audits programs of the Foundation to be sure that they steadfastly follow basic aims. Mrs. White now serves as a member of the Board of Visitors.
PRESENTATION
Above, Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, Treasurer General, left, receives in behalf of the NSDAR an 1821 plat plan book of Washington, D. C., presented for the Americana Room by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hodson through the D. C. State Society, Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, State Regent (between the couple).

GIFT BOOK
At right, the President General receives from Mrs. C. Duane Cope the Cope Genealogical Book for the DAR Library. (Details in Dateline Action Report, page 9).

MAILING
Many hands worked many hours assembling the big December Omnibus Mailing. Above are scenes of the final stages of putting together 3500 packages for general distribution at the Chapter, State and National levels.

LIBRARY STAFF AT WORK
Interrupted momentarily, these staff members are busy indexing new additions to the DAR Genealogical Library. Miss Isabel Allmond, left, confers with Mrs. Mary Walsh, chief librarian. In the background are Mrs. Jo Love Morgan, Miss Edna Ballard and Joseph Floyd.
Five Executive Officers present for the December 11 Board Meeting welcomed headquarters personnel to the annual Staff Christmas Party. Previewing the festive table are (l. to r.) Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General; Mrs. Erwin F. Selmes, First Vice President General; Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn, Historian General; Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, Registrar General, and Mrs. Roy H. Cagle, Librarian General.

Refreshments were plentiful and tasty. Mrs. Tippet invites the male staffers to return for more as she serves Eugene Cuppet, Hubert Rock and Jessie Sink, of Buildings and Grounds. Assisting is Mrs. Carroll May, vice chairman of Personnel, and at left, Virginia Rupp, administrative secretary.

Mrs. Frederick F. Schondau, right, leads the singing of carols with William Yates of the Museum staff at the piano. Standing (l. to r.) are Rebecca Smith, Mary Lee Carter, Gloria Miller, Sandra Landes, Nancy Bucho, Geneva Dugger, Ann Somerville and Florence Checchia.

The party surprise was a gift from the President General of a portable TV for the staff lounge. Receiving this was Mrs. Philip H. Dowdell, Personnel chairman. Approvingly looking on are Jeannette Jackson, left, and Erma Ash, right, chief clerks of Treasurer General Records and Business offices, respectively. (See Dateline, page 9.)

"What's Christmas without peppermint candy?" Earl Marks of National Defense asks (l. to r.) Elsie Tapp, Hazel Parker, Christine Speight and Inez Johnson of Buildings and Grounds, awaiting the recitation of a Christmas story by Mrs. Roy W. Gilbertson, D. C. State Chairman, Americanism.
KDS DAR School

A Report on Its Active Alumni

by A. B. BRADFORD, Executive Secretary

ANY PHASES and aspects of the Kate Duncan Smith DAR School are outstanding. None are more important, however, than the fine, active, and alert Kate Duncan Smith DAR School Alumni Association. This large group of KDS graduates is deeply grateful for such a school, and the members too have caught the idea of service to others as is so widely portrayed by the DAR's who established their school.

The KDS Alumni Association was organized in May 1960, when some 500 graduates assembled for an alumni banquet. J. Oran Hardin, a KDS alumnus, emphasized to this group the need for an active alumni association. Mr. Hardin, a member of the class of 1942, is now an assistant professor in the Department of Poultry Science at the University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

Dr. H. Jean Gayle, a member of the class of '41, gave the principal address for that first alumni banquet. Dr. Gayle is now a very busy dentist at Warrior, Ala. He is an outstanding member of his community, being active in its church life as well as giving ardent support to the Lions Club, Boy Scouts, and other civic groups. In his address, Dr. Gayle was outspoken in his praise for the DAR and Kate Duncan Smith DAR School. He acknowledged that had it not been for KDS he probably would not have completed his high school work.

John David Morrow, a member of the class of '43, was elected the first president of the alumni group. John is a graduate of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., where he received the degree of Bachelor of Aeronautical Engineering in 1949. He is now employed at Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala., where he has a high rank and a very responsible job. John is married to the former Alcen Hanson. Mr. and Mrs. Morrow have three children. They now live in Grant, Ala., and are faithful supporters of KDS and every other worthwhile project of the community. John's praise of KDS is never ending and he states:

The DAR have wrought wonders in the Gunter Mountain area during my lifetime. A comparison of present-day living standards with those which existed when I began school is almost unbelievable. The progress made is a living testimonial to the outstanding work done by the DAR in this area.

Elmer Wright, class of '36, succeeded John Morrow as the second president of the Alumni Association. Mr. and Mrs. Wright and their children still live in the Grant community. He is always ready to assist and help in any way possible. Elmer was one of the first students to receive a work scholarship in KDS. He is thoroughly familiar with KDS history and on a number of occasions has conducted tours of the campus for DAR and other visitors.

The third Alumni Association president was R. B. Derrick, class of '39. Mr. Derrick is now living in Scottsboro, Ala., where he owns and operates a successful real estate business.

The current president of the Kate Duncan Smith DAR School Alumni Association is James E. Dennis, a graduate of '43. He is also a graduate of the University of Alabama, from which he received his B.S. degree. He later received his M.A. and Ed. S. degrees from the George Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn. He is a member of the Phi Delta Kappa, Kappa Delta Pi, and Beta Beta Beta Honor Societies. Mr. and Mrs. Dennis now live in the Grant community. In gratitude to DAR, he comments:

My debt to the DAR School is inestimable, as my quest for knowledge and truth germinated and took roots there. In humble gratitude I can state the KDS School in all probability, is responsible for my having secured professional training.

Mr. Dennis is now serving as guidance counselor for the Marshall County High School, Guntersville, Ala.

Dr. John R. Whitaker, class of '47, is an outstanding graduate of KDS. Dr. Whitaker is a graduate of Berea College, Berea, Ky., where he received an A.B. degree, and of Ohio State University, where he received his Ph.D. in Agricultural Biochemistry. He was the first KDS graduate to receive a Ph.D. degree. Dr. Whitaker is a member of the faculty of the University of California, where he holds an associate professorship. He is now on sabbatical leave (September 1, 1963—August 30, 1964), however, from the University of California, and during this leave of absence he is teaching at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. While at Northwestern his home address will
DAR college scholarship aid was given to Dr. Whitaker while he was a student at Berea College. In appreciation, Dr. Whitaker states,

I could never properly express my appreciation to the Kate Duncan Smith DAR School and to the Daughters of the American Revolution for what they have done for me. The school gave the training I needed to continue on to higher educational goals and the Daughters of the American Revolution generously furnished the money needed to attend Berea College. Without their aid I most assuredly would not be where I am today.

KDS graduate Clinton O. Clay has been very successful in his field. He was a member of the graduating class of '44. Upon completion of his studies at KDS, he entered Berea College, Berea, Ky., where he was graduated in 1948, receiving an A.B. degree in sociology. He later attended Florida State, where he received his M.S.W. degree, and, he holds the M.M.S. degree in Psychiatry from Yale University. Since receiving his master's degree, he has continued to study and is nearing completion of requirements for his Ph.D. Mr. Clay has had varied experiences in the field of social work. His present position is that of Administrator of the Alcohol Clinic in Decatur, Ala. Like all other KDS graduates, he is deeply grateful to KDS and the DAR for the many opportunities afforded him through the Kate Duncan Smith School.

Milton Granvel Swearengin, class of '40, is a graduate of Auburn University, where he received his B.S. and M.S. (less thesis). He is an electronics engineer responsible for design and development of electronics equipment associated with aircraft and aerospace vehicles. For the past 21 years he has been a member of the United States Air Force, where he holds the rank of lieutenant colonel, and is stationed at L. G. Hanscom Field, Mass. His present home address is Lt. Col. M. G. Swearengin, 7 Jonathan Lane, Bedford, Mass., 01730.

Mrs. Doris Jacox Slaughter was graduated from KDS in '45, after which she entered Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tenn. She received a B.S. at Lincoln Memorial. For 6½ years she served as secretary at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. During the past 7 years her activities have been those of a housewife. She is very active in the Parent-
Teacher Association and Sunday school. Mrs. Slaughter is the wife of Gerald M. Slaughter, and they have two children. Their home address is 206 W. Vanderbilt Drive, Oak Ridge, Tenn. In her praise of KDS and the DAR she states,

No one could venture a guess as to how many people have benefited either directly or indirectly. It is like a tiny cell already growing and preparing to multiply itself thousands of times.

Mrs. Pauline P. Smith, R.N., who now resides at 1150-160th St., Gardena, Calif., is a graduate of the class of '36. She operates the Alacransas Boulevard, Gardena, Calif. She is an ardent supporter of the Kate Duncan Smith DAR School Alumni Association.

Mrs. June Gayle Troup, class of '45, now serves KDS full time. She is employed as secretary-bookkeeper at school. She is a capable and efficient worker and one who actively supports the Alumni Association as well as the entire school. She is married to Ferrell Troup, a KDS alumnus, and they reside at Grant, Ala. They have two children, Rhonda and Tommy, who attend KDS School.

Elizabeth Helen Anderson, class of '59, received her B.S. degree in elementary education last spring from Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tenn. While at Lincoln Memorial she won first place in a Lincoln Essay Contest, was chosen for Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities, was chosen as Girl Most Likely to Succeed, was awarded the DAR citizenship prize, and graduated magna cum laude. She received DAR scholarship aid throughout her schooling at Lincoln Memorial University. She is now employed as a teacher of third grade, Sinclair School System, Hampton, Va.

Lt. Col. James L. Brewer, class of '40, has chosen a military career. He has spent 21 years in the United States Air Force and has rendered outstanding service. His honors and services include helping activate and train the first Aerial Refueling Squadron in Tactical Air Command, equipped with B-29 Tankers, and he refueled in midflight over Kansas a jet fighter that went on to break the coast-to-coast speed record. Lt. Col. Brewer is now serving as Chief, Training Division, in the 308th Strategic Missile Wing at Little Rock Air Force Base, where the Titan ICBM is employed. In appreciation he says,

Time, distance, nor events have dimmed my gratitude to the DAR for its influence upon my life and within my home community.

In recent years the graduating class at KDS averages 30 members, but the first graduating class after KDS had expanded to offer the full 12 grades of schooling consisted of only 2 girls—Louise Kennamer and LaVerne Taylor. Louise Kennamer is married to Hubert O. Barclay, and they live in Scottsboro, Ala., where they are employed at the J. C. Jacobs Banking Co. of that city. LaVerne Taylor is now Mrs. Carlton Click, and they live in the Grant community. Mrs. Click is an active alumna and supporter of KDS.

Current officials of the Kate Duncan Smith DAR School Alumni Association include James Dennis, president, who was featured earlier in this article; vice president, Miss Ruth Gayle; secretary, Mrs. Clara Mae Rice; and treasurer, Olin A. Cooper. Mrs. Samuel L. Earle, Birmingham, Ala., is an honorary member of the association.

Miss Ruth Gayle, class of '46, has served her Alumni Association as an officer since its organization, having acted 2 years as treasurer, 1 year as secretary, and currently as vice president. Miss Gayle has attended every alumni officers' meeting, and the success of the Alumni Association can be attributed to a large degree to the faithful and loyal support she has given. She is employed in the Savings and Loan Department of the First National Bank, Guntersville, Ala.

Mrs. Clara Mae Rice, secretary, class of '49, now lives in the Grant community and is employed at the Grant Post Office.

Olin A. Cooper, treasurer, class of '39, is also a local resident and is a rural mail carrier.

Projects of the Alumni Association include a contribution of $752 toward folding bleachers installed in the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium and a college scholarship award to a KDS graduate. This award of $513 was presented at the May 1963 annual alumni banquet to Miss Mae Lemley, class of '63, who enrolled in the school of elementary education, University of Alabama, in September 1963. Alumni plans are to continue the scholarship to Miss Lemley each year she attends college. College attendance would have been impossible for her had she not received financial assistance, for which she is deeply appreciative.

The alumni featured above are only a few of 585 outstanding graduates of Kate Duncan Smith DAR School. Space does not permit our featuring each of these, but anyone desiring a complete list of names and current addresses may request this from the Executive Secretary, Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, Grant, Ala., 35747. In the past, many alumni have spoken to DAR chapters, and since KDS alumni are scattered to the "four corners," it may be that a KDS graduate, who would be anxious to speak to your DAR chapter, is living within your immediate area.

KDS School officials are thankful for an active Alumni Association that has given its whole-hearted support to its alma mater, Kate Duncan Smith DAR School.

Executive Secretary

A. B. Bradford assumed the duties of Executive Secretary of the Kate Duncan Smith DAR School on August 1, succeeding Ned Cary, who served in this capacity for the past 4 years. A native of Lawrence County, Ala., Mr. Bradford was born and reared in the Mt. Hope community and attended Mt. Hope High School, where he received a number of honors. After graduating from Florence State College, Florence, Ala., in 1950 with a B.S. degree in secondary education, he became principal of the C. C. Smith Elementary and Junior High School in Lawrence County. During the following 4 years, Mr. Bradford served as principal in junior high schools in both Lawrence and Cullman Counties.

In more recent years, Mr. Bradford has been employed in the business field, where he had an outstanding career. Before accepting the DAR post, he worked for 9 years for Southern Sash Sales & Supply Co., Inc., of Sheffield, Ala., which, at that time, manufactured aluminum building products sold on a nationwide basis. While with the firm, Mr. Bradford did sales work in several Midwestern States, including Illinois.

(Continued on page 82)
1964 DAR
New York World’s Fair
Tour

Arrangements for the 2-day Post-Congress visit to the New York World’s Fair April 24-26 move forward to conclusion. Mrs. Anna B. Sandt will serve as Chairman of the Tour, assisted by Mrs. Eldred M. Yochim, as Co-Chairman. Both have had excellent experience with school tours and are working very hard to make the trip a memorable one.

Tentative plans announced at this time, by Mrs. Sandt, include:

Friday, April 24th

Departure from Washington, D.C. following NSDAR Luncheon, at 3:00 P.M. Attendance at special New York Show, that evening.

Saturday, April 25th—

Designated “DAR DAY” at the World’s Fair

Official presentation by the National Society to the Fair, of the main ceremonial Flag of the United States of America, at 10:00 A.M.

The afternoon will start with luncheon, followed by numerous specially conducted tours to pavilions and exhibits of interest.

The evening is devoted to viewing an outdoor extravaganza pageant and dinner.

Sunday, April 26th

Provides “free” time in the morning to enable Daughters to attend the church of their choice at the Fair, or to select individually preferred features, reassembling for luncheon before departing from New York City at 3:00 P.M. for return trip.

IMPORTANT
GENERAL INFORMATION

Travel by deluxe buses.
Hotel—either the Americana or Statler-Hilton.
Trip is open to all Daughters—yes, husbands and pages, also.
Full all-expense cost (no extras) will run $85.00 for the 2½ days and 2-night trip. Deduct $3.00 for transportation, one way only. (This allowance for Daughters going with group to the Fair but not wanting to return to D.C.)
All reservations MUST be in with check by March 1st to secure special rates available to group. No refunds after March 15th.
Direct inquiries to DAR World’s Fair Tour, National Headquarters, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Make checks for reservations payable to same.
Advise name and address of roommate, if preference.
Full information will be sent out in January.
T
less you know DAR policy, procedure and precedent how can you fully enjoy your own DAR membership? Until, as a Daughter, you understand "the whytours" behind these how can you explain the NSDAR to others or satisfactorily answer questions regarding its activities?

Frequent requests have been made to excerpt portions of the President General's Conference Forum. This is not possible in its entirety, but particular points of general interest on which questions arise from time to time are incorporated here for consideration.

The beginning of the New Year seems an appropriate time to "set the record straight" and clarify these items.

PURPOSES

The threefold purpose of the NSDAR is exactly the same now as when the Society was organized seventy-three years ago in 1890 and chartered by Act of Congress in 1895, to wit: Historical, educational, and patriotic. To amplify:

HISTORICAL—"to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence."

EDUCATIONAL—"to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge."

PATRIOTIC—"to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country."

OPERATION

The historical, educational and patriotic work of the National Society is promoted through National, State and local Chapter Committees; all 24 National Committees fall under these headings or categories. Eighteen of the committees have bearing on education, either youth or adult.

The NSDAR classification is that of an educational, non-profit organization. In this connection, it is noteworthy that the youth programs sponsored by DAR are all voluntary. By that is meant that the participation is optional and winners of awards are not "hand-picked" by DAR. All such programs promote leadership, dependability, service and patriotism.

In addition, the National Society maintains two important public educational facilities at its National Headquarters, Washington, D.C. Both are open daily to the public. These are:

(1) AN AMERICANA MUSEUM with 28 period rooms, furnishings predating 1830. Guide service—free.

(2) A GENEALOGICAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

Not to be overlooked is the fact that, for the past 30 odd years, NSDAR has made available on an "at cost" basis its privately owned auditorium—Constitution Hall. This constitutes a very tangible contribution to the cultural and educational life of the Nation's Capital, especially when no other or similar facility has existed in Washington, D.C.

OFFICIAL VOICE OF THE NSDAR

ANY statement issued in the name of the National Society DAR is made by the incumbent President General from National Headquarters, Washington, D.C. No individual, Chapter or State Society is authorized to speak in the name of the National Society. This may best be expressed by quoting an Indian proverb: "To be wrong speak with one voice. Many voices cause confusion."

NON-POLITICAL STATUS

There is nothing secret about the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Care is taken and each Daughter, Chapter and State Society is cautioned to refrain from activity done in the name of DAR which might be construed as "political." It should be pointed out that the National Society maintains no lobby at national, State or local government levels, contributes to no political party or candidates in any way, initiates no legislation, and does not—as do a number of organizations—even in its own internal set-up have any legislative chairman. Yes, the DAR, being interested in the preservation and maintenance of our Constitutional Republic, does urge its members, as individual good American citizens TO BE INFORMED and to exercise the privilege of the franchise and vote, but HOW one votes is entirely up to the individual.

REPRESENTATION

It should be remembered that individual Daughters are members first of the National Society and second, for convenience, facility and sociability, are members of local Chapter groups. All Chapters are represented at State and National DAR meetings by Chapter Regents and officially elected Delegates, the latter representing units of 50 or more members. When electing Delegates (and all must be elected by the membership; none are appointed) it is well to remember that the organizational set-up of your National Society is patterned after your own U.S. Government—representation through democratic processes. It is both a significant honor and a responsibility of trust to attend a State Conference or the Continental Congress as either Chapter Regent or elected Delegate. Have you ever paused to realize that each person occupying a seat at the annual Congress represents approximately 50 or more Daughters at home?

The best qualified, most experienced members available should be elected Delegates or Alternates to represent Chapters. Of course, such members must be in good standing, with dues paid. (Consult new Handbook, page 27-29, for requirements pertaining to election and representation at Congress.)

POLICY

A comprehensive definition of policy is "a course of conduct determined by prudence and wisdom in the administration or management of affairs." Over the nearly
Important DAR "Basics"

T

safeguard is readily understandable in view of the volume in existence, the Founders and subsequent leaders have name, prestige and integrity of the National Society. This three-fourths of a century that the National Society has been and variety of requests received, many of which have no
tion and non-sponsorship. Purpose of this is to protect the

non-proprietary bearing on historic, educational or patriotic work. for

gress, is follows:

merited high tribute and the utmost respect for the far-

first with National Headquarters.

objectives. If any question, it is advisable to clear consent

following rules covering circularization. These are not new;

rather, have been in existence over a great many years,

periodically reiterated, as indicated:

JANUARY 1964 21 1

Applicable ruling of record-57th Continental Con-

"Whereas, The National Society, Daughters of

American Revolution is being constantly requested

to join or affiliate with an increasing number of other

are frequently at variance with the declared policies of

he NSDAR, as do a number of other organizations,

affiliation with other organizations though cooperating

of the American Revolution, call upon its National. State

and Chapter groups and upon its individual members

consent of the Society."

o dispel any general misconception relative to DAR, its

aims and objectives, it is urgent and vital that the

entirely unintentional. But it is, nonetheless, regrettable.

bad publicity—may be the result of Daughters' speaking

out of turn with "imperfect knowledge." Doubtless this is

end, National Headquarters stands ready and willing to

end. National Headquarters stands ready and willing to

National Headquarters is authorized to issue circulars

necessary in order to preserve uniformity and to prevent

conflict of authority. (5th Continental Congress, Feb.

1896.)

ment of any DAR project, or wishing to solicit funds

with membership in other organizations except with the

limits and infringing upon the prerogatives of another group.

With discretion, as indicated above, Chapters may

With discretion, as indicated above, Chapters may

"That chapters or individuals desiring the endorse-

must be directed to the National Board of Management

Public Relation—NSDAR Image

Mailing Lists
James Edward Oglethorpe and Charles Wesley suggested the idea of establishing an orphanage in Georgia, and the idea was enthusiastically embraced by Rev. George Whitefield. With indefatigable zeal he labored toward that end after his arrival in 1738.

Through his efforts, substantial sums were raised, and a grant of 500 acres was obtained in 1739 from the trustees of the Colony. The site of the Orphan House (far removed from “the wicked influence of the town”) was selected by Whitefield’s faithful coworker, James Habersham, who wrote:

The boys and girls will be taught to labor for their souls as well as for their daily bread.

On March 25, 1740, Whitefield, with his own hands, laid the first brick in the Orphan House, to which he gave the name Bethesda, hoping that it would always prove to be what the word implied—*the House of Mercy*.

Her plans to establish a college at Bethesda were thwarted by the American Revolution. During that struggle the Georgia House of Assembly appointed trustees to manage the property. In 1788, again under the patronage of the Countess of Huntingdon, Bethesda was opened as a college.

By Whitefield’s will Bethesda was left in trust to Selina, Countess of Huntingdon. In 1773 lightning and fire damaged the main building, which had been enlarged 4 years previously by the addition of two wings. Repairs were made as a result of her benevolence.

Since that time thousands of young people have gone forth from Bethesda’s sheltering arms to make their mark in the world, among them Gov. John Milledge and Gen. Lachlen McIntosh.

Three markers erected in honor of the founders of Bethesda were unveiled and dedicated by the Savannah Chapter on November 15, 1962, with the chapter regent, Mrs. Robert T. Inman, presiding at the ceremonies. Other present included Julian A. Space, president of the Union Society of Bethesda; John L. Anchors, president of Bethesda alumni; Anton J. Vlcek, acting superintendent of the school; Mrs. Robert D. Reid, Jr., president of the Woman’s Board of Bethesda; and Harry M. Catter, Bethesda alumnus. Others were Mrs. Harold I. Tuthill, Vice President General, NSDAR; Mrs. W. M. Roberts, Mrs. Lewry Axley, and Mrs. Lillian C. Bragg, and the Savannah Chapter; Alexander A. Lawrence, of the Georgia Historical Commission; and Gen. A. Lester Henderson, President of the Sons of the Revolution.
STARTING THE NEW YEAR

What is the best way to start the New Year?

"I Resolve..."

So many resolutions come to mind one hardly knows where to begin.

Let’s lay aside this weighty problem for the moment and consider the New Year in Public Relations: What’s the best way to start the NEWS Year?

The answer: With the most useful and most used year-around item—a CALENDAR.

The Public Relations Calendar should be more than a mere reminder of dates. It should provide for the accumulation of advance information and promotion ideas, and for the filing and recording of accomplishments in connection with each event.

Here’s one plan for a comprehensive yet easy to compile PR Calendar-Yearbook. It requires a loose-leaf notebook with pockets, filler paper, 14 cardboard separators with index tabs, and two types of calendars—one 12-month and one monthly.

Use one separator for each month, Press Directory and Paper Supply. Place the 12-month calendar on the inside cover of the notebook. Place a calendar for each month, one that provides space for notations under each date, on 12 separators. Circle dates of interest on the front calendar. This will offer at a glance a reminder of eventful days for the entire year. Note specific reasons for marking these dates on the respective monthly calendars. Behind each monthly separator, insert pages of advance data and ideas pertaining to the events as such data develop. Include names of chairmen and others with whom to keep in contact. When the date nears, the reference file should provide the information necessary for a good Public Relations promotion. Insert copies of news releases or fact sheet, if any, clippings and a memorandum summing up the PR program, including Radio-TV time.

In the Press Directory section, include all news mediums serving your area—newspapers and radio and television stations—using a separate page for each. Keep the names and titles of editors and personnel up-to-date, with a check mark denoting those most frequently handling your DAR news.

Use the notebook pockets for other Public Relations aids, such as the Chapter Directory, DAR National Directory, Handbook, Fact Sheet, etc. The New Year will be a NEWS Year with a good CALENDAR-YEARBOOK.

Next month, February, is HISTORY MONTH! Make plans for extensive news coverage now.

Know DAR

Do DAR

Tell DAR

GIVE THE STORY VALUE

As soon as you have prepared your Public Relations Calendar for the coming year (based on National, State and Chapter projects or observances), study each item carefully. Decide, in each case, which ANGLE will have the most NEWS OR FEATURE VALUE and how it can be used to tell an important phase of THE DAR STORY.

To develop this focus or approach, jot down the angle, or idea, at the top of a sheet of paper and clip it to the respective item under the date scheduled. From day to day, as they come to you, add other ideas and information which you feel will have the greatest appeal to the news mediums from the standpoint of reader interest.

When you begin to prepare a fact sheet on an item, stick to one main theme or idea. When you include other information make sure it is tied-in in a logical way which adds interest to the story.

Use your imagination and that of your officers and members. Be original. Think up new ideas and angles. Anticipate and answer any questions which would come to mind if you knew nothing about DAR!

Take the fact sheet, or release, to your local news mediums well in advance of the time set for the meeting, project or observance. Have available to leave with them copies of releases or pamphlets which explain the aims and purposes of DAR.

Know your subject. Be prepared to answer questions.

BE STRONG AND OF A GOOD COURAGE.
As a first step in discussing the subject, Conformity vs. Courage, I turned to a definition of terms. Webster's Dictionary defines conformity as "making or being like, bringing or acting in harmony or agreement."

The immediate question arises: Bringing into harmony with what? Decided by whom?

Webster says courage is "that quality of mind which enables one to meet danger and difficulties with firmness."

There is nothing in Webster to indicate any conflict between the words conformity and courage, but today, conformity has taken on a connotation which the dictionary does not probe. Conformity, as it is ordinarily used today, is on a level with "status symbols" and "keeping up with the Joneses"—conformity means doing what is done acceptably within the group in which one wants approval.

On all sides, we hear the plea to conform. Our decision concerns whether we want acceptance by a particular group badly enough to conform to the group's wishes. Must we conform? The question is not a new one. Anthropologists say it probably is as old as society, dating back to the era of cavemen.

One historian wrote:

There are not a few signs today that in this America of ours, there is a wide revolt against the direction that our life has taken. We are no longer sure that we are to achieve social and economic democracy by giving everyone except minors and idiots the vote; that wealth will create a satisfying scale of values for us; that by losing our individuality so that every want can be satisfied under a national brand we shall somehow attain to a higher standard of living. In a word there is a good bit of questioning of democracy as it has developed; an interest in people who have insisted on being themselves and suiting themselves, even at the risk of being called snobs.

That was written in 1931, by John Truslow Adams. At that time, standardization and conformity were just getting a toehold on American life. The grasp is firm and sure today, and it will become more secure with every person who sacrifices his personal honesty and integrity by "conforming" in any way that is in contradiction to his basic sense of virtue as an American.

How many public officials have you heard personally or seen on television saying they did such and such "in the interest of harmony?" Usually, they mean "party harmony."

Harmony is, of course, an ideal so far as human relations are concerned. The Bible refers to the desirable state of harmony between all men. But harmony can be achieved in many ways, and the idea in the founding of the United States was to achieve harmony without loss of individual rights or convictions, harmony with respect for individual opinions and beliefs, harmony with recognition of international neighbors whose interests might conflict with ours. The Nation was designed to be a reflection of the individual persons, towns, counties, States which made up the Nation.

We expect our leaders—from the local to the international level— to reflect our basic principles in all that they do.

If they are to do this, they must conform to our pattern. And before we conform, we must consider to what we conform. With what we agree. With what we want to live in harmony.

Herbert Bayard Swope said:

I cannot give you the formula for success but I can give you the formula for failure: Try to please everybody. Neither an individual nor a nation should be so spineless.

Some say it is too late to do any good if we act or think like individuals. They say we have had ample time to prove the idea that an educated, informed public will participate in its local, State, and national community operation. There are times when I, too, take this defeatist attitude. This happens where there are public meetings designed to give the public opportunity to understand their Government's operation—budg-
et hearings, for instance—and no one appears. It happens when only a small percentage vote in elections, and talking with some of those who did not vote brings the remark that they didn't think one little vote can make any difference. Many little votes can make a difference, as our Founding Fathers planned.

A recent *Saturday Review* article has a frightening idea pronounced. The writer points out that somewhere back in the dim past, the termites bred out any individual reactions and emerged as very efficient insects devoid of anything but “patterned” behavior designed to accomplish a limited but successful task of survival and reproduction.

There are a lot of successful termites in the world today!

While the termites were evolving in this way, however, man was developing individual traits, mentality aimed at the very thing the termites did not want—ability to act independently, to operate without inherent prompts but on the basis of a higher intelligence that could solve various problems in various ways.

The author contended that present emphasis on “conformity” is an effort to do on the human level what the termites accomplished in the insect world—see that no one has to think for himself, that he simply follows an established pattern of reactions, does only what will not upset the limited scope of life aimed at survival and reproduction.

The place where we might expect most of this training in conformity to take place is in the schools, of course. One embittered writer said:

> Perhaps society is past praying for, but there is always hope for the individual human being, if you can catch him young enough.

Here, we must depend on school officials and interested parents and citizens to determine to what the program for training America's children is conforming. One example of a school's fighting suggested conformity was seen in W. T. White's recent action. As superintendent of schools at Dallas, Tex., White objected to what he termed national efforts to standardize curriculum. He said he thought the worst thing that can happen to a school is to "get mired in conformity." In particular, White objected to a national request that Dallas try to prevent drop-outs by means of a program based on national statistics. The Dallas drop-out level was far below the national average on which the proposed program was based, so White could see no need for Dallas' conforming to a set of statistics he said did not apply to his schools.

Dallas questioned what it was to which Dallas was asked to conform.

At any level, of course, it takes courage to swim against the current. One writer, George Orwell, whose book, *1984*, presumably pictures the ultimate results of too much conformity, commented once that things have reached a sorry state when people who express ideals of freedom which have been the basis for all that we now enjoy find themselves branded as "rebels" for bringing up such unusual subjects. He termed it "daring" to stand up for old but proved true ideals.

The ancient Persians had a religion based on the idea that anyone who did not "dare" actively to work for what was right and good was considered to be working actively for the devil. Might not the same be true politically, ethically, and patriotically of Americans? Those who do not do what they know is right and good, from the standpoint of national ideals, might be considered guilty of working for the defeat of those ideals.

If we must conform, let us have the courage to think about, find out about, talk about, and act when possible on what it is to which we are conforming. If our Nation is to be a reflection of the people who compose it, we as those people should be firm in our convictions and our ideals. If there is to be conformity, we should do what we can to insure that it will be conformity to the ideals of individuality and freedom which founded and maintained this Nation in greatness up to this day.

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**This Month in History**

*By Mrs. H. Nelson Kilbourn*  
*Historian General*

**January**

**Events and Occurrences**

1. 1776—Battle of Norfolk.  
3. 1777—Battle of Princeton.  
5. 1781—Battle of Richmond.  
17. 1781—Battle of Cowpens.

**Birthdays**

7. 1800—Millard Fillmore, 13th President of the United States.  
11. 1757—Alexander Hamilton, 1st Secretary of the Treasury.  
18. 1782—Daniel Webster.  
19. 1809—Edgar Allan Poe.  
25. 1759—Robert Burns.

**Thought for the Month**

"Let us, while waiting for new monuments, preserve the ancient monuments." —*Victor Hugo*.

**References:**  
*Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army*, by Francis B. Heitman.  
*The World Almanac—1963*.  
*Familiar Quotations*, by John Barlett.
National Defense

Education for Patriotism or for World-Mindedness

By Sara R. (Mrs. Henry S.) Jones
National Chairman, National Defense Committee

It may well be that the battlefield for the minds of men will be staged in the classrooms of the Nation. Communist strategists, realizing this, have made the conquest of youth one of their urgent goals.—J. Edgar Hoover

The American people have long understood that if freedom is to be preserved and defended, the youth of the Nation must be taught the moral, spiritual, and Constitutional values on which that freedom is based. A substantial portion of the task of providing such education has traditionally been entrusted to the public schools in the expectation that if our children were taught the proud history of the United States and what it stood for, they would be inspired with the determination to pass on the “blessings of liberty” to succeeding generations.

Only by fulfilling this task can the schools justify the large sums turned over to them annually. Our survival as a Nation may well hinge upon their success or failure in achieving this goal. Furthermore, what we teach our children was never more important than it is today. Either we love our Country and teach our children what it stands for—or, we risk losing it. Thus, omissions in their education may be as significant as those things they are actually taught. If our children are not steeped in the principles underlying the Constitution, they will not understand when it is being encroached upon. If the importance of national sovereignty is minimized, then they will not understand its role in the preservation of freedom until both freedom and sovereignty are lost.

Ever since the first Sputnik went into orbit, the American people have been taking a critical look at their schools. If they content themselves with an effort to upgrade the curriculum; if they fail to observe that many a school devotes more time to preparation for United Nations Week than for Constitution Week, they will have unwittingly acquiesced in the education of their children for “world-mindedness.”

It is one of the strange anomalies of our times that we now speak of “old-fashioned patriotism,” as if patriotism had somehow gone out of style. When one adds to this the fact that an alien and socialistic philosophy has been quietly bootlegged into the life stream of the Nation via the textbooks in use in our schools, one begins to understand the magnitude of the problem confronting the American people. Are our children actually receiving the patriotic education necessary for national survival, or are they being educated to live in a socialist America as a prelude to living in a socialistic one-world order?

These questions are asked without the slightest intent of questioning the integrity of the great majority of the teaching profession, most of whom have a grave sense of responsibility for their share in molding young America. They are directed at the small but powerful group of educators who have succeeded in rewriting the Nation’s textbooks, particularly in the field now described as Social Science or Social Studies.

The new educationists have not hesitated to state that their sights are set on building a new social order which, incidentally, is a collectivistic and socialistic order, although these words are never mentioned. In 1932, George S. Counts laid down the challenge when he wrote a pamphlet titled Dare the Schools Build a New Social Order?

This could not be done with the textbooks then in use. Thus, a rewriting of the textbooks and the use of carefully selected material were indicated. To this end, and in the name of “progressive education,” traditional curricula and discipline were watered down; separate courses such as History, Geography, and Civics were mingled together under the new title of Social Science or Social Studies.

The result of this effort has long since been apparent. For at least 15 years the Nation’s schools have been turning out educated but economic and Constitutional illiterates. A whole generation has grown up with little real understanding of our free enterprise system and the part it has played in not only preserving freedom but providing the highest standard of living ever enjoyed by any people on earth.
Thus it was possible for Congressman Bruce Alger to insert in the August 28, 1963 Congressional Record a statement made by Lawrence Litchfield, Jr., which had been broadcast on the Manion Forum. Mr. Litchfield said:

In a recent national survey of students from the seventh grade through college, more than 63 percent of the seventh graders tested believed the Government should control large companies, and 57 percent of the high school seniors and 47 percent of the college freshmen agreed. In a later survey of adults—a shocking 42 percent agreed.

Among students preparing to be teachers, only half understood that a business cannot function very long without profit—only 27 percent believed that the most practical way for workers to earn more was to produce more.

There were two statistics which particularly frightened me. The first was this: Of college students majoring in education, only 20 percent got any exposure to economics. The second was: When asked, "Why do people work?" only 6 percent of the young people interviewed answered, "Because they like to work."

These are Americans—not children brought up as the heirs of socialism.

I suggest you ask your own children what they understand about profits. Ask them if they really understand and endorse these facts of life: That the reason, directly or indirectly, that they can go to school or college, the reason there are schools and colleges with teachers and physical facilities, the reason there are churches, hospitals, YMCA's, Boy Scout Camps and all the other advantages they take for granted, is because someone—a lot of someones in fact—were able to earn a profit.

A public attitude indicated by the statistics mentioned above cannot help but inhibit the ability of our free enterprise system to continue to give life and vigor to our national environment.

This is only part of the picture. Our young people have not been taught to apply the lessons of history to the problems of the present. They have been told that we are the greatest and wealthiest Nation on earth, without also being told that the United States debt is greater than the combined debts of every nation on earth. Today's young American can listen to the siren song of the demagogue who promises pie-in-the-sky and grants-in-aid without comprehending that these so-called aids must be paid for by taxes or inflation. He has not been reminded that what the Government subsidizes, it may also control. And who has there been to tell him that the combination of Big Government, punitive taxes, and inflation threatens his freedom?

Socialism Through UNESCO

Do today's young Americans understand that their freedom is threatened on another front—through loss of national sovereignty to a socialistic one-world order? It is to their credit that many of them do understand this. Like many of their elders, they have been unable to accept the propaganda concerning the United Nations with which they have been deluged, and have come to share a growing disenchantment with that organization.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has been the foremost propaganda arm of the United Nations. Since its inception, UNESCO has endeavored to infiltrate its one-world propaganda into the schools of the United States. That its purpose is to "break down the walls of national sovereignty" was clearly stated by William Benton, former Assistant Secretary of State and Chairman of the charter-forming committee of UNESCO. In an address before the first meeting of the United States National Commission for UNESCO in September 1946, Mr. Benton said:

We are at the beginning of a long process of breaking down the walls of national sovereignty and of persuading the peoples of this world to study each other and to cooperate with each other. In this process UNESCO can be—and indeed must be—the pioneer. . . .

The Congress of the United States created this National Commission in its bill creating the United States to join UNESCO. Congress assigned to the Department of State the responsibility for bringing you into being. . . . You give for the first time in our history a collective brain to the whole nervous system of American culture, science, education, and means of communication.

In the early 1950's, a UNESCO-sponsored series of publications titled Toward World Understanding spelled out in greater detail exactly what UNESCO had in mind. Pamphlet V of this series, titled In the Classroom with Children Under Thirteen Years of Age, states:

The kindergarten or infant school has a significant part to play in the child's education. Not only can it correct many of the errors of home training, but it can also prepare the child for membership, at about the age of seven, in a group of his own age and habits—the first of many such social identifications that he must achieve on his way to membership in the world society.

In order to further prepare the child for membership in the "world society," it is suggested that:

... History and geography should be taught at this stage as universal history and geography. Of the two, only geography lends itself well to study during the years prescribed by the present survey. The study of history, on the other hand, raises problems of value which are better postponed until the pupil is freed from the nationalist prejudices which at present surround the teaching of history.

In view of the stories now introduced into our children's readers concerning children of other lands, the following passage is interesting:

Folklore is an inexhaustible mine of interest, but one which the teacher should exploit with discrimination; games, dances, festivals, and ceremonies of marriage and baptism will furnish useful material. (Emphasis added.)

It is not enough, however, to tell the child about distant countries and different cultures, and to delineate their characteristics. . . . He may be stimulated to play at being a fur hunter, or an Eskimo in his kayak, and so identify himself with the joys and sorrows of these people. In this way the . . . playing urges of children at this age may be used to cultivate their world-mindedness. . . .

As long as the child breathes the poisoned air of nationalism, education in world-mindedness can produce only precarious results. As we have pointed out, it is frequently the family that infects the child with extreme nationalism. The school should therefore use the means described earlier to combat family attitudes that favor jingoism. . . .

Not without interest is the fact that although these pamphlets were published under the auspices of UNESCO, whose name and Paris address appear on the title pages, one finds a careful disclaimer on the succeeding page to the effect that the views expressed in the pamphlet "are in no way an official expression of the views of UNESCO."

However, nothing that has happened in the years which have passed since this series of pamphlets was published lends credence to that denial. Furthermore, as the Government of the United States moves toward "peaceful co-existence" and oneworld government, statements made in the final paragraphs of Pamphlet V take on new significance today:

Education for world-mindedness is not a problem that the school can solve within its own walls or with its own means. It is a political problem even more than an educational one. and the present position of teachers does not, in general, permit them to intervene in the field of politics with the requisite authority.
NATIONAL DEFENSE

In our opinion it is essential that, on the one hand, a Children's Charter should secure for all children such education . . . which alone can create the atmosphere in which development of world-mindedness is conceivable; and that, on the other hand, a Teachers' Charter should secure for all members of the teaching profession the liberty to provide such an education by the means they decide upon, as well as the right of access to commissions and councils responsible for the organization of public education. (Emphasis added)

Finally . . . the activity of the school cannot bring about the desired result unless repudiating every form of nationalism; the policy of the nation itself is one of international understanding and co-operation.

A Federal Education Agency for the Future

This statement brings us back to the present and to a Health, Education and Welfare publication, issued by the Office of Education in April 1961, and titled A Federal Education Agency for the Future.

In 1961 several Congressmen brought this pamphlet to the public's attention by placing excerpts of it in the Congressional Record. In line with UNESCO recommendations for developing world-mindedness, the Committee who prepared the 55-page Report recommended that a Bureau of International Education be established. It added:

The next decade will bring closer and multiple relationships with Ministries of Education abroad and international organizations such as UNESCO. . . .

The Federal Government must be prepared in the coming decade not only to continue and, where appropriate, expand existing programs of aid to education; it must also develop new avenues of assistance and patterns of educational leadership. . . . In the area of international educational cooperation, in particular, it must play the major role, since only the Federal Government can enter into agreements with other governments.

On page 6, the Report boldly calls for an additional function of the Office of Education, that of “extensive involvement in formulation of national policy.” On page 31, referring again to the Agency for the Future, it states:

It must also prepare itself to assume larger responsibilities in carrying out Federal policy through the administration of operating programs. It must assume a new role, speaking within the Federal Government for the long-term interests of education. And it must render assistance in the development of public educational policy.

What the Government subsidizes, it can control. Here is proof, if proof were needed, that the long-term goal of Federal aid to education is Federal control of education. Moreover, this pamphlet reveals that the bureaucrats envision using the schools as a vast propaganda machine manufacturing public opinion in favor of an international school system—or, if you like, world-mindedness.

UNESCO's Draft Convention Against Discrimination in Education

The American people have stoutly resisted Federal aid to education, recognizing that such aid would be a prelude to Federal control of education. They have taken great pride in the fact of local and State control of their schools, and have supported them without stint. Now a new threat to local control looms on the horizon.

In December of 1960, the 11th Session of the General Conference of UNESCO prepared a Draft Convention Against Discrimination in Education to be submitted to all members of the United Nations for ratification as a treaty. This Convention would bind the ratifying nations to reorganize and direct their educational institutions in compliance with the terms of the treaty.

It was not until the summer of 1961 that the existence of this proposed treaty became generally known. The July 20, 1961, issue of The Wanderer reported that James Francis Cardinal McIntyre of Los Angeles told the St. Vincent de Paul Society that this resolution (or treaty), if approved by the Senate, would take away freedom in education, and “compel this Country to socialize education under international control.”

The Wanderer quoted Cardinal McIntyre as saying:

If approved by the Senate, the resolution “will substantially eliminate all local control of public education at State or local level”; place all American education under Federal control; “over-ride this Federal control and make it subsidiary to UNESCO as a world court and final international arbiter of education,” and rigidly restrict private non-tax-supported schools and colleges.

The October 9, 1961, issue of the Dan Smoot Report carried the full text of the Convention. In his summary of the provisions of the Convention (treaty), Mr. Smoot noted:

Private and church schools are permitted if international authorities approve of the “standards in those schools” (sections 2 and 3 of Article 2).

Article 4 would require America to develop and apply a national educational policy, although under our Constitution we cannot legally have a national policy (the Tenth Amendment prohibits federal meddling in school matters).

Section 1(a) of Article 5 stipulates:

Education . . . shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all national racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

In such case, what becomes of any teacher or child who does not approve of the activities of the United Nations? And what of prayer or any kind of religious observance in the schools, since Section 1(b) of Article 5 states:

. . . no person or group of persons should be compelled to receive religious instruction inconsistent with his or their convictions.

Article 8 calls for referral of any disputes to the World Court, and Article 9 denies the power to attach any Reservations to the Convention. In the event of ratification, what would become of this Nation’s right to regulate so essentially a domestic matter as its schools?

The State Department is presently not pushing ratification of this Convention. Meanwhile, an alert America, fully informed as to its contents, can actively oppose the treaty and thereby assure themselves that present State Department policy will continue.

First Duty of Schools—to Build a Responsible Citizenry

Whether or not this plan succeeds, the American people must understand that a great revolution in the Nation’s educational system has already taken place. Perhaps the best way to illustrate the extent of the change which has taken place in the last thirty years is to take the reader back on a sentimental journey to the McGuffey Readers of 19th century fame, and to the Elson Readers which succeeded them in the first third of the 20th century.

Before doing so, it should be remembered that throughout our history our schools have had certain
definite tasks imposed upon them. The first and most important—then as now—is to provide an enlightened and responsible citizenry, so that self-government might work.

During the 19th century, the schools had a second great task imposed on them. We were still building a Nation. We were a people with widely varied interests, languages, and backgrounds. The problem was to weld our people together; to build, if you please, the very spirit of nationalism and love of country which today's one-worlders brown upon and want to abolish.

Noah Webster with his spellers, and the McGuffeys with their readers, made a notable contribution to the great task of converting what was a great melting pot into a unified Nation. These men, together with scores of others, built that common store of poems, stories, images, and values, from which a national spirit is born. Using the schools as their medium, they hammered home the values, from which a national spirit is born. The first and most important—then as now—is to provide an enlightened and responsible citizenry, so that self-government might work.

The McGuffey Readers

Much has been heard in recent years about the McGuffey Readers, but there are many Americans today who have never read any copies of them. This, despite the fact that they are as much a part of our history as the battle of Gettysburg and greatly influenced 19th century thinking. Their influence carried over into the early part of the 20th century. Even a casual examination of their contents explains—at least in part—why the 19th century produced the sturdy independence which once characterized this Nation.

This writer is the proud possessor of an original copy of McGuffey's Sixth Eclectic Reader. On the inside cover, written in pencil, there is a little poem which epitomizes the spirit of the entire series. It reads:

Freedom calls you, quick be ready, Remember what your sires have done.
Onward, onward, strong and steady, Drive the tyrant to his den.
Onward, and let the watchword be, Country, home and liberty.

The entire series has been reprinted and is available today from the American Council of Christian Laymen, 122 W. Washington Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin ($15.00 a set). As one leaves through McGuffey's Third Reader, one finds the Lord's Prayer and such titles as Courage; Perseverance; The Contented Boy; and The Insolent Boy. There is a moral on every page; virtue is always rewarded; but the stories are charming and even exciting, which is more than one can say of the mental "pabulum" which is doled out to elementary school children today.

In the Fourth Reader one finds Hugh Idle and Mr. Toil, taken from Hawthorne's Daffydowndilly. One also finds the following titles:

Try, Try Again; Meddlesome Matty; Lazy Ned; The Good Son; True Manliness; Waste Not, Want Not; Consequences of Idleness; Advantages of Industry; and excerpts from The Sermon on the Mount.

The Fifth Reader contains more of the same. In addition, patriotic and religious prose and poetry dot its pages. Included in its contents are extracts from the Psalms; Select Paragraphs from The Bible; Abou Ben Adhem; The Village Blacksmith; an exciting little story titled Respect for the Sabbath Rewarded; and two essays titled Religion, the Only Basis of Society; and The Bible, The Best of the Classics.

Contents of the Sixth McGuffey Reader will astonish modern parents. This book contains gems of literature with which many high school students are not familiar today. One finds listed such authors as Shakespeare, Dryden, Dickens, Sir Walter Scott, Washington Irving, Thomas Jefferson, Longfellow, and Francis Parkman. Also included are the full text of Patrick Henry's famous speech before the House of Burgesses in Virginia and, always, always, extracts from the Bible.

Attention is called to the emphasis on religion found in these McGuffey Readers. Religion is now, and always has been, the basis of any moral code. The public and private schools of this Nation were founded by men who considered religion an essential ingredient to the preservation of freedom. St. Paul summed up this feeling when he said, "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty."

It can be stated without fear of successful rebuttal that the men who wrote the Constitution, and denied Congress the right to make laws regarding the establishment of religion, never dreamed that this clause in the Bill of Rights might one day be construed as a ban on all religious education in the schools. These men regarded religion as a bulwark of freedom, since it is religion which imposes the self-discipline necessary to make self-government work.

The absence of all mention of religion in many of our schools today is a matter of continuing concern to thoughtful Americans. The motto, In God We Trust, is engraved on our coins. We pledge allegiance to one Nation under God. Congress opens each session with a prayer as do many of our great civic and patriotic organizations. We send our boys into battle with their chaplains, rabbis, and priests, but, when it comes to preparing our children for the battle of life in our public schools, there is an increasing tendency to deny them all mention of religion without offering any substitute for the magnificent precepts contained in the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount.

With this thought in mind, attention is called to an editorial entitled This Nation, Under God, written by Stuart P. Garver, editor, and published in the September 1963 issue of Christian Heritage. In it, he states:

... It is impossible to hold on to our democratic idealism without implanting in the life of all our citizens, if not reverence, at least respect for God as the source of all law and of justice itself.

Nor can the Government shirk responsibility for inculcating such regard for the "Author of Liberty" since it has a vital stake in the ever-emerging character of the people. Let all men in high office recognize that their Communist counterparts never shrug off their responsibility to teach atheism to their youth and turn all such teaching into fierce patriotism to boot.

The fact of the matter is that the practice of prayer and Bible reading continue in some of our schools despite the Supreme Court decisions. However, removal of religious prose and poetry from school readers was not the result of recent Supreme Court

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decisions. This began early in the 20th century with the advent of the Elson Readers. Nevertheless, these Readers had much in common with the McGuffey Readers. They were largely devoted to the classics, and there was much emphasis on patriotism and duty.

The Elson Sixth Grade Reader devoted the entire first part to Patriotism, Stories, Poems of Nature and Courage. This section contains the song Hail, Columbia; Hawthorne's Daffydowndilly; The Fir Tree by Hans Christian Anderson; The King of the Golden River by John Ruskin; The Barefoot Boy by John Greenleaf Whittier; and Longfellow's A Psalm of Life. This, of course, is just a sampling of the contents.

Part II of this Reader is devoted to Stories of Greece and Rome, and Part III contains biographies and works of great American authors. In the Introduction to the book, the authors state:

This book is designed to furnish a rich and varied supply of reading matter suited to the interests and needs of children in the early part of grammar school work. The selections have been made with great care from among the masterpieces of British and American literature. Many familiar old pieces that have stood the test of time are included in the list. They are songs that will always be sung and the stories that will always be told.

Without remembering where the following quotation came from, it has always seemed to this writer that one of the most interesting points about this by-gone era of education was made by Dorothy Thompson in the 1950's when she wrote:

Characteristic of this older form of education was its AVOIDANCE of the transient and the currently controversial. The pupil read the literature that had stood the tests of ever changing time. He was not quizzed on the current Reader's Digest. The teacher had little opportunity, and no encouragement to indoctrinate the student with his own political and social ideas. The child learned the history of his country and something of the history of western civilization factually. He read and declaimed the speeches that had characterized its phases of development. He thus imbibed the SPIRIT of America.

Literature of Patriotism Missing Today

Can this be said today? How much of the literature of patriotism is to be found in today's Readers? We ask this question because, in a speech before the Illinois Chamber of Commerce on October 4, 1962, Mr. Charles H. Brower called attention to a survey made by This Week Magazine comparing school history books issued before 1920 with those issued after that date. The survey found that famous sayings of national heroes had been quietly deleted from present day textbooks.

Nathan Hale's statement: "I regret that I have but one life to give for my Country" was found in 11 of the old texts and in only 1 of the new texts.

Patrick Henry's "Give me liberty or give me death" was contained in 12 out of 14 earlier texts and in only 2 of 45 recent ones.

But it was John Paul Jones who set the record. His ringing challenge, "I have not yet begun to fight," was in nine of the old books and in none of the new ones.

There are other omissions in education today. It is possible for our young people to graduate from high school without any real understanding of the Constitution or the principles which inspired it. The careful system of checks and balances written into the Constitution is glossed over. Also, it is possible that there would not be so many recommendations for a Constitutional Amendment concerning the election of Presidents if the American people understood the Constitutional provisions regarding the Electoral College and enforced them.

Present day emphasis on the Fourteenth Amendment tends to obscure the significance of the Tenth Amendment. Many a young American grows up thinking that the philosophy of States' Rights is the property of some political party, and without realizing that it is part and parcel of the Constitution. There has been no one to tell him that this article of the Bill of Rights is one of the Nation's best defenses against takeover of this Country by communism.

Decentralization of power is the enemy of tyranny. It is not easy to take over a country which is divided into 50 separate, sovereign States, each of which has control of its own sovereign army in the form of the National Guard; each of which has control of its own police force, its own educational system, its property laws, its electoral laws, and the ballot boxes within the State.

The shortcomings in the Nation's educational system were nowhere better revealed than during the Korean War. The American people awoke to the shocked realization that some of the boys who became prisoners of war knew so little about American History that they were unable to successfully oppose communist arguments in behalf of the communist system. These boys did not understand the moral, spiritual, and Constitutional values on which their freedom was based. No one had taught them to drink deep of the Spirit of America.

This brings us full circle to the battle for the minds of men—including those of our own children. We cannot win the battle for freedom and against communism, if we allow ourselves to be yoked in some international organization with the communists who seek to destroy us. We cannot win the fight against communism and for freedom unless we take pride in our heritage of freedom and are determined to protect and guard the Constitution which has thus far secured it. Moreover, the Constitution can only be safeguarded if we also safeguard national sovereignty. And finally, we will win the battle against communism and tyranny only if we teach our children that the fight for freedom is a continuing one.

These thoughts were summed up by General George Stratemeyer in 1954. Speaking before a Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, he said:

Our Country, today, to my mind, needs nationalism, patriotism, Americanism, like it never needed it before in its history, and it should be taught right from the time a youngster goes to kindergarten. We should have reverence for our Flag; we should have reverence for the Constitution, our Bill of Rights, and our children should be taught that. For some unknown reason today, they are forgetting American history and those things they used to respect, at least, I did when I was a boy. I was taught at West Point "duty, honor, country," and I think that motto could well go to all red-blooded Americans. We need it today.
WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CONSERVATION?

THE CONSERVATION Committee was authorized in 1909 by the DAR. Its purpose is to stress the preservation of natural resources as an economic safeguard.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture Is Born

The Department of Agriculture was "born" in 1862. President Lincoln was in office at that time and there was great unrest in both the North and the South. Isaac Newton was the new Commissioner of Agriculture and wrote an introduction to his first report to the President, despite money problems, expansion, and uncertainty. However, the comfort and good advice he gave the people have endured, and the United States Department of Agriculture has already passed its 100th year of existence. (A.S.)

President Lincoln, on May 15, 1862, signed a bill that established the Department of Agriculture. It was designed (one of three) to serve the interests of the family farmer. The other two were the Land Grant College Act and the Homestead Act. It had nine employees and facilities of the Agriculture Division of the Patent Office. The next year a horticulturist, a chemist, an entomologist, a statistician, an editor, and 24 others were added. The Department occupied six rooms in the basement of the Patent Office Building, later known as the Civil Service Commission Building. Its experimental work was done in a propagating garden between present-day Madison and Adams Drives and Fourth and Sixth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. A large area between Independence and Constitution Avenues and 12th and 14th Streets was transferred to the Department for an experimental farm when the Union Army no longer needed it as a cattle yard.

The Congress appropriated $80,000 for the Department's expenses the first year. In June 1961 the Department had 87,262 employees, of whom 11,686 worked in the District of Columbia and 75,576 were scattered elsewhere. These employees worked in nearly 10,000 offices in every State and Territory of the Union and in about 55 cities abroad. They were responsible for handling 7.3 billion dollars appropriated for the conservation of agriculture and forest resources, foreign assistance, investment in repayable resources and farm loans, and the protection of the farm part of our economy and the Nation's food supply. (Wayne D. Rasmussen and Gladys L. Baker.)

Our Ravished Timberlands

The appointment of James Wilson of Iowa as Secretary of Agriculture in 1897 began a new era in the Department's history. He served 16 years and set guidelines that made it an outstanding research organization. (A.S.)

We in the United States now grow more wood than is being cut, but the growth is not enough to replace the kinds most in demand. Moreover, estimates of the growth of population and economic expansion up to the start of the new century indicate a need for a nationwide forestry effort far more intensive than we have known in the past.

To early settlers America's virgin forests were vast and stubborn obstacles to be hacked, burned, and uprooted until the land was bare for the plow. Through the years this huge supply became fuel, lumber and other products needed by an expanding Nation. Forests were used as if the supply were limitless. As a result of clearing land, lumbering, and uncontrolled fires an estimated billion acres of forest was reduced by one-third between 1620 and 1900. The situation changed in the past several decades. Large reservations of public forests starting in 1891 and extensive repurchasing of lands in the 1930's formed our system of National Forests, which now covers 181 million acres and includes 16 percent of the commercial forest land. Organized fire protection of timberlands on a cooperative Federal-State basis, began in 1911, and fire control have been extended to nearly all forest lands. Strong departments of forestry have been established in most States to help carry out various programs of aid to private forest owners. Education in forestry has expanded, and 40 institutions train professional foresters in the management of public and
private forest lands and timber operations.

The total area of forest in the United States in 1962 was about 770 million acres, or one-third of the land area. Some 530 million acres are commercial timberlands managed for or capable of yielding such industrial wood as sawlogs and pulpwood and not reserved from cutting. The other 240 million acres are too unproductive to manage for wood production, or are productive or preserved for parks or other special purposes. About 70 percent of our timberlands is privately owned by some 4.5 million owners.

Although quantities of timber supplies have been increasing, the picture is not so bright in other respects. The most valuable grades of lumber and other products and such preferred species as white pine, walnut, sugar maple, and yellow birch are increasingly in short supply. Moreover, costs of harvesting timber have been rising steadily. Much progress has been made in the use of residues from logging and milling, but nearly one-fourth of the volume of trees felled is not used. Natural enemies of the forest take a heavy toll, despite great progress in controlling the destructive agents. The losses from fires, insects, and diseases each year, in outright kill of trees, and slowdown in growth, are estimated to approximate the volume removed from the forest by lumbering. Projections made by the Forest Service indicate that, by the year 2000, annual demands for timber products might be as much as twice the present level of demand. Present prospective growth, however, would not supply such an expansion of markets. To meet prospective demands for wood products from a forest area that may shrink significantly requires major efforts in restoration beyond the current rate of 2 million acres of planting a year; in improved cutting to promote growth of desirable trees, particularly on the several million poorly managed forest holdings that comprise more than half our timberlands, in control of fire and forest pests and in more efficient use of the timber cut. By such means, more abundant supplies of timber can be assured, but we cannot put them into practice in a day. Trees take a long time to grow. (H. R. Josephson and R. C. Wilson.)

### Development of New Trees

New trees have come from research by forest geneticists, who, by careful selection and controlled breeding, have incorporated desirable characters in trees of hybrid origin.

Producing a hybrid pine requires a series of steps spread out over a period of about a year and a half. The forest geneticist first selects the parent trees, because he usually knows nothing about their genotype, or ability to transmit characters. He must select them on the basis of their phenotype, or their apparent characteristics in the conditions under which they grow. Then he must climb the tree in the spring to find out whether the trees will bear female flowers or male flowers. The female flower, or conelet, develops into the cone, which bears a seed. The male flower, or catkin, produces the pollen. Before the conelet is developed and ready to be pollinated, the geneticist places a bag of cloth or plastic over it to shield it from contaminating pollen. Meanwhile he has collected the catkins from the timber tree, dried them, and extracted the pollen. When the conelet is ready to receive the pollen, he injects a syringe filled with the pollen into the bag and dusts the developing conelet thoroughly with the pollen. He may remove the bag in several weeks after the danger of contamination by other pollen has passed. In the pines, about 18 months must pass before the seeds are mature and the cones are harvested. Only after seedlings are grown will the geneticist know if he has created a hybrid. (H. A. Fowells.)

### The Beginning of Soil Conservation

A hundred years ago there was an average of about 60 acres of land for every man, woman, and child counted in the 1860 census. These acres included fertile valleys, virgin forests, rolling prairies, short grass plants, mountains, and deserts, but the original forests of the East gave way before ax, fire, and plow. Erosion by water in the East matched erosion by wind and water in the West. Floods increased as the land was cleared. That was the only water problem then; scarcity of water became serious first in the low-rainfall areas of the West. Our land problems have varied from one region to another, but one pattern has been common. A single-resource approach to development, a single-practice approach to problems and exploitation of resources for immediate gain. The attitude toward the land was natural among the pioneers who settled on a new continent with a lot of land. Many were not interested in a permanent agriculture. Adventure, wealth, and freedom were among the settlers’ goals.

This disregard for natural resources was carried westward by men of later generations. After crops were harvested, land was often left bare. Heavy rains caused topsoil, inches thick, to be washed away into rivers. Bottom lands became swamp-lands. Floodwaters moved out more slowly and prolonged the damage. It became apparent in 1937 that conservation must be undertaken, not alone by a bureau or department of the Government, but by the people themselves. That year soil-conservation districts began to come into existence as a result of the passage of permissible legislation in a number of States. New action programs took shape across the Nation.

Today 96 percent of our farms and ranches, more than 1.6 billion acres, are included in legally constituted, locally governed soil-conservation districts. A total of 1,887,091 cooperators operating more than 594 million acres were cooperating with these local districts in 1961. More than 700 million acres of land have been mapped by the Soil Survey. Almost 99 million acres are in conservation cropping systems. Crop residues are being properly used on 68 million acres. Thirty million acres of woodland have protection. More than 4 million acres of wildlife have been developed. A million acres of waterways have been grassed, and a million ponds have been constructed. More than a million miles of terraces have been built and 23 million acres of drainage improvement have been carried out. Six million acres of land have been leveled for more efficient use. The Nation today has a clearer picture of its available resources and a more scientific basis on which to make its present and future plans for wise use of its resources than ever before. (T. S. Buie.)

NOTE: Material used in this article was taken from After A Hundred Years, The United States Department of Agriculture.—MRS. E. STEWART JAMES.
**State Activities**

**NEW JERSEY**

Through the inspiration and farsightedness of our State Regent, Mrs. John Kent Finley, the New Jersey Daughters had a booth at the State Fair in Trenton on September 14-22—a “first” for them.

The “DAR Story” was really told, for about 4,000 pieces of literature were distributed. Forty Daughters from many chapters staffed the booth on 4-hour shifts from 10 in the morning to 10 at night for the 8 days of the Fair. What the Daughters Do; the DAR Schools; the Congressional Record; Statement re: Constitution Hall; the Flag Code; DAR Museum; NSDAR Fact Sheet; Press Release of the 72nd Continental Congress and St. Mary’s School were among the pamphlets distributed.

Examining the old Bible in the picture are, left, Mrs. William Borden, chairman of the Hobby Club of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society of New Jersey booth, who stopped by for a visit and a DAR chat with Mrs. Alvah Jack, former regent of Francis Hopkinson Chapter, Hightstown—Gertrude C. (Mrs. Albert C.) Cornish, State Chairman, Public Relations.

**CONNECTICUT**

Connecticut DAR held its Seventieth Fall State Meeting on Thursday, September 26, 1963, at the Tobacco Valley Inn, Windsor, in the heart of the beautiful Connecticut River Valley. Mrs. Foster Ezekiel Sturtevant, State Regent, presided at both morning and afternoon sessions.

The hostess chapter was Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth of Windsor. Miss Florence B. Mills was General Chairman for the meeting and Miss Grace H. Loomis, State Chairman, was in charge of publicity. Decorations and flowers were planned and executed by the evening group of the hostess chapter.

On Wednesday evening, before the official opening of the meeting, a reception for State Officers and honored guests was held in the parlor of the inn, followed by an informal dinner in the “Opera House,” attended by 69 Daughters and their guests, including a goodly number of husbands. The speaker of the evening was Dr. Mosche Paranov, Vice Chancellor for the Performing Arts at the University of Hartford and President of the Julius Hartt School of Music. Dr. Paranov gave a most inspired and entertaining talk on American Music.

Following prelude music by Mrs. Willfred Fidlar, ‘cellist, and Miss Rosario Valls, pianist, of the Music Department of the University of Hartford, the traditional ritual opened the 70th Fall State Meeting on September 26. The processional was directed by Mrs. C. Robert Kinley, Jr., State Marshal, and included National and State Officers, National Chairmen, and Vice Chairmen and guests. The State Regent called the meeting to order at 10:30 A.M. and extended warm greetings.

The invocation was given by the Rev. Hollis W. Huston, minister of the First Church (Congregational) of Windsor. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by the State Flag Chairman, Mrs. Anthony Betti, and the American’s Creed by Miss Doris Williams, State Chairman of Americanism. Mrs. Fidlar led the assembly in the singing of two stanzas of the National Anthem.

Cordial welcomes were extended by Robert B. Weiss, town manager of Windsor, and by Mrs. Ben D. Sasportas, regent of the host chapter. Mrs. Sasportas said she was doubly happy to welcome the Daughters to Windsor on this particular day, since on September 26, 1633, exactly 330 years ago, the first English settlement in Connecticut was established here by Capt. William Holmes, who had been sent out by Plymouth Colony’s Governor Winslow. Gracious response to both welcomes was given by Mrs. Francis V. Byrnes, State Vice Regent.

Introduction of distinguished guests by the State Regent followed and included: the Honorary Vice President General and Honorary State Regent, Miss Katharine Matthews; Vice President General and Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Philip V. Tippett; three additional Honorary State Regents—Mesdames Kenneth T. Trewella, G. Harold Welch, and Charles B. Gilbert—and the State Regent of Massachusetts, Miss Gertrude A. MacPeek, who brought greetings from the Massachusetts Daughters. Messages of regret were read from Mrs. Arthur B. Illfland and Mrs. Ronald B. MacKenzie, Honorary State Regents.

Connecticut was greatly honored to have as guest speakers four National Chairmen: Mrs. George U. Baylies, Membership; Mrs. Ivan T. Johnson, Genealogical Records; Mrs. G. Murray Campbell, Junior American Citizens; and Mrs. Albert G. Peters, American Heritage. Mrs. Baylies and Mrs. Johnson spoke at the morning session and Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Peters in the afternoon.
spoke of the work of their respective committees and provided Connecticut Daughters with much stimulating and enlightening material for use in carrying on the work of the Society in these fields. The Chairmen were guests at the dinner Wednesday evening and that afternoon were entertained at the Oliver Ellsworth Homestead by the State Regent. The Homestead, built in 1740, was the home of Oliver Ellsworth, third Chief Justice of the United States and a framer of the Federal Constitution. It has been maintained as a museum by the Connecticut DAR since 1903 and contains many priceless pieces of furniture and china used by the Ellsworth family. Following a tour of the Homestead, tea was served by the State Regent, assisted by the State Hospitality Committee, Mrs. Howard S. Smith, Chairman. Souvenir plates of the Homestead were presented to each National Chairman as a memento of her visit.

Directly after the morning session of the Fall Meeting, luncheon was served at the inn. Special guests at the luncheon were the Reverend Mr. Huston, who asked the blessing, and Mr. Weiss, Windsor town manager, and Mrs. Weiss.

The afternoon session convened at 2 P.M.

An invitation, extended to the Connecticut DAR by Mrs. C. Kendall Pease, regent of Stamford Chapter, to hold its 71st Fall State Meeting in Stamford, was accepted with pleasure.

The Chairman of the Credentials Committee, Mrs. Edgar J. Cossette, Jr., reported total attendance as 261, including 1 National Officer, 1 Honorary National Officer, 3 Honorary State Regents, and all State Officers.

Mrs. Sturtevant, State Regent, extended her thanks and appreciation to Mrs. Sasportas, regent of the hostess chapter, the General Chairman, Miss Mills, and the members of Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter for their gracious hospitality and efficient arrangements for the meeting.

At the close of the meeting members joined in singing God Bless America. With the benediction by the State Chaplain, Mrs. William Kuhn, and the retiring of the Colors, the State Regent declared the 70th Fall State Meeting of the Connecticut DAR adjourned.—Marion D. Tiffany, State Recording Secretary

MARYLAND

The Maryland State Society annually holds a State Chairmen’s meeting and luncheon in observance of Constitution Week. This year it was held on September 10, at 10:30 A.M., at the Turf Valley Country Club, just west of Baltimore.

Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, the President General of the National Society, making her first official visit to Maryland, was the guest of honor and speaker at the luncheon, which followed the meeting. Three hundred and twenty-five Maryland Daughters attended the meeting and were charmed by their gracious and inspiring leader.

The meeting was opened by Mrs. Eliot C. Lovett, Regent of the Maryland State Society. Mrs. Duncan was escorted into the meeting hall by Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, a former Treasurer General, and Mrs. George W. S. Musgrave, a former Vice President General from Maryland. The invocation was given by Mrs. Charles Mayer Shriver, State Chaplain. Mrs. Charles S. Mitchell, State Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America Committee, led the members in the Pledge of Allegiance. Mrs. Lovett extended greetings and welcomed all present. She expressed her thanks for the support and cooperation given her during the past 2 years and asked for continued enthusiasm and effort in carrying out the threefold objectives of the National Society for the coming season. “Accent on Youth and Education” is the continuing theme of the State Society.

Messages of good wishes for a successful meeting were read, from Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Honorary President General, who lives in Annapolis, Md.; and Mrs. Thomas Stevens George, Honorary State Regent of the Maryland State Society, who lives in Baltimore.

Other distinguished Maryland Daughters present were introduced by Mrs. Lovett. They were Mrs. Frank Shramek, Vice President General; Mrs. Ross Boring Hager, former Librarian General; and Mrs. Brant E. Roberts, Honorary State Vice Regent. Mrs. Musgrave, Mrs. Hager, Mrs. George, and Mrs. Shramek are Honorary State Regents.

The State Officers present were also introduced. They included: Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, Vice Regent; Mrs. Charles M. Shriver, Chaplain; Mrs. Frederick W. Kuehle, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Roy O. Peterson, Treasurer; Mrs. Norris Harris, Assistant Treasurer; Mrs. Thomas P. McCleary, Registrar; Mrs. Bryan P. Warren, Historian; Mrs. George E. Wimmer, Librarian; and Mrs. William A. Percy, Jr., Editor. Mrs. Henry V. Davis, Corresponding Secretary, was not able to be present.

At the conclusion of the introductions the reports of the State Chairmen were given. Beginning with the State Chairman of the newly created American Heritage Committee, the State Chairman of each of the 24 National Committees gave a 5-minute report in which she outlined the plans and projects of her Committee for the 1963-64 season. Emphasis was placed upon those points that the Chairman felt needed the most attention in trying to achieve the objectives as set forth in the Program Brochure of Officers and Chairmen issued by the National Society, 1962-65.

New members and Juniors are especially urged to attend this meeting with the State Officers, State
Newsworthy Daughters

Mrs. Frances Cundiff Johnson, vice regent and program chairman of Oxford Caroline Scott Chapter, Oxford, Ohio, with her husband Douglas and three sons Mark, Lynn, and Peter (12, 10, and 7 years old, respectively) leave in January for 3 years of service in the Teacher Training School of the Christian Church/Church of Christ at the Mashoko Mission in Southern Rhodesia, Africa. Mr. Johnson has taught vocational agriculture in Ohio high schools for 12 years. Mrs. Johnson, a graduate of Centre College, Danville, Ky., with graduate work at the University of Kentucky, has taught science and mathematics in the public high schools and donated 1 or 2 days a week of secretarial work for the West Side Church of Christ in Hamilton. Mrs. Johnson has served as Ohio's Southwest District Chairman of Junior Membership, has paged at both Continental Congress and Ohio State Conference, and has been National Defense chairman of John Reily Chapter, as well as for Oxford Caroline Scott. Her Revolutionary ancestor was Capt. Gabriel Jones of Virginia.

Sue (Mrs. Thomas Wright) McConkey, Honorary State Regent of New Hampshire, has recently published a book of poems, Hold Bright the Star. In 1957, she won the Wake-Book award for a book-length manuscript of poetry in the modern idiom, entitled The View From Douglas Hill. Critics have commented upon Mrs. McConkey's "exquisite economy of words" and "firm control of a poet's deep emotion."

Mrs. Janet Avis, Gen. George Crook Chapter, Prescott, Ariz., who is also Arizona's State Chairman of the Junior American Citizens Committee, received the Freedoms Foundation award for her instruction in Americanism among third grade pupils in Guadalupe School, part of the Tempe, Ariz., school system. Mrs. Avis was also chosen Woman of the Year by the Tempe Business and Professional Women's Club for her work on the Bells for Freedom campaign. The children in her classes are the third generation of Yaqui Indians who fled from extermination in Mexico in the early 1900's. These children, the poorest of the poor, depend on an inspiring teacher for learning love of and loyalty to their Country.

Mrs. Harvey Blanchard Lyon, State Vice Regent of California, whose home is in Oakland, Calif., was interviewed while in England by Fife Robertson of the British Broadcasting Co. This interview, last September, was used for a television broadcast on the Tonight show for the British Isles. At the same time, Colin Edwards, of Canadian Broadcasting, was cutting a tape for Canadian showing. Mrs. Lyon was interviewed on such questions as Why are you a DAR? What are your interests in connection with the DAR? She was, fortunately, able to tell the number of members and to discuss the aims of the Society.

Oshkosh Chapter, Oshkosh, Wis., proudly announces that one of its members, Jennie Brown (Mrs. C. H.) Truesdell, celebrated her 100th birthday in September. Mrs. Truesdell has been a member of Oshkosh Chapter since 1926 and was made an honorary member of her chapter on her 90th birthday. Her Revolutionary ancestor was Jacob Parish of Connecticut.

Grace Johnson Reuwee Miller, 88 years old, has not only been a member of the National Society for 56 years, but a member of Chilts Taylor Chapter of Ohio since she joined in 1907. She did home extension work in Geauga and Delaware Counties, Ohio, and was a speaker for the Farmers Institute, during radio's early days. In 1930 she won the coveted award of Master Farm Homemaker and was on the Speakers' staff of the Ohio University Extension Department for 16 years. In her later years, she mastered the art of weaving and has given demonstrations on television.

Anna Catherine Hess, Elyria Chapter, Elyria, Ohio, has been elected president of the 30,000-member Northeastern Ohio Teachers Association. She is head of the business department at Elyria High School and has been actively interested in teachers' professional organizations throughout her teaching career.

Sarah Elizabeth Byrne (Mrs. John E.) Bacon has prepared a volume of Catholic Hymns for the Organ, which has been issued by the King Publishing Co. Mrs. Bacon is a graduate of Elmira College Conservatory of Music and holds a choir-master's certificate from the Gregorian Institute of America. She has been organist at St. John the Baptist Church in Elmira, N.Y., since 1938 and is first vice regent of Chemung Chapter.

The leading editorial of the Xenia, Ohio, Daily Gazette on September 21, was devoted to a tribute to Mrs. Asa Clay Messenger, Honorary Vice President General, who recently observed her 96th birthday. She was asked to sit on the platform as an honor guest when her chapter (Catherine Greene) presented a large silk Flag to the local high school.

Pearl Brenton, a member of Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indianapolis, Ind., now has a weekly Hoosier Ancestors column in the Indianapolis Sun Star. In addition to Queries, published free, she includes hints, methods, and source materials for those interested in genealogical research. She writes that response has been nationwide, and she has already received about 700 letters. She adds "My greatest desire is to further interest in genealogy, and each new enthusiast will bring more records and information to all searchers."

JANUARY 1964
THEODOSIA BURR (Myrtle Beach, S.C.) was organized February 22, 1958, with Mrs. Sherwood Forrest as organizing regent. After 6 years the membership has increased from 14 to 40; and this year, on Memorial Day, we placed DAR markers at the graves of Mrs. Holmes B. Springs, Sr., our organizingvice regent, and Mrs. Paul D. Aman, our organizing chaplain.

Our hospital has been one of our interests. On November 11, 1960, we presented it with a large permanent flagpole, and, through the generosity of Mrs. Springs, we gave the hospital its first United States Flag. A second Flag was presented on November 11, 1961; it was sent to us by Senator Strom Thurmond and had flown over the Capitol at Washington.

Our chapter programs have been built around the Honor Roll requirements, and we have won our place on the National Honor Roll each year since our organization. We have won the State awards for magazine subscriptions (have given the Magazine to the public schools, the library, and the hospital). We have given many books on national defense to the library, and Mrs. Roy Weidman reviewed Bending the Twig for us and for many other chapters. We have given DAR Good Citizen pins each year in the five high schools in our community and entertained the recipients and their mothers.

We have observed Constitution Week with proclamations, radio programs, and window displays each year. In May 1962 we gave a tea for the Eastern Carolina Student Seminar on Psychological Warfare, with about 60 high school students from North and South Carolina in attendance.

We have given a scholarship to Tamassee DAR School annually, planted a living Christmas tree at the chapel there, helped with the Margaret Lipscomb playground, and this year contributed 100 percent to restoration of All States Dormitory in honor of our State Regent.

We have been interested in the "foreign born" wives at the Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, have had one tea for them, and have presented them with DAR Manuals for Citizenship. Another tea is scheduled for February.

We have been represented at all National Congresses and State Conferences.

Our December meetings have been held at the homes of Mrs. Theron Hines, a member, whose daughter and mother are members also. This lovely restored plantation makes a beautiful setting for a Colonial Christmas. From the standpoint of worthwhile things done, we hope to make the next term of office under our newly elected regent. Mrs. Ray Barkley, a notable term regent, spoke on The Constitution and We, the People.

Mrs. J. P. Bishop brought greetings, Mayor Cutrer, mayor of Houston, read the Constitution Week Proclamation, which was accepted by Mrs. Bishop and Mrs. Carlos Hamilton, State Chairman of Constitution Week. Behind the decrees of his assistance and cooperation in this patriotic observance, Lady Washington Chapter presented Mayor Cutrer with a replica of the Liberty Bell, complete with DAR insignia. Mrs. Mayo J. Thompson, chairman of the Junior Membership Committee, presented a bouquet from our chapter to Mrs. Cutrer. In appreciation of the many ways she serves our community. Gwendolyn Bennett Pappas, poet laureate of Texas, 1963, and a member of Lady Washington Chapter, wrote a poem for this special event:

LADY WASHINGTON (Houston, Tex.), Desiring to follow our President General's suggestion that we make each chapter's Constitution Week project an outstanding community endeavor, Lady Washington highlighted its observances with a 30-minute program September 17 in the large lobby of City Hall. Despite warnings of hurricane Cindy, our determined officers and distinguished guests were not to be deterred. Promptly at 9:00 A.M., our Constitution Week Chairman, Mrs. J. P. Bishop, brought greetings, and introduced our presiding officer, Mrs. Carl E. Brown, regent. The invocation was given by Mrs. William H. White, chaplain. The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Mrs. Dale C. Cheesman, first vice regent. Mrs. William M. Shepperd led the singing of the National Anthem.

The Ellington Air Force Base Color Guard could not raise our historical Flag outside City Hall because of the weather. However, the Color Guard stood at attention during the program. This Flag flew over the Capitol when President Franklin D. Roosevelt opened the 74th Congress, and it was presented to Lady Washington Chapter in April, 1935, by the late Senator Tom Connally.

LADY WASHINGTON
(Mrs. Mayo Thompson, Mrs. Carlos Hamilton (State Chairman of Constitution Week), Mrs. Georgia Edman, Mrs. Carl E. Brown (regent), Mayor Lewis Cutrer and Mrs. Cutrer, Mrs. Dale C. Cheesman, Mrs. J. W. Lynch, Mrs. J. P. Bishop (presented of Constitution Week, holding Proclamation), Mrs. William White.

Mrs. Georgia B. Edman, State Chairman of Public Relations, brought recognition to the origin of Constitution Week and the importance of this observance. Mrs. James W. Lynch, second vice regent, spoke on The Constitution and We, the People.

Lewis Cutrer, mayor of Houston, read the Constitution Week Proclamation, which was accepted by Mrs. Bishop and Mrs. Carlos Hamilton, State Chairman of Constitution Week. In appreciation of his assistance and cooperation in this patriotic observance, Lady Washington Chapter presented Mayor Cutrer with a replica of the Liberty Bell, complete with DAR insignia. Mrs. Mayo J. Thompson, chairman of the Junior Membership Committee, presented a bouquet from our chapter to Mrs. Cutrer. In appreciation of the many ways she serves our community. Gwendolyn Bennett Pappas, poet laureate of Texas, 1963, and a member of Lady Washington Chapter, wrote a poem for this special event:

OUR CONSTITUTION

Some words fall apart
With the burden of time,
Become meaningless and obscure,
While others extend—
Beyond measure—undimmed
And the truths they extoll endure.

Such are the words
That were banded for right;
That were born of prayers and debates, Those blessed words—that belong to all—
Our CONSTITUTION of these UNITED STATES.

The benediction was given by Col. Mayo J. Thompson. Chapter and community dignitaries present included Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, National Chairman, DAR School Committee; Dr. Philip G. Hoffman, President of the University of Houston, and Mrs. Hoffman; Dr. John W. McFarland, Superintendent of the Houston Independent School District; Marvin Hurley, executive vice president of the Houston Chamber of Commerce; Gus Hay-
PRINCESS HIRRIHIGUA (St. Petersburg, Fla.) honored members of the chapter who had belonged to the National Society for 50 years with a Valentine tea on February 14, 1963.

Each 50-year member was greeted upon arrival with a corsage of white button chrysanthemums tied with the national colors. Former regents of the chapter assisted at the refreshment table, and chapter officers circulated among the member guests. However, the highlight of the afternoon came when the regent, Mrs. William Glenn Post, Jr., presented each 50-year member with a replica of the Declaration of Independence printed on parchment.

Although not all of the honorees were present when the accompanying picture was taken, nevertheless it gives an idea of the friendliness and happiness of this "once-in-a-lifetime" occasion.

Baron De Kalb (Decatur, Ga.). Once a year the members of Baron De Kalb Chapter, doff their hats and furs, roll up their sleeves, put on low-heeled shoes, and have a "work day" for the benefit of their many charitable activities.

This year the "day" was held at the charming, antique-filled home of Mrs. Charles A. Moyer on Cornell Road, and just to get the spirit of things, the Daughters were taken on a guided tour of the home by Mrs. E. R. Ravenel, American Heritage chairman, and Miss Leila Jernigan, Museum chairman. There, in the dining room, where a beautiful coffee was being served, there were able to admire handsome old china cupboards whose shelves groan with exquisite examples of early American pewter and delicate china, and see through to the living room, where a colorful soup tureen from President Abraham Lincoln's china is on prominent display.

On the porch the Junior Members held forth, led by Mrs. W. H. Massey Jr., Junior chairman, with the group's annual "white elephant sale," an exclusive Junior activity to raise a scholarship fund for the organization's schools.

Upstairs, in a bedroom quaintly reminiscent of Colonial days, Mrs. F. H. Robarts and her committee displayed Indian artifacts and informed members about the two Indian Schools, Bacone College in Oklahoma and St Mary's School for Girls in Springfield, S.D., both operated for the descendants of first Americans and both assisted by the DAR, with the hope that these Indian children will become aware of their heritage and future as Americans.

* this month . . .

We Congratulate These Chapters for

DOLLY MADISON
District of Columbia

Presenting a Flag that had flown over the Capitol, July 4, 1963 to a newly organized Boy Scout troop composed of lads 11 to 14 years of age who were on probation and thus under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court. Chief Judge Morris Miller of that Court originated the idea of organizing the troop, sponsored by the D. C. Chamber of Commerce.

WIZARD OF TAMASSEE
South Carolina

Honoring three charter members, all sisters, with pins recognizing their 50 years of membership in the chapter. They are Miss Sue Lawrence Gignilliat, Mrs. Lula Gignilliat Norton, and Mrs. Norma Gignilliat Adams.

ENSIGN OBAHIA TRIMMIER
Texas

Furnishing an exhibit in the West of the Pecos Museum in Pecos depicting the early history of the first churches in the city. Memorabilia in the exhibit are old record books, collection plates, altar pieces, palm-leaf fans, lists of church members, and a stained-glass window from an early Methodist church.

WHITE PLAINS
New York

At the request of JAC members, a historical trip to Philadelphia by 25 members of the "Rough Riders", a JAC Club sponsored by this chapter, led by Miss Barbara Wolfe, JAC chairman, and the children's teacher, Miss Carole Conrath.

* Limit five chapters per month.
mers for the DAR schools—Tamassee at Tamassee, S.C., and Kate Duncan Smith School at Grant, Ala. Out in the garage, where there wasn’t a single distractingly exciting antique in sight, other Daughters spent the rest of the afternoon packing the clothes for shipment.

This annual workday is anticipated eagerly by Daughters each year, for it gives them an opportunity to see in action the scope of DAR activities and enjoy a "recess" than during the club year, as the celebration required the expenditure of eager by Daughters each year, for it the clothes for shipment.

Luncheons kept the chapter members busy during the club year, as the celebration required the expenditure of eager by Daughters each year, for it the clothes for shipment.

FRANÇOIS VALLÉ (Potosi, Mo.) members were busier through the summer "recess" than during the club year, as the many activities of Potosi’s Bicentennial celebration required the expenditure of much time and effort, in planning, preparation, and participation in the June 9-17, 1963 Bicentennial Week. Conducted tours, museum and picture gallery displays, a pageant, a memorial service, and special luncheons kept the chapter members busy helping to make this historic occasion a most successful one.

The chapter regent, Mrs. Russell Simmons, played one of the prominent roles in the pageant; the historian, Miss Vallé Higginbotham, served as DAR representative on the general Bicentennial Committee which conducted the DAR portion of the Memorial Service in memory of old settlers in cooperation with the American Legion, and served as cochairman of Museum. Mrs. Russell Elsey, vice regent, and her committee decorated the DAR float for the parades (which were held, "rain or shine" during the week). Mrs. James H. Swift, immediate past regent, was a member of the History Committee which prepared a most interesting historical booklet presenting some of Potosi’s past in text and pictures. Members, as individuals, exhibited many interesting antiques—furniture, china, glass, silver, quilts, and other handwork, documents of historical value, and other treasured objects.

The chapter, as an organization, displayed some of the genealogical material from our DAR section in the Washington County Library, the Revolutionary service records of the three Revolutionary soldiers buried at Potosi, the silver teaspoons of one of these (John Perry), and the surveying instruments of John Hawkins, another Revolutionary War veteran who was a pioneer settler here. Fifteen framed pages of the names of jurors who served from the first term of court in Washington County (1814 through 1839), were reprinted from the list copied by the late Adella B. Moore from the courthouse records. (Mrs. Moore was a Real Granddaughter and an organizing member of the chapter.)

The chapter historian displayed the lineage of Francois Vallé, Commandant of the Post of Ste. Genevieve District, through whom many settlers obtained their Spanish Grants of land, when they settled here. Another member, Mrs. Ada Weber Strauss, provided the Vallé Coat of Arms, which was on display particularly as a courtesy to the Deputy Minister of Cultural Affairs of the Province of Quebec, Canada, who came to Potosi to present a flag of Quebec to the people of Potosi, in memory of many Canadian-French settlers here. Commandant Vallé was born in Beauport, Quebec, Canada. Monsieur Fregault was taken to various points in the county where French is still spoken and French folksongs are still sung, following his presentation of the Flag of Quebec at the Governor’s Day luncheon.

Chapter members served as hostesses at the Museum, the Picture Gallery, and also served as guide-narrators on the tours, which took visitors to points of historical interest throughout Potosi—old churches, homes of early settlers, sites of pioneer hand-mining operations, old cemeteries, the Museum and the Picture Gallery, where many visitors found objects and photographs associated with their Washington County heritage. Individually or as a group, the Visitors’ Register at the Museum from towns all over Missouri, from 24 other States, and from 4 foreign countries.

At Bicentennial Headquarters, where the tours originated, another chapter member, Mrs. Clyde Loomis, greeted visitors at the old log cabin which had been moved, log by log, and rebuilt within the town, and furnished in the pioneer style of pre-Louisiana Purchase days.

Most of the citizens attending church on the first Sunday of “Bicentennial Week” wore period costumes, and the clergymen stressed our religious heritage as a country established as “One Nation Under God.”

DAR members unable to accept committee assignments gave as much time as possible to the task of assembling items in the temporary Museum, built in 1832, and to the tremendous effort of dismantling the exhibit. Members also accompanied the group of two busloads of citizens who went to St. Louis in costume to appear on a television show to publicize the Bicentennial, which took place during the summer and permitted the members to resume chapter work in September with observation of Constitution Week, when we were honored to have our State Regent, Mrs. Diggs, as a visitor at our September meeting. Mrs. Diggs spoke on Our Constitution, and the State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. Victor Reese, added some brief but pertinent remarks on the observance of Citizens’ Day and Constitution Week. Mayors’ proclamations were published at Potosi and at Ironton (where we have members), library displays in both towns, and newspaper and radio publicity were promoted by the chapter as our annual observation of Constitution Week. We are happy to have had a part in Potosi’s historical celebration, and began the fall meetings with a renewed appreciation of “Our Goodly Heritage.”—Vallé Higginbotham.

NOTE TO CHAPTER REPORTERS

Writers of chapter reports are again urged to observe the following rules. Otherwise the material will not be published.

1. Type the reports double space on standard size paper, not on small scraps of correspondence paper or postcards.

2. Do not send newspaper clippings or printed programs and expect that your reports will be written for you. It is the duty of an appropriate chapter member, not the Editor, to supply copy for the Chapter section.

3. If you wish to use the digit one, type a lower-case “l” (ell) on the typewriter. A Capital I is not the symbol for one.

4. Send in reports as soon as possible after the meeting to be described.
Window display arranged by Mahwenawasigh Chapter during the celebration of the 175th anniversary of New York State ratification of the Federal Constitution.

Mahwenawasigh Chapter made a gift of 200 books, including a complete set of lineage books and family genealogies, to the Adriance Memorial Library. Arnold Sable, director of the library said “With this fine collection, given by Mahwenawasigh Chapter, Adriance Memorial Library will contain the finest collection of genealogical records to be found from New York City to Albany.” Their availability will give added impetus to the increasing numbers of persons consulting our records.—Dorothy G. (Mrs. William J. Owens).

WILLIAM HENSHAW (Martinsburg, W.Va.). As 1963 is West Virginia Centennial year, the September meeting of the William Henshaw Chapter, the oldest chapter in West Virginia (organized in 1899), was held in Christ Episcopal Church, also called Morgan Chapel, at Bunker Hill, W. Va. This is the oldest Episcopal Church in West Virginia; it was built in 1740 by Morgan Morgan, John Briscoe, and Joist Hite. In 1818 this small log structure was replaced by a stone church. The present brick building was erected in 1851. Part of the foundation of the first church can be seen in front of the present one. During the Civil War the church was used as a barracks, and its walls were severely damaged by artillery fire. Regular services have not been conducted for a number of years, but annual memorial services are held each September.

William Henshaw, for whom the DAR chapter is named, worshipped in this church and is buried in its cemetery. May 29, 1926, the chapter erected a monument to Capt. William Henshaw at his grave. June 14, 1934, the chapter supplied a marker for historic Christ Church, on Route 11, 400 feet east, directing tourists to this shrine. Other Revolutionary soldiers buried in this cemetery are: Lt. Zephaniah Beall, Maj. Andrew Wagoner (his grave not marked), and Lt. Morgan Morgan.

After a business meeting conducted by the newly elected regent, Miss Virginia Gold, the assistant prosecuting attorney, Earl Weller, gave a most interesting address on the Constitution, using as his topic One Nation Under God. A social hour—and refreshments followed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Burkhart.—Amelia C. McKeen.

TURTLE CREEK (Lebanon, Ohio) ended 3 years of planning on September 21, 1963. The occasion was dedication of a marker of native stone bearing a bronze plate, on a pedestal in front of the Lebanon High School. The plate reads

Upon this site in March 1796
Ichabod Corwin
Erected the first cabin on land
which is now Lebanon, Ohio
This cabin was erected by Turtle Creek Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution.

Since the plan was first made when Mrs. Vaughn Eyer was chapter regent, it is fitting that the stone came from the farm of Colonel Allen C. Koonce and his wife Elizabeth, sister of Mrs. Eyer, and that the marker was prepared and placed by her husband, Vaughn M. Eyer.

Presentation of marker on site of first log cabin in community by Turtle Creek Chapter, Lebanon, Ohio.

Mayor Marvin Hollingshead presented the speaker, Harry C. Schwartz, of Lebanon, who gave some interesting history of the Corwin family and its contribution to the life of the community and the Nation, through the years since the log cabin was built by Ichabod Corwin in 1796 on the site of the present Lebanon High School.

Two Corwin descendants were present for the ceremony—Mrs. Leah Jones and Mrs. Essie Harper. Both are DAR members.

The marker was dedicated and presented by Miss Veda Iorns, regent of Turtle Creek Chapter; George A. Hartman, superintendent of the Lebanon Schools, accepted it.—Mrs. Myron S. Kersey.

WILLAPA (Long Beach, Wash.), Mrs. James Greig Walker, Jr., of Seaview, Wash., Honorary State Regent, was honored guest at a large tea with which Willapa Chapter entertained at Molly Dick Hotel, Nahcotta, Wash., honoring Mrs. Walker on her 50-year membership in the National Society.

Mrs. Walker, then Miss Amy Littlehale, became a member in February 1912 of Committee of Safety Chapter in Boston. Marrying in 1916, she has successively been a member of Multnomah Chapter, Portland, Ore.; organizing regent of Portland Chapter, Portland, Ore.; Pasadena Chapter, Calif.; then Willapa chapter of Pacific County, Wash., of which she was regent from 1937-48. State Historian until 1950, Mrs. Walker was then elected State Regent of Washington. She is the first 50-year member of Willapa Chapter and has recently been appointed to the 1964 National Resolutions Committee by the President General.

The hospitable inn, with broad windows looking out on Willapa Bay, was a perfect setting for the tea, which was attended by the State Regent, Mrs. Alexander M. Britton of Touchet; and two Honorary State Regents—Mrs. Frank Stephens of Tacoma (who is also State Senior President of the C.A.R.) and Mrs. Lewis Tucket Griswold of Seattle (who, with the Willapa Chapter regent, Mrs. Franklin Shaw, and Mrs. Walker, received the guests).

Miss Dorothy Elliott, of Walla Walla and Nahcotta, and Mrs. Jack H. Petit of

JANUARY 1964 [ 39 ]
For the first time, DAR American history metals were awarded to the outstanding students of American history in each of the nine public high schools. A memorial tablet in the San Antonio Plaza has been planned to honor those who lost their lives in the service of our Nation during World War II. The plaque joined other patriotic organizations and individuals in contributing to the project. The Perez Chesebrough Chapter of C.A.R. was reactivated; and the members sang Christmas carols at Providence Hospital, where gifts were taken to the children's ward.

The Texas State Chairman of Americanism, Mrs. Howard Moore, presented merit awards to Fort Bliss personnel in a ceremony held in the office of the commanding officer. Rebecca Stoddert's Americanism Committee, of which Mrs. Moore is chairman, received press and television recognition for the receptions in honor of new citizens. Following the naturalization ceremony in Federal Judge R. E. Thomas's court, Rebecca Stoddert Chapter was hostess to the new citizens in El Maida Shrine Temple. There the receiving line included the mayor, county judge, president of the Chamber of Commerce, a representative of Fort Bliss, representatives to Texas Legislature, Miss Maud Isaacks (a member of Rebecca Stoddert), the State Chairman of Americanism and DAR Manual, and the chapter regent, Mrs. F. Green Evans. Refreshments were served and the 2nd Army Band played for guests. Each new citizen was presented with a small Flag of the United States and DAR patriotic literature. Among the 200 new citizens honored recently were the wife and daughter of Sgt. Rodriguez.

LEW WALLACE (Albuquerque, N.M.), On Saturday, September 21, Lew Wallace Chapter presented a program commemorating Constitution Week. The chapter regent, Mrs. Baylor B. Triplett, conducted the business session. The new corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. L. Bes- sent, Jr., was installed by Mrs. Otto L. Neal, Honorary State Regent.

A bound volume of all issues of the DAR Magazine for 1962 was presented to the chapter by Mrs. Helen Stiles, to be placed in the chapter library in the home of Miss Emma Bell Sweet.

Mrs. Paul H. Snyder, program chairman, introduced a young man, Pedro Re- vera, from Puerto Rico, who is here on an exchange program, and is working at the Presbyterian Hospital. He led the chapter in singing America, which was inspiring to all.

Following the group singing, Mr. Re- vera sang How Great Thou Art, followed by How Great My Desire. In tribute to his Spanish origin, Mr. Re- vera also sang a song in Spanish — Those Green Eyes.

The chapter was fortunate to have Capt. W. T. Greenhalgh as the speaker for the day. Since it was Constitution Week, Captain Greenhalgh touched on highlights of the Constitution and added: "We must share in everything we do.

He encouraged us to participate in civic affairs, for things have been too easy for us too long; he also said that we seem to be moving away from a personal code of ethics. Ten percent of persons interviewed in a popular poll seemed to think that honesty was not necessary to their success. He concluded by saying the responsibilities of leadership lay in our hands. The future is "As you will."

The chapter was very pleased to have a visitor from Hull, England, Miss Helen Hohmes, who expressed her pleasure of visiting with the group.

Mrs. Triplett said her motto for the year was "Service and Friendship" and invited everyone to join the endeavors of the year.

A beautiful new yearbook was given to each member, followed by adjournment of the meeting. — Mrs. William J. Van Essen.

MARY WASHINGTON COLONIAL (New York, N.Y.), At the Cornell Club in New York City, on Thursday, November 7, Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, New York State Regent, was guest of honor at a reception and luncheon given by Mary Washington Colonial Chapter. Despite rain, 75 members and guests went down the receiving line to the accompaniment of music by Mrs. Frank deLeon Mason.

Mrs. Lyle J. Howland,
State Regent of New York.

The invitation was given by the Rev. Irving Pollard of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church.

Following luncheon and the introduction of guests, the speaker for the occasion was introduced: John Tillman, News Director of WPIX-TV, New York. Mr. Tillman described the on-scene reporting of television and stated that one of the great problems in this country was proper communication with people. He said that he felt that television was the greatest medium of our day, whether we liked it or not, and could and would be the greatest force for the good of mankind and the greatest force in politics. He said it was, "a day of electronic journalism."

Among the honor guests were: Mrs. (Continued on page 88)
From the Office of the Registrar General

A List of Ancestors Whose Records During the Revolution Have Been Established by the Registrar General, Showing County or City and State From Which Soldier Served

Alexander, Obidiah .......... New Hanover County, N.C.
Baggs, John .......... South Carolina
Barnes, Gamaliel .......... Alburnt County, N.Y.
Barnett, David .......... Caswell County, N.C.
Bateman, Zadock .......... Berkshire County, Mass.
Beatty, James .......... Hopewell Township, Cumberland County, Pa.
Bourne, Andrew .......... Culpeper County, Va.
Bradley, Elizabeth (Gordon) .......... St. Marks Parish, Tex.
Broussard, Augustine .......... Attakapas District, La.
Bull, Edmund .......... Harford County, Md.
 Caller, John .......... Halifax District, N.C.
Chadwick, Gayer .......... Straits District, Carteret County, N.C.
Champion, Jacob .......... Camden District, S.C.
Chandler, David .......... Hanover, N.H.
Clark, Joshua .......... Westerly, Washington County, R.I.
Clark, Samuel .......... Baltimore County, Md.
Conklin, Thomas, Jr. .......... Shelter Island, L.I., N.Y.
Cooper, John .......... Sadbury Township, Lancaster County, Pa.
Couchman, Henry (or Hendrick) .......... Dutchess County, N.Y.
Cover, Jacob .......... Roxbury, Pa.
Craig, Edward .......... Sussex County, Delaware
Culbertson, Alexander, Sr. .......... Fannett Township, Cumberland County, Pa.
Cunningham, Arthur .......... Camden District, S.C.
Dam, Samuel .......... New Hampshire and Waterbury, Maine
De Villiers, Ensign Louis Coulon .......... St. Landry Parish, La.
Dicks, Thomas .......... Halifax County, N.C.
Dorland (Dorian), George .......... West Nantmeal Township, Chester County, Pa.
Dunn, Sergeant Thomas .......... Pennsylvania and Kentucky
Edelen, Richard .......... Prince Georges County, Md.
Eggleston, Major Joseph .......... Amelia County, Va.
Eldridge, Simeon .......... Washington County, N.C. (Tenn.)
Elliot, Robert .......... Westmoreland, Pa.
Fuls, John Phillip .......... Augusta County, Va.
Gabel (Gable), Henry (Heinrich) .......... Berks County, Pa.
Gaines, Benjamin .......... Culpeper County, Va.
Gantzert (see Glentzer) .......... Fannett Township, Cumberland County, Pa.
Glenzer (Gantzert), John .......... Reading, Berks County, Pa.
Goodson, Thomas .......... South Carolina
Graves, Thomas .......... Louisa County, Va.
Gregg, Samuel .......... Londonerry, N.H.
Hangleiter, John, Sr. .......... Ebenzer, Ga.
Hardison, Benjamin .......... Martin County, N.C.
Hewitt, Capt. Gershom .......... Canaan, Litchfield County, Conn.
Howe, Joseph .......... "Black Creek", Augusta (later Montgomery) County, Va.
Jones, Benjamin .......... Bladen County, N.C.
Kendall, William .......... Kentucky County, Va.
Kirksey, Christopher .......... Hillsborough District, Chatham County, N.C.
Lazzerby, John .......... Montgomery County, Md.
Lee, Capt. Charles .......... With French troops
Lewis, Thomas .......... South Carolina
Long, Joseph .......... Washington County, Md.
Loop, Christian .......... Albany (now Columbia) County, N.Y.
Manning, Thomas .......... Middlesex County, N.J.
May, Benjamin .......... South Carolina
McCullin, Samuel .......... Laurens County, S.C.
McClechey, James, Sr. .......... Cumberland County, Pa.
McKean, Lieut. John .......... Abbeville County, S.C.
McSpadden, John .......... Washington County, N.C. (Tenn.)
Montgomery, Hugh .......... Lancaster District, S.C.
Morton, Jacob .......... Charlotte County, Va.
Orendorff, Capt. Christian, 3d .......... Sharpsburg, Md.
Patterson, Atthow .......... Dorchester County, Md.
Philip, Abijah (see Montgomery and Wynne) .......... Alexandria, Va.
Prather, Aaron .......... Montgomery County, Md.
Reed, George .......... Hampshire County, Va.
Reed, Joseph .......... Trenton, N.J.
Reese, Adjutant Ephraim .......... South Carolina
Reynolds, John .......... Hillsboro District, N.C.
Rodocker, Frederick .......... Lancaster, Pa.
Scruggs, Drury .......... Cumberland County, Va.
Searing, Samuel .......... Searington, L.I., N.Y.
Shanks, Holden .......... North Carolina
Shelton, Jeremiah .......... Henry County, Va.
Smith, Jacob .......... Berkshire and Botetourt Counties, Va.
Spalding, Azel .......... Plainfield, Conn., and Sharon, Vt.
Spencer, Lieut. Jeremiah .......... New Hampshire
Stalcup, William .......... North Carolina
Stewart, Robert .......... Wilkes County, Ga.
Stinson, John .......... Dunbarton, N.H.
Van Arnorn (Van Orname), Corp. Luykas .......... Albany County, N.Y.
Walker, Sylvanus .......... Wilkes County, Ga.
Waters (Watters), Joseph .......... Prob., Culpeper County, Va.
Wayland, Adam .......... Culpeper County, Va.
West, Thomas .......... Maryland
White, Stephen .......... Granville County, N.C.
Wible, Frederick .......... Cumberland County, Pa.
Wilbur, Abijah .......... Raynham, Bristol County, Mass.
Willard, Benjamin .......... Monongalia County, Va.
Wilson, Benjamin .......... Monogalia County, Va.
Wilson, George .......... 96th District, S.C.
Winfield, David .......... Shawangunk, Ulster County, N.Y.
Witmer, Peter, Jr. .......... Lancaster County, Pa.
Wolcott, Oliver .......... Massachusetts
Wright, Bledsoe .......... Orange County, Va.
SOMEWHERE, I had heard that cannonballs had been made in the hamlet of Waterloo, N. J., during the Revolutionary War, and therefore it seemed a promising subject to investigate. Actually, it has been difficult to unearth much about the early days, and I shall quote from Snell's History of Sussex and Warren Counties and from a few other articles found in our local libraries. Following is a description of Waterloo found in one of these sources:

Waterloo is a small hamlet; a quietly picturesque spot set in a valley above which towers the Allamuchy Range. The 8 or 10 old homes, some large and sprawling, 1 or 2 small and quaint, are on the sloping banks of the Musconetcong River; just here the stream spreads out to form small lakes of sparkling water or to cascade over dams and, spanned by an old bridge, is a very pleasant sight indeed. Originally, the village was known as Old Andover but was later named Waterloo, possibly because of the plentiful supply of water hereabouts; but some believe to commemorate the victory of the Duke of Wellington over Napoleon at Waterloo.

Once an Indian Settlement

There are several evidences of occupancy by the Indians, as evidenced by the Indian burying ground. It is believed that just west of Waterloo there was once an important Indian village, where grand councils and celebrations were held. Indian relics, such as stone arrowheads, tomahawks, and stone hatchets, have been found at this site. One villager, who was 98 at the time she was interviewed, said that she remembered as a little girl seeing Indians at the village store.

In the early 1700's a tract of 11,000 acres in this area was owned by William Penn, but in 1763 he sold several thousand acres to two Englishmen from Sussex, England. Their names were Allen and Turner; they were interested in establishing an iron-ore industry similar to the one they were then operating in Andover. They had a blast furnace, a forge, and a refinery, and the iron manufactured was hauled by packhorses and mules through the woods to the Delaware River and thence shipped to market. These two men were unfriendly to the Federal cause during the Revolutionary War; their holdings were seized by the Government and their products confiscated. This proved to be a bonanza for the Government, for here was produced the only iron manufactured in the country that could be relied upon invariably to yield steel suitable for manufacturing firearms. When General Lafayette's soldiers were aiding our cause while Washington was quartered near Morristown, there was a smallpox scare, and the French soldiers were sent up to Waterloo where the climate was supposed to be more healthful; they were quartered in log cabins, the ruins of which still exist, and the Nathan Smith home was used as a hospital. Cannonballs used in this war were manufactured at Waterloo, and soldiers' graves have been found on one of the islands nearby. Early this year while an old home was being restored, an old sword was found buried in a wall and has since been identified, positively, as one used in the Revolutionary War. At the close of the war the iron works were abandoned altogether because of exhaustion of the wood fuel; charcoal at this time brought 6 to 8 cents a bushel, and its manufacture was an industry in itself.

In 1790 John Smith, who had been a boss collier at the iron works in Andover, joined his brother Samuel in leasing the land around Waterloo and engaged in farming the tract. At this time six stone and five frame houses were still standing, and the brothers selected the best ones for residences; in addition to farming, they began manufacturing flax in the old mill building. Unfortunately, this mill burned, the flax business came to an end, and the Smith brothers returned to Schooley's Mountain for a time. However, in 1805 John Smith decided to return to Waterloo and located on Lubbers Run not far from where the present Waterloo Road joins Route 206. Here Smith made iron in a bloom forge and founded a small settlement called Old Andover.

A Pioneer Industrial Complex

When the all-important Morris Canal came to Waterloo in 1832, the Smiths moved 1 mile downstream and began a thriving, bustling community. A store, grist mill, and tavern were erected, and this spot became a depot for the trans-shipment of goods destined for the country north and west; an old mule railroad transported ore from Andover to the forge at Waterloo. Besides the forges and the grist mill, there was a plaster mill, and one George Humphries came from England to America to establish the manufacture of Brussels carpet. The first Brussels carpet put down in the Nation's Capital is said to have been made by Humphries in Waterloo. Later there was also a button factory nearby, as well as a tannery that used the bark from trees for one of its processes. These industries were carried on by a man named John French.

The Ingenious Morris Canal

It would seem fitting at this time to describe the working of the Morris Canal and to recognize the fact that it was a remarkable engineering feat, scoffed at and ridiculed by many, for
the engineers said that they would move their boats right over mountains and proceed to do so by using not only canals and locks but also a very ingenious device called an inclined plane—but let us go into a somewhat detailed description of the Morris Canal. The purpose of the Canal was to provide a mode of transportation (mostly of coal) from Phillipsburg on the Delaware to Newark and tidewater. The canal (or, as some people laughingly dubbed it, "the ditch") was built entirely by hand without the aid of any earth movers or power shovels; it was started in 1825 and was in operation in 1832. It cost $2 million, and its length was a fraction over 102 miles.

The original dimensions of the canal were as follows: Width of bottom, 20 feet; width at top waterline, 32 feet; depth of water, 4 feet, with 28 locks and 23 planes. The boats, built to a standard size, were 89 feet long, with a beam of 10 1/2 feet, and had a draft of over 3 feet when fully loaded. The boats were built in halves, chained together with an ingenious device that was easy to unlock when the two parts of the boat needed to be parted in order to enter the plane cars. It would have been impossible for the boats to negotiate the planes all in one piece, as they would have become stuck at the hump of the plane. The boat's speed was kept below 4 miles per hour so that excessive churning of the water would not wash away the banks of the canal; then, too, this was about as fast as a man could walk a team of mules. The teams walked along the side of the canal on a towpath and pulled the boats with a hemp cable attached to the middle of the side.

Two men were adequate for the boat's operation, one being the steersman and the other the mule driver. Many men were needed, however, to man all the locks and planes and to load and unload the barges. The entire journey took 3 or 4 days, and there was a total rise and fall of 1,674 feet to be accomplished. If nothing but locks had been used, this would have been too expensive; and James Renwick, an English engineer who was at the time a professor of philosophy at Columbia University, overcame this problem by devising the inclined planes mentioned before.

The planes were in reality boat railways, rising an average of 1 foot perpendicularly for every 10 feet of track. The average lift of these planes was around 63 feet, but at Boonton the plane surmounted a grade of 80 feet. A boat could ascend a plane in 14 minutes, but a series of locks would have taken 2 1/2 hours to rise the same distance. I shall try to give an explanation of how the plane cars worked. The cars were big skeleton cribs, mounted on 16 wheels; at the lower end the track ran right into the water, so that the approaching canal-boat could glide right into the crib, the mules having been unhitched, of course. The machinery that was to do the pulling was started, and the crib and boat started to run up the plane car track. At the top of the plane the track ran over a hump which held the water in the channel on the upper level and thence passed down into the bed of the canal, so that when the boat was unhooked from the standards it floated out of the car and was ready to go on its way.

The water of the canal itself, passing through a flume to a 24-foot water wheel, furnished enough power to pull a car containing a loaded boat up the plane. The Morris Canal boasted that its planes cost only $210 per foot of elevation, while the Erie Canal's locks cost $1100 per foot. Other canals looked askance at the planes, but in fact they were entirely practical and efficient.

The Canal and Waterloo

The Morris Canal was officially opened May 20, 1832. Let us see how this affected our hamlet of Waterloo. A canalboat coming west from tidewater could be loaded with Nova Scotia stone, which was in turn ground in the mill at Waterloo and bought by adjacent farmers as a soil sweetener for cornfields; then the corn was hauled back to the grist mill and loaded on barges for shipment east and west. Descendants of Peter Smith remember today the long lines of farmers waiting with their wagonloads of grain for their turn at the grist mill and also remember seeing many, many canalboats lining up far down the canal awaiting their turn to take on or to discharge goods destined for Waterloo. Canalizing was a rather rough trade, and many rare stories, undoubtedly, could be told. One of them goes thus: A small boy might be looking wistfully at a passing boat and the captain would say, "Say, sonny, get your parents' consent and take a trip to Newark and back." This the youngster would hasten to do but more than once boys ended up walking all the way to Newark and all the way home, the "trip" consisting of driving the balky mules; it has also been told that a ton of coal could be found dotting the towpath where some lazy boatman had preferred sitting on the boat, throwing pieces of coal to keep the mules moving without actually driving them on foot.

As a boat approached a lock the helmsman fetched forth his tin horn and called, "Hey lock"; then preparations were made for opening the lock, receiving the boat, closing the lock, letting it fill with water and settling the boat on another level and thence on its way. Some of the names of the boats were Caty Kellog, the Florence, Lager Beer, Socrates, Lady Clinton, Othello, Henry Clay, Vulture, Bridge Smasher, Wild Irishman, and Never Sink. However, one boat did almost sink; this was the Electa, which went into a nose dive with a load of iron while going down the Boonton plane. As the boat passed the summit the sprocket chain broke, releasing the cradle or crib and the boat inside it. They plummeted down the plane together and hit the water with a crushing impact. The boat is said to have behaved something like a flat stone hitting the water; it leaped up and over an embankment 20 feet high, landing in the lower limbs of some trees. The incredible thing was that the captain's wife and two children were on board and none were hurt. The woman, on being interviewed after her rescue, proved her gift for understatement when she said, "I'll allow that the boat went down right fast but this was my first trip and I thought that was the way the thing worked." The Morris Canal enjoyed good years until 1866, when the railroad began running its lines parallel with the canal routes and could traverse in 8 hours the distance it took a boat almost 4 days to travel. Of course, the railroad could run all year, while the boats were frozen in many of the winter months.

Now, for close to 100 years, Waterloo has remained a quiet little hamlet, no new houses having been added in the immediate vicinity (Continued on page 102)
### New York Townships in the Military Tract

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Township</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Lysander</td>
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<td>2. Hannibal</td>
<td>12. Scipio</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Cato</td>
<td>13. Sempronius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Camillus</td>
<td>15. Fobus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Manlius</td>
<td>17. Milton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Aurelius</td>
<td>18. Locke</td>
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| 10. Pompey | 20. |}

### The Balloting Book

The following columns of this book contain a list of persons entitled to a gratuity of lands for their military services.

#### First New York Regiment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names and rank</th>
<th>Township</th>
<th>Lots Acres</th>
<th>Patent's Date, 1790</th>
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<td>Ademy, Henry, private</td>
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#### Townships and Patents

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</table>
Names and rank

Chilner, Christopher, private
De Valtz, Peter, private
De Bois, Lewis, private
Dawson, Daniel, private
Durham, Stephen, private
Dinghman, Abraham, private
Devrance, H. John, private
Douglas, James, private
De Bois, Lewis, private
Dean, Samuel, private
Darling, Ephraim, private
Davis, John, private
Dowlar, George, sergeant
Dingman, Gerardus, private
Dun, John, private
Darling, Moses, private
Delamater, John, sergeant
Duncan, James, private
Daniell, Henry, private
Dougherty, William, private
Daniel, Davis, private
* Patent issued for 500 acres only. See the record.

Names and rank

Eagins, Joshua, private
Ennis, Henry, private
Eades, Joseph, private
Evans, Joseph, private
Edgerly, John, corporal
Easton, Henry, private
Erwin, James, private
Elliot, Francis, private
Eggs, Samuel, private

Names and rank

Foor, C. John, private
Forbush, Alexander, private
France, Conradt, private
Fryday, Conradt, private
Flick, Martin, private
Frederic, J. John, private
Freeman, Obadiah, private
Fothergill, Hugh, private
Fletcher, James, private
Forde, David, private
Furnam, Gabriel, private
Fleming, Michael, sergeant
Furman, George, private
Gracer, James, private
Garrison, Abraham, private
Grith, G. John, private
Gardner, Samuel, private
Goodsale, Benjamin, private
Goodgource, John, private
Gore, William, private
Grigg, Thomas, private
Gilbert, Samuel, private
Geers, Benjamin, private
Gardner, Gilbert, private
Gillaspie, William, sergeant
Godin, Robert, corporal
Godwin, William, private
Grimsley, William, private
Green, Timothy, private
Gage, John, sergeant
Grote, William, private
Gasper, Peter, sergeant
Gillmore, William, private

* 500 acres only granted by this project.

Names and rank

Hill, Henry, drummer
Henderson, Samuel, private
Hodge, Abraham, private
Hubble, Isaac, private
Hurteigh, John, private
Hudson, John, private
Hyde, John, private
Hurley, Arthur, private

Names and rank

Howell, Aaron, private
Harter, Adam, private
Harvey, William, private
Hudson, William, private
Harry, William, sergeant
Hill, Nicholas, private
Havens, Joseph, private
Hyer, Jacob, private
Haycock, John, private
Huffman, Aaron, private
Haburn, William, sergeant
Hype, Thomas, private
Hoakly, James, drummer
Hendrickson, Cornelius, private
Helm, John, corporal
Hart, Thomas, private
Huffman, Andrew, private
Hall, James, private
Hunte, Aaron, private
Hooper, R. Jacob, private
Hender, Frederick, private
Hodge, James, private
Honeywell, John, private
Haynes, Thomas, private

Names and rank

Jones, Thomas, sergeant
Jackson, Francis, Q.M. sergeant
Jones, James, private
Jennings, Solomon, private
Johnston, Nicholas, private

Names and rank

King, Philip, private
Krack, Gottlieb, private
Kelley, Nicholas, private
King, John, corporal
Kilburn, Zaccheus, private
Kerr, Mark, corporal
Kallum, Reuben, private
Kelly, David, private
Kirke, George, private
Keller, John, private
Knight, John, private
Kronknight, Patrick, private
Kidd, Alexander, private

Names and rank

Lafferty, John, private
Lent, Moses, private
Lampier, Francis, private
Lea, John, private
Lowdon, William, drum major
Lighthall, Lancaster, corporal
Lighthall, James, private
Lombard, Joseph, private
Linn, John, private
Lathers, Ezekiel, private
Lynch, William, private
Lybea, John, private
Lowman, Peter, private
Lockard, Lewis, private
Lucky, Hugh, private
Lee, Daniel, private
Locke, Andrew, private
Lighthall, John, private
Hunt, William, private
Love, Davis, private
Loux, Hendrick, private
Lambert, John, private
List, John, private

Names and rank

Moore, John, fifer
Masters, Jonathan, private
McIntyre, Barny, private
Moore, John, private
McCart, Dennis, private
McCawley, James, private
Miller, Henry, private
Mills, Alexander, private
Maxwell, Cornelius, sergeant
Mott, Samuel, corporal
Moore, Frederick, private

JANUARY 1964

[45]
Names and rank

I. McCoy, Alexander, private 8 46 500 July 8
II. Price, Adam, private 6 78 600 July 8
III. McLean, John, private 7 52 600 July 7
IV. Patterson, James, 1st, sergeant 26 100 500 July 8
V. Parker, James, sergeant 11 60 600 July 7
VI. Peters, Joseph, private 27 75 600 July 8
VII. Parker, J. Richard, drummer 1 29 600 July 8
VIII. Propper, Frederick, private 17 33 600 July 7
IX. Pimley, Henry, private 6 65 600 July 8
X. Pinto, Jotham, private 8 75 600 July 8
XI. Perkins, James, private 18 70 600 July 8
XII. Perker, Edward, private 23 43 600 July 7
XIII. Parker, Elisha, private 5 86 600 July 7
XIV. Paul, Arthur, private 2 85 600 Aug. 17

[Continued on page 64]
The NSDAR Transportation Committee was established by the National Board of Management April 24, 1948. In addition to traffic safety consciousness, this Committee encourages historic pilgrimages and promotes active transportation committees in local Chapters to aid and abet attendance at monthly meetings.

Mrs. Helen Haney (Joseph G.), National Chairman of Transportation, reports increased interest in this Committee's important work, the conservation of human life. During this Administration, various projects have been undertaken by Chapters in cooperation with citizen safety movements. Numerous State meetings have been held, oftimes having representation by the State Regent, who is recognized and participates on the program.

Recently an interesting report was received at National Headquarters pertaining to the President's Committee for Traffic Safety, a Conference for Women's National Organizations held November 18-20 in Denver, Colorado. National Presidents or Chairmen of more than 75 organizations were in attendance. Two representatives from NSDAR participated in the program and brought greetings to this Conference: Mrs. Arthur L. Allen, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, and Mrs. Joseph G. Haney, Transportation Committee National Chairman.

The importance of traffic safety education was again emphasized in a chart summarizing traffic accidents for the year, as given in the December 1963 Traffic Safety Reporter, published by the Washington, D. C., Department of Motor Vehicles: Fatalities number 22,497 as compared to 20,668 for the same period last year.

Obtainable next month from National Headquarters will be a safety brochure entitled Stylist for Safety made available through the good offices of Mrs. Agnes Beaton, Director of Women's Division, Allstate Foundation, Washington, D. C.

Motorist's Prayer

Grant me a steady hand, and watchful eye,
That no man shall be hurt when I pass by.
Thou gavest life, and pray no act of mine
May take away or mar that gift of Thine.

Shelter those, dear Lord, who bear me company
From the evils of fire and all calamity.

Teach me to use my car for others' need,
Nor miss through love of speed
The beauty of Thy world; that thus I may
With joy and courtesy go on my way.

Anonymous.
IN THE PAPERS handed down in my family there is a reference to the Reverend Mr. Mathew Clark that I have always taken rather skeptically.

The first of the family to immigrate to America was Deacon James Clark [the grandfather of my Revolutionary ancestor] who came to Massachusetts in the summer of 1717, in company with sixteen other heads of families, all ardent Scotch Presbyterians, who brought their pastor with them. With true Scottish obstinacy they refused to separate and they endured much privation before they settled during the following spring at Londonderry, New Hampshire, which was formally founded by this little band of Scotchmen. A little later came the Reverend Mr. Mathew Clark, father of Deacon James Clark. This clergyman had been pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Londonderry, Ireland, during the famous siege of 1688, which Macaulay has so graphically described in his History of England.

Macaulay, with his usual inattention to historical detail, gives a glowing account but does not mention Reverend Clark.

In 1962, when my parents planned to visit Ireland, they allowed enough time in Londonderry for mother to ask a few questions. They arrived in Londonderry, midafternoon, the Saturday before Easter. The day was beautiful; and, as is the custom, they walked along the top of the old city wall, which has been surfaced to make a promenade. Here one can walk all around the old city.

Part way along the wall they stopped a gentleman and asked directions to the oldest Presbyterian Church in Londonderry. His reply was prompt and typical:

That would be the First Church! Just keep walking around the next corner and you’ll find steps from the wall to the big church. If you go right away the caretaker is leaning against the front gate.

They continued along the wall and found that he was quite right; the caretaker was leaning against the front gate. After a short conversation with him he offered to take them inside the church, and they accepted. The building was most interesting, but my mother stopped in the foyer to read a plaque listing the former ministers. She was disappointed but not surprised that the Rev. Mathew Clark’s name was not listed. The caretaker noticed her and asked whether she was looking for someone in particular. After she told her story he said,

There was a meeting house earlier than this church that was outside the walls. Will you be coming to church on the morrow? There’ll be a gentleman here then who could answer your question.

Sunday morning they walked off the wall just before church, and down the steps of the church came the caretaker, dressed in striped trousers and cutaway coat, accompanied by another gentleman. He introduced himself as Mr. Clements and then said:

“You were asking about Mathew Clark?”

As they nodded he said,

“He was here during the siege of 1689. He fought in the siege. He was a very powerful man.”

My parents were almost speechless with surprise. Then he asked them whether they would be in Londonderry on Monday, as he could give them some really factual information then. As they had to go on that afternoon he took their name and address and promised to send them the facts. He also suggested that they drive through Kilrea, as Mathew Clark came from there.

They did drive through Kilrea and stopped to look over a very old churchyard near to a Presbyterian church. While they were there a gentleman walked up and asked them whether they were looking for something special. When they told him he introduced himself as the present minister and then said,

He was here. It’s in our records, this was his congregation. He came here in 1697.

The scepticism was over. He was too positive to be doubted.

This spring we received a package from Ireland containing all the facts promised to my mother and the authorities for those facts. We were amazed by the amount of the material Mr. Clements had found. The entire packet was fascinating reading. I have picked out a few paragraphs which illuminate the character of the Rev. Mathew Clark, who immigrated to America at over 70 years of age.

From: Historical and Literary Memorials of Presbyterianism in Ireland, 1625-1731 Thomas Withrow, Professor of Church History in Magee College, Londonderry, 1879.

The birth year of Mathew Clark extends so far back as 1659. He was in Derry at the siege, and received a wound on the temple from a bullet, which never thoroughly healed, and over which he wore a black patch so long as he lived. After the siege and when he was 30 years of age, he studied for the ministry, and having been licensed by the Presbytery of Route (County Antrim) in 1697, he was that same year ordained as Minister of Kilrea and Boveedy in the County Londonderry.

During his ministry in Ireland, he gave ample evidence of being what his American biographer says he was during his ministry in New England, “sound in the faith, decided and independent in his sentiments and fearless in defense of what he judged to be correct in doctrine or in practice.”

The Synod of Ulster in 1721, with the view of allaying popular suspicions as to the orthodoxy of some of its members, agreed to permit such of the ministers and elders as chose to subscribe the confession of faith, and then a day or two after, passed what is called a Charitable Declaration, recommending the people to “entertain no jealousies or ill opinions concerning any of their ministers merely, on account of their not subscribing at this time, but that they would look upon this as a matter wherein Christians and ministers are to exercise forbearance towards one another.” The minutes of the Synod go on to state, “Mr. Mathew Clark dissented from this vote, and desired that his dissent might be entered in the records of this Synod.” He had voluntarily subscribed the confession: he might well dissent from the Charitable Declaration. If subscription and nonsubscription were, as the Synod said, matters in regard to which ministers in the one body were to exercise mutual forbearance, everyone now would be at a loss to know why they troubled
themselves so much about the matter. Though in their temporizing policy they were overpersuaded to say so, they did not believe it in their hearts, as is shown by the fact that they wrangled over the subject for seven years, and then expelled the nonsubscription at last. Mathew Clark at least did make himself responsible for the Charitable Declaration. The honest old soldier was bold for what he believed to be true, and though he stood alone, scorned any compromise with error. He is one of the few cases where the one man was right and a whole Synod in the wrong.

"In his mode of living" says Mr. Parker, "he was singularly temperate." He wholly abstained from all kinds of flesh, and never ate anything which had possessed animal life. His martial spirit though he had become a minister of The Prince of Peace, would not infrequently be revived. It is among the traditions of the people that while sitting as Moderator of the Presbytery the martial music of a training band recalled his youthful fire, and for a while he was incapable of attending to the duties of his office. To the repeated calls of the members, his reply was "Nae business while I hear the toot o' the drum."

Parker gives a portrait of Clark. He has the black patch on his right temple— the memorial that he wore on his person of the celebrated siege: he has on a curly wig parted in the middle, covering his ears, and fitting closely around his head. He has a broad square countenance, adorned with neither beard or moustache, a keen eye, compressed lips, and the air altogether of a bold and determined man. His waistcoat is coloured, much of it hidden in front by bands, of anything but a clerical cut, made at a time when there was no scarcity of materials; and his coat without a collar, but sitting nevertheless gracefully on his manly shoulders. If this portrait is true to nature, as we must presume it is, Mathew Clark of Kilrea must in his outward exterior have been a very impressive man.

When Mathew Clark was 70 years of age he immigrated to Londonderry, N. H. There he became minister of the small community, married the widow of the previous minister, his third wife, and started the first high school in the State of New Hampshire. He died on January 25, 1735, at the age of 76. His dying wish was to be carried to the grave by the men who had been with him at the siege of Londonderry.

In 1869 Londonderry, N. H., had a celebration. At this time a Marion Douglas wrote a poem from which the following is taken.

Priest and teacher of the town  
Long as stands good Londonderry  
With its stories sad and merry  
Shall thy name be handed down  
As a man of prayer and mark  
Grave and reverend Mathew Clark.

The First Mother and Daughter Elected as Honorary Vice Presidents General

W ITH the election of Mrs. Frederick Brewster Ingram to the Office of Honorary Vice President General in April, 1963, the members chose the first mother-daughter team to serve in this high office. Both Lulie Hughey (Mrs. Alvin Valentine) Lane and her daughter, Mrs. Ingram, are former regents of Jane Douglas Chapter, Dallas, and past State Regents and ex-Vice Presidents General. Mrs. Alvin Lane was elected Honorary Vice President General in April 1936. She was one of 10 to give $100 each on the option for the ground on which the DAR Business Office is built and has served as chairman of many State Committees and on other National Committees. She was President of State Officers Club and Director of the Southern Section of the National Officers Club, as well as Vice Chairman of the Philippine Scholarship Fund. Because of these services the Texas State Conference placed a cabinet in her honor in the National Museum in Memorial Continental Hall. She gave generously of her time and means to chapter, State, and National activities of the National Society, and her advice was sought by all wishing information regarding them.

She attended as a delegate every State Conference save two since becoming a member in 1901 up to her death in 1941, and every Continental Congress save three. She was an inspiration to her Texas members and loved by all who knew her.

Mrs. Ingram was also a State Chairman of many committees and President of the State Officers Club, National Chairman of the Girl Home Makers Committee and member of a number of national committees at Continental Congress. Her greatest interest is in the patriotic and educational activities of the National Society. Both Mrs. Lane and Mrs. Ingram have held State and National Office in other National Patriotic Societies.
T
he Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, at 12 noon, Wednesday, December 11, 1963, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C.

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

The Lord’s Prayer was repeated in unison, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. Kilbourn, Historian General.

The Recording Secretary General pro tem, Mrs. Seimes, recorded the following members present: National Officers: and Executive Officers: Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Cuff, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Kilbourn, Mrs. Cagle; Vice Presidents General: Mrs. Shramek, Maryland; Mrs. Morse, Virginia; Miss Downing, Delaware; Mrs. Tippet, Connecticut; State Regents: Mrs. Ragan, District of Columbia; Mrs. Smith, Virginia.

In the absence of the Treasurer General, Mrs. Clark, the Recording Secretary General pro tem, Mrs. Seimes, moved that 166 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Cagle. Adopted.

Mrs. Seimes read the Treasurer General’s report of the following changes in membership: Deceased, 529; resigned, 737; reinstated, 166.

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

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 1,339 applications presented to the Board.

Lucille D. Watson,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Watson moved that the 1,339 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Kilbourn. Adopted.

In the absence of the Organizing Secretary General her report was read by the Recording Secretary General pro tem, Mrs. Seimes.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from October 18th to December 11th:

Upon the death of the First State Vice Regent of Wyoming, Mrs. Calvin Otto Edington, the Second Vice Regent, Mrs. Glenn William Oliver, automatically succeeds to the office of First State Vice Regent, and her name is presented for confirmation.

Through their respective State Regents the following two Members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Edwina Campbell Gibson, Monticello, Kentucky; Miss Lynnie Evelyn Guest, Hollis, Oklahoma.

The State Regent of North Carolina requests the authorization of a chapter in Murphy.

The following three organizing regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Charlotte Tyus Dekle, Millen, Georgia; Mrs. Phyllis Warn Griffith, Ovid, New York; Mrs. Mabel C. Walker, Chapala, Jalisco, Mexico.

The following reappointment of one Organizing Regent is requested through her State Regent: Mrs. Charlotte Tyus Dekle, Millen, Georgia.

The following four chapters are presented for official disbandment: Cachinetac, Redwood City, California; William Creekmore, Pleasanton, Kansas; Poplar Bluff, Poplar Bluff, Missouri; Kokosing, Mount Vernon, Ohio.

The following seven chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Nehemiah Howard, Tuskegee, Alabama; Richard Bayldon, Seal Beach, California; Dr. Silas Hamilton, Jerseyville, Illinois; John Patterson, Florissant, Missouri; William Boydston, Gladstone, Missouri; Samuel Johnston, Raleigh, North Carolina; Emily Geiger, Honea Path, South Carolina.

Florence C. Harris,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Seimes moved the confirmation of one State Vice Regent; confirmation of two Organizing Regents; authorization of one chapter; reappointment of one Organizing Regent; disbandment of four chapters; confirmation of seven chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Watson. Adopted.

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

The President General invited the Board members to remain for the Christmas party to be given for the staff later in the afternoon.

The meeting adjourned at 12:45 p.m.

Betty Newkirk Seimes,
Recording Secretary General pro tem.

---

**Personal reminder and helpful suggestion** to those contemplating attendance at 73rd Continental Congress: Have you made your hotel reservation in Washington? The earlier the better. The DAR Housing Committee will assist you upon request. Write: Mrs. Anna B. Sandt, Chairman, DAR Headquarters, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.
HONORING
MRS. LEE ALLEN BROOKS
State Regent Of Alabama
and
Candidate For Vice President General

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and
Mr. Roy Camp, right
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of
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Chairmen and Chapter Officers and Chairmen of Committees because it offers an excellent opportunity to become informed about the objectives—historic preservation, promotion of education and patriotic endeavor—of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. The many activities and the policies of the DAR are also brought into sharp focus.

Luncheon was served in the dining room of the club at 1:30 P.M. After the luncheon it was the privilege of those present to hear Mrs. Duncan, the President General, conduct her outstanding Forum on the DAR. Her eloquence and enthusiasm were inspiring. Stating the theme of the National Society for the current year, "Be Strong and of a Good Courage," Mrs. Duncan reviewed the outstanding projects of the National Society, as well as its past achievements of service. She stressed how vital it is that every member be fully informed about all facets of DAR work, and the importance of carrying this information to the community. It was noted that all DAR activity is conducted through the structure of the Chapter, State and National Societies. Attention was called to the fact that the Resolutions passed at the Continental Congress NSDAR become the stated policy of the National Society and that the official voice of the Society is that of the President General. Other noteworthy facts concerned the issuance of the 9,000,000th copy of the DAR Manual for Citizenship during the past year; the Special Events Program instituted at the DAR Museum; the awarding of a $1000 scholarship to the National winner of the DAR Good Citizen Contest; the change in format of the DAR Magazine, the official publication of the National Society, and its increased subscription list; the importance of the Honor Roll, which serves as a guide for Chapter work; in 1962 Junior membership, ages 18 through 35, exceeded 26% of the total admissions of new members; continuing interest in securing new members—last year over 6,000 were admitted to the NSDAR, and the outstanding activities of the nearly 3000 DAR chapters in the Nation in carrying on the observance of Constitution Week and February as American History Month.

It has become the custom for each of the State Chairmen to host a round table for her chapter chairman present at the meeting and to make (Continued on page 62)
Mrs. Horace Hammond, outstanding civic leader, Art Association President, Executive Vice President of the Clark Memorial Theater of the University of Alabama and member of the Advisory Board of the Botanical Gardens of Birmingham, standing before the Floral Clock which she recently donated to the Gardens.
Welcome to Tuscaloosa . . .

In the last glorious decade before the Civil War, Robert Jemison called upon Lewis of Philadelphia to design for him a house commensurate with his wealth. The architect chose the "Italian villa" with an octagonal cupola to adorn the roof, adding such features as open-work tracery and slender colonnades. Every detail was elaborately designed: the capitals, newel posts, door facings, stair rails, and moldings. Even the attic stair curves with studied grace. The great doors are heavily paneled in curly pine, finished like satin. The house contains 26 rooms and two conservatories. In the basement was a large ballroom, wine cellar, a plant for making gas from coal to light the house, and a cold-storage vault. This ante-bellum home has been acquired by Tuscaloosa County as a gift from Mr. Hugo Friedman to be used as the public library and is named in memory of the Friedman family.

this bit of Americana courtesy

Hugo Friedman, The Wiese Company, Pizitz Department Store, Downtown Tuscaloosa Unlimited, Inc., Tuscaloosa Chapter, DAR, Mrs. Charles Summersell, Mrs. Wilson Ashby, Mrs. Ravilla Lewis, Mrs. Cecil Grant, Mrs. Gladstone Yeuell, Mrs. Davis Kingery, Mrs. J. H. Phillips, Mrs. Vird Palmer, Mrs. Thad Way, Mrs. R. E. Dunham, Mrs. R. D. Worch, Mrs. Kate Keene (Mrs. John L) Seavy, Miss Lois Naugher, Mrs. Grahme Ethols, Mrs. J. M. Atkinson.

in cooperation with the
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
TUSCALOOSA CHAPTER
Among the homes of Alabama's famous men, none is better loved than that of the Gorgas family. Built in 1829 as a home for the University steward, it has served as mess-hall, hospital, and post office. General Josiah B. Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance for the Confederate Army, and president of the University for a brief period, brought his family to live here in 1878. His wife, Amelia Gayle Gorgas, was called the "Angel of the Campus," and his son, Dr. William Crawford Gorgas, became world-renowned for his work in sanitation. He assisted in conquering yellow fever and made the Panama Canal Zone a habitable place, thus making the Canal possible. He worked in Africa, China, Cuba, and other countries. He received honors from France, Belgium and Italy; was knighted by George V of England, and given a state funeral at St. Paul's Cathedral in London when he died. This house is maintained by the State as a memorial in his honor. Selected by Historic American Buildings Survey as possessing exceptional architectural interest. On the porch is an Ionic carved stone capital saved from the Old Rotunda.

this bit of Americana courtesy
First National Bank, City National Bank, Jake Temerson, Mrs. Estelle S. Herman, Owner, Sentoll Oil Co., Dexter D. Hustert Company, Inc., McCrory Village Department Store, Tuscaloosa Chapter, DAR.

in cooperation with the
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
TUSCALOOSA CHAPTER
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Valuable Material Acquired by
Boston University Library

A wealth of untapped historical material has been added to the Boston University Library collection with the acquisition of the libraries and archives of two historic Boston military organizations, Dr. Gustave A. Harrer, Director of Boston University Libraries and Museums, announced today.

The major part of the new acquisition includes the archives and the library of the First Corps of Cadets, the oldest military unit in point of continuous existence in the United States. The deposit also includes the library collection of the Military Historical Society.

Although the total collection contains over 12,000 volumes and archives measuring 200 linear feet, its most important feature is its content value, says Miss Mary D. Herrick, assistant director of the University library system, who has directed the project of cataloging the collection.

“The very age of the Corps and its position of prominence in American military history, makes its records and correspondence valuable for research,” Miss Herrick said.

Among the records contained in its volumes of correspondence, files, rolls, orders, financial records, photographs, scrapbooks and histories are written chapters of the histories of a number of American wars.

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The original chapter of the Corps was the commission to Colonel Benjamin Pollard, its first commander, by the colonial governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, William Shirley. However, as material has been collected in correspondence and diaries, the founding date has been traced back as far as 1726 and verified by the Centennial Legion of Military Historic Commands.

The library and the archives of the First Corps have been in the custodianship of the Veterans' Association of the First Corps of Cadets since the association was formed in 1876.

The deposit of materials in the Boston University Library has been made on the basis of providing insurance of perpetual care and preservation of the two collections.

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HONORING

MRS. FRANK MAUZY JEFFRIES
(Gertrude Worthington)

Joined Daughters of the American Revolution on September 15, 1928.
Served as Registrar in General Sumter Chapter, Birmingham, Ala., three years.
Appointed State Press Relations Chairman for three years.
Elected State Treasurer and served three years.
Won a bronze medal in the DAR Bi-Centennial Contest 1932 for a One-Act play entitled THE GREAT AMERICAN.
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State Activities
(Continued from page 54)

a table arrangement representing the work of her Committee, as a centerpiece. This year, six of the State Officers also hosted tables for their respective chapter officers. Mrs. Lovett has, for 2 years, been giving an award for the most original and attractive centerpiece. This year the judging was done by those sitting at the speaker's table. Mrs. Charles Mayer Shriver, State Chaplain, received the award for her representation of the ships, The Ark and The Dove, arriving with the first settlers in Maryland under the leadership of Governor Leonard Calvert. Maryland, settled in 1634, was established upon principles of religious toleration.

An award was also given by Mrs. Lovett for the largest attendance at either a State Officer's or State Chairman's table. This award was won by Mrs. Anna B. Sandt, State Chairman of the DAR Conservation Committee. Seventeen chapter chairmen were seated at her table, this represented more than one half the chapters in the State.

Last year 24 of the 33 DAR chapters in Maryland attained Honor Roll status. It is the goal of our State Regent, Mrs. Lovett, that every chapter attain this status for the year 1963–64. Close adherence to the plans as outlined at the State Chairman's Meeting and Luncheon can achieve this goal. Maryland Daughters should be off to a flying start!

Hostess chapters for the meeting and luncheon, responsible for making the arrangements, were the Col. Thomas Dorsey Chapter (Mrs. Adolph Evans, regent) and the Mary Carroll Caton Chapter (Mrs. Vivian T. Douglas, regent). Mrs. J. Sinclair Marks was the reservations chairman.

The members were most appreciative of the delightful day made possible by the hard-working members of these chapters.—VIRGINIA M. (Mrs. Wm. A.) PERCY,
State Editor; Chairman of Public Relations

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
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Chairman, Board of Directors,
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ALABAMA'S skyline is dynamic . . .

...EVER CHANGING

Alabama's skyline is dynamic . . . and ever changing . . . and is proof that "The last half of the Twentieth Century belongs to the South."

The skyline is changing throughout the 55 counties in which Alabama Power Company serves. It's changing in cities, in towns and in the countryside as more and more new industrial plants are built and existing plants are expanded . . . creating greater opportunities and heralding challenges extraordinary for thousands of Alabamians.

In the area served by Alabama Power Company, industries announced investments during the first nine months of 1963 of more than $135,000,000 to build or expand plants.

And these plants mean new jobs . . . more than 5,000 new jobs . . . for Alabama citizens!

Alabama Power Company is happy to have assisted many of the industries which were located or expanded in our State during 1963 . . . and our Industrial Development Department looks forward to assisting many more in the months and years to come.
Genealogical
(Continued from page 46)

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Births
Reuben Fitzgerald, was b. Nov. 21, 1777.
Nancy Fitzgerald, born Jan. 15, 1780.
James Fitzgerald, b. Dec. 18, 1782.
Elizabeth Fitzgerald, born June 21, 1785.
Edmond Fitzgerald, b. May 1, 1788.
William Fitzgerald, b. May 21, 1791.
Samuel Fitzgerald, b. Aug. 5, 1794.
Poly Fitzgerald, b. Jan. 18, 1793.
James M. Fitzgerald, b. Dec. 7, 1817.
Elizabeth M. Fitzgerald, b. May 13, 1819.

Children of James M. Fitzgerald

Marriages
James Morgan Fitzgerald, mar. Fannie Graves.

Deaths
Polly A. Fitzgerald, d. March 29, 1834.
Samuel Fitzgerald, b. May 10, 1862.
Polly Fitzgerald, d. June 29, 1865.
Edmond Fitzgerald, d. April 9, 1869.
Elizabeth M. Stone, d. April 25, 1888.

Births
Mollie Allen, b. June 15, 1746.
Thomas Carter, b. 1784.
Roslwy Wm. Carter, b. Feb. 8, 1778.
Ann J. Robertson, b. July 18, 1792.
Allen Womack, b. March 21, 1766.
Sallie Womack, b. Nov. 12, 1766.
Allen W. Womack, b. Nov. 27, 1801.
Catherine W. Stone, b. 1816.
William Payne Womack, b. Feb. 27, 1838.
Charles Alexander, b. Dec. 21, 1843.
Emily Rosaline Virginia Womack, b. Aug. 23, 1846.

Births
James A. Womack, born Dec. 21, 1843.
Charles A. Womack, born Dec. 21, 1843.
Mary Bettie Womack, b. April 29, 1873.
Lawson Carter Womack, b. May 5, 1883.
Mary Emma Womack, b. Sept. 14, 1880.
Mary Womack, b. May 5, 1883.
Emily Rosaline Virginia Womack, b. Aug. 23, 1846.

Deaths
Mollie Allen, b. June 15, 1746.
Thomas Carter, b. 1784.
Rosly Wm. Carter, b. Feb. 8, 1778.
Ann J. Robertson, b. July 18, 1792.
Allen Womack, b. March 21, 1766.
Sallie Womack, b. Nov. 12, 1766.
Allen W. Womack, b. Nov. 27, 1801.
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Catherine W. Stone, b. 1816.
William Payne Womack, b. Feb. 27, 1838.
Charles Alexander, b. Dec. 21, 1843.
Emily Rosaline Virginia Womack, b. Aug. 23, 1846.

Marriages

[64] DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Edward Robertson, mar. Mollie Thompson, Feb. 2, 1782.
Rawley W. Carter, mar. Anna G. Robertson, April 18, 1810.
John M. Younger, mar. Mary R. Carter, December 1846.
Charles A. Womack, mar. Mollie Anna Younger.

Deaths

Births
Thomas Carter, b. Nov. 29, 1734.
Rawley W. Carter, b. Feb. 8, 1788.
Ann Carter, b. July 18, 1792.
Thompson R. Carter, b. Jan. 11, 1811.
Dale M. Carter, b. April 1, 1815.
Arabelia W. Carter, b. May 18, 1818.
Tarpley W. Carter, b. March 22, 1820.
Lawson W. Carter, Sr., b. April 11, 1821.
Susan A. Carter, b. May 17, 1827.
Christopher L. Carter, b. July 31, 1830.
John Carter, b. Sept. 13, 1832.

Marriages
Geo. A. Carter, b. May 20, 1834, and wfe. Betty A. Womack, b. Feb. 17, 1840 are the parents of the following children:
Emma Arabella Carter, b. July 14, 1866.
Rawley Winson Carter, b. May 14, 1868.
Samuel Stone Carter, b. Sept. 21, 1869.
Allen Womack Carter, b. July 31, 1871.
Edward Robertson Carter, b. July 2, 1877.
R. W. Carter, b. May 14, 1868 and wfe. Mary Coates, b. Sept. 7, 1875 are the parents of the following children:
Ruth Thompson Carter, b. Nov. 23, 1902.
Joseph Coates Carter, b. March 24, 1904.
Mary Elizabeth Carter, b. April 27, 1909.
George Allen Carter, b. April 27, 1909.
Anna Jennings Carter, b. Oct. 9, 1912.
Children of Philip M. Payne and Mary Mitchell Payne are as follows:
Lemina Payne, b. Sept. 25, 1824, d. May 7, 1826.
John Alexander Payne, b. May 5, 1826.
Missouri Payne, b. July 2, 1829.
Mary Elizabeth Payne, b. Oct. 12, 1834, d. Nov. 8, 1850.
Catherine Mitchell Payne, b. March 7, 1836.
Philip Matthews Payne, b. May 24, 1839.
Charles Robert Payne, b. Sept. 1, 1842.
Sarah Ann Payne, b. April 3, 1845.
Julia Clark Payne, b. Sept. 18, 1850, d. June 6, 1861.
Helen Kirkpatrick Payne, b. Sept. 9, 1855.

Deaths
Elizabeth F. P. Payne, b. April 28, 1830.
Philip M. Payne, Jr., b. Jan. 18, 1831.
Philip M. Payne, Sr., b. April 5, 1862, aged 78 yrs.
Mary E. Payne, wfe. of Philip M. Payne, d. April 13, 1895.
Sallie A. Payne, wfe. of Fletcher C. Perrow, d. May 17, 1896, aged 51 yrs.

Marriages
Philip M. Payne and Mary E. Mitchell, mar. Jan. 23, 1832.
Fletcher Chiles Perrow and Sallie Anne Payne, mar. May 10, 1870.

Children of Philip M. Payne and Mary Elizabeth Payne:
Mosby G. Perrow, Jr., and Katherine Wingfield were married.
Born to F. C. Perrow and wfe. Sallie Anne Payne:
Charles Bass Perrow.
F. Kirkpatrick Perrow, b. March 1, 1874.
Mosby Garland Perrow.
Born to M. G. Perrow, Sr., wfe. Louise Joyns Perrow:
M. G., Jr.
Charlie Bass.
Sallie Perrow.

Montgomery County, Va., Deeds and Wills Book, pages 90 through 96. Revenue Nov. 1786, Contributed by Mrs. Margaret Wassum Huff (I.H.), Black's Fort Chapter, Glade Spring, Va.

The Victors. The theme here is the brutalizing effect of war. This truth, not new but surely seldom so tellingly exposed, adds up to a powerful personal experience. Episodes, each complete in itself, show what happens to a squad of American infantrymen from the Battle of Britain through the French and Italian campaigns, up to the occupation of Berlin at the end of the war. The incidents, all valid, are held together loosely by the experience of three of the men—Eli Wallach as a gruff sergeant, George Hamilton as an ever hopeful idealist, and George Peppard as a GI whose casual exterior hides deep inner loyalties. Their maturing and hardening are explored as they come to accept, with increasing callousness, the devastation and degradation around them; Racial hatreds, a deserter’s execution, a corrupted boy camp follower, black market operations, and family standards of those who steal themselves to survive are all assembled under postwar pressure. As their lives briefly touch other work-torn lives, civilian or military, goodness is to be seen in the love, comradeship or simple friendship that individuals give one another. Few of the scenes involve actual combat and there are no heroes. The Victors is the brutalizing effect of war. This truth, not new but surely seldom so

described. (From Green Sheet composite guide.) Audience—Adult. DAR EXCEPTION. DAR does not concur entirely with the above composite. The basic and consistent pessimism of this picture—stressed to the point of excess—together with its downgrading of moral ideals and military spirit de corps combine to raise the question: Is the intent pacifist propaganda and to what extent? Audience—Adults Only.

Captain Newman, M.D. A dedicated doctor, Gregory Peck, his attendant, and the nurses in the psychiatric ward of an Army Hospital in Arizona in 1944 give verisimilitude to this well told story of rehabilitation. It follows the case histories of a colonel, racked by the guilt of the death of the men killed under his command; a corporal who believes himself a coward, and a captain, whose family creed denies an emotion as degrading as fear. There are both humor and pathos in this expertly directed film. Gregory Peck is faultless in his role, and Tony Curtis measures up well beside him. Audience—Mature Youth.

Kings of the Sun. This movie is a possible explanation of the disappearance of the Mayan civilization from Mexico. Balam, ruler of these people, is threatened by a powerful enemy tribe, which proves too strong for them, though he manages to escape and cross the Gulf of Mexico to what is now Texas. Scouting Indians attack, but are captured, their leader being Black Eagle, who is prepared for human sacrifice. At the plea of the princess who had sailed with them, he is spared, and when he, in turn, joins them in repulsing their old enemies, and is killed, Balam and his people decide to stay in their new settlement and never to return to their old ways or to their native land. Full of action and in ravishing color. Audience—Mature Youth—Youth.

McClintock. Cattle baron John Wayne is his town’s leading citizen, and handles most of its problems, and mistreated Indians, homesteaders, and the town’s intruders; he also has to handle his squabbling wife, and his daughter, who is enamored of the wrong man. There is much action in this rowdy Western, beautifully photographed with all the trimmings. Audience—General.

Mary, Mary. Smart staging, amusing dialogue enhance the trite script, starring Debbie Reynolds and Barry Nelson. Audience—Adults—Mature Young People.

The Misadventures of Merlin Jones. Merlin Jones, a student at Brookdale College, gifted with a highly developed nervous system and a scientific turn of mind; lost his driver’s license while driving around town, accompanied by his beautiful girl friend, with wires sprouting from his head. While demonstrating to his professor, he triggered a shock reactor, and from that time on, could read the thoughts of those around him. Episodes in hypnosis continue to expose his theories and involve a pet cat, a chimpanzee, the town judge, and finally a mystery. Fun for all, and all for fun.

Charade. This is a slick comedy, fun all the way, starring Cary Grant and Audrey Hepburn in a gay and witty whodunit. Costumes are tops, off-beat jazz exciting, and Paris and Switzerland in glorious color. Audience—Adults—Mature Young People.

Suggestions received to date for consideration as the possible 1964 Best Children’s Film include: Incredible Journey and Sword in the Stone, both Disney productions.
Fort Dale Chapter, DAR
Greenville, Alabama
“The Camellia City”

Organized November 5, 1962 with forty-nine members
Mrs. L. Vastine Stabler, Organizing Regent 1962-64

The Fort Dale Chapter, NSDAR, sincerely thanks the following Sponsors:

The Greenville Advocate
Established 1865

The Boss Manufacturing Company
A Perfect Glove for Every Job

Beeland Wholesale Company

Gammage Drug Company

Western Auto Associate Store
R. M. Watts & R. R. Lawrence, Owners

Fox Chevrolet Company
Authorized Chevrolet Dealer

Clement Motor Company
Authorized Ford Dealer

Capps Drug Store

The First National Bank

Dunklin Hardware Company

Ryan Drug Company

Foster Manufacturing Company
Men’s and Boys’ Dress Pants

Sunshine Cleaners

Greenville Chamber of Commerce

JANUARY 1964
The following members honor their Revolutionary Ancestors.

**JOHN B. PRIVETT, REGENT**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ancestor</th>
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<td>Sadie Hite Greaves (Mrs. John)</td>
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<td>Charles Hallenger Robitson (Mrs. John)</td>
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<td>John Lowry Hallenger Robitson (Mrs. John)</td>
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The calendar that begins with the busy season. Dated from September to September—a page for every week—space for every kind of date—extra pages for memoranda.

**LOUIS WIESEL DEPARTMENT STORE**

Tuscaloosa’s Best Department Store

Savings Center of Alabama

**FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION OF TUSCALOOSA**

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Most busy people use...

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For Fund Raising Plans.

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Birmingham 13, Alabama

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
THE ALABAMA OFFICERS CLUB, DAR,
Honors

MRS. JAMES HENRY LANE
Founder and First President

Organized 1928

In the years of loving and devoted service
to the Alabama Society DAR
NAN ROBERTS LANE served as
STATE REGENT, 1926-1929
GROWING WITH THE SOUTH

Construction projects have included: industrial plants, commercial, manufacturing, warehousing and distributing facilities; new housing for an expanding population, municipal water service installations, sewage disposal systems, electric power plants, gas and electric transmission lines, highways, bridges, grade separations, underpasses, and a hydrostatic test facility for the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Alabama, for vertical assembly and testing of Saturn C-5.

SULLIVAN, LONG & HAGERTY
General contractors, Bessemer-Birmingham, Alabama
Phone, Birmingham 251-6261

Gainesville, Alabama

On a high bluff overlooking the Tombigbee River in Sumter County, Alabama, lies the town of Gainesville which was established in 1831, where only a year before the Choctaw Indians roamed.

Mr. Moses Lewis, lately from New England, bought the land where Gainesville lies from a white man who had, years before, taken an Indian maid as his wife. Other people from Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts soon followed and built schools, churches and beautiful homes on Yankee Street, high above the river's edge. A bank was established (it printed its own money) and an insurance company flourished for a time. A railroad, known as Gainesville-Narkeeta Railroad, was built to meet the M & O Railroad in Mississippi. The American Hotel, four stories high and with the ball room floor on springs, was the pride of the area.

When Civil War was declared, three Confederate hospitals were established at Gainesville and the wounded were brought there from Shiloh, Corinth and from other nearby areas of battle. After the war only one hospital was in operation, and it was taken over by the Federal Government and used for Union troops; many of them died and are buried in Gainesville.

General Nathan Bedford Forrest paroled his soldiers at Gainesville May 9, 1865. Sumter County will celebrate the centennial of this event in May, 1965. To the descendants of those paroled soldiers and to all other interested persons, Sumter County Historical Society and the Livingston-North Sumter Chamber of Commerce extend an invitation to attend this outstanding event. For particulars, write Judge Wilbur E. Dearman, Livingston, Alabama.

Bigbee Valley Chapter
Livingston, Alabama

Old Three Notch Chapter
Daughters Of The American Revolution

Andalusia, Alabama

The following members honor their Revolutionary Ancestors in Appreciation of their Rich Heritage:

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<th>Member</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
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<td>Mrs. H. E. Broadhurst (Frances McIntyre)</td>
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<td>James Richards</td>
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<td>Miss Marylyn Hope Bryant</td>
<td>Col. James Wall</td>
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<td>Lewis Hall</td>
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<td>Andrew Kellogg</td>
<td>S. C.</td>
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<td>S. C.</td>
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<td>N. C.</td>
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<td>John Postell</td>
<td>S. C.</td>
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<td>Mrs. J. D. Henderson (Kate Robinson)</td>
<td>Rylander McTear</td>
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<td>Mrs. Frederick L. Lyon (Paynna Shaver)</td>
<td>Benedikt Joseph</td>
<td>Md.</td>
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<td>Mrs. A. B. Powell (Gertude Dear)</td>
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<td>Mrs. T. V. Noel (Maggie Mae Robinson)</td>
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<td>Mrs. Paul Stark (Mary Walker)</td>
<td>Thomasine Darby</td>
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<td>Mrs. George E. Stamey (Margaret Lee)</td>
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<td>Mrs. Truman Soutwell (Joanie Lou Holladay)</td>
<td>Richard Castellow</td>
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<td>Mrs. L. B. Underwood (Kenneth Engram)</td>
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*Supplemental Line

The Foundling Hospital
“Messiah”

It would be interesting to know how many Daughters read the account of Capt. Thomas Coram, the New England shipowner who established the London Foundling Hospital (December Magazine, p. 926). An unexpected postscript has been furnished to this article by an advertisement in the New York Times of December 8 announcing the performance of four versions of Handel’s ‘Messiah’, the last being the London Foundling Hospital version of 1745.

A television comment on these four versions of the beloved oratorio stated that the first (Dublin) version was applauded, but that its debut in the King’s Theatre, (London) in 1745 was not; the version performed at the London Foundling Hospital, however, enjoyed great success. Each of the four versions differed from the others in the arias assigned to the soloists and seemed to have differed in effectiveness, also, according to the size of the place where the concert took place. The King’s Theatre version, for example, did not “show off” the soloists and chorus to best advantage.
The Helen Keller Shrine, birthplace and home of a great lady, invites you to pause for a moment to link past and present together in contemplation of physical surroundings in which was nurtured one of the most courageous hearts and indomitable spirits in the annals of American history.

Situated in the charming old Southern town of Tuscumbia, Alabama, amid magnolias and jasmines, "Ivy Green" is as quaint and charming as its setting. This house where Helen Keller grew up to overcome almost insurmountable handicaps is typically Southern. The big square rooms boast individual fireplaces, thus presenting a reminder of the manner of living when "Ivy Green" was young.

Today, through the cooperation of the Tuscumbia Helen Keller Property Board and the State of Alabama, "Ivy Green" stands permanently enshrined as the Birthplace of America's First Lady of Courage.

Miss Bessie Rather, a member of Colbert Chapter DAR for 56 years; recalls many happy memories as a childhood playmate of Helen Keller.

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JANUARY 1964
GUNTERSVILLE, ALABAMA — GATEWAY TO KATE DUNCAN SMITH DAR SCHOOL —

Just 15 miles south of the Kate Duncan Smith DAR School is beautiful Guntersville, Alabama—"Alabama's Number One Recreation Spot." The completion of the Guntersville Dam by the TVA in 1937 created the "The South's Most Beautiful Lake." This lake covers 69,100 acres and affords a wide variety of pleasures. You can enjoy swimming, boating, water skiing, and fishing on beautiful clear water. There are more than ten million dollars worth of boats on Guntersville Lake.

Year in, year out fishing attracts anglers from all over the country. Boat rentals, restaurants, and fishing camps are in abundance. Fishing for crappie, largemouth and smallmouth bass is excellent.

The overnight traveler will find modern lodging facilities at popular prices. Free parks with swimming areas, dance floor, picnic areas and rides for children are located in Guntersville.

The construction of a new municipal auditorium makes Guntersville an ideal convention city. Trips to Cathedral Caverns and Guntersville Caverns, Ava Maria Grotto, and other fabulous attractions give wives and children educational entertainment while Conventions are in session.

Little Mountain State Park is nestled in the hills of Marshall County and covers 4000 acres of natural beauty in which Mother Nature really outdid herself. This State Park is designed for the ever-increasing number of tent campers.

Guntersville is proud of its Annual Boat Race Festival sponsored by the Guntersville JayCees. This year's race featured the fastest and largest racing boats in the world. In 1962 a new world record for unlimited class hydroplane boats was set.

For further information write the Guntersville Chamber of Commerce. The town you hate to leave.
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BARNETT, Wm...... Va.
BEEKMAN, Samuel...... S.C.
BOWERS, Morris...... Va.
BURKHARDT, John...... Pa.
CAFFEY, John...... Md.
CANDLER, Col. Wm...... Ga.
COMPTON, John...... Md.
COWHERD, James...... Va.
COWHERD, Jonathan...... Va.
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TAYLOR, Thomas...... Md.
THARP, Capt. Hudson, Jr...... N.C.
YOUNG, Leonard...... Va.

Has Your Chapter
an outstanding Junior
Member—Miss or Mrs.?
Baldwin County (created in 1809) while part of the Mississippi Territory is the third oldest county in the State. It was named for Abraham Baldwin of Georgia (Senator, 1789-1807) who was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. Bay Minette has been the county seat since 1901; other county seats were McIntosh Bluff, Old Blakely, and Daphne.
Aaron Burr
(Continued from page 8)

since his fame as the forthcoming deliverer of Mexico, and maybe West Florida, from Spain, had gone ahead of him. They fired cannon, had dinner on the ground, and Burr was compelled to make a speech. Jackson had told the crowd Burr was a lion. When he spoke of the object of his journey there was a mighty cry: "We're ready to go, too; let's go now!" Would this have occurred had Burr hastened on, writing Theodosia that General Jackson had furnished him and his small crew with another boat and he would leave June 2. He reached New Orleans on June 25, where he was acclaimed anew, despite the fact that some of the Creole populace, while against Spanish dominion over any part of the land though it was not over them, were also against the United States because of the administration of Governor W. C. C. Claiborne, of Orleans Territory. Mayor John Watkins wined and dined Burr; he was feted all over town. Even the Ursuline nuns invited him to visit them. Catholic sentiment was in favor of Mexican independence; some of the priests in New Orleans, in fact, offered to aid Burr in negotiating the project with disaffected Mexican leaders. He left on horseback July 10, stopped again at Nashville for a big celebration at which he and Jackson appeared arm in arm, and reached Washington, the end of the journey, in November, to find that Yrujo had fired the East against him.

(Continued in February Magazine)
With Affection and Pride
The New Orleans Chapter, New Orleans, Louisiana,
pays tribute to
its former Regent 1954-1957
and
State Regent 1962-1965

MRS. RUDOLPH JOHN HOLZER, JR.

Blake Boren and Margaret Victoria Jackson, members of the Louisiana Society, Children of the American Revolution, depicted George and Martha Washington on the opening night of the Fifty-Fourth Louisiana State Conference in Shreveport, March 6, 1963. They came to greet Mrs. Holzer.

Photo by Menasco Studios, Shreveport
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Mrs. Charles Calbert Lewis

REGENT

ACADIA CHAPTER

Crowley, Louisiana

In honor of our regent and our Revolutionary Ancestors
the members of Acadia Chapter, Louisiana Society, DAR, proudly present this page.

Andrus, Sibyl Parrott (Mrs. E. R.)
Cato Lee, Private, N.C.

Arnaud, Jo Ann Parrott (Mrs. R. A.)
Cato Lee, Private, N.C.

Buatt, Jean DeMoville (Mrs. James)
John Douthit, Patriot, N.C.

Buatt, Margaret Flower (Mrs. J. Matt)
Nathaniel Flower, Captain, Conn.

Buchanan, Vera Mae Cowen (Mrs. M. M.)

Burton, Edith Rigsby (Mrs. C. C.)
Benjamin Nicholson, Colonel, Md.

Carmouche, Beth Wright (Mrs. E. A.)
Benjamin Tindall, Patriot, Va.

Charles Lewis, Colonel, Va.

Cleveland, Willie Mae Dean (Mrs. W. J.)
Charles Dean, Private, Ga.

Cobena, Eula Andrus (Mrs. Theodore)
Louis de Villiers, Captain, La.

Cobena, Theresa (Miss)
Louis de Villiers, Captain, La.

Cook, Marie Hartman (Mrs. E. F.)
Thomas Hardin Perkins, Lt., S.C.

Edmundson, Elizabeth Diggs (Mrs. E. E.)
Amos Miner, Private, Conn. & N.Y.

Fontenot, Gayle Andrus (Mrs. T. J.)
Louis de Villiers, Captain, La.

Guidry, Elizabeth Walther (Mrs. W. L.)
James Ford, Captain, S.C.

Hoffpaur, Rosemary Wright (Mrs. Paul C.)
Jeremiah Baker, Private, N.Y. & Conn.

Hoyt, Cecile Jenkins (Mrs. B. W.)

Jackson, Maude Bussey (Miss)
Edward Bussey, 1st Lt., Md.

Johannessen, Claude Lyons (Mrs. R.)

LaHaye, Mary Boston (Mrs. P. W.)
James Goldwire, Captain, Ga.

Lege, Gwendolyn Roane (Mrs. J. E.)
Caleb Phifer, Colonel, Va.

Lewis, Evelyn Rigsby (Mrs. C. C.)
Benjamin Nicholson, Colonel, Md.

McCuller, Margery Buatt (Mrs. D. C.)
Robert Wooding, Colonel, Va.

Morgan, Marjorie Gorr (Mrs. W. M.)

Pinae, Patricia LeDet (Mrs. A. L.)
John Moss, Sr., Patriot, Va.

Raymond, Geraldine McBride (Mrs. E. A.)
Augustine Broussard, Private, La.

Stewart, Elizabeth Hartman (Mrs. C. D.)
Thomas Hardin Perkins, Lt., S.C.

Walter, Maude Ford (Mrs. L. J.)
James Ford, Captain, S.C.

Webb, Nancy Ann Lyons (Mrs. G. G.)

Wright, Aura Smalley (Mrs. B. F.)
Benjamin Tindall, Patriot, Va.

Wright, Zoe Richardson (Mrs. P. B.)
Thomas Gaston, Mass.
Dreams

Dreams come from no touchable
substance,
Unbidden they form and remain
Upheld by invisible cables
Of faith that withstands every strain.

A dreamer sees spring's first fruit
blossom
Pledging autumn's reward as it sways,
When a fragile unfolding to bounty
Comes after long change-patterned days.

A bird's guiding call to its fledgling
Urging uncertain wings to the sky
Reaffirms to the dreamer awareness
He must patiently try and re-try.

No failure excuses his idling
Since a heritage in him denies
That the dream-driven ever are happy
In surrender inertia implies.

Serenely, in certain assurance
The dreamer obeys a command
Unheard by the closed ears of scoffers
And moves toward his own promised land.

—Mildred Tatlock Binder

KDS DAR School

(Continued from page 18)

Missouri, Iowa, Indiana, and Ohio. He also served the same company for 5 years as regional manager in charge of the office and warehouse in Canton, Ohio. His duties in this position included supervision of sales in the entire States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and West Virginia as well as portions of Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and New York. His broad educational and business background should be of great benefit in his new assignment that encompasses a wide range of activities and responsibilities.

Mr. Bradford's new duties include public relations and promotional work for the school and DAR organization, receiving and disbursing DAR money sent the school, and responsibility for the maintenance and improvement of a major portion of the expansive and beautiful school campus. In addition, he will work closely with John Ayers, maintenance supervisor, in the upkeep of present buildings and construction of new ones. Another important task is the handling of all "rummage clothing" sent to the school by DAR chapters throughout the Nation, coupled with the responsibility for managing the regularly scheduled rummage sales. These sales not only benefit the community but net the school several thousand dollars annually for the payment of salaries and for general school maintenance and operation. A rather unique duty of the executive secretary is the responsibility for distributing literally hundreds of Christmas presents sent to the students each year by DAR chapters and individuals. Mr. Bradford will also supervise another vital DAR school service—an expanding college aid program that benefits an increasing number of deserving KDS graduates who wish to continue their education.

Mrs. Bradford, the former Lorene Lewis, of Eva, Ala., is also a graduate of Florence State College and has taught at Falkville High School in Morgan County and Hanceville High in Cullman County. She is teaching commercial subjects at Kate Duncan Smith School this school year.

The Bradfords, who have two children, Susan, age 5, and Michael, age 2, are living in the Illinois Cottage on the campus. Before coming to KDS, they resided for several months at Florence, Ala.

Principal

Roy W. Camp assumed the duties of principal of Kate Duncan Smith DAR School July 1. He came to us after serving as principal of Geraldine High School, Geraldine, Ala., for the past 7 years. He has served as principal of junior and senior high schools for 32 years.

Mr. Camp succeeded Delbert Hicks, who was appointed in February for the balance of the school term, following the death of J. O. Hamner.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Camp are teachers, were born on Sand Mountain, attended the same schools, and have taught together. She was born in Etowah County, Ala., and he was born at Center Point in DeKalb County, Ala. Mrs. Camp is an elementary school teacher but is not teaching this year.

They finished high school at John H. Snead Seminary in Boaz and received B.S. degrees from Jacksonville State College and M.A. degrees from George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville. Mr. Camp also holds the A.A. certificate from Auburn University for 1 year's work beyond the M.A. degree.

In December, 1961, while Mr. Camp was at Geraldine, the high school became a member of the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges. With Mr. Camp's experience and guidance, we feel that Kate Duncan Smith School will become a member of this association during 1964.

Before going to Geraldine he was principal, for 18 years, of junior high schools at Rodentown and Center Point, Ala. For several years he served as principal of Mount Hope High School in Lawrence County, Ala., and Cotaco High School at Somerville.
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Genealogical
(Continued from page 65)

John Moore to Hanna Paxton, Oct. 6, 1797 by John Young, Rev. Wm. Paxton, father of Hanna—.

Francis Gar(d)ner or Grenar to Polly Hinkle, Nov. 30, 1797 by Rev. John Young, Henry Hinkle, father of Polly, consents.


James Ramsey to Keziah Davis, Feb. 12, 1798 by Rev. John Young. John Davis (d), father; Wm. Davis, bro., certifies to age.

James Curry(e) to Hannah Archibald, May 3, 1798 by Rev. John Young. David Archibald, father of Hanna—.

Robert Carr to Christieena Hoylman, July 5, 1798 by Rev. John Young, Henry Hoylman, father of Christieena—.


Andrew Reed to Isabel(ia) Bogges (widow of David Bogges), Aug. 21, 1798 by Rev. John Young.

Wm. Telford to Rebecca McClung, Sept. 19, 1798 by Rev. John Young. Jas. McClung, father of Rebecca—.

George Gibson to Eleanor Lowery, Dec. 4, 1798 by Rev. John Young. Peter Lowery, father of Eleanor—.

Jacob Armontrout to Margt. Stout, Dec. 13, 1798 by Rev. John Young. Thos. Stout (late of N. J.) (d), father of Margaret—.


James Weir to Mary Telford, Feb. 14, 1799 by Rev. Rebecca—.


Robert Hayslip to Elizabeth Hinkle, Feb. 21, 1799 by Rev. John Young. Henry Hinkle, father of Elizabeth—.


(Continued on page 100)
Sixty-Nine Years of DAR in Louisiana
Mrs. John P. Godfrey, State Historian

The history of the DAR Chapters of Louisiana reflects the natural beauty, the patriotic heritage, and the colorful traditions of the people as they lived under the flags of France, Spain, England, the Confederacy, and the Union. To visit Louisiana is to love her. “Quand venez-vous? Et pourquoi pas?” Louisiana Society extends a hand of welcome to each of you.

1895 SPIRIT OF ’76 New Orleans
Named for the famous painting “Spirit of ’76” by Archibald M. Willard, who painted it in 1876 to honor the patriots of 1776, this oldest Chapter represents the undaunted spirit of independence and freedom for which our Revolutionary Ancestors so gloriously fought.

1907 LOYALTY Alexandria
The second oldest Chapter in Louisiana was named “Loyalty” by the first Regent, Mrs. L. M. Wade, to signify loyal devotion to the National Society, and loyalty of service to Community, God, and Man.

1908 SHREVEPORT Shreveport
Honoring North Louisiana’s thriving city and its founder, Captain Shreve, this Chapter proudly bears the name of its beautiful home city, “Holiday in Dixie” is celebrated here each Spring.

1908 PELICAN Shreveport
Pelican Chapter was named in honor of Louisiana, the Pelican State. Legend says when there is no food, the Pelican tears her breast and feeds her young with her own blood. This story made the bird a symbol of charity, mother love, and self-sacrifice. The State Seal of Louisiana bears a picture of the Pelican feeding her young.

1913 NEW ORLEANS New Orleans
New Orleans was founded in 1718 by Jean Baptiste Lemoine, Sieur de Bienville, and named after Orleans, France. For 60 years New Orleans was under French and Spanish rule, and its jealously guarded Old World charm makes it a favorite city of America.

1914 FORT MIRO Monroe
In 1783 Governor Estevan Miro appointed Don Juan Filhoil to the commandancy of the Oachita District of Louisiana. In 1785 Ouachita Post, subsequently Fort Miro, was built for the protection of the inhabitants and named in honor of the Governor.

1915 CADDO Shreveport
Named for Caddo Parish, Louisiana, and for the Caddo Indians, who first found the beauty and richness of this land and settled here. In Louisiana, counties are known as parishes.

1925 BATON ROUGE Baton Rouge
The Capital of Louisiana receives its name from the French words “baton rouge” meaning “red stick.” When the French Expedition arrived in 1722, they discovered a red stick serving as a marker to separate the territory of the Bayou Goula Indians from the territory of the Oumas Indians. The Indians called the red stick, “Is- trouma;” the French called the red stick “Baton Rouge.”

1925 NEW IBERIA New Iberia
At the close of the French and Indian War, France gave Louisiana to Spain. Royal Spanish Grants of quarter sections of land were given Spanish adventurers to encourage the populating of sparsely settled areas. These early settlers moved onto the beautiful prairies to engage in cattle raising, naming their new home “Iberia” for their Iberian Peninsula.

1927 TALLULAH Tallulah
This Chapter takes its name from its domicile, which was named by Captain Pearce Horn for his lovely young sweetheart, Tallulah, daughter of Governor H. V. Johnson of Georgia. Captain Horn surveyed the route for the first railroad laid in North Louisiana—The Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Line.

1929 ATTAKAPAS Franklin
“Attakapas” is pronounced as if it were spelled “Attuka-paw” with a slight accent on the second and last syllables. It comes from a tribe of Indians in Southwest Louisiana known as Attakapas District. Baron Pontalba wrote to Napoleon that Attakapas was one of the most fertile lands in America.

1932 TANGIPAHOA Hammond
Origin of the name “Tangipahoa” has been the subject of considerable comment: “white corn,” “parched corn,” “cornstalk gatherings” or “corn cob.” The gift of corn for food from the Indians to the settlers played an important part in our history.

1932 ABRAM MOREHOUSE Mer Rouge
Baron de Bastrop in 1794 secured from Charles V of Spain a grant of land exceeding a million acres. He secured the services of Abram Morehouse of Kentucky, who had served as a colonel in the New York Militia. From this tract of land Morehouse Parish was carved and settled.

1934 BAYOU COTELLE Boyce
Bayou Jean de Jean, originally Bayou Cotelle, falls into Red River. Cotelle is a French word meaning “ridge,” taken from the word “cote” meaning “rib.” A chain of ridges follows Bayou Cotelle, forming a natural structure for the body of the State of Louisiana.

1934 AVOYELLES Bunkie
Avoyelles Indians gave their name to the Avoyelles Post in existence during the French and Spanish regimes in Louisiana. Iberville wrote in a letter that the word “Avoyelles” meant “flint people.”

JANUARY 1964 [85]
1934  **HALIMAH**  Amite
Legends, poems, stories—truth and fiction—of beautiful Indian maidens are woven into the tapestry of Louisiana. None were so beautiful as the Princess Halimah, whose legend and memory are immortalized in Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana.

1934  **MOSES SHELBY**  Lake Providence
Captain Moses Shelby fought at Kings Mountain, the siege of Savannah, Cowpens, and the capture of Augusta in 1781. He was a friend of Marquis de Lafayette and named his first son for the French hero. A Charter Member, Mrs. Joseph E. Ransdell, was a lineal descendant of Captain Shelby. She served for four years as Treasurer General.

**GENERAL WILLIAM CARROLL**  Oak Grove
Of the many men who have served America bravely and with great courage, few have served as heroically as General William Carroll in the Battle of New Orleans under General Andrew Jackson. He returned to Tennessee where he served as Governor of that State for fourteen years.

1935  **ST. DENIS**  Natchitoches
Louis Juchereau de St. Denis founded Natchitoches in 1714, the oldest settlement in the Louisiana Purchase. The site of his tomb, located at the corner of Front and Church Streets, was marked by the Louisiana Society, DAR, in 1934. Natchitoches celebrates its 250th birthday this year.

1935  **LONG LEAF PINE**  Ruston
This Chapter was named for the majestic “forest primeval” of North Louisiana which has so graciously given shelter, beauty, and prosperity to this area.

1935  **BON CHASSE**  Mansfield
The Ravine “Bon Chasse” passes from Red River to Sabine River, and the name was given it by the early French explorers because of the “Good Hunting” they had. With innumerable watercourses and lush timberlands, it was the natural habitat of large and small game.

1936  **METAIRIE RIDGE**  New Orleans
The Father of Waters has left his mark across the face of America many times. There was once a Bayou Metaire that flowed into the Mississippi, but the Old Father overflowed, taking in Bayou Metaire and leaving a ridge as part of the city of New Orleans. This ridge is called Metairie Ridge.

1940  **DORCHEAT**  Minden
Louisiana had numerous small rivers in her early history. One of the most usuable was the Dorcheat, that ran into the larger Red River. Early maps in 1816, 1835, and 1864 gave it various spellings of “Dachet,” “Dauchte,” and “Dorcheat.”

**ALEXANDER STIRLING**  St. Francisville
This patriot served with General Bernardo de Galvez in the 1779 campaigns against the British in Louisiana. He is buried at Beechwood Plantation, St. Francisville, Louisiana, and his grave has been marked by the Louisiana Sons of the American Revolution.

1942  **HEIROME GAINES**  Baton Rouge
Heirome Gaines of Albemarle County, Virginia, was a patriot, soldier, and signer of the Albemarle Declaration of Independence, written by Thomas Jefferson. He was a relative of James Madison, their grandmothers being sisters, and a cousin of Fielding Lewis, who married Betty Washington, sister of George Washington.

1942  **PRESERV DE LA HOUSAYE**  Baton Rouge
Aaron Prescott and Chevalier Louis le Pelletier de la Houssaye rendered outstanding services to the Colonies during the American Revolution. To honor these two patriots, this Chapter chose its name.

1943  **MANCHAC**  Baton Rouge
General don Bernardo de Galvez and 667 men made a surprise attack on the British Fort at Manchac in Louisiana on September 7, 1779. They won by assault and the engagement at Manchac became the first engagement of the American Revolution taking place on Louisiana soil.

**CHIEF TUSQUAHOMA**  West Monroe
As early as 1820 Chief Tusquahoma sold land to the settlers in the Ouachita River Valley. These deeds are on file in the Ouachita Parish Court records, and Chief Tusquahoma is the first Indian name to appear on a legal transaction in Ouachita Parish.

1951  **ROBERT HARVEY**  Metairie
Robert Harvey and his brothers fought in the American Revolution, his brother William losing his life at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse. They are the ancestors of Miss Emma Thibierge, the Organizing Regent.

1951  **OPELOUSAS**  Opelousas
The third oldest settlement in the State, having been settled in the early 1700’s by the French as a military garrison. Opleouas was an Indian village occupied by the Opeouas Tribe. Louisiana Methodism was founded here in 1847 with the location of the first Methodist Church west of the Mississippi River. St. Landry Catholic Church has archives dating back to 1777.

1951  **SPICER-WALLACE**  Winnfield
Ensign James Spicer (1753-1828) of North Carolina, and Major James Wallace (1736-1814) served in the American Revolution. This area of Louisiana was settled by their descendants, of whom sixteen were Charter Members of this Chapter.

1952  **JOHN JAMES AUDUBON**  Baton Rouge
Honoring the great student and painter of American birds, this Chapter chose the name of John James Audubon. He loved to paint birds from life, and during his life in Louisiana he painted many of our native birds.

1954  **OUSHOLA**  Bogalusa
In 1807, when the first settlers arrived by wagon train, Oushola, a friendly Indian Princess, was most helpful to the women of the pioneer families, showing them medicinal plants, native food materials, and helping with the sick. She was said to have been beautiful in a stately, queenly manner.

1954  **LOUISIANA**  New Orleans
Louisiana is named for Louis XIV of France, in whose name La Salle took possession of the Mississippi Valley in 1682. Rich in history, culture, and natural resources, Louisiana is an appropriate name for a Chapter.

1955  **FORT JESUP**  Zowlle
The “Cradle of the Mexican War” was commanded by Zachary Taylor. From this fort he moved out to cross the Sabine River and lead his troops to victory in the Mexican War. For this feat he was a grateful National elected him its president.

1955  **BISTINEAU**  Ringgold
This French-Indian name for beautiful Lake Bistineau means “Big Broth Lake” which refers to the vast quan-
tities of froth floating on its surface at high water. This lake was used in the nineteenth century by boats coming north from New Orleans to evade the great raft in Red River.

1956 **DUGDEMONA** Jonesboro
Dug de Mona, a corruption (possibly Spanish) of the French name Duc de Maine, is the name of a stream in this area. Duc de Maine was the son of Louis XIV and Madame de Montespans and was one of the sponsors of the famous company of the west, formed in 1717, for the development of Louisiana. His name was bestowed upon a vessel. On the 23rd of March, 1721, the Duc de Maine, a vessel of thirty-six guns, reached the coast of Louisiana.

1956 **JULIEN POYDRAS** Denham Springs
Julien Poydras (1740-1824) Statesman, Writer, Educator, Financier, Philanthropist, was President of the Louisiana Constitutional Convention in 1812. His unifying efforts resulted in Louisiana becoming a part of the United States. Disappointed in love, he left trust funds for dowries for brides of insufficient means. These dowries are granted today in West Baton Rouge and Pointe Coupee Parishes.

1956 **GEN. WILLIAM MONTGOMERY** Bastrop
This patriot was born in 1736, Chester County, Pennsylvania, and was married to Margaret Nivins in 1756. He served as Commander of “The Flying Camp” during the Revolution. The first Chapter Regent, Mrs. Robert K. Davis, is his direct descendant and the Chapter was named in his honor.

1956 **VIEUX CARRE** New Orleans
The Old French Quarter in New Orleans is known as the Vieux Carre, which is French for “Old Square.” French and Spanish influences are most noticeable as the houses are built around courtyards, and are ornamented with lacy cast-iron grillwork and wrought-iron railings.

1957 **BOEUF RIVER** Rayville
Riviere des Boeufs and Riviere ax Boeufs are names used in Boeuf River’s history, and it is presumed from the name that herds of buffalo roamed the area and used the river for a watering place.

1957 **ACADIA** Crowley
In 1755 the Acadians, expelled from their beloved Acadie by the English, wandered into Louisiana, to be joined by more Acadians from other American Colonies and France. The State of Louisiana points with pride to the religious, and economic prestige of Louisiana in the American Union.

1957 **FRANCES REBECCA HARRISON** Vivian
Four Charter Members claim this lady as grandmother. She was born in South Carolina and reared near Benton, Alabama, at Double Church. She was the granddaughter of Reuben Harrison, who served in the Revolutionary War and who is buried in South Carolina where he lived.

1957 **WHARTON** Covington
The original name of the town of Covington was Wharton, named by the founder, John Wharton Collins, for his grandfather, John Wharton.

1957 **BAYOU ST. JOHN** Kenner
Bayou St. John is the name of a stream in South Louisiana. Long ago it was of great importance as it ran through New Orleans. One famous landmark is the location on this stream where boats had to stop to pay duties.

1959 **LES RAPIDES** Alexandria
Red River that flows through the southwest into Louisiana is a river that is rightly named because of its red color. Les Rapides is the French name for the many rapids in the river near Alexandria, Louisiana, which is the first city of Rapides Parish.

1959 **SABINE** Many
Frenchmen landing on the shores of Lac de Lobes became friendly with the Indian natives, and a large number were taken aboard the French boats. The Frenchmen became intoxicated, cast the male Indians ashore and made off with the best looking maidens. From this incident and its resemblance to the story in Roman History entitled, “The Rape of the Sabines,” Sabine River and Sabine Lake received their names. (Legend circa 1714).

1959 **OAKLEY** Winnsboro
In 1812 settlers arrived and “took up land” on Boeuf River in the area now known as Fort Necessity. Later others came to settle the eastern portion and these two groups were known as the upper and lower settlements. It is from the lower settlement that Oakley Chapter takes its name.

1960 **BAYOU LAFOURCHE** Thibodaux
This waterway is mistress over the longest street in the world for by her side runs one hundred and ten miles of continuous habitation. It has known the imprint of the Indian moccasin, the thonged sandal of the Priest, the hoofprint of the spirited mounts of French Cavalier and Spanish Grandee, the polished boot of the Confederate Officer, and the home-tanned leather shoe of the English Settler.

1960 **ST. TAMMANY** Slidell
The Delaware Indians became Christian and were persecuted by other tribes. One Delaware Chief, Tamane or Taimenand, was of great Christian stature and virtue. In 1811 following President Madison’s annexing of Spanish West Florida to the United States, Territorial Governor Claiborne named this area after this Christian Chief.

1962 **POINTE COUPEE** New Roads
This French word means “cut point” which indicates a cut-off passage cut through a loop in the Mississippi River. In 1699 Iberville found the passage already in existence. As early as 1721 this area was known as Pointe Coupee. A change in the course of the Mississippi River, at the loop, has left a horseshoe lake known as False River.

It is probable that the flags of more sovereign nations have flown over Louisiana than any other State of the Union. Ten different banners have been hoisted over the area that now comprises the State of Louisiana. The flags and the date of their adoption are:

- Spanish Flag of Leon and Castile (DeSoto) 1541
- French Fleur-de-Lis (La Salle) 1682
- British Union Jack 1763
- Bourbon Spain 1769
- French Tri-Color 1803
- U.S. Flag of 15 Stars 1803
- West Florida Lone Star 1810
- Independent Louisiana 1861
- Confederate Flag 1861

**FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** 1812

LOUISIANA is the only State whose political subdivisions are known as “parishes” instead of counties. Louisiana Law is based on the old Napoleonic Code rather than on the English Common Law, as in other States of the Union.

JANUARY 1964
With the Chapters

(Continued from page 40)

Harry B. Farrer, State Treasurer; Mrs. John G. Matthews, State Director of Districts I and II; Miss Laura G. Ebell, State Chairman of Americanism; Mrs. Percy V. Ketcham, State Chairman, Genealogical Records; Mrs. Francis A. Booth, State Chairman, Lineage Research; Mrs. William L. Lanyon, State Chairman, Membership; Mrs Armand W. DeBirny, State Vice Chairman, Public Relations, Districts I and II; Mrs. Walter J. Carl, Sr., State Chairman, Student Loan and Scholarship; Mrs. William B. Hambright, State Chairman, Transportation; Miss Dorothy Smith, State Finance Committee.

The fine reception and luncheon are due primarily to the efforts of the regent of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Mrs. Lawrence O. Kupillas, and the luncheon chairman, Mrs. John Sheaff Zantzi- zinger.

ARLINGTON HOUSE (Arlington, Va.). On a very auspicious Saturday afternoon May 18, 1963, members of Arlington House Chapter and their friends had a tri-ennial meeting for the beginning of a new chapter year, as well as its 10th anniversary year (a gala celebration was planned for November, the month the chapter was organized); the installation of Mrs. Henry Leon Taylor and her corps of officers; and the first meeting of any kind (except the Arlington Historical Society), to be held in the society's Hume Historical Museum.

Arlington House Chapter has wholeheartedly supported the Arlington Historical Society, Inc., in all its excellent projects and programs and contributed substantially to establishment of the museum. The chapter is proud that its name is included with those on the bronze plaque, as a group appreciative of history, relics, and keepseas of early Arlington —originally called Alexandria County.

This is one of the ways Arlington House Chapter pays earnest attention to the historical phase of our National Society's objectives. The chapter is also giving a scholarship at Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tenn. (one of the schools listed in the brochure published by NSDAR), carrying out the educational phase of the National Society's work; our members are national-defense-minded, civic-minded, and patriotic, civic, memorial, and educational programs and projects, locally and afar, thus complying with the patriotic phase of the Society's activity.

The new regent and her officers were installed by the regent's sister, the organizing regent of the chapter, Mrs. Charles G. Pottenger. Arlington House Chapter, an Honor Roll Chapter since its beginning 10 years ago, looks forward to a period of great service to the National Society and to the community, and to the continued growth and development of the chapter's objectives in the coming decade.—Mrs. E. S. Dean.

MERCY'S OTIS (Des Moines, Iowa). As September 21 was our first meeting after our summer vacation and we were still in a festive mood, our committee, (Ada Carpenter, Lucille Lockwood, Evelyn Huff, and Ellen Houvenagle) decided to make it a guest day also. As two of our members, Ada Carpenter and Lucille Lockwood, are residents of Wesley Acres (Methodist Home for the Aged) they invited the chapter to have it there in the spacious, colorful recreation room.

Our program, given by Mrs. Houvenagle, was in observance of Constitution Week, opening with group singing of America, with Evelyn Huff at the piano. Mrs. Houvenagle related the history of our Constitution, in a most impressive manner. She called attention to the fact that in 1955 it was the Daughters of the American Revolution who originated the idea of extending the observance of Constitution Day to Constitution Week. The outstanding success of this undertaking led to the approval by Congress of a joint resolution authorizing the designation by the President, of "Constitution Week", to begin September 17 of each year. Mrs. Houvenagle stated this was the 176th Anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Mayor Chas. Iles is to be commended for the proclamation he issued relative to Constitution Week; the original copy was on display. The fine teaching relative to the Constitution in the Des Moines Independent Community School district was evidenced by a display of a copy of the Constitution. Mr. Kilgore, supervisor of social sciences, had furnished a copy of a test on the Constitution of the United States for our inspection. Our Government is the freest and finest on earth. It is our mission to keep it so. This is a religious Nation, and we are religious people. Running through all Americanism are the golden threads of religious conviction. Our Country will survive as long as it remains loyal to its spiritual heritage. Let's hold fast to this heritage and give thanks.

The previous Thursday, Sept. 19, was "Duncan Day" for Iowa DARs here in Des Moines. Our President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, gave inspiring and complete coverage in her address on What the Daughters Do. We, as Americans and Daughters of the American Revolution, renewed our pledge by standing and repeating the American's Creed by Mrs. E. Clair Switzer, chapter regent, poured. After our social hour Mrs. Moon, a DAR guest-resident, conducted a tour of the building and grounds, which was greatly appreciated by all.

A fitting way to end our summer vacation and to begin our new year—Blanche Nelson.

GAVIOTA (Long Beach, Calif.). During the past months, work with youth has been a high point of Gaviota's accomplishments. 28 awards and medals were presented including 3 Good Citizen pins, 2 American history medals and 5 certificates, 1 ROTC medal, 13 Good Citizenship medals, 2 $100.00 scholarships and silver teaspoons to outstanding Girl Home-makers, plus 3 thimbles to junior high students. Mrs. E. Clair Switzer, chapter registrar, has presented the scholarship in the name of the chapter over a period of 10 years, selecting an outstanding student from a different senior high school in the city each year.

Two American Flags were presented by the chapter. One that Congressman Craig Hosmer had caused to be flown over the Capitol, Washington, D.C., was given to Progress School, and the other (with a floor standard) was given to Brownie Troop 745. On Gaviota's annual guest day in March in the Veterans' Memorial Building, 46 Junior American Citizens from Progress School staged A Pageant of America. The original playlet, written by Mrs. Florence M. Waldbillig, chapter member, and Mrs. Dorothy Denee Bender, was directed by the latter; musical direction was by Nicole K. Pittman, and Mrs. Frances N. Nielsen is principal of the school.

Eliza Donner Houghton Society, C.A.R., and Gaviota Chapter placed a bronze marker at the base of the George Washington elm tree in Recreation Park. This tree is a descendant of the historic George Washington elm at Cambridge, Mass., under which General Washington took command of the American Army, July 3, 1775; it was presented by the Friday Morning Discussion Club and is now approximately 80 feet tall.

The C.A.R. Society is sponsored by five local DARs, who cooperate in several projects during the year, through the Regents' Club composed of the current regents and vice regents of the chapters. The five and their regents are: Gaviota, Mrs. Earl A. Swenson, Jr.; Long Beach, Mrs. John S. Moffet; Western Shores, Mrs. Harold Harvey; Los Cerritos, Mrs. Donald L. Madsen; Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Henry A. O'Neill. The group participated in the large Veterans' Day parade in Long Beach last year, entering 7 decorated automobiles, including 3 cars of C.A.R.'s decorated in red, white, and blue. Marching in front of the group were two DAR's, Roberta Stodder, carrying two United States of America Flags, a 13-star loaned by Mrs. William R. Saenger of Santa Monica, who is now Senior National Vice President, C.A.R., and a 50-star present-day Flag. The group has been invited to enter again this year. Plans are also being made for a float in the historical section of the Diamond Jubilee Parade, a feature of the month-long observance November 1963, of the 75th Anniversary of the City of Long Beach. The five chapters, with the C.A.R. Society, will carry out the theme "The First School in Long Beach." Susan B. Austin, Gaviota Chapter marked the site of the first school last year.

Constitution Week was another cooperative project by the local chapters, distributing 100 Questions and Answers on the Constitution of the United States of America to all high and junior high schools in the area; obtaining a Proclamation from the Mayor, E. S. Dean, which was publicly displayed; and a program, open to the public, with speaker Carl R.
Mrs. LeRoy C. Kaump, California State National Defense Chairman, was speaker at Gaviota's opening meeting October 8, followed by an enthusiastic talk by Mrs. Terzian, dean of Woodbury College evening division, Los Angeles, and civic affairs consultant to Coast Federal Savings and Loan Association.

Mrs. Terzian was regent of Mojave Chapter in Fullerton. An Americanization medal was presented, at Gaviota's November meeting, to Mrs. William Wolfram, a native of Mexico, by the chairman, Mrs. Ira G. Batdorff. Angela, as she is better known to the citizenship class, General Adult Division, Long Beach City College, where she is a graduate, recently returned from Valley Forge and Washington, D.C., having accepted, on behalf of her school, the Freedoms Foundation Award, the George Washington Medal of Honor. She has worked untiringly with the foreign-born, organized an Immigration Department display at the main post office reminding noncitizens to register each year, and distributed pamphlets urging them to attend the Citizenship School and become citizens of the United States. Speaking very well, she talks before many clubs and organizations, and is an active member of the Presbyterian Church and Republican Women's Club.—Virginia (Mrs. Earl A.) Swenson, Jr.

ABRAHAM BALDWIN (Carrollton, Ga.) was represented at the fall State Board Meeting of the DAR by Mrs. John W. Fountain, wife, and Mrs. C. W. Doak, Jr., secretary, of Washington, D.C., of the Baldwin Chapter, on Wednesday, October 24-25, by Mrs. J. H. Pritchett, regent, and Mrs. John W. Fountain, State Curator.

On Friday morning a beautiful 50-star Flag was presented to the State Society by Mrs. John W. Fountain, who is also recording secretary of Abraham Baldwin Chapter, Carrollton, Ga. Mrs. Pritchett, regent, and Mrs. John W. Fountain, State Curator.

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Mrs. Duncan was in Oklahoma City attending the Oklahoma DAR Convention, and through the courtesy of the Southern Bell Telephone Company (represented that afternoon by John C. Smith, a member of the welcoming committee), a special hook-up enabled each member present to hear Mrs. Duncan's message.

Calls were also completed that afternoon to Mrs. Harrell, then a surgical patient in McKenzie-Wilson Eye Hospital in Johnson City, Tenn., to Miss Mary Masen-gill, nonresident member, of Washington, D.C.; Miss Edith Perrin, nonresident member, of Atlanta, Ga.; and Mrs. Fain Perrin, nonresident member, of Roanoke, Va. After these calls were enjoyed by the entire group, a number of personal calls were made.

During the social hour that followed, the following Americanization medal was presented, at Gaviota's October 8, followed by an enthusiastic talk by the chairman, Mrs. Ira G. Batdorff. Angela, as she is better known to the citizenship class, General Adult Division, Long Beach City College, where she is a graduate, recently returned from Valley Forge and Washington, D.C., having accepted, on behalf of her school, the Freedoms Foundation Award, the George Washington Medal of Honor. She has worked untiringly with the foreign-born, organized an Immigration Department display at the main post office reminding noncitizens to register each year, and distributed pamphlets urging them to attend the Citizenship School and become citizens of the United States. Speaking very well, she talks before many clubs and organizations, and is an active member of the Presbyterian Church and Republican Women's Club.—Virginia (Mrs. Earl A.) Swenson, Jr.

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On Friday morning a beautiful 50-star Flag was presented to the State Society by Mrs. John W. Fountain, who is also recording secretary of Abraham Baldwin Chapter, Carrollton, Ga. Mrs. Pritchett, regent, and Mrs. John W. Fountain, State Curator.

Mrs. Raymond C. Kaump, California State National Defense Chairman, was speaker at Gaviota's opening meeting October 8, followed by an enthusiastic talk by Mrs. Terzian, dean of Woodbury College evening division, Los Angeles, and civic activities consultant to Coast Federal Savings and Loan Association.

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JANUARY 1964 [ 89 ]
QUESTION: Does a member of a chapter have the right to request that her vote be recorded on a motion which she opposed but which was carried by a majority vote?
ANSWER: Yes, if a member of a chapter requests that her vote be recorded it should be handled in this manner. The regent: “If there is no objection the vote of Mrs. [name] will be recorded. If there is an objection the chair will say: ‘All in favor of recording the vote of Mrs. [name] on the motion — say aye; all opposed say no. The ayes have it and the vote of Mrs. [name] on the motion — will be recorded.” (P.L., p. 499, Ques. 249.)

QUESTION: Must a chapter accept a transfer if the member is in good standing but lives in another State?
ANSWER: A chapter is not compelled to accept a transfer. A member must be acceptable to the chapter to which the member wishes to transfer. “A member wishing to transfer from one chapter to another shall be entitled to a transfer card—to the chapter to which she has been invited to transfer.” (NSDAR Bylaws, ARTICLE XIII, Sec. 13.) The same is true of a member-at-large. (NSDAR Bylaws, ARTICLE XI, Sec. 12.) The chapter is the sole judge of the acceptability of an applicant, whether it be a person applying for membership or for transfer either from a chapter or from membership-at-large.

QUESTION: May a person be a member in one State and have her legal residence in another State?
ANSWER: There is nothing in the NSDAR Bylaws that would require a person to reside or have her legal residence in the city or State where the chapter to which she belongs is located.

QUESTION: Will you give an interpretation of the words, “personally known” which appear in ARTICLE IV, Sec. 1 (a)?
ANSWER: The words “personally known” would mean, in this writer’s opinion, that the endorser must have personal knowledge derived through association. She should have a knowledge of the person’s character (defined in terms of social standards) and motives and be able to say, from her own experiences with the person, whether or not she would be an acceptable member. May I say that I deplore the habit of endorsing applications, most of which are for DAR but for other organizations, after a superficial acquaintance. Sources consulted: Webster’s New Collegiate Dictionary; Webster’s New World Dictionary.

QUESTION: Is it mandatory for a nominating committee to bring in the name of every person endorsed for a State Office as a candidate on the official ticket?
ANSWER: It is not mandatory for the nominating committee to place on the official ticket the name of every person endorsed for an office, unless the State Bylaws require it. It is the duty of the nominating committee to select those who, in their opinion, are best qualified for office and, in making their selection, should keep in mind the welfare and best interest of the State Society. Many State Societies require that a candidate for a State Office must be endorsed by her chapter. This is a very wise requirement, but it does not mean that every name endorsed shall be reported by the nominating committee as a candidate for State Office. The committee should use good judgment and common sense in making up the ticket. (P.L., p. 466, Ques. 151; P.L., p. 213, lines 11-16.)

QUESTION: May a person hold an office such as State Registrar, which term will not expire for another year, run as a candidate for State Conference, and run at the 1964 State Conference for an office of higher rank?
ANSWER: Yes, if your State Bylaws do not forbid it. She may also retain her office as State Registrar until she is elected as Vice Regent. (P.L., p. 475, Ques. 179.) As soon as she is elected to the office of Vice Regent, she should resign her office as State Registrar, so that the State Conference may fill the office by election. If she is not elected, she will retain her office as State Registrar.

QUESTION: If our chapter did not have a quorum present, but had one very urgent matter to take care of, what could we do?
ANSWER: Legal business cannot be transacted without a quorum present, but if there is a matter so urgent that it cannot await for an adjourned meeting, take care of the urgent piece of business and adjourn. At the next regular business meeting of the chapter, after the minutes of the last regular meeting are read and approved, the person who took the minutes of the informal meeting should ask permission to read them, and after reading them, should say, “I move that the action taken at the informal meeting held on the day of [date] be ratified, and that the minutes be approved as read and entered on the records.” (P.L., pp. 12-13.)

QUESTION: May the chairman of a committee replace a committee member who is not doing the work assigned her by the committee?
ANSWER: No. The chairman of a committee has no power to remove or replace a member of the committee for any reason unless he appointed the committee. He may request the body that appointed the committee to remove the delinquent member. (P.L., p. 458, Ques. 121; P.L., p. 266, lines 8-13.) “The body that appointed a committee can remove or replace any of its members or can appoint another committee in its place, or can replace any member, unless the bylaws prescribe a term of office. Its being called a permanent committee does not affect the case.” (P.L., p. 457, Ques. 120.)

QUESTION: An applicant was voted into our chapter but at the time of receiving her application papers returned them without filling them out and declined the invitation. That was several years ago. Now she wishes to join our chapter and our question is, Does her application have to be voted upon at this time or would the approval of several years ago be sufficient?
ANSWER: When the applicant returned the application papers and declined the invitation, that closed the incident. Her application will need to fulfill the requirements as set forth in ARTICLE IV, Sec. 1(a), NSDAR Bylaws.

QUESTION: Our chapter is revising its Bylaws; when the revision is on the floor may new paragraphs be inserted?
ANSWER: Yes. The revision or new set of Bylaws is open to amendment as fully and freely as if the chapters were adopting Bylaws for the first time. (R.O.R., p. 273, lines 12-13-14.) You will find that the restrictions imposed upon amending bylaws do not apply to amending a proposed revision. (P.L., p. 371, lines 21-24.) An excellent discussion is found in P.L., p. 371, lines 14-40. A revision, it must be remembered, is a type of amending. It is an amendment by substitution.

QUESTION: Our chapter has a number of standing rules. May a standing rule be suspended by a majority vote?
ANSWER: Certainly a standing rule may be suspended by a majority vote. It may be amended or rescinded at any meeting by a two-thirds vote. If you give notice of the proposed amendment or that a motion will be made to rescind the standing rule, it may be amended or rescinded by a majority vote. (R.O.R., p. 268, lines 17-28.) Standing rules shall be carefully drawn and should contain only such subject matter as may be adopted without previous notice by a majority vote at any business meeting. An excellent example of a standing rule is found in R.O.R., p. 269, lines 7-9. Standing Rules for Continental Congress are different, for they combine the qualities of both Special Rules of Order and Standing Rules, since some are as you know, dealing with such parliamentary matters as limiting debate, while others deal with such matters as registration of delegates, badges, admission to the hall, etc. Read P.L., p. 398, for further information, or your last Continental Congress Program.
Honoring

MRS. NORMAN CORDON
State Regent, North Carolina
1961-1964

BY UNANIMOUS ENDORSEMENT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
THE ELEVEN CHAPTERS OF DISTRICT V
PROUDLY PRESENT THEIR STATE REGENT AS A
CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
AT THE SEVENTY-THIRD CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, APRIL 1964

Battle of Alamance, Burlington
Guilford Battle, Greensboro
Rachel Caldwell, Greensboro
Joseph Kerner, Kernersville
George Reynolds, Leakesville
James Hunter, Madison

John Knox, Mount Ulla
William Bethell, Reidsville
Elizabeth Maxwell Steele, Salisbury
Old North State, Winston-Salem
General Joseph Winston, Winston-Salem

Mrs. Henry G. French, District Director
HONORING

Mrs. Norman Cordon
State Regent of North Carolina
1961 - 1964

It is with great pride that the chapters in
DISTRICT ONE
Honor their State Regent by unanimous endorsement as Candidate for
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL

EDWARD BUNCOMBE ..................... Asheville MARtha PETTIGREw ..................... Marion
RUTH DAVIDSON ......................... Asheville GREENLEE ......................... Old Fort
WAIGHTSTILL AVERY .................... Brevard GRIFFITH Rutherford ................ Rutherfordton
JOSEPH McDOWELL .................... Hendersonville DORCAS BELL LOVE ................ Waynesville

Please send current news—Keep your Magazine current
The pictures were taken at the Mecklenburg Chapter's luncheon, September 21, 1963, at the handsome Charlotte City Club. The occasion was the commemoration of the chapter's 65th Anniversary and the celebration of Constitution Week.

Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, Honorary President General, as Guest Speaker, gave an inspiring talk on the Constitution.

Never before in North Carolina history had Constitution Week been observed before such a large and distinguished gathering. Nearly every chapter in the state was represented by one or more members.

Among the prominent Daughters were Mrs. William Henry Belk, Honorary Vice President General and Mecklenburg's beloved leader, Mrs. Roy H. Cagle, Librarian General, Mrs. Norman Cordon, State Regent NCDAR, Mrs. George A. Kernodle, Honorary Regent NCDAR, Miss Virginia Horne, Honorary Regent NCDAR, and the NCDAR Official Board.
With the Chapters

(Continued from page 89)

made by local patriots that influenced the growth of surrounding communities. Miss Beulah Hutchens, the organizing and honorary regent of the chapter, introduced each young lady by quoting pertinent poetry from the classics. One of the girls, Miss Karen Lynn Smith of Noble High School, Noble, Ill., was the Good Citizen winner from Division VI, Illinois.

The closing activity of the year was a picnic at the country home of Mrs. Bert Keen. Children demonstrated How to Display the Flag Correctly.—Berna Dean.

OUSHOLA (Franklinton, La.). Annually Oushola Chapter gives three awards to students in the Franklinton High School. The 1963 seventh grade award was presented to Miss Dudley Rochelle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Rochelle of Franklinton, a descendant of Revolutionary ancestors who has proved her deep interest in American history and reverences Christian ideals. She holds top rank in history classes.

The senior student of Franklinton High School who received an award was Miss Billie Faye Crain, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Crain, also of Franklinton. Billie Faye has maintained high grades in all her historical and civics courses and ranked among the highest in the special 6-week Americanism study course given by the State Department of Education. Her character, dependability, integrity, and sincere patriotism entitle her to wear her medal with pride.

The Good Citizen selected by Oushola Chapter from the girls in the senior high school class was Barbara Sue Fisher, called "Sandy," daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Fisher of the Spring Hill Community and granddaughter of the beloved Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Manning of Franklinton. Sandy's ancestors, like those of Billie Faye, were among the first settlers of our parish and were Revolutionary soldiers. Sandy has given liberally of her sweet voice and willing hands to help in various projects. Dependability and gracious service are among her outstanding attributes. Such Americans will help to keep the America of the future strong and dauntless.—Texana Carter.

EAU CLAIRE (Eau Claire, Wis.) All members of the DAR are proud of the girls who receive the DAR Good Citizens award in their high schools. Eau Claire Chapter is especially proud of a family whose girls attend Chetek High School in Barron County, as four daughters have received this award.

They are members of the family of Mr. and Mrs. J. Orville Moe, Chetek, Wis. They live on a 220-acre farm, and all help with the work, besides going to school. There are eight children—seven girls and one boy.

Margaret is the second daughter to receive the DAR award. She was salutatorian of her class in 1959.

She attended St. Olaf College of Nursing, graduating cum laude, in 1963. She is engaged to be married.

Lorraine is the third daughter to receive the award. She also was class salutatorian and was graduated in 1961. She is attending Wisconsin State College at La Crosse, majoring in educational psychology and mathematics.

Rachel is the fourth to receive the award, graduating this spring (1963) from Chetek High School. She is now attending Stout College at Menomonie, Wis., studying home economics.

The other children are Linda, 14; Vivian, 12; Howard, 10; and Esther, 8—3 more prospective Good Citizens! Mr. and Mrs. Moe have good reason to be proud of their family.—Mrs. Betty Hill Taylor.
Charlotte, North Carolina’s Seven Chapters

Salute
The Original Board Of Trustees
of
HEZEKIAH ALEXANDER HOUSE!

These women leased for ninety-nine years, for the preservation and restoration of this oldest house standing in Mecklenburg County, THE HEZEKIAH ALEXANDER HOUSE. It was built in 1774 by one of the twenty-seven men who signed The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, May 20, 1775. A cordial invitation is extended to you to visit The Old Rock House, as it is fondly referred to.

Mrs. E. C. Marshall, Chairman, since leasing and organizing, March 1949.

Other Board Members:
Mrs. W. H. Belk
Mrs. Parks Kirkpatrick
Mrs. P. B. Wilkes, Jr.
Mrs. Benjamin Wyche

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Charlotte, North Carolina

JANE PARKS McDOWELL CHAPTER
Matthews, North Carolina

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Honoring

MRS. GEORGE WORLEY
(Lillian Jernigan)

North Carolina State Historian, Director, District VII, Organizing Regent and Regent of Richard Clinton Chapter, State Committee Chairman.

Sponsored by the Chapters of N. C. District VII
- Battle of Moore's Creek, Burgaw
- Richard Clinton, Clinton
- Cornelius Harnett, Dunn
- Battle of Elizabethtown, Elizabethtown
- Colonel Robert Rowan, Fayetteville
- Joseph Montfort, Jacksonville
- Moseley-Bright, Kinston
- Colonel Thomas Robeson, Lumberton
- Richard Dobbs Spaight, New Bern
- Upper Cape Fear, Red Springs
- Colonel Thomas Johnston, Richlands
- Battle of Rockfish, Wallace
- Major General Robert Howe, Whiteville
- Stamp Defiance, Wilmington

The Chapters of District Six
Proudly and Unanimously Endorse

MRS. NORMAN CORDON
State Regent of North Carolina

As a Candidate for the Office of

Vice President General

April 1964

Caswell-Nash
Colonel Polk
Davie Poplar
General Davie
General James Moore

John Penn
Major Green Hill
Old Bute
Warren
With the Chapters

(Continued from page 94)

The Jersey Dutch were between the lines. American, as well as British, foraging expeditions repeatedly stripped the Bergen County farms of their harvest. No great battle was fought in the Hackensack Valley, but it was the main route from New England to the South, and the people lived in a dread neutral ground.

This book has been presented to the National DAR Library, a gift of Polly Wyckoff Chapter.

In February our speaker was Joseph A. Fitzpatrick of Teaneck, N.J., also an attorney, a member of the Bergen County and New Jersey Historical Societies. He gave a vivid and exciting account of Washington and his army in Bergen County. He told of the invasion of Bergen County by Lord Cornwallis’ troops in November, 1776.

With a company of British and Hessian soldiers, Cornwallis scaled the Palisades, then began their march down Closter Dock Road toward Closter town, their object being capture of Gen. Nathanael Green and his troops at Fort Lee. But for the alertness of a Closter patriot the War of the Revolution might have taken a different turn. An alarm was sounded, some say by a young Closter girl named Polly Wyckoff, others (and they include Alma Jacobsen Shadions, who wrote and published a poem, 'Lone Countryman From Closter'), say the alarm was sounded by an aroused Closter farmer. Fort Lee fell, but the garrison was warned and escaped to join Washington and his army in Hackensack.

Virtually every general of the Revolution was in this area at one time or another during these critical years. Lafayette was here many times.

Last of these enlightening programs was given in March, by Edward A. Stewart of Leonia, N.J., president of the English Neighborhood Historical Society. His subject was, An Historical Museum in the English Neighborhood. He gave many interesting highlights of the early English Neighborhood. It was probably the first settlement in New Jersey to receive its name before 1664; it encompassed a large area of Bergen County.

The society, acutely aware of the extensive road-building program that is rapidly extinguishing old buildings and landmarks in these parts, voted to purchase the old Armory and Drill Hall in Leonia, which was built before the Civil War. It is the society’s intent to develop it into a local museum. It was thought that as a museum it should be symbolic of Dutch, English, and American tradition from the English Neighborhood, dating back more than 100 years before the Revolution. Plans are being made to observe the opening as an important step in the local area’s celebration of New Jersey’s Tercentenary year.—Joy Bennett (Mrs. B. H.) Gordon.
In December the Library of Congress opened an exhibit commemorating the 100th anniversary of West Virginia statehood. Nearly 200 manuscripts, newspapers, broadsides, maps, prints, drawings, and photographs have been selected for display. Topics covered include: Exploration, early settlement, border wars, the 18th century land companies, the Burr-Blennerhassett affair (1806), the Harper’s Ferry Raid (1859), statehood, and the Civil War in West Virginia.

The major sources of materials for the display are the Lincoln papers and the George B. McClellan papers in the Library’s Manuscript Division, as well as the papers of George Washington, which include several of his diaries, ranging from that of March 11—April 13, 1748 (which he kept while on a surveying expedition for Lord Thomas Fairfax) into that of September 1—October 4, 1784, prepared by Washington while journeying to inspect his lands on the Ohio and Great Kanawha Rivers; The exhibit will be open through much of 1964.

In January 1964
Genealogical

(Continued from page 84)


Wm. Caruthers to Jinney Wilson, Oct. 12, 1798 by Wm. Baldridge. Thos. Wilson, father of Jinney, and sister of Hugh Wilson, certify to her age.


Wm. Porter to Easter or Esther McCorckle, Feb. 28, 1799 by Wm. Baldridge. Wm. McCorckle to Nancy Welch, May 9, 1799 by Wm. Baldridge. Thos. Welch, father of Nancy.


Thos. Hayslip to Letty McFall, Aug. 21, 1799 by Wm. Baldridge. Jno. McFall, father of Letty, and brother Benj. McFall, certify to her age.

Cornelius Ogden to Susanna Diehl, Aug. 29, 1799 by Wm. Baldridge. David Diehl, father of Susanna, consents.

Wm. Morris to Ann Gunn, Jan. 22, 1799 by Samuel Houston. Mark Morris, father of William, gives consent, as son is under 21.


Alex. Culbertson to Polly Barkley, Mar. 1, 1799 by Samuel Houston. Hugh Barkley, father of Polly.

Wm. Hall to Sally Moore, Mar. 21, 1799 by Saml. Houston. James Moore, father of Sally.

Joseph Hill to Margaret McMillen, Mar. 21, 1799 by Samuel Houston. Thos. McMillen, father of Margaret.

Andrew Hall to Isabella McCullar, May 30, 1799 by Samuel Houston. Alexander McCuller, father of Isabella.

Rev. Daniel Blank to Polly Hanna, June 3, 1799 by Samuel Houston. Mathias Hanna, father of Polly.

John McFarland to Mary Hayslet, July 11, 1799 by Samuel Houston. Andrew Hayslet, father of Mary.

Andrew Bogen to Nancy Dickens, July 23, 1799 by Samuel Houston. Widow of Wm. Dickens, late of Richmond Co., now Rockbridge.

Wm. Smith to Nancy Taylor, Aug. 1, 1799 by Samuel Houston. Wm. Taylor, father of Nancy.

Jno. Howard to Sarah Willson, Sept. 5, 1799 by Samuel Houston.


John Ji(e)kens to Martha Pees, Father of Wm. Pees, Oct. 30, 1799 by Rev. John Young.

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


Daniel Wright (Miller) to Margaret (Peggy) Davis(visual), Aug. 29, 1799 by John Cree.


Heyburn Rollison to Peggy Morris, June 2, 1799 by Eliz. Vinsandt. Rev. Thos. & Elizabeth Morris, parents, consent.


Carter-Ross-Suther — Want ances., parents, dates, and places of Savannah Carter Ross Suther, b. 1837 Etonton, Putnam Co., Ga. She mar. 1st, George W. Ross, son of David and Martha Bots Wallace Ross, mar. 1818 Hancock Co., Ga., moved to Putnam Co., Ga., and aft. his death, mar. Sandy Suther 1881; aft. her death she moved east, believe N.Y., and d. between 1909 and 1913. Her sons Edgar and David, who changed his name to Jesse, went to school in Macon, Ga., Jesse d. 1904. Edgar Anderson Ross was ordained in St. Louis, Mo., and became known as a widely traveled evangelist, moved to Calif. 1900, d. Azusa, Calif. Aug. 20, 1930. Want full inf. on the Ross family through Rev. War ancestor. Would like to correspond, with desc. of Ross family. Where in N.Y. did Savannah Carter Ross Suther die and the date? — Dorothy Julia Ross, 676 Shatto Place, Apt. 304, Los Angeles, Calif.


(The continued next page)
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Harrison County, Indiana
commemorates the
Centennial year of
THE BATTLE OF CORYDON
one of only two
Civil War Battles on Northern soil
Sponsored by
The Hoosier Elm Chapter, DAR
Corydon, Indiana

(Queries—continued)


Malugin—Melugan—Want ances., parents, dates, and places, wife and desc., of John Malugin, b. Chester, Pa. 1754, volunteered Guilford, N.C., d. Tenn. 1835. Need same for William Melugan, volunteered 1794 Davidson Co., Tenn. service S.W. Territory.—Mrs. Irvin O'Bryant, 5005 38th St., N.W., Washington 16, D.C.
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Report for Smithsonian Institution

December 1963

Dear State Regents and ALL National Chairmen:

A requirement of the Charter granted the National Society in 1895 by Congress, is the submission annually to the Smithsonian Institution of a brief summary report covering important highlights of the year's activities.

In preparing your report please observe the following suggestions:

1. Use 8½- x 11-inch paper.
2. Type on one side of paper only.
3. Double space copy and submit original copy—not a carbon copy.
4. Write complete sentences and paragraph your material, but do not paragraph headings.
5. Use no more than two pages. Make it a point to remember those things that will tend to help write a complete, interesting report, not just statistics.
6. March 16, 1964 is the DEADLINE for your report.

Please omit personal remarks and opinions. No editorializing permissible. Thank you for your cooperation and with all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

MAUDE ALLEN
(Mrs. Arthur L. Allen)
Reporter General to the
Smithsonian Institution, NSDAR

Pioneer Inspiration

Mother needed money for the train
To Chicago. She thought until her brain
Conceived a poem of homespun wit.
A railroad pass was her reward for it.
That year our turkeys roamed galore,
Too many for the country store.
Mother said, "Frozen turkey is delicious.
I'll guarantee each one's all right."
She froze those turkeys one cold night
And filled her trunk for the Windy City.
But Chicago's grocers were suspicious;
They gave no cash . . . but lots of pity.
Mother told her friends one by one.
They took a chance . . . and Mother won!

Deep freezers of this generation
Attest her homely inspiration—
In zero weather—was well-founded.
Her pioneer's instinct was well-grounded.

—Grace Visher Payne, Encinitas Chapter, Duarte, Calif.
THE PRESIDENTIAL ROOM

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JANUARY’S “ADS GALORE FOR ’64”

With a HAPPY NEW YEAR to all comes a new slogan—“Ads Galore for ’64”.

ALABAMA, our first State alphabetically, took first place among the States sponsoring this issue. They truly showed blue ribbon style by sending in $4,982.00 worth of advertising which included $152 for cuts and mats. MRS. LEE ALLEN BROOKS, State Regent; MRS. CLAUDE O. VARDAMAN, State Chairman are warmly applauded for this fine achievement. 51 of their 64 chapters took part. William Speer Chapter was the leader with $625; Old Elyton Chapter was second with $510 worth of ads and close behind in third place was Heroes of Kings Mountain which sold ads totaling $472.50.

LOUISIANA—Mrs. Rudolph John Holzer, Jr., State Regent; Mrs. Frank C. Stewart, Jr., State Chairman had 100% chapter participation in their advertising sponsorship; all 52 chapters contributed. The three pages giving the history of each chapter name are particularly noteworthy. Congratulations to all Louisiana Daughters who added $1,415.50 to the Magazine coffers which included $43 for cuts and mats.

NORTH CAROLINA—Mrs. Norman Cordon, State Regent; Mrs. Frederick H. Harsch, State Chairman are warmly commended for sending in $1,287.50 worth of ads with $50 for cuts. 73 of their 90 chapters cooperated in their endeavor.

CONNECTICUT—Mrs. Foster Ezekiel Sturtevant, State Regent; Mrs. Barent K. Barhydt, State Chairman, accounted for ads totaling $670. 18 of their 56 chapters assisted. Since this State offered to sponsor the January issue at the October Board Meeting, it left a very short time for them to work. Before 1964 is over many more Connecticut Chapters will send us ads, I am sure. Each of these ads was much appreciated. Judea Chapter sold $287.50 of commercial advertising, a fine showing. Regular advertisers and 12 Chapters added another $980, giving a final total of $9,335.00.

This is a good beginning for ’64 and your chairman is confident that each succeeding month will really bring “Ads Galore.”

Ida A. Maybe
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Advertising Committee
IN BIRMINGHAM

it's the

"MISS LIBERTY" TOUR

“Miss Liberty” is the world’s largest replica of the Statue of Liberty. Standing majestically atop the Home Office Building of Liberty National Life Insurance Co., it is visited annually by more than 5,000 persons from all sections of the United States and many foreign countries.

“Liberty Belles”—personable and attractive young ladies representing the 13 original states—conduct two tours daily, Mondays through Fridays, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. You are cordially invited to take this memorable 30-minute tour.

LIBERTY NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
Official Plates...
OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS of the
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

These handsome plates, made especially for the Society, are of the famous Queen’s Ware by Wedgwood, the border and design in blue, 10” in diameter. The back stamp shows the Emblem, facsimile signature of George Washington, the name of the view and the wording “Sponsored by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C."

Set of twelve different subjects is priced at $39.00 or $3.75 each plate.
Plus insured delivery: dozen $2.50; each 65c

SUBJECTS AVAILABLE
* Bell Tower at Valley Forge
* Birth of the American Flag
* Washington Monument
* Signing of the Declaration of Independence
* Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown
* Old Ironsides in Chase
* Portrait of George Washington
* Mount Vernon
* Constitution Hall
* Portrait of Martha Washington
* Memorial Continental Hall
* Independence Hall

Obtainable only from the Official Jewelers and Stationers, N.S.D.A.R.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
Chestnut and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia 7, Pa.