Editor's Corner

Washington and Lincoln were always closely associated with your Editor's childhood. She must have been a very naive person, however. At age six, visiting Mount Vernon for the first time, she was given a cherry pit by one of the guards, who said it was from Washington's cherry tree! It was kept as an almost sacred souvenir for years until, belatedly, realization came that if a tree were chopped down it could not have borne fruit.

Our family always felt very near to Lincoln, not only because grandfather regarded him as his Commander-in-Chief but because a beloved next-door neighbor was Dr. Charles Taft, Assistant Surgeon General of the Army, who was in Ford's Theater the night Lincoln was shot and rendered what first aid he could to the obviously dying President.

Strange how a cherrystone and an Army doctor would make two of our most outstanding patriots seem like "real people." But they did!

Miss Mabel E. Winslow
Editor

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National Chairman
DAR Magazine Committee

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Contents

107 The President General's Message

Features

108 The Natchez Trace
John T. Cunningham
112 Four Fords and the General
William W. Brewton
114 The Treason Trial of Aaron Burr—Part II
Ruth S. Peterson
120 Washington and Lincoln
Mrs. Robert Yost Frazier
122 Marking Graves of Virginia Lincolns
128 January at National Headquarters

Columns and Departments

125 Dateline Action Report
Mrs. G. Murray Campbell
130 Our Junior American Citizens
Mrs. Barbara Wolfe
131 The Rough Riders
Mrs. Philip H. Dowdell
132 Personnel Committee
Sara R. Jones
133 National Defense
Beverly Mays and Raymond L. Hatcher
137 Public Relations
138 State Activities
140 Newsworthy Daughters
141 Genealogical Department
144 Spotlight on the Chapters
146 National Parliamentarian
147 New Ancestor Records
148 Pages and House Committees
168 American History Month Essays
208 1964 Outstanding Junior Member Contest

Miscellaneous

118 This Month in History
C. Lease Bussard
124 Maryland Pavilion
Ednah M. Madsen
126 1964 DAR Post-Congress World's Fair Tour
Maude Sawin Taylor
147 "Your National Society Represented You—"
Helen Almy West
166 Bally Wildlife Refuge
May Ringle Lepschat
167 Nevada State Capitol
188 The Watson House
121 Forestry Gove Cemetery, Oregon
231 "Nashawena"
232 DAR Magazine Advertising News
Ida A. Maybe
States sponsoring ads: Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, South Carolina, Iowa, Nebraska, Washington

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Spanish moss hangs from tangled vines and briars and reclaims this section of the old Natchez Trace. Changed but little since the days of pioneers, overland mail riders, and boatmen returning north after disposing of their cargoes, this section of the trail was used so much that it finally was trampled down several feet below the level of the surrounding land.
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

Busy Days with reports to make, contest deadlines to meet, State Conferences, then Congress time, in sequence, make up the DAR cycle of activity during the months of February and March in preparation for April. Once delegates and alternates are elected, Congress information should be reviewed by those planning attendance in Washington in order to familiarize themselves with the program in general and also to schedule for attendance Committee meetings of special interest. Much fine inspiration and knowledge may be gleaned from programs offered at the latter. These “extracurricular” events present excellent speakers, and valuable question periods characterize most sessions. Many attending Congress for the first time do not realize they are entitled to attend these meetings. The making in advance of an individual schedule based on events offered on the Congress Program Calendar (March Magazine) will be helpful and assure a fuller, more enlightening report to the home Chapter upon return from Congress.

As has been cited before, the 73rd Continental Congress will run 4 instead of 5 days this year. A NSDAR LUNCHEON on April 24, Mayflower Hotel, 12 noon, will take the place of the Annual NSDAR Banquet formerly held.—Reservation—$5.50, to Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, Chairman. THE RESOLUTIONS INFORMATION FORUM will be conducted again this year along the same lines as initiated last year.

The Post-Congress DAR World’s Fair Tour is a special feature this year. It immediately follows the Congress. All Daughters and family members may go. All-expense cost is $85.00; reservations in by March 1; thereafter to April 1, cost—$90.00. (Detailed outline of trip given on page 126.)

The President General’s Message

It is good news that both tape and typed script of the radio series, “Citizen . . . USA” are now available at Headquarters for initial use during February, American History Month. This professional adaptation of the DAR Manual for Citizenship is excellent, “on-hand” material for community public service programs. To schedule, write Program Office, NSDAR.

In response to general demand, reprints of the article, Test Yourself on These Important DAR Basics, which appeared in the January Magazine, are available upon request. It is suggested that each Chapter incorporate a copy in the front of the Chapter’s Minute Book for ready reference.

A Little-Known DAR Fact: FEBRUARY—AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH. Twelve years ago, through the efforts of Mrs. W. H. Noel of Harlan, Kentucky, who was then State Chairman of Americanism, the State Board of Management passed a resolution petitioning Governor Lawrence W. Wetherby to declare February “American History Month” in Kentucky. Every newspaper in the State carried the Governor’s proclamation, issued January 23, 1952, and U. S. Senator Earl Clements spread it in the Congressional Record.

The idea for American History Month proved popular, and through the continued interest and support of the NSDAR, State after State adopted the plan. In 1963, 51 proclamations or statements designating February as American History Month were issued by 49 State Governors, the Governor of the Canal Zone and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. In addition, almost 1000 Mayors and other municipal officials issued American History Month proclamations.

Thus this project, which originated with the DAR, and which sought as its objective to emphasize and spread the knowledge of American history, has, in the short span of a dozen years, won recognition throughout the Nation.

Cordially,

Marion Moncure Duncan
(Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan)
THE NATCHEZ TRACE, one of the oldest trails in the Old Southwest Territory and today one of the most scenic and historical parkways in America, might well be only a forgotten road but for the vigilance and foresight of the Mississippi Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

What did the Daughters do?
They sought out almost obliterated traces of this once famous artery of travel and marked the Trace from end to end—from Natchez on the Mississippi, the gateway to the Trace, through Alabama, to Nashville, Tenn., where it ends. Or vice versa, depending on the way you are going.

When the Trace was almost destroyed by time and the elements, the Mississippi DAR dug up old maps and records to establish its route diagonally across the State and through sections of Alabama and Tennessee. Then they prevailed upon the Alabama and Tennessee Daughters to join in the marking.

Massive granite boulders with descriptive bronze markers were placed along the route in each county through which the Trace passed—14 in Mississippi, 4 in Alabama, 3 in Tennessee.

It was in 1905 that Mrs. Egbert Jones, National No. 1365, DAR, suggested, at the first Mississippi State Conference, that the DAR mark the Natchez Trace. The record reads: "As the greatest object of our endeavor, the Daughters of the American Revolution have chosen to mark and restore the old national road, the Natchez Trace."

The first boulder was placed at Natchez, high on a bluff overlooking the Mississippi River, in Adams County, in 1909. The last was placed in Leake County in 1933. Every Year Book of the Mississippi Society, from 1905 through 1933, records the hopes and the determination to publicize, mark, and preserve this historical old road.

The cost of the boulders with markers averaged around $300 each, and the task was not easy for a young society with scant funds. It took the Mississippi Society 26 years and $4000 to complete its work. Alabama, with four counties, and Tennessee, with three, completed their tasks much earlier.

YESTERDAY: The old Trace around Natchez was a sunken dirt road, shaded by forest trees hung with Spanish moss, perfumed by honeysuckle and sweet with the sound of songbirds. The trail through forests, over hills and flatlands, was cut deep into the earth, not by bulldozers and road machines, but by the pounding feet of buffalo herds, the footprints of Indian warriors, and later, by the tread of the wayfarer's boots, the beat of horse's hoofs, and the turning wheels of the settler's wagons.

The Trace covers 450 miles.
It was old when De Soto came upon the Mighty Father of Waters.
It appears on French maps in the 1730's; on British maps in the 1770's.

In 1798, when Spain surrendered all claims to lands north of the 31st parallel, the United States created Mississippi Territory with Natchez as its capital. It was then that the Natchez Trace, the only overland route to the new empire, became a passageway for explorers, traders, adventurers, and homesteaders from the North and East. As early as 1780 flatboat operators, who came downstream with their produce to sell, had begun to go back home over the perilous trail. This was the only way the traders could return, as the flatboats could not proceed against the current of the Mississippi.

Inland settlers, too, travelled this dangerous path to the new territory opening up. Death lurked in every shadow—wild animals hungry for their prey; robber bands, thieves, murderers hiding in the undergrowth; Indians, the Natchez, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, slithering through the woods, tomahawks poised for the kill. Boatmen and traders carried the money from their sales on their persons, and thus became prey for the murderous robber bands that infested the trail.

The Mason gang was perhaps the most notorious. Samuel Mason, the leader, was born in Virginia but moved to Kentucky, and with his three sons terrorized the travelers. He used a special trademark—the name "Mason" scrawled in the dead man's blood.

The Masons were joined by evil, bloodthirsty "Little Harpe," and they worked the Trace together, leaving bloodcurdling scenes in their wake. At last a price was put on Sam Mason's head and Little Harpe, under the alias of Setton, and a companion, Sam Mays, went forth to capture Mason, his old pal in crime, and claim the reward.

They found Mason hiding in the swamps near Natchez, helped him cook supper, then tomahawked him in the night, cut off his head, rolled it up in blue mud and took it to Natchez in their canoe. They broke open the clay ball before the magistrates and revealed the gruesome contents.

Setton was recognized as Little Harpe and was jailed, though proof seemed doubtful. Proclamations
The Natchez Trace Parkway commemorates the old Natchez Trace, one of the Country's most historic thoroughfares. It is now a protected zone of forest, meadow, field, and gently rolling or precipitous hills, unbroken for 450 miles. For this entire distance there are no billboards or stores.

were placed at all the inns and along the waterfront, asking any man who could identify Harpe to come to the jail. A man named John Bowman from Knoxville, Tenn., appeared. “If it's Little Harpe,” he said, “he will have a scar under his left nipple, because I cut him there.”

When they cut off Harpe's shirt the scar was there. He and Mays were tried, convicted, and hung. Their heads were cut off and mounted on poles on the Natchez Trace, Harpe's just north of Natchez, Mays' at the south entrance. Their bodies were buried in the town graveyard, but relatives dug them up in the night and buried them along the Trace. Within a few years traffic wore down the shallow graves of these evil men of horror, and their bones were ground beneath the wheels of progress. A good riddance to bad bones. Thus ended the reign of terror of the Masons and the Harpes.1

Dr. Dawson Phelps, historian for the Parkway, says that Spanish records show that in 1790, 240 boatmen walked or rode home over the Trace; the traffic quadrupled within the next 10 years and grew to 8 or 10 thousand per year by 1810.4

In 1801, by a treaty with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, the United States opened the Trace as a wagon road for mails and travel. Many famous people followed its hazardous course: Aaron Burr, who was tried for treason beneath the great oaks at old Washington on the Trace; Philip Nolan; Marquis de Lafayette; and Andrew Jackson, who married Rachel Robards at Springfield in Jefferson County, Miss., on the Trace. The house is still standing—a handsome example of antebellum architecture. The name “Old Hickory” was given Jackson when he marched his Tennessee militiamen home from New Orleans over the Trace.

Other famous travelers include: John James Audubon; Meriwether Lewis, believed to have met death on the Trace; Philip Nolan; Marquis de Lafayette; and Andrew Jackson, who married Rachel Robards at Springfield in Jefferson County, Miss., on the Trace. The house is still standing—a handsome example of antebellum architecture. The name “Old Hickory” was given Jackson when he marched his Tennessee militiamen home from New Orleans over the Trace.

In 1936, with DAR support, the Natchez Trace Association was established, with Mrs. Ferriday Byrnes of Natchez as its president. Mrs. Byrnes retains this position today, and under her direction the Association has played a vital part in establishing the Natchez Trace Parkway. The first Government check to begin the paving...
ing work was signed in Natchez in 1937 by Mrs. Byrnes, who is a member of the Natchez Chapter. The Mississippi Society was officially represented at the signing by the State First Vice Regent.

Congressman Jeff Busby of Mississippi helped procure the passage of a measure in Congress authorizing a survey "to locate the Natchez Trace . . . and to determine the cost of construction on an appropriate National Parkway."

The survey was made and on May 18, 1938, Congress created the Natchez Trace Parkway as a unit of the National Park System.

TODAY: By 1961 nearly half of the lands necessary for completion of the Parkway had been acquired. The estimated length of the completed parkway motor road is 450 miles, 316 being in Mississippi, 33 in Alabama, and 101 in Tennessee. In 1962 title had been accepted for 202 miles in Mississippi, 11.4 miles in Alabama, and 44 miles in Tennessee.

The DAR influence is still felt. Mrs. Malcolm Gardner, wife of the superintendent of the Natchez Trace Parkway, is regent of the Mary Stuart Chapter in Tupelo. Her daughter, Nancy Dabney Gardner Hart, will be a page from Mississippi at Continental Congress in April.

TOMORROW: When completed the Parkway will include 450 miles of scenic beauty traversed by a modern paved highway, with no billboards or signs to mar its beauty, through a country rich in historical lore, romance and adventure. It passes through, or near, ancient little churches, quaint old towns, stately ante-bellum mansions, cabins in the cotton, and many places of historic interest.

Magnolias, dogwood, redbud, wild plum, stately pines, live oaks, and almost every variety of forest tree line the Parkway. Roadside parks provide tables for picnics, and camp sites are available. Nearby towns provide hotels, motor lodges and restaurants.

When you travel the Natchez Trace through a land of romance, history, and adventure, you will see a fascinating portion of America the Beautiful.

(Continued on page 159)
Four Fords and...
General George Washington had little reason to celebrate his 48th birthday in February, 1780, but if he did observe the day with a party, he had four young Jerseymen eager to help him eat his cake.

These were the four children of Mrs. Theodosia Ford, the young Morristown widow whose mansion was headquarters for the general, Mrs. Washington, and 16 staff officers during the winter of 1779-80.

Timothy, 17, was the oldest—and already old enough to shoulder arms in the militia. Following him were Gabriel, 15; Elizabeth, 13; and young Jacob, only 8. Mrs. Ford and her brood kept two rooms in the east wing; the army occupied the rest.

Seldom have four children been such eyewitnesses to history. Col. Alexander Hamilton, the general's aide, also lived in the house, and during that winter the Fords saw many of the great personages of the Revolution come to confer with Washington.

Occasionally, candlelight glowed in the mansion, and the tinkling harpsichord played soft background music for a reception or social dinner. On such occasions the young Fords undoubtedly ate in the kitchen, but surely nothing kept them from stealing a glimpse of the festivities.

Day-to-day activities brought the children close to the brooding general, beset with army suffering vastly more than at any time throughout the war. (Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, Washington's biographer, would call it "a period of far worse suffering than the corresponding months at Valley Forge.")

Outside, New Jersey skies seemed always gray. Snow had begun in mid-November, and 28 separate snowstorms were recorded before winter's end. Snow and hail, whipped by high winds, had greeted the general when he arrived on December 1. A great blizzard between January 2 and January 4 brought 4 feet of snow, with drifts piled more than 6 feet high.

One diary records men trapped in tents collapsed by the January storm and said soldiers were "buried like sheep." Roads were impassable; supplies of all kinds were caught in drifts.

The Fords, the Washingtons, and the rest of the military staff housed in the mansion huddled together before the blazing fire in the huge kitchen fireplace during nearly all of January.

Washington wrote on January 22: "Eighteen of my family and all of Mrs. Ford's are crowded together in her kitchen, and scarce one of them able to speak for the colds they have."

Any hardships besetting those in the mansion paled beside the agonies of soldiers encamped in Jockey Hollow to the southwest. Men lacked every simple necessity. They were hungry, cold, and sick.

A regimental clothier referred to some troops being "naked as Lazarus." An officer in Stark's brigade said there was "many a good lad with nothing to cover him from his hips to his toes save his blanket."

Even the Ford children could see the deepening shadows of anxiety on the general's face. During those days he wrote such lines as these:

“For a fortnight past the troops, both officers and men, have been almost perishing from want"; and "At one time the soldiers eat every kind of horse food but hay."

Childlike, the young Fords probably found the excitement of having their home the military capital of the colonies far more memorable than the suffering. Washington plainly went out of his way to be considerate of his hosts.

For example, frequent alarms brought guards dashing into the house, night and day. On such occasions, the general always visited the rooms of Mrs. Ford and her children to reassure them.

Timothy, who had been wounded in battle, seemed to be Washington's favorite. The general stopped by his room each morning to inquire how he had fared during the night.

Spring melted the snows and brought food and warmth to the desperate soldiers. Spring also brought the Marquis de Lafayette back from France to report that French troops were coming. The young Fords knew vividly the hope that comes with spring.

Washington left in June, first asking Mrs. Ford if everything had been returned to her. "All but one silver teaspoon," she replied. Several days later, to the delight of all the Fords, a messenger brought a silver spoon bearing the initials "G.W."

When Benson J. Lossing stopped by in 1848 gathering anecdotes for his Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, Gabriel Ford still lived in the mansion. The Washington Association acquired the building in 1872 to preserve it; now as the center of the Morristown National Historical Park, the mansion keeps alive the memory of the general who stayed—and of the Fords who entertained him.
TREASON TRIAL

Part II. The Hue Le Cry

Thomas Jefferson, by St.-Wmin, painted at the time of the Burr trial. Virginia State Library, Archives Division

By William W. Brewton
The Spanish minister, while affecting cooperation with Burr to prevent him from organizing an attack on Spanish America, was yet feverishly bribing American agents to sow the land with rumors that Burr was premeditating a western domain cut off from the American Union while talking against Spain to cover it up. He arranged to fill the press with it and frighten the people. Of course, Burr’s political enemies were helping Yrujo, whether aware of his dissembling or not. Almost daily now Jefferson was closeted with someone telling him a story of grave danger. Yet Jefferson well knew that Burr had broadcast his plans—he anticipated war with Spain brought to a head by the border crisis in Orleans Territory and was, as any citizen had a right to do, financing an expedition to frustrate the design. War was at the door—he was not the only one who knew it; the whole land knew it. Why should he not be helped, instead of hindered? If Spain did strike, the United States would, in the end, take its adjoining possessions. Why not get ready to take them now? Would Jefferson please take the trouble to read the catalogue of infamies by the British king against the American Colonies which he had put into the Declaration of Independence? If the British, speaking the same language and having most of the same heritage as Americans, could, with full justice, be conquered, why not the Spanish? Of course, Spain had seldom been aggressive against Americans, but it was not going to stay that way—events, the outlook, offered proof.

Moreover, if Jefferson suspected disunion by Burr, why had he not gone after that nest of New England secessionists in the Congress of the United States? Indeed, it was under his very nose and had begun during his first term as President—the 1803 cabal of Roger Griswold, William Plumer, and Timothy Pickering for a Northern Confederacy with Canada’s eastern Provinces, which would put them right back under Britain, to bring about more profitable shipping interests than they had been enjoying under the American Union. Nay, why was not the President moving against the popular star of Tennessee, Andrew Jackson, who was even now (1806), alerting the organized militia of that State to stand by to aid Burr if his forthcoming expedition to the Orleans and Mississippi Territories should precipitate a clash with Spanish forces in Texas? Maybe Jefferson thought Jackson too popular a star. Of course, he did not know at the time that Jackson would be President, though he did live to see him barely miss it in 1824, pressaging his election in 1828.

Could it be said, then, that Jefferson’s jitters grew out of the fact that Burr, of New Jersey, had almost beaten him for President and was therefore a threat to the Virginia dynasty? Yes, the grand old State had already furnished two of the three Presidents at this early date in the Union’s destiny; and Jefferson had two more coming up—Madison and Monroe. It did look like the Federalists had something there, though Washington and Adams had belonged to them in party alignment.

There was never a person, from first to last in the Burr probe, who swore categorically that Burr had ever advocated taking a single State or Territory out of the American Union. Indeed, why all the hullabaloos about Aaron Burr? What he started ultimately triumphed. All he had said was that the United States claimed Texas—why didn’t it take it? The United States claimed Texas under the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, although the title was cloudy. President James Monroe and Secretary of State John Quincy Adams traded that claim to Spain in 1819 to get Florida. In 1821 Mexico threw off Spanish rule and thereby acquired Texas. In 1836 Texas threw off Mexican rule and declared itself an independent republic. In 1845 Texas joined the American Union by annexation, but the job was not clinched until a war with Mexico was fought which lasted until 1848. So the United States did levy war to get Texas, and had to do it. Yet Burr, because he was a visionary and ahead of his day, was stigmatized as a traitor. How strange it all seems now! Of course, there is also a farce here—thousands of people said it was not hard to believe Burr was a traitor, for he certainly was “a devil with women!”

The two main witnesses against Burr, and just about the core of the case the Government had against him, double-crossed each other while double-crossing him. One was Wilkinson, already alluded to, and the other was William Eaton, the Connecticut man who claimed to be a hero of the War with Tripoli and hung around Washington until he got paid for it, or paid for signing a sworn statement against Burr. The pay was $10,000. Burr had talked with him about his expedition just after returning from the journey already described. The presumption is that Eaton could have joined up for the master stroke; at any rate, he changed his mind and, sensing a marvelous possibility of getting his war claim paid, went trotting to the President with a story of dreadful import against Burr. He saw Jefferson in March 1806 and poured into his ears the following calculus of improbabilities, for which I am indebted to the devastating description of Nathan Schachner in his current and brilliant Burr biography:

He was now in Washington, trying vainly to obtain Congressional reimbursement of moneys claimed to have been expended for the benefit of the American Government, and exceedingly loud in denunciation of an Administration that had not backed up his Tripolitan adventure. He was a familiar sight in the Washington taverns, accoutered with an outlandish hat and Turkish sash, tossing off huge potations and hiccuping into his cups anent the base neglect of heroes by a profligate government. And, if anything, the last person in the world to be inducted into the inner circle of a treasonable conspiracy. [When he reached the President, he detailed that Burr had sought him to join an expedition against Mexico and he had agreed, being offered a command next to Wilkinson. But then Burr had spoken of converting all lands west of the Allegheny Mountains into a separate empire to be united with territories taken from Spain.] But these treasonable plans for forcible disunion were not the only ones to be disclosed to this gentleman of deep potations and loud complaints, for whom Burr had never seen before. There was more, much more. Burr, it seemed, now spoke even more wildly. He intended “overthrowing the present Government,” and “would turn Congress neck and heels out of doors, assassinate the President, seize the Treasury and Navy, and proclaim himself the protector of an energetic government.” This, be it remembered, in the face of Eaton’s constant objections and expressions of horror.

And, by no stretch of the imagination, this adventurer may be easily read to have meant, likely to have said, that Burr, if he saw danger to his scheme arise, intended to go into cabots with Spain to ultimately take all American lands, after backing the State governments on the eastern seaboard out into the Atlantic Ocean, and lay them at last at the feet of

February 1964
the King of Spain, whose viceroy, of course, Burr would be! Was there ever a benighted wretch upon the face of the earth who, contemplating such folly, would have gone around telling everybody about it? He would need confederates, of course, but that would not be at the time of planning but of final action. It was no less a patriot and man of eminence than John Adams who said, during these rumors, that while he did not believe Burr to be a traitor he knew he "was not a fool."

Jefferson did not move to see that Eaton was paid his claim right after the interview, but he did so later. Before the trial of Burr, Eaton was induced to turn his statement into a deposition on January 26, 1807. As soon as it was turned over to the Administration, Congress voted Eaton $10,000, and the Government paid it to him on March 1.

In August 1806, Burr, with Theodosia and several staff members of his expedition, began his second journey west, his intention now being that this was to be the last because he expected New Orleans now to become his ultimate seat and indeed also that of his dear daughter. She was born in Albany, N.Y., on June 21, 1783, and named for her mother, Theodosia Prevost, the widow of a British army officer, whom Burr had married on July 2, 1782, although 10 years her junior, and who died on May 18, 1794, leaving five children by Prevost, besides Theodosia Burr, a blooming lass of 10. On February 2, 1801, when 18, Theodosia married Joseph Alston, 22, of Charleston, S.C., already mentioned, and from that historic place she had now journeyed to meet her greatly admired father upon an enterprise she well knew meant destiny for them both. She was thrilled, and well so for she had inherited Burr's romantic and sanguine soul. They stopped at Pittsburgh and other places of note on their way, Burr proudly presenting her at fêtes in his honor, dancing with her as did high-born blades of her own age—until they reached Blennerhassett Island, where the venture was to be planned and whence it was to be ultimately launched. Alston joined them there in October. Theodosia literally fell into the arms of Mrs. Blennerhassett, who became devoted to her.

Harman Blennerhassett was at home when the Burrs reached the island, for at this rendezvous the final plans were to be made and the new expedition rendered secure. And during chill nights now, the group, facing a huge log fire in the drawing room of the manor house, indulged in visions of a dawning new day, harking them back in their conversation nearly a hundred years to the poetic Bishop Berkeley:

"Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The four first acts already past,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day:
Time's noblest offspring is the last."

And gazing intently into the beautiful face of Theodosia, to whom he drew nigh, Blennerhassett would intone:

"Your father shall be the first king, afterward you the first queen."

But she had not come west to make a final journey at this time. There was Aaron Burr Alston, her boy named for her father, born May 29, 1802, and now little more than 4 years old; she must not remain away from him for long. Hence, in the latter part of October, she and Alston returned to Charleston by way of Lexington, Ky.

But Jefferson was on Burr's trail. On November 27 he issued a Proclamation, followed by a Message to Congress, calling upon every law officer and citizen to give aid in shattering this expedition as dangerous to the land. Pursuant thereto, the militia of Wood County, Va., under Colonel Phelps, repaired to Blennerhassett Island, while that of Ohio,
under General Tupper, took positions on their side of the river and confiscated boats being built for the expedition. The Phelps command, however, did not find Blennerhassett on the island when they arrived December 11. The night before, he and his associate, Comfort Tyler, of New York, loaded such boats as they already had and with some 40 men got going down the Ohio River. The Tupper outfit was told to look out for just such a move; it happened, but they were too drunk to do anything about it.

Meanwhile, an argosy of several boats, manned by 14 men, was coming down the river above the island on its way to join the expedition. The Wood County boys stopped them and brought them onto the island under arrest. They were given a hearing in the drawing room of the mansion and freed because their purpose could not be proved. While this investigation was going on, however, and during the absence of the gracious chatelaine in Marietta, Ohio, to get her family boat out of captivity, the Virginia militia drank the Blennerhassett cellary dry, then wrecked the manor house and grounds. Upon her return, Mrs. Blennerhassett's courage rose above the terrifying misfortune, and she went aboard one of the boats offered her by the men just freed, with whom and her two little boys and servants, she left the island on December 17, floating with the current down the Ohio, then the Mississippi, to join her husband with the Burr expedition a month later at a point some 30 miles north of Natchez and now to become famous as Bayou Pierre.

Burr had gone to Nashville to take over some five boats Gen. Andrew Jackson had engaged to build for him, with provisions. On December 22, however, hearing that the Presidential Proclamation would reach Nashville at any moment, Burr decided to leave at once on the Cumberland River from that point with only the two boats yet available and just a few men, one of whom was Jackson's nephew. The next day the Proclamation did arrive, with military orders from Washington to Jackson on New Year's Day to halt the expedition and arrest the men. Too late; they had already gone, so he sent news thereof to Captain Bissell to comply, but he replied that by then the boats were beyond him. On
with some friend; he could not stay there.

The two went to a cabin, knocked, and, on entering, asked the way to the home of Colonel Hinson, a leading citizen Burr knew. Two young men living in the cabin—Nicholas Perkins, a lawyer, and Thomas Malone, a court clerk—pointed it out. Suddenly, Perkins said:

"That's Burr—one of them."
The disguise, though heavy, was not good enough; both these young men had seen Burr in court. They notified the sheriff, who went to the Hinson home, finding Burr and Ashley, who had been welcomed by Mrs. Hinson to await her husband's return. But Burr was not arrested; the sheriff, in fact, offered to help get him away. Thereupon, Perkins, the reward money in mind, hastened to Fort Stoddard and Commander E. P. Gaines. Returning with a guard, he met Burr and the sheriff on the road and halted them. Burr at first denied, then admitted, who he was. He was taken to the fort and lodged there. A popular outcry made Gaines afraid to keep him, and he told Perkins he would give him a guard of eight soldiers if he would take Burr to Washington, where there would be a real reward. Perkins, of course, jumped at this. Gaines was right about the danger—John Graham, a Government agent in the Territory, had notified Washington that the people were even against the Government for not helping Burr take Mexico.

The upshot was that on March 6, 1807, Burr left Fort Stoddard in charge of Perkins, Malone, and a guard of eight soldiers, on the long, long journey, hundreds of miles, to Washington, on horseback, of course. The journey was arduous—they rode 40 miles a day all the way. Many towns along the route wondered what the flying cavalcade was. As the horses dashed by the courthouse in Chester, S.C., Burr, noticing a crowd gazing at them, suddenly decided upon a heroic risk. Throwing himself from his horse, he shouted:

"What! Ho! All of you there. Grab these scoundrels. I am Aaron Burr."

Taken by surprise, of course, Perkins and his men had to act quickly. They leaped off their horses, grabbed Burr and forced him back to his. He refused to mount. Perkins, a huge man, picked him up and put him on the horse. Malone seized the reins of Burr's horse, while men behind whipped him up, and they were off again before the farmers of the district could recover from their amazement.

At Fredericksburg, Va., they were presented an order direct from the President, telling them not to come to Washington but to take Burr to the Virginia Capital, where he would be tried. And so now, anticipating General Grant's army by nearly 60 years, the cry was "On to Richmond," where they ended the journey on the night of March 26 and cast Burr into prison.

The Trial
Two Burr henchmen, arrested by Wilkinson, had preceded Burr and were in a Washington military prison by January 22, 1807. They were Justus Erich Bollman and Samuel Swartwout, who had escaped with Burr to Georgia immediately after the Hamilton duel. The next day Jefferson had Bollman brought before him and Secretary of State James Madison, who was to succeed Jefferson as President. Bollman's statement did not afford the Chief Executive any evidence of disunion design but only the one to free Mexico from Spain, even that he was to go to Washington to notify the President all about it, as soon as Burr had set sail for Vera Cruz, with hope the Government would give aid.

A warrant for high treason, nevertheless, issued from the United States District Court in Washington against Bollman and Swartwout. Of counsel for them at the ensuing hearing was Francis Scott Key, an attorney-at-law in Georgetown in the District of Columbia. The year before he had been practicing at Frederick, Md., associated often with the
later renowned Chief Justice of the United States, Roger Brooke Taney, who married his sister. In 1814, acting as an attorney to free a prisoner on board a British vessel, Key was detained in Baltimore by an attack upon that city and was himself off the coast thereof on an American ship during the bombardment of the fort the night of September 13–14, being so overwhelmed with emotion as he gazed upon the spectacle in early morning that there leaped from his soul the immortal Star-Spangled Banner.

He did not win his 1807 case for Bollman and Swartwout in the District Court, but he appealed to the United States Supreme Court and obtained on February 21, at the hands of Chief Justice John Marshall, a decision by the Court discharging the prisoners.

If there ever had been anything incompatible with the genius of America, it was the questionable and odious charge of treason; hence, it was not favored by our fathers. Indeed, the United States of America was born of treason. Nearly all the kingly crimes against liberty, which drove thousands of Europeans to this land, were committed because rulers held this instrument in their hands, which became the very anathema of the world. One has but to look at the charges listed in the Declaration of Independence, by Jefferson himself, against George III of Britain (whose predecessors of the House of Hanover could barely speak the English language) to know that his tyranny over the American Colonies was ventured because he knew he held over their heads the fell charge of treason. So when our fathers framed the Constitution of the United States, this was one thing they meant to take care of—if it were unwise to leave it out altogether, they would only mark it down with metes and bounds. They would define treason; they would write down what a man had to do to be guilty of it. And so they said:

Article III, Section 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

On March 30, 1807, Burr was brought before Chief Justice Marshall for a commitment hearing. What Marshall told the battery of lawyers on both sides reminds me of what Tom Watson (whose Life I wrote) said on the hustings in Georgia when he was running for Congress in 1890. He was the farmer’s best friend anywhere, and of course his speech was intended to suit them, as he dealt with his opponent, the incumbent who had distributed a voluminous speech as one he had made in the House of Representatives.

“A farmer went to a museum,” said Watson, “and the showman showed him a sword which he said was the one Balaam had when he met the angel who was seeking to turn him back from an unholy journey. The farmer, like all farmers, was well up on the Bible and he replied that Balaam did not have a sword when he met the angel—he only wished he had one, to beat his mule with because the mule started talking back to him instead of running over the angel.

“Oh, yes, indeed,” responded the showman, ‘you are quite right, and this is the identical sword that Balaam wished he had.’”

His opponent wished he had made that speech in Congress, Watson said, but he did not make it.

Marshall, in effect, said to the Government’s lawyers:

“Very good, gentlemen, what will you have? Merely what somebody wished had happened? If you cannot come back before me with a case meeting the Constitutional requisites for treason, you need not come back at all.”

On April 1 he ruled there was enough evidence to hold Burr for the grand jury on a charge of high misdemeanor growing out of his project against Mexico, but he would not commit him for treason. Burr was freed on a bail bond of $10,000 pending action of the grand jury on the charge for which committed. On May 22 a new term of the United States Circuit Court opened. Marshall charged the grand jury, which retired to consider the misdemeanor commitment and also any evidence of treason which the Government still had the right to submit.

The crowd packed into the Hall of Delegates of the State Capitol in Richmond now gazed upon the most distinguished array of lawyers America has ever known in a single case. First of all, on the Bench was John Marshall, Secretary of State in the John Adams Cabinet (succeeding Timothy Pickering in 1800), whom Adams appointed Chief Justice a month before he left the Presidency in March 1801 to be sure that a Federalist filled the vacancy created by the resignation of Oliver Ellsworth. Marshall held the office until his death in 1835, which was 34 years and longer than any other man; the next longest was Taney (28 years).

Counsel for the Prosecution:
1. George Hay, United States Attorney for the Virginia District, who had married the daughter of future President James Monroe and who maneuvered the Government’s case against Burr.
2. Alexander McRae, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia.
3. William Wirt, who had been especially engaged by President Jefferson because of his great powers as an orator and who for his work in this case was later rewarded with the post of Attorney General of the United States. Jefferson’s present Attorney General, Caesar A. Rodney, whose uncle, Caesar Rodney, was a Signer of the Declaration of Independence for Delaware, had asked to be excused from the case.

Counsel for the Defense:
1. Aaron Burr, himself, a legal tactician of first rank, who maneuvered his own case.
2. Edmund Randolph, who was the first Attorney General of the United States in 1789 and who succeeded Thomas Jefferson, the first Secretary of State, when Jefferson resigned in 1794. When the Federal Convention met in Philadelphia in 1787 to frame the Constitution of the United States, Randolph was a leading figure because he was the author of the Randolph Plan for a new, stronger Union, upon which Madison had collaborated. It would have made the United States a Nation instead of a Federation, for which reason it was mostly scrapped. Though present to the end of the Convention, Randolph refused to sign the Constitution; of course, Madison, “the Father of the Constitution,” signed.
George Washington
Born February 22, 1732
Ladies in Colonial costume pose in front of Memorial Mansion at Wakefield, George Washington's birthplace, in the storied Northern Neck of Virginia.

Abraham Lincoln
Born February 12, 1809
Traditional birthplace cabin now contained in Shrine at Abraham Lincoln National Park, Hodgensville, Kentucky.
Every year, by the coincidence of both having birthdays in this "American History Month" of February, America salutes its two great leaders—George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. This Nation finds, in their achievements, new courage to follow their example, for both demonstrated the democracy and opportunity that is America, as each, by his own character, fortitude, self-reliance, and ability attained the highest honor this Country can bestow.

President Lincoln, whose birthday we celebrate February 12, was the sixth generation from Samuel, his first Lincoln ancestor in America, who came to Massachusetts in 1638. With the pioneering spirit that built this Nation, Samuel Lincoln's descendants, each generation of whom achieved outstanding stature in its own right, migrated westward and southward; and in 1765, the future President's great-grandfather, John Lincoln, settled in the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, just beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains. Here his grandfather, Capt. Abraham Lincoln, served in the Augusta County Militia during the Revolutionary War and as Judge Advocate.

It was also in Virginia, along the Potomac River, in 1658, 20 years after Samuel Lincoln had come to Massachusetts, that we note the arrival of John Washington, great-grandfather of President Washington, whose birthday we celebrate February 22. The Washingtons remained in Virginia, where the future "Father of His Country" was born in 1732, and it is recorded that in 1748, at the age of 16, young George Washington received his first commission from Lord Fairfax to survey lands in this same Shenandoah Valley, where President Lincoln's Harrison ancestors had founded Harrisonburg, Va., in 1742.

The Colonial and Revolutionary periods are both recalled with Washington's Birthday—the Frontier and Civil War times and the preservation of the Union, with Lincoln's—and both anniversaries bring to mind the greatness of the character of each. Unlike in certain qualities, they were not unlike in their supreme achievements—the one through a generation of public service, the other rising in just a few years from a local politician into the foremost statesman of his age.

Washington had represented the Colony of Virginia in the First Continental Congress and through the perils of the Revolutionary War; and, as the first President it was he who, through the critical period following the war, led a murmuring people on to a Union of 13 Free and Independent Sovereign States—truly the "Father of His Country."

But, while the North was growing and expanding westward, an institution had evolved in another section of the country that threatened dissolution of the Union that Washington had established, as the South insisted upon what it sincerely believed to be the original interpretation of the Constitution adopted in 1787.

Then the second supreme American—Abraham Lincoln—came out of the West, declaring that "a house divided against itself cannot stand," and that "the Union must be preserved at any cost." Upon this premise he was elected President in 1861 and labored to this end through 4 years of terrible war. The Union was saved, and peace was restored—and the memory of Abraham Lincoln has become a precious heritage to the people of the whole Nation, and is venerated in the remote corners of the earth.

And so in this month of February, let us again salute George Washington, the Father of these United States, and Abraham Lincoln, the Preserver of that Union!

By
RUTH S. PETERSON
Louisa St. Clair Chapter
Detroit, Michigan
Right. The President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, presented a memorial wreath decorated in DAR color on behalf of the National Society and Massanutton Chapter. Kneeling are (left) Miss Mary Virginia Peterson, of Alexandria, Va., and (right) Miss Margaret Allen, of Harrisonburg, both Lincoln descendants, who placed wreaths of blue and white flowers at the base of the markers.

Below (l. to r.) Mrs. Robert Yost Frazier, regent of Massanutton Chapter, who started the project of restoring and marking the Lincoln graves; County Supervisor Burke McKay, who supported the project and arranged for maintenance of the cemetery; John Byrd, President of the Rockingham Historical Society, who has pledged the support of his group; and Russell Stultz, former President of the Historical Society, a longtime advocate of restoration of the Lincoln Cemetery and Home.

Capt. Jacob Lincoln home near Harrisonburg, Va., built around 1800 of brick in Flemish bond. A wing to the rear was added by Captain Lincoln's son, Col. Abraham Lincoln. Although many of the fine appointments of the interior architecture have been sold to collectors, the Palladian door entrance and moldings, the graceful carved staircase, handmade doors, and interesting locks attest to a once-known grandeur. The home today is used as a tenant house on a large dairy farm, and many old features are hidden under modernized remodeling in the interior.

Just north of this house lies the family cemetery, where five generations of Lincolns and their servants are buried. Here is buried also the pioneer Virginia John and Rebekah Lincoln, who settled here with their children. They were the great-grandparents of President Abraham Lincoln.
Marking Graves of Virginia Lincolns

By MRS. ROBERT YOST FRAZIER

Markers to the progenitors of the Virginia Lincoln family, parents of three Revolutionary War captains and great-grandparents of President Abraham Lincoln, were dedicated at the Lincoln burial ground near Harrisonburg, Va., June 18. The marker to "Virginia John" Lincoln, who established the family in the Old Dominion, was presented by the Massanutton Chapter and the Rockingham Historical Society.

The marker to his wife, Rebekah Flowers Lincoln, was presented by four of the couple's descendants—John Brock Peterson; William Bradshaw Peterson; their sister, Mrs. Louise P. Matlock, West Chester, Pa., member of Samuel Gorton Chapter; and Miss Georgia Nicholas, Harrisonburg, Va. At the 66th Annual Luncheon and reception that preceded the ceremony, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, said:

We must keep alive the memory and spirit of the men who secured for us our American independence. The future demands the knowledge and appreciation of the past such as you are making today in marking the Lincoln graves.

John Brock Peterson presented the Rebekah Flowers Lincoln marker; Mr. John Byrd, President of the Rockingham Historical Society and Mrs. Garnett Sites, chaplain, presented the "Virginia John" Lincoln marker. Flower wreaths were placed on the markers and on the grave of their son, Capt. Jacob Lincoln, by Miss Margaret Allen, Miss Mary Virginia Peterson, and Miss Georgia Nicholas, all Lincoln descendants. As regent, I gave the following address:

To these green and fertile fields and hills and meadows, a pioneer family came from Pennsylvania in 1767. The family was that of Rebekah Flowers and John Lincoln. The home was located north of this cemetery. This site once formed the western boundary of the property. Three sons went out from this family as Revolutionary captains, fighting in the Indian Wars and under General Washington. One son, Captain Abraham, built a home in the middle of the field to the west of us. Here was born Thomas Lincoln, who, with his parents, moved to Kentucky at the call of their friend, Daniel Boone, who had sojourned with them on Linville Creek. Thomas was the father of President Abraham Lincoln.

Only one son remained in Rockingham County—Captain Jacob—who returned home to his family after the Battle of Yorktown and built the beautiful brick home south of the cemetery. He, his wife, and five generations of the Lincoln family are buried here, as well as several favorite Negro servants.

The patriotism of the Lincolns has endured with each generation. Soldiers from this line have served in all our Nation's wars, including one in service at present. Lt. Col. Abraham Lincoln, of Harrisonburg, a Rockingham County native, is stationed in Tokyo.

As loyal Southerners, the Virginia Lincolns fought for the Confederacy, even though their cousin Abraham was Commander in Chief of the Union Forces.

In this year of the Civil War Centennial, as we try to heal old wounds and come to a better understanding, it is fitting that we gather here to mark the graves of the sturdy pioneer couple who were the progenitors of the Lincolns. The Lincolns' determination that they passed on to their children produced in time the man who has been named "The greatest individual of our time" and "the man who belongs to the ages." In the book of Joshua, where we find the text for our 1963 DAR Theme, "Be Strong and of a Good Courage", is stated this reference to memorials:

When your children ask their fathers in time to come, saying,

What mean ye by these stones? Then ye shall answer them, And these stones shall be for a memorial unto the children of Israel forever.

When a totalitarian group wishes to conquer a nation, one of its first acts is the destruction of all national monuments and the discrediting of national heroes and historic markers. But, more pathetic is the situation that forgets its historic past and ignores a civic responsibility to honor its founders and patriots.

May we no longer allow prejudice of another era or our remembrance of some old hurt blind us to our civic responsibility to honor our historic past and preserve our antiquities. From this day forward may we continue to let our children know of our historic past that inspires us to meet today's challenges.

Honored guests attending included 20 Lincoln descendants; Virginia Vice President General Mrs. Frederick T. Morse; United States Judge John Paul, son of the chapter's founding regent; Miss Eva Tatsum, Virginia State Treasurer; Mrs. W. O. Burtner, Past National Chairman of Public Relations, and an associate member of the chapter; and Mrs. Laird Conrad, Past State Recording Secretary, who introduced Mrs. Duncan at the chapter luncheon.

Representatives from the following DAR chapters attended: Col. Thomas Hughart, Beverly Manor, Rainbow Ridge, Golden Horseshoe, Virginia Frontier, John Rhodes, Fort Lewis, Shadwell, Jack Jouett, Mary Washington, and John Alexander. The local County Sheriff's staff, State Police, and Rescue Squad escorted the motorcade of 25 cars the 12 miles to the Lincoln Cemetery. Members of Boy Scout Troop 124, Lacey Springs, Va., with their scoutmasters, formed an honor guard, presented the Colors, and played Taps.

An exhibit of Lincoln memorabilia and keepsakes and donated by descendants and by Mr. and Mrs. Ray Renalds of Broadway, Va. These were displayed in the homes of Capt. Jacob Lincoln and his son, Jacob Lincoln, Jr. These lovely brick mansions still stand today attesting to the affluence and prominence of the Virginia Lincolns. One ponders the thought of what changes might have occurred had the Capt. Abraham Lincoln family not migrated to Kentucky in 1781. Did the rugged frontier produce the man, Abraham Lincoln, or was his destiny molded by his heritage?

The marker dedication is the beginning of a project which it is hoped, in time, will include reconstruction of the log homes of "Virginia John" Lincoln and his son Abraham, where the President's father was born; acquisition of the brick Lincoln home as a museum; and the land rights to the cemetery so that a road can be built to it. A roadside highway marker is also needed. Massanutton Chapter invites inquiries from readers about this project. Address Mrs. Robert Y. Frazier, Route 6, Harrisonburg, Va. There is a wealth of untapped information about the Lincolns in Rockingham County's "Lincoln Land."
Francis Scott Key and the 150th Anniversary of the writing of The Star-Spangled Banner will be the theme of the Maryland Pavilion at the New York World's Fair for 1964 and 1965. The Fair will officially open on April 22, and the Maryland Pavilion will accent displays from the counties of Maryland, along with a miniature reproduction of the Chesapeake Bay area.

To commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the writing of the National Anthem, the Francis Scott Key Memorial Foundation, Inc., of Frederick, Md., has struck a souvenir half-Dollar, which will be the "official" Key Medal during the two years at the Maryland Pavilion. The medal, which sells for 50 cents, is beautifully done in Golden Bronze, and is 15/16 inches in diameter. The obverse side of the medal features a replica of the original 15-star Flag that flew over Fort McHenry and inspired Key to write the words of our National Anthem, together with the British ship on the water with rockets and bombs bursting in mid-air. The name of the Maryland Commission for the New York World's Fair surrounds the artistry in an outer circle. On the reverse side, the Monument to Key in beautiful Mount Olivet Cemetery, Frederick, Md., is featured, surrounded by the name of the Memorial Corporation formed to honor his name. An attractive historical pamphlet, carrying the story of the writing of the National Anthem, accompanies each medal without additional charge.

Origin by DAR Chapter

The striking of the Key Memorial Medal is one of the 14 points in a Commemorative Program for 1964 proposed by the Frederick Chapter, DAR. Its sale is designed to provide funds with which to establish a permanent memorial and visitors center to house Key mementos and those of other historically famous persons. The medal is now being offered in more than 200 locations from coast to coast and has been enthusiastically received by thousands of interested purchasers. The art work was designed by James Pearl of Frederick, Md., and the dies were carved by one of the country's finest die makers.

To Make Replica of Flag

Also to be displayed at the Maryland Pavilion will be a replica of the original Flag that flew over Fort McHenry. The Star-Spangled Banner Flag House Association of Baltimore, Md., is sponsoring the making of the Flag, and the material is being woven on hand looms at the Flag House. The Flag, which will be 30 feet by 40 feet, will be stitched and assembled by civic and patriotic groups. The Frederick Chapter, DAR, has been assigned two stripes to sew.

Project for Groups

The Key Medal may be sold by nonprofit men's and women's patriotic, service, and civic groups. Details of this program can be found in an accompanying display advertisement in this issue of the Magazine.
FEBRUARY 1964

DAR WELCOMES 102-YEAR-OLD MEMBER: With all tribute to the wonderful increase in Junior Members (most recent, 38 percent of new members admitted), bouquets with special welcome go also to Senior Citizens now joining. It is reported that among these are a mother, age 102, and daughter, age 78, whose names will be presented at the February Board Meeting, for admission as members of the Bottle Cross Chapter, Kensington, Md. Congratulations!

It will be remembered that in 1962, Mrs. Anna Mary Robertson ("Grandma") Moses, of Eagle Bridge, New York, joined the Hoosac-Walloomac Chapter at the "young" age of 92.

NS DAR AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH CITED: The Children's Book Council, Inc., 175 Fifth Avenue, New York City, in its current quarterly Calendar publication (sent to almost 40,000 individuals interested in children's reading) heads the February List of Events with "American History Month (Daughters of the American Revolution)."

SCHOLARSHIP AID REMEMBERED: A letter from Dr. James P. Kerr of Damascus, Md., himself a DAR scholarship awardee some years ago, was received at Headquarters recently, with the request that consideration be given a current applicant.

Among the many people visiting the DAR Museum and Period Rooms (in 1963, almost 13,000 availed themselves of the free guided tours) a surprising number have identified themselves as DAR scholarship recipients or Good Citizenship winners!

"THE INFLUENCE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON ON EARLY DETROIT": This was the title for remarks recently made by George Raub, Chairman of the Historical Exhibits Committee of Zion (Masonic) Lodge No. 1, which will celebrate its 300th anniversary on April 27, 1964. An excerpt from the Minutes of the Lodge of September 7, 1812, reports an incident of British occupation at the outbreak of the War of 1812: Since the last regular communication of this Lodge, the American Flag having been lowered and that of His Britannic Majesty's having been substituted; to wit, on the 16th day of August last, at noon, from which and from the Political situation of the country generally it appearing expedient that an early and more full Lodge should be held . . . " A meeting date was set for this purpose.

VISITOR FROM GERMANY: Mrs. Agnes Lange, member of City Parliament in charge of Cultural Activities of Mulheim, Germany, accompanied by Miss Gabriella E. Metcalf, of the Bureau of Education and Cultural Affairs of the State Department, Program Officer of programs for Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and The Netherlands, toured National Headquarters recently. The visitor from overseas expressed particular interest in the Museum, Americana Room, and Constitution Hall. A children's concert was about to begin in the Hall, and when Mrs. Lange requested the privilege of sitting in on it, this was arranged.

A Correction, With Apologies: Last month, in acknowledging the gift of the Cope Family Genealogy, the donor's name should have appeared as Mrs. O. W. Cope.
Friday, April 24

Depart
3:00 P.M.
Leave Washington, D. C. on Deluxe Air-Conditioned Motor Coaches with complete restroom facilities. (38 passengers per bus.)

Arrive
7:00 P.M.
Group is quickly transferred to the new and magnificent AMERICANA HOTEL with complete air-conditioning and 50 stories which soar into the Manhattan skyline.

8:30 P.M.
Arrive at Radio City Music Hall for performance of first-run movie plus the exciting Music Hall Stage Show.

Saturday, April 25

"DAR DAY"

7:00 A.M.
Light Continental Breakfast served in the Georgian Ballroom.

Depart
8:00 A.M.
You will board coaches for quick trip to Penn Station to board the Long Island Railroad for 12-minute non-stop ride to the New York World's Fair.

Arrive
8:55 A.M.
Main entrance of the World's Fair. Proceed immediately to the Coca-Cola Pavilion to be welcomed by the beautiful 640-bell Carillon music and then the tour.

9:45 A.M.
Leave the Coca-Cola Pavilion and proceed to the Court of Industry for DAR Flag Ceremony, at 10:00 A.M.

11:00 A.M.
Board Glide-A-Ride Carrier for a one hour and fifteen minute lectured tour that covers the International Area, the Lake Amusement Area, the Industrial Area and when finished will drop you off at the Pan American Patio Restaurant for luncheon.

1:00 P.M.
Luncheon

2:30 P.M.
Arrive at Maryland Pavilion for ceremonies in conjunction with Francis Scott Key Sesquicentennial. (Story on page 124)

4:00 P.M.
Arrive at Federal Pavilion for tour of this panorama of American History and Government.

5:00 P.M.
Arrive at the Better Living Pavilion for tour of this multiple exhibit.

6:30 P.M.
Leave the Better Living Pavilion for short walk to the Brass Rail Restaurant overlooking the Unisphere for Dinner at 7:00 P.M.

8:30 P.M.
Leave the Brass Rail Restaurant for walk up the Court of Presidents to the Court of the Universe to see the Fountain of the Planets (this fountain is the largest ever built and consists of 50,000 sprays of water and 100,000 colored lights) come to life in a magnificent production of music, water and lights. This display lasts for 30 minutes and is immediately followed by a 20-minute display of fireworks.

10:00 P.M.
Walk leisurely to the Long Island Railroad Station at the Main Entrance to World's Fair for quick return trip to Manhattan. Upon arrival in Manhattan, you will board your motor coach for a speedy trip back to the Americana Hotel.
World's Fair Tour

Sunday, April 26

Depart
8:00 A.M. Board deluxe motor coaches for trip to the Fair.
8:50 A.M. Arrive Charter Bus Terminal. Upon entering the Fair at 9:00 A.M., you will proceed directly to the General Motors Pavilion for a private escorted tour and ride thru the Futurama Exhibit.
9:45 A.M. Arrive at the Ford Pavilion for private tour. After leaving the Ford Exhibit, you will have time for individual choice visits to churches, State buildings, etc. until 12:30 P.M. when you will reassemble at the Continental Insurance Pavilion for tour of its exhibit based on scenes from the American Revolution.
1:30 P.M. Luncheon at the Pan American Patio Restaurant.
3:00 P.M. You will board your Trailways Deluxe Motor Coaches for swift [4 hr. 15 min.] return trip to Washington, D. C. after two glorious days at the most magnificent Fair the World has even seen—One in which you will have taken part!

GENERAL MOTORS
REPUBLIC OF CHINA PAVILION
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.

ALL EXPENSE COST – $85.00
(Deduct $3.00 if not returning to Washington, D. C.)

Mail to: DAR World's Fair Tour, National Headquarters, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006.
Make checks for reservations payable to same.

Reservation Deadline
March 1st
Thereafter, add $5.00 for late reservations—until April 1st.

ONE DAY (Saturday 25)—$25.00

NOTE: FOR AREA DAR only—Includes full day's activities with DAR group, Fair Admission, Guidebook, Glide-A-Tour, Luncheon and Dinner—but NO transportation to and from Fair.
January at National Headquarters

DAR CONTINENTAL HALL CHRISTMAS DECORATION

For the first time, Memorial Continental Hall was decorated for Christmas 1963.

WREATH

Close-up view of the main wreath swinging between the center columns of portico on 17th Street. In addition, handsome Della Robbia wreaths were hung in the windows on either side of entrance.
CALLER

Mr. John P. Tyson, former KDS Executive Secretary, made a brief visit to NSDAR when in Washington, and is shown paying his respects to the President General.

OVERSEAS GUEST

On a specially conducted tour of Headquarters. (l. to r.) Miss Gabriella E. Metcalf, U.S. State Dept., Mr. Frank E. Klapthor, Museum Curator, Mrs. Agnes Lange, in charge of Cultural Activities of Mulheim, Germany, and Mrs. Florence Daum, Chief Clerk, Historian General’s Office, on the stage of Constitution Hall.

GOOD RESULTS

Magazine contest and advertising results bring smiles. Magazine staff members include, l. to r., Mrs. Peggy Stanley, Mrs. Florence Checchia, Chief Clerk, and Miss Billy Jo Ballenger.

EDITOR

The DAR Magazine Editor, Miss Mabel E. Winslow, at her desk in the Administration Building.
Our Junior American Citizens

By
MRS. G. MURRAY CAMPBELL
National Chairman, JAC Committee

Dear Mrs. Campbell:

Please send me 35 member pins, 1 President's pin, 1 Director's pin, 35 Prayer leaflets, and any other suggestions you have. We are just starting our JAC Club and will appreciate all the help you can give us.

Please send the supplies to: Office of the President, John Glenn JAC Club, Barton Elementary School.

Sincerely,
Jack Lawrence, President.

Obviously, the above letter is fictitious both as to name of school and child, but this type of letter has been received by your National Chairman. No single communication becomes so thrilling as the serious and sincere request for help from a child. American children are highly idealistic, and we adults often overlook their intelligence and love of organization and guidance.

A recently released 62-page publication of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee reports that the communists are making definite efforts to capture the minds of our youth. J. Edgar Hoover tells us that from October, 1961, to May, 1962, leaders of the communist party were able to wangle invitations to speak on college campuses before 48 student groups across the Nation. The National Youth Director of the Communist Party also recently called for a “nationwide Marxist-oriented youth organization.”

What do we do about this? We can put all of our National Defense talk into action. We must pass on to our youth the ideals, the history, and the love of country that is their heritage. This is positive action and positive National Defense.

The Junior American Citizens Committee was founded 62 years ago in Cincinnati, Ohio, as a State project. It became a national project 5 years later. The first Club, founded by Mrs. John A. Murphy of Cincinnati Chapter in October, 1901, was for the purpose of “teaching children some knowledge of the underlying principles of our Government, of American sentiment and of all that will go towards making them good citizens.” That original group was “an association of children of foreign birth and parentage.”

Greatly widened in scope and activities, these Clubs now welcome all children and young people regardless of race or creed from kindergarten through senior high school. The appeal of the popular club idea is strong among the children, as is evidenced by the above letter and the superintendents, principals, and teachers who have approved it, as well as settlement house and community center directors, find it an excellent way to teach history and parliamentary law. Some teachers have written that introduction of the Clubs has brought order to their classrooms as well. The JAC Handbook tells how to introduce JAC to your community.

The contests conducted each year by this Committee and supervised by Mrs. Frederick N. Tompkins, National Vice Chairman, Contests, have nationwide appeal in the schools and are often followed up by a Club in the school if there had been none before, especially if their children were prize winners. Last year 238 prizes were awarded in the seven categories. At this time, many of the schools that you have already contacted have sent their contest material to you and you have already judged and sent your first, second, third and honorable mention to your State Chairman. She will then judge the four prize winners in each category and division and send these to Mrs. Tompkins. At Continental Congress, you will be able to see the prize-winning essays, posters, songs, poems, club projects, plays, and programs, bound in large, beautiful scrap books—seven of them—which Mrs. Tompkins prepares and exhibits in the Assembly Room, where our JAC Round Table will be held.

Several times this year, I have had requests for program material and suggestions for activities. Our National Program Committee has listed in the back of its brochure some excellent programs especially for JAC. In Louisiana, C. A. R. and JAC give an annual Washington's Birthday Ball together, and the proceeds are donated to community projects. Some of you have written me and asked the question, “How can I interest our school personnel in JAC?” The answer is in the following story, sent to me by our National Vice Chairman, Northeastern Division, Mrs. Charles L. Bowman. Her territory is New England and New York State. She has worked in JAC for almost 15 years from her chapter through to the national level and is so steeped in the knowledge of how to set up JAC that her en-
The Rough Riders

By

MRS. BARBARA WOLFE

Sunshine and a cool breeze heralded the department of the Rough Riders—25 eager boys and girls from a fifth grade at the Church Street School of White Plains, for historic Philadelphia, on May 10, 1963.

According to the parents who accompanied the group, which was led by their teacher, Miss Carole Conrath, and Miss Barbara Wolfe, Chairman of JAC, White Plains Chapter, the excited youngsters, for some of whom it was the first long journey away from home, had not slept a wink the night before in excited anticipation.

The Philadelphia trip, suggested by the children themselves, was the highlight of the year's JAC activities, which included formal installation of officers in February after over a year of preliminary "soft-sell" salesman-ship by Miss Wolfe, weekly meetings as part of regular school work, a class scrapbook on patriotic subjects, viewing of slides of historic West-chester (presented by Mrs. Brockings Andrews of the Harvey Birch Chapter, Scarsdale), and a special JAC Assembly, which was attended by the regent, Mrs. George Don Campbell, Jr.; the first vice regent, Mrs. Alfred Olsen; and the president of the PTA, Mrs. Coe, including work on letters for the JAC "Contest."

The club officers held a "sample" meeting on stage for the rest of the school audience, and all the club members took part in a program of patriotic music and poems, which had been prepared by Miss Wolfe, with Miss Conrath, the music and art teachers (Mrs. Marquis, Mr. Le Blanc, and Mrs. Dowdall), and the principal, Emmett Caughey, whose enthusiasm and aid helped make JAC a successful venture this year.

After the program prizes for the JAC Contest were distributed by Miss Wolfe, it might be noted that every Rough Rider received some gift of patriotic nature in recognition of his contribution to or participation in the club.

The Philadelphia trip was financed by individual fares and funds from the PTA. Miss Wolfe secured information about transportation and a walking tour of the historic sites in Philadelphia from the Visitors Bureau, whose director, Richard Goggin, was most helpful. The school selected the bus company—the same, it happened, that a short time before they had taken DAR members to Valley Forge.

We left around 8:15 in the morning. Our driver, Howard, enlivened the next 2½ hours with jokes and puns. An example: "What do the farmers in Jersey grow most? Tired." The children were diverted; and, as the sun rose higher, the adults were grateful for the air-conditioning.

On arrival in the Quaker City, lunch at a local cafeteria was first (Continued on page 218)
Personnel Committee

Mrs. Philip H. Dowdell

National Chairman of Personnel Committee

This Committee is seldom heard, beyond the various offices at Headquarters. It is, however, quite important, we believe. Much planning is required to keep the work running smoothly. We work the year round. We are a small group—composed of Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, Mrs. Carroll H. May, Jr., Mrs. C. Marbury Seaman, Sr., Mrs. Adalbert Weisbrod, the Chairman, and our most efficient Personnel Clerk, Mrs. Erma Ash.

There are more than 100 employees at Headquarters, which is somewhat fewer than are needed. We are, of course, hampered by the fact that Government employees receive higher salaries. However, Government clerks are not covered by Social Security. We have the latter, as well as a pension plan, and our annual and sick leave is comparable.

We have meetings, before each Executive Board meeting, in order that recommendations may be made to the Board concerning our requirements. The Chairman averages at least one day a week at Headquarters, sometimes more. Meantime, she and the Personnel Clerk are in constant touch by telephone. The President General is most generous with advice and suggestions, which we deeply appreciate, since she was Personnel Chairman, at one time.

Each December, we have a staff Christmas Party, in the Banquet Room (see January Magazine for pictures). Our thanks are due to Mrs. Henry Bishop, Chairman of Buildings and Grounds, who makes all arrangements for these parties most efficiently. The cost is underwritten by our Executive Board as its Christmas present to our Staff.

This Committee might be compared to those in charge of properties for a play. They are never seen, but are necessary to the success of each performance. The Personnel Committee members like to feel that they, too, are just as necessary to DAR Headquarters, in our attempts to keep everything running as smoothly and efficiently as possible.

Florence de Windt
(Mrs. Philip H.) Dowdell

President General’s
SPRING 1964
State Conference Itinerary

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<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>February 20, 21, 22</td>
<td>Jonesboro</td>
<td>Noble-Milner Hotel</td>
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<td>CALIFORNIA</td>
<td>March 10, 11, 12, 13</td>
<td>Coronado</td>
<td>Hotel del Coronado</td>
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<td>ILLINOIS</td>
<td>March 24, 25, 26</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>Palmer House</td>
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<td>OHIO</td>
<td>March 16, 17, 18</td>
<td>Akron</td>
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<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>February 24, 25, 26</td>
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<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>March 18, 29, 20</td>
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I think it therefore becomes evident that the concept of balance is essential to the preservation of the form of government that was established by our Founding Fathers. It becomes obvious that, if we allowed too much of the power to remain in the respective State governments, the union that was formed by the constitutional contract would become ineffective and disintegrate. But on the other hand, if the central government should acquire too much power, then the States would lose their authority and eventually their identity, and the central government would be the controlling monolithic type of State that we have seen develop—come and go—throughout all history, the kind of government that has not long existed in our civilization without being overthrown or toppled from stresses and strains within or without.

I do not think that the balance is necessarily a static sort of a situation and obviously history would indicate to us that it has not been static at all because we know that the Federal Government grew in power and authority from its institution until about 1800. Then I think the pendulum rather swung and the power movement was back toward the States until the Civil War. However, since the Civil War, that is, the past 100 years, we have seen the pendulum of governmental power swing again toward Washington, and at a vastly accelerated rate since about 1930.

As a consequence, we now have a Federal Government that is so big that it cannot be effectively managed, governed, or controlled by any one man, or group of men, regardless of their political astuteness; regardless of their knowledge; regardless of their ability; and regardless of their overall competence. Today, the size of the Federal Government, and the power that is exerted by the Federal Government, and the increasing power that is attempted to be exerted by the Federal Government threatens the very fundamental principles, the very fundamental nature of our Republic by undermining the sovereignty of the States—the sovereignty which existed prior to the Constitution and but for the relinquishment of some of this sovereignty and power, there would be no Federal Government. Second, the cost of this great mass in Washington, which I prefer to call the puzzle palace on the Potomac, has gotten to the point where it impedes the economic growth of our country by imposing an excessive burden of taxation on the economic resources that must support both the people and the Government and, third, the enforcement by the Federal Government of its policies which are now suggestive of the police state, violate both the spirit of the Constitution and the guarantees of personal freedom that we find therein.

I happen to be one of those who believe that the whole picture of government could be more properly brought into focus and within the concept of the Constitution if we would bring closer to home—that is, to our local, State, and city and county governments—those governmental services and functions that should properly be performed by our
local government, but which have already been swept into this great mass of bureaucratic entanglements that we now see in Washington.

Let us consider for a few minutes, if we can, the perhaps major influences that have promoted the great growth of Federal power.

... In the beginning the usurpation of the rights of the States by the Federal Government was in some areas that did not directly affect so many people, and, as a consequence, this rather slow movement toward Washington went unnoticed and unaided by the States. They were not so jealous of their sovereign right as perhaps they should have been—and, of course, the Civil War and the Reconstruction days damaged the States rights concept in the thinking of many people. The trend toward a central government proceeded at a moderate pace after the Civil War, but, of course, was stepped up immensely as a result of two World Wars and the necessary change that must be brought about under such great global conflicts—but I think there are probably some other more practical and ideological reasons for this great growth.

You know, there is an old story that says you cannot kill a frog by dropping him in boiling water—he reacts so quickly to the sudden heat that he jumps out before he is hurt. If you will take that same frog and put him in cold water, and warm it up gradually, he never decides to jump until it is too late. But then he is cooked. And this is what we have seen transpire during the years; men being just as foolish as the frog who is put into cold water—men who have had their fundamental freedoms taken away from them by the Central Government; if you had attempted to take away all of these freedoms, all of these rights of the local government, if you please, overnight—you would have gotten into a violent revolution. But under the so-called liberal concept, we have seen these rights being taken away from the States gradually under the guise of security or peace or progress, and we may well be at the point where we could paralyze an entire generation.

You see, because of the economic conditions which existed in the early 30's, a very practical development occurred which was the initiation on a large scale of Federal grants and aids or subsidies whereby the Federal Government took over and assumed full or partial responsibility for many services and activities, the performance and financing of which had been always within State and local administrative and fiscal capacity. Once we embarked upon this project, there were pressures from the various groups who were to profit or benefit from these various types of grants and aids to continue and increase such projects—and, of course, this device was appealing to the large majority of people who began to believe that somebody else was providing the money and it certainly was most appealing to State and local officials who were able, through political manipulation, to acquire these various emoluments, benefits, improvements and so forth for their own communities, to their own credit, without the necessity of taking that very dangerous political step of raising taxes or going into debt.

In other words, the Federal Government has literally bought its way into the area where State and local governments should function and these acts of purchase, if you please, of vote buying, if you please, have seldom been questioned by the Supreme Court who has construed the term "general welfare" as broadly as they wanted to so as to include everything in the area of government—thereby leaving the Federal Government free to move into almost any area that they so desired to spend money and exercise control.

In passing, let me say this—regardless of how many people may say to you that there are certain areas where you can receive Federal financing without Federal control—and regardless of how many people say it is written into the law, let me assure you that nobody in Washington really believes this. As a matter of fact, in the case of Wickard v. Filburn, decided in 1942, the Court said in effect that it was not only the right of the Federal Government to control those things which it finances, but that it was its duty. I agree with this very thoroughly, that it is utterly fiscal irresponsibility for the Federal Government to spend your tax money and not control how it is to be spent. We only have to think back a few billion dollars to the time that the farmer was told that Federal subsidies to the farmer would not mean Federal control.

Then, too, there has been the ideological development throughout the past few years where it was popular to be considered a liberal—for I think so many people connote from the word "liberal"—liberty—when in truth and in fact the current application of this definition is a total distortion of our concept of liberty and reminds me so much of certain countries behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains who refer to a people's democracy.

The 19th century liberal advocated liberating individuals from restrictions and controls of government whereas the 20th century liberal, quite to the contrary, advocates more controls and more government—not less government—advocates more regimentation of the people and business—not less support of the people by the government.

The Constitution is very dear to me and I think very positively that it was drawn to combat the centralist theory and to create a reasonable working balance between Federal and State powers and responsibilities. The Constitution very specifically delegates certain of the powers of the States to the Federal Government and very specifically reserves all of those rights which are not delegated to the sovereign States. Basically the Constitution delegates to the Federal Government those truly national tasks which can be performed only by and at the Federal level of government, such as national defense and foreign affairs and, second, certain other functions which, though they could be performed by the States, it would be adverse to the interests of all of our citizens generally if they were so performed. Examples of this would be the establishment of a national system of weights and measures, a currency system, a postal system, rules and regulations dealing with the commerce between States and commerce with foreign nations, procedures in regard to bankruptcy and naturalization and immigration. These matters were reserved to the Federal Government—to the Congress—not because they could be dealt with only at the Federal level, but because of the chaotic condition that we would find ourselves in if
they were left to the several States.

And as I have said, the Constitution specifically provides for reserving to the States, that is, to the people—all powers not delegated to the Congress nor prohibited to the States. Let me say that this makes more sense today and it appears to me to be more necessary today than it was in 1787.

As a result of our permitting the Central Government to assume jurisdiction over and responsibility for functions which should belong at the State and local levels and which in truth and fact have been reserved to the States under the Constitution, we have seen the Federal Government get entirely out of hand in regard to size, as I mentioned earlier. Today one out of every six workers in the United States is employed by some branch of Government, either Federal, State, or local, and one out of 22.1 is employed by the Federal Government or some instrumentality or agency thereof. Of all spending for goods and services in the United States, Government accounts, Federal, State, and local, for $1 out of every $5. But Federal Government spending alone accounts for $1 out of every $8.59.

Taxes and other Government receipts amount to 35 percent of the total national income. The Federal Government is now collecting $107.1 billion a year in all of its various funds as opposed to all local and State governments’ income of only $52.6 billion. One dollar out of every $4.50 of personal income in the United States is accounted for by direct Government payments, with $1 out of every $8.56 by direct payments by the Federal Government. Of the total outlays for construction in the United States, the Government accounts for $1 out of every $4—with $1 out of every $9.37 being the Federal Government. Spending by public agencies, Federal, State and local, total $165 billion a year, of which $104.9 billion again is Federal Government agencies spending.

Another consequence of permitting the Federal Government to assume jurisdiction over the proper functions of the State governments is the fact that the Federal Government has its attention diverted from the truly national tasks. During the 1st session of the 88th Congress, we have seen many examples of both the President and the Congress devoting their time to relatively small matters. We have bills that take up days of debate that involve strictly local and sectional issues; such as feed grains legislation, bills to control the raising of peanuts that are used for boiling, urban renewal matters, so-called depressed areas bills, mass transit bills, juvenile delinquency, and waste treatment. We pay a terrifically large price for the administrative and congressional time that is devoted to these matters which should be handled by local governments to the neglect of truly national matters which should take 100 percent of the time of the Federal Government. After spending over a $100 billion to combat and contain communism around the world, we have allowed the Communists to take over Cuba. We have seen our relations get bad with Canada, France, England, Latin America. We have seen the situation deteriorate in Korea, Vietnam, Laos, the Congo. We have had some unpleasant experiences with Sukarno in Indonesia.

Everyone admits that defense costs are excessive, that there is waste because of insignificant matters such as the three branches of the Government failing to get together on the size of the belt loops. There is a sharp difference between the experts over the best defense and the debate continues today over missiles, manned bombers, and other matters—but we are making these truly national tasks a part-time job when they should be important enough to require the full attention and energy of the Congress, the Administration and all of those at the Federal level of Government. In the United States we have the abilities, the talents, the capabilities for competent national leadership—and our attention at the Federal level should be directed to these types of matters and not wasted on matters which are not really Federal business.

Under the big central government theory, it is necessary to retain punitive tax rates or go bankrupt. Under the big central government theory, the doctrine is advocated that government must support the people and this required an ever-widening array of benefits that these political theorists are saying the Federal Government should provide. In effect they say that the people are too stupid to buy for themselves. It is obvious that the only income of the Federal Government is the resources of the Nation and the resources of its people, but somehow or other, it seems politically advantageous to foster the illusion that somebody else is paying. As a matter of fact, it has even gotten to the point that certain of our political theorists in high positions no longer feel that taxes are for the purpose of raising revenue, but rather are for the purpose of redistributing the wealth.

There is another consequence of the permission of big central government. It is the technique of promoting centralism by asserting the imminence of crisis which requires Federal intervention. It has been a very useful tool in the hands of those who advocate big central government for a good many years now. Many times the crisis is not real and apparently one that is fiction serves just as well to support the theory that the Federal Government knows what to do, is ready to do it, and able to act in the alleged emergency—and further supports the theory that the States are unwilling or financially unable to act. In recent weeks we have seen the House and Senate pass the aid to higher education bill. If you read the Congressional Record, you will find the debate on this issue—which involves subsidies for the construction of buildings on college campuses—to center basically around the very urgent need for assistance in this area. You would think from reading and hearing this debate that the institutions of higher education across this country are paupers and unable to construct a single building over and beyond a simple toolshed. However, if you will examine the debate in the House of Representatives, you may notice that during the colloquy between myself and the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Robert N. Giaimo], I very specifically asked the gentleman if he could point out to me any structure built on a college campus within the last 10 years that gives the appearance of having been built under an austerity budget. As I explained then, I am sure that there are some but I know they must be in the minority for every building that I have seen that has been erected on a college campus in the past few years, at least since the Second World
War, does not give the appearance of an austerity budget and my request that some of these be named still remains unanswered.

The inaction on the part of local people is usually due to their realization that there is no emergency. We recently had testimony before the Select Subcommittee on Labor of the House Education and Labor Committee of which I am a member, in regard to the Manpower Development and Training Act. As this bill was originally enacted, it provided for the Federal Government to pay the full financial load for the first 2 years and thereafter for the program to be handled on a 50-50 matching basis with the States. Only about five States considered it of sufficient priority to enact the necessary legislation in their State legislatures to participate in the program after it became a 50-50 program. A witness from the State of California indicated in direct response to some of my questions that it was necessary for the Federal Government to continue 100-percent financing of this program because we in the Federal Government knew what was better for the people of California than the local legislature did—and further that it would be impossible or virtually impossible to get any appropriation out of the California Legislature for such a program because as he stated it, "in California you have to support your request for appropriations with facts." An obvious reference to the fact that so many people feel that you do not have to support the request for an appropriation with facts when you are dealing at the Federal level.

Another very serious consequence of permitting the Federal Government to assume the responsibility for local projects and allowing the Federal Government to grow so large is the fact that the Federal Government begins to extend its operations far beyond the scope of public functions into the field of private business. The Government competes on very unequal terms with its taxpaying citizens who are in private business. Private business must supply the capital and sustain the losses of its ventures whereas in the Government operation, there is no incentive of making a profit and as a consequence, losses are inconsequential. The Treasury supplies loan funds at interest rates below its own cost of borrowing in many instances. REA borrows money at 2 percent less than the Federal Government pays for borrowing the same money.

The framers of our Constitution thought that we could handle our own affairs but we have been constantly granting to big Federal Government more and more authority. . . . It is obvious that the Government is an incompetent manager. It is obvious that Americans are good businessmen and excellent managers. Where we get the idea that Government can do it better—big government—the Federal Government baffles me. All evidence is to the contrary. In this area of Government encroaching upon private enterprise, we find political theorists today that say that the public sector is destitute and the private sector is filthy rich. The public sector means government—and the private sector means individual enterprise. A high Government official says: "The choice our Government must make is a choice between the public interest and private comfort."

Another Government planner says: "We have not provided the public sector with enough money to keep up with the private sector. People are spending their money on pleasures and gadgets and automobiles that they do not need." In other words, the Government must take from the people the money they are unwisely spending and spend it for them, wisely. Senator Harry Byrd, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, says the combined debt of all Federal Government agencies and instrumentalities is $1,242,000,000—$6,642 for every man, woman, and child—or $27,500 for every family of four. Is the public sector which has incurred that much debt underprivileged? Consumer debt in the private sector is only $56 billion or a little less than $3,000 per capita—or less than $12,000 for each family of four. The Federal Government's income has increased by about 20 times since I was born; the private sector's income only about four times. Whatever is or is not wrong with public services, it cannot be said that they have been deprived of money.

The big difference is that businesses operating in the private sector have two important incentives: one, they must compete and, two, they must have a profit. Take away these two necessities and you have a listless organism. The Government need not make a profit and it need not compete.

I would like to commend to your attention an article appearing in the September 9 issue of U.S. News & World Report entitled "Big Government in United States Getting Too Big?" This article very aptly points out that with increased spending goes a rise in the power over business and over the lives of our individual citizens. . . .

Today the Federal Government is seeking . . . the power to take away deposit insurance of banks or mortgage guarantees if Federal wishes are not complied with, the power to use the FBI in policing activities once considered local, the added power to regulate the stock market, the power to set up a youth corps to work in cities, the power to set up a conservation corps to work in the countryside, the power to aid mass transit plans in cities—all of this is in addition to the existing powers that include, among others, the power that goes with cash spending of $120 billion every year; the power to enforce minimum wages and maximum hours of work; the power to police labor relations; the power to support farm prices and restrict output; the power to grant or deny subsidies in a wide range of fields; the power to purchase or sell every piece of property for an increasing range of Federal projects; the power to police private business practices in many areas; the power to regulate transportation and communications.

Under the conditions under which we live today, every individual, every businessman, every corporation runs into the long arm of the Federal Government at nearly every turn. . . .

I am one of those who believes we are destroying the people we are trying to help in turning so many of our freedoms and liberties over to the Federal Government. I mean that when a farmer is paid for not farming, we are encouraging idleness, indigence, apathy, and decay. I mean that when any American gets sick and counts on the Government to pay, there is no inducement for him to work and save for the rainy day.

(Continued on page 226)
INCREASING PHOTO COVERAGE

“A good picture is worth a thousand words!”

This has been a familiar saying in the newspaper field for many years. And with the passing of time, the value of a well-balanced display of illustrations along with the printed matter becomes more evident. In many instances, pictures alone are used to tell a story, while in others they supplement the news or feature articles.

This growing demand for photo coverage has brought about changes in news photography methods and practices for many publications—large, medium, and small. For one thing, small cameras have come into prominent use. Although news journals still rely upon the skilled press photographers for most assignment work, it isn’t surprising today to see a staff reporter with a small camera strapped over his shoulder and a pocketful of flash bulbs.

For both quantity and variety, many publications have opened the door wider to freelancers; and even amateurs are getting “into print” with photos snapped with ordinary “home” cameras.

This expansion in pictorial use also has inspired a greater desire on the part of organizations for photographic coverage of meetings and events; the requests far exceed the capabilities of most newspapers to provide this service.

Some organizations are providing their own pictures snapped by “shutterbug” members. While this practice should never take the place of requesting an experienced and properly equipped press photographer for the major or important events, it is a step toward increasing picture coverage.

DAR chapters might well benefit by adopting such a plan.

The right approach is to pay a personal visit to the newspaper offices and discuss the idea with the proper editors. Some will welcome the idea and offer helpful suggestions, while others may flatly reject it because of an editorial policy. Others, although skeptical about the quality of pictures to be offered, will promise to consider whatever is submitted.

Once given approval to give the plan a try, keep this one encouraging point in mind—even “home snapshots” DO WIN AWARDS! The excess pictures will help to compile an attractive chapter scrapbook.

MARCH 1—CHAPTER PUBLIC RELATIONS QUESTIONNAIRE must be mailed to the State Chairman of Public Relations. Include all publicity for the period from March 1, 1963, through February 29, 1964. Read carefully all information and instructions on the questionnaire, particularly the section entitled “Deadlines.” (If the report is mailed weeks or months ahead of time it will not give a true picture of the year’s accomplishments of the chapter.)

MARCH 1—BEST DAR FEATURE STORY CONTEST ENTRY must be received by the State Public Relations Chairman. Contest information is on Public Relations page (849) of the November DAR Magazine.

APRIL 13 (MONDAY)—STATE PRESS BOOK CONTEST ENTRY must be received at the Public Relations Office, NSDAR, 1776 D St., N.W., Washington, D.C. State Press Book information and suggested outline are covered in the letter from Mrs. B. Harrison Lingo, National Vice Chairman in Charge of Press Books, which was included in the August Omnibus mailing.

APRIL 21 (TUESDAY) 7:30—8:50—PUBLIC RELATIONS MEETING in Banquet Room of Memorial Continental Hall. This is a joint meeting with the AMERICAN HERITAGE, AMERICAN MUSIC, MOTION PICTURE, and PROGRAM committees. There will be a question-and-answer period. Coffee will be served promptly at 7:30.

Special Reminder: Many State Conferences are scheduled for late Winter and Spring. SUPPORT THEM with good Public Relations programs.
State Activities

NEW YORK

Nostalgic memories of other days poignantly colored the Sixty-seventh New York State Conference, when the Daughters, headed by their State Regent, Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, gathered—543 strong—in Utica October 2–4; Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, the President General, was an honored guest.

Reminiscences tempered introductions, as the Daughters, ever alert to present-day challenges, nevertheless paused now and then to look backward. Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, Corresponding Secretary General and Honorary State Regent, wore the suit in which she had presided 10 years before on the same rostrum and gave "one short love letter to my New York Daughters"; Miss Edla S. Gibson, Honorary Vice President General and Honorary State Regent, noted that her first meeting as State Regent was in Utica; and Mrs. Frank H. Parcells, Past Organizing Secretary General and Honorary State Regent, in her traditional greeting—a jingle—said "Utica is important . . . History tells us the first State Conference was held here, which means Utica started us on our active career."

An autographed copy of this, and one of the epic, Women Versus Birds, delivered by Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., Past First Vice President General, Past Recording Secretary General, and Honorary State Regent, at the Conference Banquet, October 7, 1953, with a "repeat" at the 1963 Banquet—on request—will be placed in New York's Scrapbook of History. Mrs. George Duffy, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent, asked Are You Important? Mrs. Donald M. Babcock, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent, spoke of herself as a "commuter to Illinois." Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent, challenged Educational Trends.

Other distinguished guests included Mrs. Richard E. Lipscomb, Vice President General from South Carolina; Mrs. Robert Z. Hawkins, State Regent of Nevada and a former New Yorker; Mrs. Donald B. Adams, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Albert Grover Peters, National Chairman of the new American Heritage Committee; Mrs. Ivan T. Johnson, National Chairman, Genealogical Records; Mrs. George U. Baylies, National Chairman, Membership; Mrs. Wilson D. McKerrow, National Chairman, Motion Pictures; Mrs. Henry S. Jones, National Chairman, National Anthem, Mrs. Fred Aeby, National Chairman, President General's Reception Room; Mrs. George O. Vosburgh, National Chairman, Registration Line; Mrs. Abram Zoller, Adviser to DAR Museum; and 13 National Vice Chairmen.

Planned events, arranged by Mrs. J. Glen Sanders, Conference Chairman, and her Vice Chairman, Mrs. Robert Sloan, found ready response as guests began arriving Monday. Following the official Board Meeting and Luncheon on Tuesday, a Tea, delightfully hostessed by the Pages' Hostess Regent, Mrs. Carl H. Johnson, State Corresponding Secretary, was among her first official duties. Mrs. Howland, the first guest and speaker; and, from 8 to 9 A.M. classes in parliamentary procedure were conducted by Mrs. Sullivan, State Parliamentarian. Press books, chapter year books, and displays by officers and committees—all fortified with informative literature, were arranged on the Mezzanine floor.

Wednesday morning, after an organ prelude by Mrs. C. Lloyd Fague, the Assembly Call by Bugler Jack Dimbleby heralded the entrance of the State Regent, National and State Officers, official guests, and hostess regents, escorted by the color bearers and Pages. Mrs. Howland gave the Call to Order; the State Chaplain, Mrs. U. Amel Rothermel, pronounced the Invocation; the Pledge to the United States Flag was led by Mrs. Edson E. Atteslow, State Chairman; the American's Creed was led by Mrs. John G. Matthews, Director of Districts I and II, and the National Anthem by Mrs. Ralph S. Ives, American Music Chairman. Still standing, the assemblage heard a cordial message from the Lt. Governor, Hon. Malcolm C. Wilson. Hon. Frank M. Dulan, Mayor of Utica, presented a "Key to the City" for the Scrapbook, and Oneida County's Executive Officer, the Hon. Charles T. Lanigan, commended the DAR for its "work with the foreign born—thereby enriching the lives of the native born." William Pegley, manager, welcomed the members to the Hotel Utica. Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, State Vice Regent, responded graciously.

Honored guests introduced included Mrs. Chester M. Wallace, State President of the C.A.R., and A. B. Bradford, Executive Secretary of Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, who (admitting that this was his first Conference), pledged full support in "relying the high ideals that DAR holds true." Ten 50-year members received congratulations and conference flags. Mrs. Parcells and Mrs. Carl H. Johnson, State Corresponding Secretary, were among those honored; others were Mrs. David S. Thomas, Mrs. Daniel C. Humphrey, and Mrs. Thomas Brown of Holland Patent Chapter; Mrs. Fred Fowler, Miss Harriet May Gillett, and Mrs. Chester R. Dewey, Oneida Chapter; Miss Lulu Hull, Israel Harris Chapter; and Miss Elizabeth Heller, Col. Wm. Feeter Chapter. A Past Treasurer General, Miss Page Schwarzwalder, unable to attend, sent the wish that the New York Society "grow and prosper."

In the midst of the State Regent's fine report, Mrs. Duncan arrived, and, with her entrance, everything assumed new importance, Mrs. Howland having announced that the National theme would also be that of the State Conference.

Two Luncheons were held simultaneously—that on the DAR Schools, arranged by the State Chairman, Mrs.
Robert Tapp, and one on Junior Membership, by Mrs. Phillip Husted. Round tables, led by Officers or Committee Chairmen, were the order of the afternoon. An open period from 2-3 P.M. for National Defense was held, with Mrs. Henry S. Jones, National Chairman, asking for “return to basic structures and the teaching of history, geography, and science so that young people may understand what is important. If they do not understand, they will not know when the Constitution is being undermined,” she said, stating that young people do not realize that what government subsidizes it controls. Mrs. Howland reserved the hour 5-6 for her Advisory Council. Scintillating and beautiful, Banquet Night, honoring the President General, found the entrance of the State Regent and her entourage a delightful beginning. Rev. Charles Sykes, D.D., rector of the Zion Episcopal Church in Rome, gave the invocation. Mrs. Duncan, developing the year’s theme, “Be Strong and of a Good Courage,” spoke of DAR’s reputation for standing alone and steadfast. “Never more than today have we needed strength and courage,” she said, urging that DAR’s policies “typify high ideals, especially for our Nation’s youth.” We need positive action, she said. The time is now! The way is forward! Climaxing the ovation that followed, Mrs. Howland presented the speaker a $100 check on behalf of the New York State DAR for the National Society’s renovation of its Library in Constitution Hall. After retiring of the Colors and recessional of Officers and honored guests, a reception honoring both Mrs. Duncan and Mrs. Howland was held.

Reports of State Officers, State Chairmen, and District Directors told of devoted service at chapter level. Included were: Establishment of a straight scholarship fund in place of the student loan fund; a 418-member increase, of which 26 percent are Juniors; Col. Marinus Willett Chapter cited for a 12 percent increase; a successful Pilgrimage to Valley Forge on New York Sunday had a patrons’ list of 81, an all-time high, and another project “Keep the Flags Flying Over Valley Forge,” with New York Daughters assuming the responsibility for replacements; New York City Chapter was cited first and Hoosac-Walloomsac second, for an outstanding record of Magazine ads; the State had 123 awards for JAC work, and the Regent of Fort Rensselaer Chapter received a $25 award for 9 new JAC Clubs with a membership of 242.

Resolutions were passed attacking the limited nuclear-test-ban treaty as “part and parcel” of a drive for total disarmament; calling for an end to the withholding of Federal income taxes; taking issue with United States financial contribution to the UN; the proposed Domestic Peace Corps, the Presidential power to issue Executive orders, and the proposed Trade Center in New York City. Endorsed were efforts to save the bald eagle from extinction and one dealing with New York State history in elementary schools.

An impressive Memorial Service in Grace Episcopal Church was conducted by the State Chaplain. Special tributes were paid to 11 Past National and State Officers. Mrs. Forbes E. Boots read the memorial for Miss Anna Bush, who, as State Chaplain, had conducted the Memorial Service at Lake Placid in 1962. Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, State Regent, gave the tribute to 42 past chapter regents, while silent tribute was paid to 340 Daughters as their names were read. The Scripture lesson and prayer were given by the Rev. Stanley P. Gasek.

Highlighting National Defense Night, guests from other patriotic and civic organizations with aims parallel to those of DAR were introduced by the State Regent. Consistent Courage in Our Constitutional Crises, was developed by David C. Head, Director of Freedom’s Forums, National Freedom Training Center, Briar Cliff Manor, who noted that “Good cannot coexist with evil.” He labeled the communist doctrine as atheism, “thus enabling them to morally justify murder.” America needs a leader, statesmen—not politicians—he stated, adding “There is enough power right in this DAR group of women to change a nation!”

McKinley Collins, baritone soloist, amidst ringing applause, brought to a close his last group of songs with the rendition of The Battle Hymn of the Republic.

Three newly elected Directors from Districts I and II, V, and VIII and members of the 1964 Nominating Committee were introduced.

On Friday morning the Daughters heard Mrs. Florence Louth of Washington, Director of Women’s Activities of the State Civil Defense Commission, deplore as “heartbreaking” the public apathy toward civil defense and the need for education in problems of fallout. “Women have a vital role in this.”

Mrs. Donald Adams; affectionately and officially termed Chairman of the Knitting Bag, reported some $312 for the study hall at Tamassee. The final report of the Credentials Committee, Miss Margaret McKay, listed 543 registered, with a voting strength of 244. Words of praise were paid Miss Mary Oppenheim and her efficient Pages for their loyalty and service.

Looking ahead to the 1964 Conference at Lake Placid, New York Daughters joined hands while singing Blest Be the Tie That Binds—and the Sixty-seventh Conference passed into history—CHARLOTTE MARCY READ, State Historian.

### Amanda Long Messenger

**AMANDA LONG (MRS. ASA CLAY) MESSENGER**, died in Xenia, Ohio, on January 24, 1964. A member of Catharine Greene Chapter of Xenia, Mrs. Messenger had been State Vice Regent of Ohio, 1929-32; State Regent of Ohio, 1932-35; and Vice President General, 1935-38. She was elected Honorary Vice President General for Life in 1958. It will be remembered that Mrs. Messenger was cited as a “Newsworthy Daughter” in the January Magazine.
Newseworthy Daughters

Helen (Mrs. Otto) Larsen, Silence Howard Hayden Chapter, Waterville, Maine, has received the Betty Ross Award from Annin and Company of New York “for distinguished service to our Country’s Flag and its traditions.” She is the first woman in the United States to receive this award and the fourth recipient since its inception early in 1963. Mrs. Larsen was Maine’s former State Chairman of The Flag of the United States of America Committee and is now a National Vice Chairman of that Committee.

Irene S. (Mrs. G. Murray) Campbell, National Chairman of the Junior American Citizens Committee and member of North Shore Chapter, Illinois, is another Daughter listed in the recently issued Who’s Who of American Women. She lives in Manchester, Vt., and is an associate member of Ormsby Chapter, of Manchester. She credits her inclusion in Who’s Who to her work with JAC.

Nell Van Hook of Mount Vernon, N.Y., a member of New Netherland Chapter of New York City, exhibited a series of paintings and sculptured works at the Long Island home of Mrs. William B. Hambright, former chapter regent. The exhibition included a sculpture by Sally Swan Carr, entitled The Good Shepherd, which will be sent to the permanent collection at Tamasssee DAR School.

Edith and Ethel Abbott merit special recognition for completing in duplicate all the grandfather forms for Keskeskick Chapter, Yonkers-on-Hudson, N.Y. They now plan to prepare these forms for inactive and deceased members.

Perkiomen Valley Chapter, Pennsburg, Pa., is proud of its member, Virginia (“Glady”) Gaskill, the wife of H. Raymond Gaskill. She is editor of Town and Country, a Pennsburg newspaper, and received the first award in the short editorial field at the Pennsylvania Press Conference. This was presented to her at the 1963 Keystone Awards Dinner. As can be imagined, Perkiomen Valley Chapter receives more than adequate press coverage of its activities. Her sister, Mrs. William Morgan, is a member of John Rutherford Chapter (N.J.).

The Governor of New York has appointed Mrs. Carroll A. Edsall, of Ilion, to the General Herkimer Home Board. Mrs. Edsall, a member of Mohawk Valley Chapter, has wide interests in the historical and genealogical fields, as well as in home economics and early American crafts.

Margaret (Mrs. Lester) Moober ry and her husband have 84 combined years of teaching to their credit. Now living in Hillsboro, Ore., they have been honored by having a new school named for them—“The Lester and Margaret Moobery School.” Mrs. Moober ry is a member of David Hill Chapter.

Rudy Day Dodd, John Wallace Chapter, Bedford, Ind., was honored by Dunn Memorial Hospital with a reception by the hospital staff, symbolizing 50 years in the nursing field. She was graduated as a nurse from Ravenswood Hospital, Chicago, in 1913, and in 1919 was superintendent of Witham Hospital of Lebanon, Ind. Most of her life since 1934 has been devoted to nursing at Dunn Memorial Hospital, where she has continued her duties as night nurse. Approximately 140 guests greeted Mrs. Dodd at the reception; she received a number of handsome gifts marking her half century of work.

The regent of Arrowhead Chapter, Redlands, Calif., is Mrs. Phoebe James, who has attained a wide reputation as a distinguished composer of children’s rhythmic expressions. The records prepared by Mrs. James are unique. They are created by the children themselves from their classroom experiences; Mrs. James catches the impulses of their rhythmic movements and translates them into accompaniments for other children to use. Today her records are used extensively throughout the United States and in many foreign countries. She was affiliated with the University of California for many years.

Miss Lorraine Lorio, third-grade teacher at Roudon School, New Roads, La., and a member of Pointe Coupee Chapter, has been chosen Louisiana winner of the instructors’ excellence award in elementary teaching and was featured as a teacher-of-the-month in the November issue of the Instructor Magazine, the oldest elementary teachers’ periodical. “Miss Lorraine Lorio Day” (November 12) was proclaimed by the mayors of Pointe Coupee Parish. Her 31 years of teaching have included homeward instruction, nursery-school work, and remedial reading. She has also led 4-H Clubs for 18 years and has participated in a wide variety of civic affairs, such as the Mardi Gras Carnival and the Pointe Coupee Parish Fair. She is her chapter’s chairman of American Indians.

We have been notified that the line of DAR membership did not end with Belle Wolfe (Mrs. Simon) Baruch, late mother of Bernard Baruch. Her granddaughter, Mrs. Amalie Baruch Banks, first joined the Knickerbocker Chapter, transferring from the C. A. R., then transferred to the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of New York City in 1961.

Has
Your
Chapter a
Newsworthy
Daughter?
NEW YORK REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY—
BALLOTING BOOK

Note: This list is part of the Balloting Book—New York Regiment, Relating to Military Bounty Lands—and showing New York Regiment of Artillery. There is a copy of this book in the DAR Library, and it may be seen upon request. It is in a locked cabinet. Lists showing soldiers from other States who drew Bounty Lands in New York State will be printed in later numbers of the Magazine.

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Name and rank Townships Lots Acres Date, 1790

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Cahall, John, matross 13 71 500 July 9
Christian, Michael, matross 14 18 500 July 9
Clegg, Joseph, matross 9 7 500 July 9
Cornwall, William, matross 3 21 500 Conn. July 9
Crafts, Henry, matross 8 6 500 Conn. July 9
Cornwall, David, matross 13 84 600 July 9
Creely, Peter, matross 20 89 600 July 9
Cumpton, Matthias, matross 25 7 600 July 9
Chittendon, Jared, sergeant 19 75 600 Conn. July 9
Coshall, Thomas, matross 21 4 600 Conn. July 3
Cooper, Isaac, bombardier 14 93 600 Conn. July 9
Christie, John, matross 3 69 600 July 9
Coleman, Israel, corporal 10 23 600 July 9
Cunningham, John, bombardier 5 38 600 July 9
Clark, John, bombardier 2 50 600 July 6
Care, Teunis, matross 14 94 500 July 9
Clark, George, matross 5 49 600 July 9
Conner, John, matross 3 55 600 July 9
Clark, John, matross 1 43 600 July 6
Carey, James, drummer 20 49 600 July 9
Cutter, Henry, matross 24 72 600 July 9
D                 
Doty, Isaac, gunner 23 74 600 July 9
DeGroe, John, drummer 11 15 600 July 9
Dean, John, matross 4 26 600 July 9
Dayton, Frederick, gunner 9 74 500 July 9
Dumas, Peter, gunner 11 3 500 July 9
Dennis, John, matross 23 95 600 July 9
Diskell, Nathaniel, corporal 13 53 600 July 9
Day, John, gunner 18 7 500 July 9
Dill, Nicholas, gunner 6 79 600 July 9
Davis, Henry, fifer 9 96 600 July 9
Dixon, Thomas, matross 10 4 600 July 7
Dyckman, Richard, matross 3 50 600 July 9
Drake, William, matross 11 37 600 July 9
Davis, Richard, matross 22 39 600 July 9
Daily, Robert, matross 1 68 500 July 9
Demott, William, fifer 13 26 600 July 9
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Ferris, Peter, matross 11 27 600 Conn. July 9

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Griffiths, Thomas, matross 8 82 600 July 3

FEBRUARY 1964

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At a meeting held in Salem on the—day of April, An. Dom., 1770, said meeting made chofe of James Brown, Esqr., Moderator, Chofe Abijah Gilbert, Town Clerk.—James Brown, Esqr. Supervisor—Nathan Rockwell, Constable and Collector the said meeting propo. a vote to have two Deputy Constable in ye town one at each end of ye town. Chofe Thomas Baxter a Deputy Constable—Uris Crawford a Deputy Constable—Ezekiel Hawley, Abijah Gilbert and Gerthom Selleck Afserses*. Chofe David Palmer Jonah Keeler Abraham Smith Abijah Gilbert James Brown Esqr. Nathan Osborn and Jacob Hayt Overseers of Highways, Nathan Northrup Jacob Hayt Ezra Rundell Jefe Truedell Abraham Northrup and John Hawley fence viewers & Damage Prizers. The said meeting by a vote Excepted of Benjamin Rockwell to give bonds or secure the town from any damage by Nathan Rockwell in ye Execution of the office of Constable & Collector."

Note: The Old English is frequently used, & no abbreviations. The original records are in the possession of the Westchester County Historians. The above Minutes have been copied exactly by White Plains Chapter, N. Y. N. D. A. R. Minutes of later meetings have been abstracted.

At an Annual Meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of the town of Salem held at the Meeting House on the 2nd day of April 1771, Chose, Moderator, Abijah Gilbert, Town Clerk and Supernvisor, Jacob Gilbert, Constable and Collector, Josiah Gilbert excepted by said Meeting to be a surety for his son, Jacob Gilbert, in the execution of his office.

"Thadeus Crane Esqr., Nathan Rockwell and Jesse Hayte, assessors, by a Vote of said meeting assessors to be allowed one dollar each." Ezra Rundle,**—Grommon and Daniel Bouton, Overseers of the Poor. Abraham Smith, Thad. Crane, Esqr., Thomas Ve(i)al,** Ezra Bouton, Nathan Osborn, Jacob Wood, Isaac Hayte & Nathan Northrup, Overseers of Highways. Nathan Northrup, Jacob Hayt, Jesse Trusedell, Ezra Boulton, Gerthom Selleck and Isaac Northrup, fence viewers and damage prizers (appraisers). "Meet ing agreed that Baxter shall be exempt from paying rates and by a further vote said meeting agreed that if any person or persons who live in this town that shall take or receive any cattle from Connecticut of such persons as have no interest in lands in this town and shall let them run at large in any of the highways or common lands of Salem or shall be instrumental of salting or wanting such cattle shall be assessed and rated one shilling per head for all such cattle he shall so receive."

* First names illegible.
** Probably Vail.

At a meeting held in Salem 22nd October 1771: Josiah Gilbert, Moderator, Abijah Gilbert, Clerk, Deacon Solomon Close, John Hawley and Abijah Gilbert, Assessors to take an assessment and make up the Quit Rents on the Lower Divisions, Thomas Baxter, Collector to collect ten- tence on the pound.

At a meeting in Salem 7th of April 1772, Gould Bouton, Moderator, Abijah Gilbert, Town Clerk and Supervisor, James Rockwell, Constable and Collector. Before the meeting Thomas Rockwell gave his word to pay all damage that may arise by the neglect of the Constable in the execution of his office. Benjamin Gilbert, Benjamin Chapman and Ezekiel Hawley, Assessors, Benjamin Close, Jr., Peter Benedict, Thomas Baxter, Nathan Pardee, Jacob Hait, Nathan Osborn and David Canfield, Overseers of Highways, Josiah Gilbert and Thadeus Crane Overseers of the Poor; Jesse Truesdell, Ezra Rundell, John Wallace, Jacob Hail, Nehemiah Stebbins, Gershom Selleck and Isaac Hayte, fence viewers and damage prizers. It was also voted that some money "shall be allowed from the town to Solomon Close, Nathan Osborn and Gershon Selleck for money they expended when they were Overseers of the Poor."

At a meeting held in Salem 6th day of April 1773, James Brown, Esqr., Moderator, Abijah Gilbert, town clerk and supervisor, David Northrup, constable and collector, Nathan Northrup "excepted by a vote of said meeting to give security for David Northrup in the execution of his office"; Peter Benedict, Esqr., Daniel Bouton and Isaac Hayse, Assessors, James Wallace, Jacob Hait and Isaac Hayse, Overseers of the Poor; Ezekiel Hawley, Nehemiah Field, Ephraim Sand ford, Nehemiah Stebbins, Nathan Rockwell, Jacob Hail, Nathan Smith, Gershom Selleck and Abraham Dane, Overseers of Highways; Jesse Truesdell, Ezra Rundle, Nehemiah Stebbins, Abijah Gilbert, Thomas Hays and Gershom Selleck, fence viewers and damage prizers. By vote of... (Continued on page 164)
CAPT. JOSHUA HUDDY (Toms River, N.J.) is indeed fortunate to have an expert needle woman in the person of Mrs. E. R. Hardie of Haven Beach, Long Beach Township. When the cost of replacing the chapter’s flag was too high, she undertook the task of making one by hand. The flag measures 3 by 5 feet and is made of blue and white silk, with gold embroidery and fringe. Mrs. Hardie presented the flag to Mrs. May Gaskill, regent of Captain Joshua Huddy Chapter, at the November meeting, at the home of Mrs. Ruth Evans Davis, Lakewood, N.J.

Among the invited guests of the regent were the following National Chairmen: Mrs. Frank H. Parcells, Mrs. Ivan P. Johnson, Mrs. Wilson D. McKerrow, Mrs. Fred Alby, Mrs. U. Amel Rothmel, Mrs. Charles L. Bowman, and Mrs. James K. Polk.

The following State Officers were also present: Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, Vice Regent; Mrs. Linus F. Dorocher, Registrar; and Mrs. Arden L. Norton, Jr., Custodian.

State Chairmen present were: Mrs. Robert I. Schneider, American Heritage; Miss Laura E. Bell, Americanism; Mrs. Percy F. Ketchum, Genealogical Records; Mrs. Sherman Lacy, Jr., Americanism; Mrs. Maurice F. Van Buren, Vice Chairman, National Defense; Mrs. William McKinley, Program; Mrs. Lionel K. Anderson, Resolutions; Mrs. William B. Hambright, Transportation; Miss Edith Clark, Finance; Mrs. Carl Crittenden Auditing; Mrs. Francis A. Booth, Lineage Research; and Mrs. William Lanyan, Membership.

Among the chapter regents present were: Mrs. Henry Fansteel, Battle Past; Mrs. William Lalor, Benjamin Romaine; Mrs. Edward J. Kirby, Fort Green; Mrs. Harry G. Seamans, Golden Hill; Miss Constance Nikols, John Jay; Mrs. Lawrence C. Kupillas, Mary Washington Colonial; Mrs. Florence Comming, Matinecock; Mrs. Ferrold Pyle, New York City; Miss Barbara I. Porter, Richmond County;

ty; Mrs. Harold K. Kanness, Washington Heights; Mrs. Gelnor W. Tietbohl, Abraham Cole; Mrs. Linus H. Enslow, Major Jonathan Lawrence; and Mrs. William J. Gaylor, Staten Island.

Also on the podium was Mrs. John Welcher Finger, President of the Washington Headquarters Association. The Regent paid special tribute to Mrs. Nicholas A. Path, chairman of the Tea Committee and ex-regent of Manhattan Chapter, for her splendid effort in arranging all the many details of this outstanding and attractive anniversary tea.—Mrs. Alexander Markoff.

FALLS CHURCH (Falls Church, Va.) awarded the Americanism Medal and Certificate, at a special ceremony, May 5, 1963, to Rev. John Graham, pastor of the Lewinsville Presbyterian Church, McLean, Va. Mr. Graham was the third person in Northern Virginia to receive the medal since it was authorized in February 1958 and the first to be nominated by the Falls Church Chapter. The Medal and Certificate were presented by Mrs. Frederick T. Morse, Vice President General and Honorary State Regent, Virginia Society. The ceremony was given by Mrs. E. Frank Taylor, chapter regent. Also participating in the ceremony were Dr. Thomas A. Stone of the National Presbyterian Church, Washington, D.C.; Rev. James S. Petty of the Falls Church (Episcopal); Mrs. Eldred M. Yochim, Director of District V, Virginia NSDAR (past regent of the chapter); Miss Lilian Connelly, President of the Falls Church Society, C.A.R. Music was provided by the Brass Choir of the McLean High School under the direction of Phillip H. Lester. Recognition was given to the chapter chairman of the Americanism Committee, Mrs. William P. Pala, for the thought, time, and effort expended to make the event a success.

Mr. Graham, a native of London, England, was naturalized as an American citizen in Alexandria in 1961, 4 years after becoming Pastor of the Lewinsville Presbyterian Church, almost immediately upon graduation from the Theological Seminary of the University of Dubuque.

As a member of the Royal Air Force attached to the British Joint Services Mission staff, he first came to this country in 1951. His work on the service projects of the National Presbyterian Church, particularly as head of the Hospitality House where servicemen receive food and lodging on weekends, resulted in his inclusion on Queen Elizabeth’s New Year’s Honor List.

During this 2-year period he came to admire the rich heritage and became aware of a growing need to preserve the national and personal values that appeared to be in danger of being lost. Upon his return to the United States to enter the ministry, he vowed to “work day and night,” if necessary, to preserve and replenish the spiritual resources of the American people.

Special guests at the presentation ceremony were Judge Ernest H. Van Fossan of Ormond Beach, Fla., formerly of the U. S. Tax Court, who, with his...
late wife, sponsored Graham’s re-entry into the United States; Henry Norman Walmsley, British Consul, and Mrs. Walmsley, representing the British Ambassador and Lady Ormsby-Gore. Other guests included officials of the 18 DAR chapters in Northern Virginia; District, State, and National officers; area clergymen, school officials, members of the Lewinsville Church, and members of the Falls Church Society, C.A.R.

(Judith Robinson, Miss.) observed its 50th Anniversary June 13, 1963, with a beautiful tea in the home of Mrs. J. O. Emmerich. Members of the chapter, in Colonial costumes, received numerous guests at the invitational affair. Each guest was given a small brochure containing the chapter’s history.

The present chapter president, Mrs. S. A. Brent, presided, and presented the special guest of honor, Mrs. Madge Quin Fugler, organizing regent, who had also served as chapter regent three terms.

Judith Robinson was organized on June 13, 1915, at Mrs. Fugler’s home, with 13 charter members. (The number 13 is considered a good omen.) We now have 78 members. Other officers elected at the organizational meeting were Sallie Evans (Mrs. I. E.) Stennis, vice regent; Allie Bridges (Mrs. A. H.) Jones, recording secretary; Ettie Warner (Mrs. J. B.) Alford, corresponding secretary; Alice Quin (Mrs. S. J.) Parker, registrar; Lexie Lewis (Mrs. J. K.) Dunn, treasurer; Miss Perla Clay Otken, historian; Etta Allen (Mrs. W. P.) Mills, parliamentarian; and Miss Lois Bridgforth Otken, chaplain. Other charter members included Mary Bickham Quin (Mrs. L. J.) McKnight, Phemie Stennis (Mrs. W. M.) White, Miss Frances Powell Otken, Miss Alice Lamkin, and Gussie Hurst Lamkin (Mrs. D. C.) Lenoir. All are deceased except Mrs. Fugler, Mrs. Jones, and the Misses Otken, all of whom were recognized at the 50th Anniversary Tea.

Mrs. Fugler has been presented with a framed 50-year Membership Certificate—issued by NSDAR and signed by Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General; Mrs. Fentress Rhodes, Mississippi State Regent; and Mrs. S. A. Brent, Judith Robinson regent.

Special guests were the 1963 Good Citizen girls, and History Medal and History Certificate winners.

Each of the six former chapter regents present reviewed briefly, over the radio, some outstanding achievements during the past 50 years of the chapter. To mention a few—A road marker near the Henry Quin residence, originally home in Pike County, built by Quin pioneers; (Continued on page 160)

We Congratulate These Chapters

ANNE HUTCHINSON
New York

for providing refreshments to all those participating in the outdoor Community Christmas Pageant in Bronxville; beginning with 25 in 1944, the number in the pageant had increased to 130 in 1963. For the past few years, a Junior DAR has been chairman of the Pageant Committee. At the last Pageant, the chapter president, and a committee of chapter members were on hand to welcome all participants.

COL. WILLIAM WALLACE
Pennsylvania

for participating in the largest naturalization ceremony ever held in the Federal Court of Pittsburgh, when 132 persons, representing 31 nationalities, were naturalized. The chapter presented each new citizen with a Flag.

FALLS CHURCH
Virginia

for presenting a DAR Americanism Medal to Rev. John Graham, pastor of Lewinsville Presbyterian Church. Formerly a member of the British RAF and later with British Joint Services Mission in Washington, D.C., he was named on the Queen’s Honors List for his services to the church and in promoting understanding between the United States and Great Britain. He was naturalized in 1961, and his services as personal counselor are requested by public schools, courts, and local officials.

BRIG. GEN. REZIN BEALL
Maryland

for exhibiting outstanding American Heritage and Conservation material at a successful fund-raising buffet luncheon at historic Snow Hill Manor in Laurel.

(FD A L. A S)

*this month . . .


The chapter members appreciate the cooperation of the city officials and other citizens in their celebration of CONSTITUTION WEEK to commemorate the signing of the United States Constitution.

Hon. C. M. Hailey, Mayor of Falls Church, issued a proclamation proclaiming the week of September 17-23, 1963, CONSTITUTION WEEK for the city; Lamar Newcomb, owner of the local radio station, gave spot announcements daily throughout the week; the editor of the weekly newspaper had a fine item in his column; a display of articles was placed in the Falls Church Library; Rev. J. Hodges Alves, rector of the Falls Church (Episcopal), mentioned it in the Church bulletin; and Richard C. L. Moncure put the notice, as shown in the picture above, on the front of his office building at the corner of Lee Highway, route 211, and Washington Boulevard, Arlington.—Mrs. John P. Cowan.
QUESTION: How can a chapter member get business on the floor of the chapter?

ANSWER: By rising, addressing the chair, and being recognized. It is as simple as that. Business itself is brought to the chapter by either "a motion of a member or by presentation of a communication to the assembly." (R.O.R., p. 25)

QUESTION: Why should the chair say, "The ayes have it"?

ANSWER: Because the chair must announce the result of the motion being carried or lost, and state the next business in order before the assembly. (R.O.R., p. 191, lines 16-24)

Robert says, on page 24, "The chair should never neglect to state what is the business next in order after every vote is announced.

QUESTION: We are considering passing a Bylaw that would require every member to vote on every question before the chapter. Do you think as a parliamentarian that this would be advisable?

ANSWER: I would disapprove such a Bylaw on two grounds: (1) It cannot be enforced; and (2) our parliamentary authority says that a member cannot be compelled to vote. "While it is the duty of every member who has an opinion on the question to express it by his vote, yet he cannot be compelled to do so." (R.O.R., p. 193, lines 25-27) If a member does not vote on an important question, the moral effect is the same as if he voted on the prevailing side.

QUESTION: Our members insist on debating the question before they make the motion. What can we do?

ANSWER: The chair should rule the debate out of order or you, as a member, may raise a point of order. Robert makes it very plain that no debate is in order until the question is stated by the chair. (R.O.R., p. 26, lines 21-23)

QUESTION: At our chapter meeting the motion was on the floor "That the chapter house be air-conditioned." After considerable debate a member moved to refer the motion to the House Committee. As soon as the motion to refer was on the floor, another member moved to consider informally the motion to refer. The motion to consider informally the motion to refer was ruled out of order by the regent, appeal was taken, and the decision of the chair was sustained. Was the regent correct?

ANSWER: An appeal settles a matter as far as the assembly is concerned, but you deserve a better answer than that. The chair was correct in ruling the motion to consider informally a motion to refer out of order. The motion to consider informally can only be applied to main motions and amendments to the main motion. (R.O.R., p. 233, lines 6–8.) Since the motion to refer is a subsidiary motion, the chair was correct in her ruling.

QUESTION: Is it necessary for a chapter to stand when a message is read which the President of the United States sent to Congress?

ANSWER: Each year when the letter from the President of the United States to the Daughters of the American Revolution or Continental Congress is read we stand. This is done as a mark of respect to the Office of President of the United States of America. The letter is directed to the President General, as the official representative of the National Society. There would not be any reason for the chapter member to stand while a message is read that the President sent to Congress.

QUESTION: Our regent constantly speaks of "the ruling of the parliamentarian", is this correct?

ANSWER: No—it is certainly not correct. The parliamentarian only advises; the chair rules. There is an excellent discussion on the subject (The Parliamentarian, R.O.R., I.B.C.) "The parliamentarian has no authority to decide questions for an organization. It is an incorrect use of parliamentary terms to speak of the 'decision' or the 'ruling' of the parliamentarian." (P.L., p. 524, ques. 343.) The parliamentarian gives an opinion.

QUESTION: May State Officers who are voting members of the State Conference also serve as delegates from their chapters, thus having two votes in the State Conference?

ANSWER: No. The NSDAR Bylaws (Article XIV, Sec. 3) expressly forbid this. "No member shall hold, at the same time, two offices carrying a vote at the annual State Conference." A position of delegate carries with it the right to vote, and a State Officer cannot serve as both a delegate and a State Officer. "No member is entitled to more than one vote, except where proxy voting is allowed." (P.L., p. 533, ques. 374.) In the DAR we do not have proxy voting.

QUESTION: In our chapter a most important resolution was being debated, and a member who was vitally interested and was obliged to leave, handed the secretary a folded piece of paper on which was written her request that, when the resolution was taken, her vote be recorded for the resolution. The regent ruled that this was equivalent to proxy voting and could not be counted. Was this correct?

ANSWER: Your regent was correct in her ruling, and the vote should not have been counted. Since we do not have proxy voting on any level in the DAR, neither the regent nor the chair could allow a vote to be cast in this fashion.

QUESTION: Our chapter voted to appoint a committee to arrange classes in Spanish for the members of the chapter. After the classes were arranged and were most successful, the committee terminated the classes without bringing the matter to the chapter for giving any explanation. Did the committee have authority to terminate the Spanish classes?

ANSWER: The only question we shall discuss is the authority of the special committee to terminate the classes without a vote of the chapter. This was a special committee created by the chapter for a specific purpose. "A special committee may exist only so long as the assembly shall continue during which it was appointed." (R.O.R., p. 218, lines 21-22.) This committee, appointed to arrange the Spanish classes, had fulfilled its function, which, according to your information, was all that it was empowered to do and was, from the time of its report to the chapter, not in existence. The committee was not legally in existence and therefore did not have the power or right to terminate the Spanish classes.

QUESTION: May we install our officers by proxy?

ANSWER: No. A proxy is a legal document authorizing another to act for you as in voting shares of stock, etc. The power or authority to act for another is specifically set out in writing. The synonym is agent. This definition is from Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, and the definition is the same in Webster's New World Dictionary. A proxy installation is unknown to parliamentary law. We may have proxy voting, even in nonprofit corporations, but the Bylaws must provide for such voting. If an installation is required by the Bylaws, the installation of the officer can take place at the next meeting or at a special meeting called for that purpose. Robert says that, if a form of installation is not prescribed, the officers may assume their duties without any special installing. (P.L., p. 432, Ques. 63.) This habit has grown among various types of organizations without either the blessing or parliamentary law or fulfilling the requirements of a legal act; like Topsy, it has just grown without rhyme or reason (NSDAR Bylaws, ARTICLE XIV, Sec. 7.) tell how to handle a situation on the national level when a State Regent or State Vice Regent is unable to be present at the time of installation to be confirmed in office. Why not use this same method on a State level? Chapter officers can be readily installed at a special meeting or at the next regular meeting, if your Bylaws require it.
From the Office of the Registrar General

New Ancestor Records

WHOSE SERVICE DURING THE REVOLUTION HAS NOW BEEN ESTABLISHED
SHOWING COUNTY OR CITY AND STATE FROM WHICH THE SOLDIER SERVED

Andrews, Thomas ........................................ Lunenburg County, Virginia
Bell, Joseph .............................................. Berkeley County, Virginia
Bradford, Samuel ........................................ Plymouth, Massachusetts
Braswell, Jacob .......................................... Edgecombe County, N.C.
Burpee, Nathan ........................................... Candia, New Hampshire
Caddell, Samuel .......................................... Rockingham County, Va.
Campbell, William ....................................... York, South Carolina
Cole, Captain Stephen ................................. Anson County, N.C.
Couillard, John ........................................... Georgetown, Mass. (now Maine)
Darling, William .......................................... Hampshire County, Va.
Davidson (Davidson), James ......................... Sussex County, New Jersey
Dawson, John ............................................. Northumberland County, Va.
Demarest, David A. ..................................... Schraalenburgh, N.J.
Earp, Joshua .............................................. Baltimore County, Md.
Edson, William ........................................... Bridgewater, Plymouth County, Mass.
Fansler (Farnsler), Henry .............................. Pennsylvania
Faust (Foust), Jacob .................................... Berks County, Pennsylvania
Gardner, Colonel Thomas ............................. Cambridge, Massachusetts
Garlatier de Mas, Paul Francois Ignace .......... Served in French Navy
Gentry, David ............................................. Albemarle County, Virginia
Gilmore, William ....................................... Cumberland County, Pa.
Houston, Robert .......................................... Pelham, Hampshire County, Mass.
Kelton, Amos ............................................. Rehoboth, Massachusetts
Laub, Conrad ............................................. Lancaster County, Pa.
Matthews, James ........................................ Washington County, Pa.
McMahon (McMahan), Robert ....................... Augusta County, Virginia
Merrill, Levi .............................................. Shapleigh, York County, Maine
Morse, Mark ............................................... Beverly, Massachusetts
Morton, Peter ............................................. Onslow County, North Carolina
Nichols (Nicols), Benjamin ......................... Warwick, Orange County, N.Y.
Overton, Nathaniel ...................................... Southold, Suffolk County, L.I., N.Y.
Parker, Daniel, Jr. ....................................... Reading, Massachusetts
Plyler, Coonrod ......................................... Lived in North Carolina and served from South Carolina
Ramsay, James .......................... Cumberland and Buckingham Counties, Virginia
Reasoner, Jacob ......................................... Hampshire County, Va.
Ricks, Lewis ............................................... Nash County, North Carolina
Sadler, Christopher ................................. Served under Count Pulaski
Sparrow, Thomas ....................................... Halifax County, Virginia
Templetown, W. David ............................... Laurens County, S.C.
Thomas, Lemuel ......................................... Newtown, Connecticut
Towles, Captain Oliver ............................... 96th District, S.C.
Tucker, Robert ........................................... Dinwiddie County, Va.
Walker, Jonathan, Jr. ................................. Dighton, Massachusetts
Weaver, Thomas ......................................... West Greenwich, R.I.
Wheeler, Ebenezer ..................................... Hollis, New Hampshire
White, Corporal Thomas .............................. Granville County, N.C.
Wilson, Lieut. Charles ............................... Amelia County, Va.
Zirkle (Circle), Peter .................................. Frederick County, Va.

"Your National Society Represented You—"


18 . . . . . . . National Geographic Society, dedication New Headquarters by the President of the United States.

22 . . . . . . . Smithsonian Institution, dedication Museum of History and Technology.
**Pages**

**By Betty Keller**
National Chairman, Pages' Committee

It is hoped that your chapter received a word-picture of the happenings of the 73rd Continental Congress. Perhaps one of these described the brigade of Pages in white carrying State flags down the aisle on Opening Night. All through the week, these girls in white were eager to help in some way, carrying notes, delivering flowers, aiding the press, etc.

Who are these girls, and are your Junior Members among them? Perhaps your chapter did not realize that these girls can be recommended to the State Regent for appointment as Pages if they have enough time, and will fulfill the obligations of their assignments responsibly. The smooth, steadfast, and sparkling performance of their many activities add to the pageantry, the efficiency, and the gayety of the Congress.

Can you think of a better way for young members to become acquainted with the tapestry of DAR? They meet the fine members of the National Board of Management, they hear the reports of the National Officers and the National Chairmen, and they meet and talk with other Juniors from all sections of the country. What a wonderful way to begin to get the “feel” of DAR!

Hand-in-hand with the Pages' Committee operates the House Committee. This Committee provides the doorkeepers and ushers, the badges other than voters' badges, literature of many kinds, and dozens of other related services. It is hoped that many of the Pages will graduate into these ranks.

The House Committee is for members who are not voters and would like to have some rôle in Congress beyond that of passive spectators. Again, you should indicate to your chapter regent your willingness to shoulder a share of the responsibility, and she will send your name in to the State Regent.

Perhaps the highest recommendation for either of these Committees is what we Chairmen know as “repeats.” At the end of Congress every year, Page and House Committee members say to us, “We had such a good time! We hope we’ll be invited again.” And as the responses come in from the invitations the following year, so many of them add a note saying how pleased they are to be invited again. And of course we invite them again! We need their experience and we need their enthusiasm. And Congress needs you.

**House**

**By Lucy Brisebois**
National Chairman, House Committee

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Here is the procedure. Ask your chapter regent to send your name in to the State Regent as soon as possible. If you don't find out until the middle of March that you can serve, please let us know. You might be planning to come, expecting to be the alternate to the Delegate, and then it turns out the Delegate can come. You come too, and be on one of our committees.

The House Committee meeting is held Monday morning, April 20, at 9 a.m., in Constitution Hall. This meeting is a MUST for committee members. General instructions are given, the chairmen of the subcommittees are introduced so you will recognize them, and then the subcommittees organize. It will be much appreciated if you will sit in the very front section of the Hall.

The Pages' meeting takes place in Constitution Hall on Monday also, with registration in the Pages' Lounge. The Pages' meeting, too, is a MUST, and for the same reasons.

We might make several suggestions to those of you joining our ranks. First, you should make some housing arrangement as soon as practicable; however, if you should get to Congress without a place to lay your head, the Congress Housing Committee will help you.

Next, clothes. Everyone wears hats to the Memorial Service. House Committee members usually wear hats while on duty. Pages need not wear whites to the Pages' meeting unless they have been specifically instructed that they are going on duty immediately. Be sensible about shoes, and Pages! practice maneuvering in your hoops ahead of time. Be sensible, also, about your purses and valuables. Pages have individual lockers. House Committee members are not so fortunate and must exercise discretion. There are checkrooms for wraps. Pages wear formal white dresses in the evening. On the evening of the Pages' Ball, which is a BALL, they may, if they wish, wear pastels. (See August-September 1963 issue of the Magazine.)

House Committee members usually wear semiformal or “church” dresses in the evening. You may be as formal as your duties allow. If you are not on duty, DO go to the C Street box office at 7 p.m. on Monday and Tuesday evenings and get a ticket. You will need your House Committee badge for identification. Members who are attending—you may do the same thing, BUT you must register as a “member” (cost $1) first.

We hope we will be meeting YOU this year on one of these Committees. Congress needs you, and you have so much to contribute to its success. In turn, Congress offers you a limitless opportunity to become better acquainted with and informed about your National Society. The more you put into Congress this year, the more you will get out of your DAR work next year.
Honoring

MRS. FENTRESS RHODES

State Regent of Mississippi Society
Daughters of the American Revolution

Mississippi Daughters join in tribute to the State Regent, Mrs. Fentress Rhodes. Her devotion and leadership have been outstanding, and we honor her with deepest appreciation and affection.
OLD CAPITOL

Begun in 1833. Here Henry Clay, Andrew Jackson, and Jefferson Davis spoke. Was scene of 1861 Seccession Convention, Black and Tan Convention of 1868, and 1890 Constitutional Convention.

NOW

State Historical Museum
A Division of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History

Fort Rosalie Chapter, Jackson, Mississippi
Many Daughters do not realize the wide variety of films issued by Government bureaus, which would add greatly to chapter programs and be well within the educational objectives of our Society. For example, the Bureau of Mines has issued a number of films on the various States, combining their pictorial as well as their economic features. The States of the Southwest and Far West are outstanding. A list of films obtainable on loan will be sent from the Pittsburgh Station on request.

Other Bureaus of the Interior Department have produced films, especially the Fish and Wildlife Service, which even includes matter on the cooking of fish. It is of interest that Interior Department films are usually paid for by industrial groups, who also furnish many prints for distribution. Therefore they have not cost American taxpayers any money but will afford them much pleasure.

Among the numerous films that may be obtained on loan from the Department of Agriculture is one quite suitable for tiny children and hence one that could be shown at a combined DAR-C.A.R. meeting—Junior Raindrop, a conservation film issued by the Forestry Bureau.
Best Wishes
to the
John Rolfe Chapter, DAR

from
Forrest County Board of Supervisors
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

SELBY C. BOWLING, Beat Three, Pres.
W. U. SIGLER, Beat One, Vice-Pres.
ALBERT WOODS, Beat Two
J. A. P. CARTER, JR., Beat Four
H. H. LEE, Beat Five

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Daughters of the American Revolution

McComb, Mississippi

Honors

Janie Owen Brent (Mrs. S. A.)

Regent

Honoring the memory of deceased members and friends.

Florence Butler Jackson (Mrs. Maurice) by daughter Elizabeth Jackson Wolfe (Mrs. O. O.)
Nora Jagers Wilkinson (Mrs. T. B.) by granddaughter Patricia Wilkinson McDaniel (Mrs. J. B.)
Aby Jane Felder Vaughn by great-granddaughter Mary Powell Lansing (Mrs. A. R.)
Clarissa Joyal Colbert (Mrs. J. B.) by daughter Josephine Colbert
Mamie Collins Simmons (Mrs. O. O.) by daughter Frances Simmons Mikell (Mrs. Curtis)
Rosa Estella McGhee Moore (Mrs. Lane) by daughter Elaine Moore Quillman (Mrs. King)
Evie Jackson Quin (Mrs. S. P.) by daughter Rosalie Quin Browning (Mrs. E. B.)
Estelle Quin Weathersby by daughter-in-law Martha Schilling Weathersby (Mrs. H. J.)
Lemmelia Lewis Robertson (Mrs. G. W.) by daughter Ellis Robertson Lee (Mrs. Frank)
Lexie Lewis Duan Sadler by niece Ellis Robertson Lee (Mrs. Frank)
Mrs. E. R. Harlan by daughter Marie Harlan Wills (Mrs. J. W.)
Clarissa Joyal Colbert (Mrs. J. B.) by niece Ethel Joyal (Miss)
Sophia W. Clark Quin (Mrs. O. B.) by daughter Madge Quin Fugler (Mrs. P. M.)
Mary B. Quin McKnight (Mrs. L. J.) by sister Madge Quin Fugler (Mrs. P. M.)
Mrs. L. L. Coleman by daughter Grace Coleman Ginn (Mrs. E. D.)
Mary Webb Butler (Mrs. R. N.) by daughter Erbye Butler Williams (Mrs. A. B.)
Mabel Scofield Mixon (Mrs. W. B.) by member Durelle Felder Higdon (Mrs. R. S.)
Ama Jelks Fly (Mrs. Anthony) by member Annie Mae Guice Martin (Mrs. J. E.)
Hattie Ratliff Holmes (Mrs. D. M.) by niece Myrtis Conerly Thompson (Mrs. J. S.)
Gussie Lamkin Lenoir (Mrs. D. C.) by daughter Vida Lenoir Gardner (Mrs. Boyd)
Alice L. Lamkin by niece Vida Lenoir Gardner (Mrs. Boyd)
Florence Butler Jackson (Mrs. Maurice) by cousin Mary L. Butler Lockwood (Mrs. W. L.)
Ettie Warner Alford (Mrs. J. B.) by son John Warner Alford
Pearl Wood Sherman (Mrs. C. F.) by son Prescott A. Sherman
Mrs. and Mrs. Wm. Penn Robertson by daughter Doris Robertson Diamond (Mrs. O. R.)
Mrs. H. C. Haynes (Summit's 1st mother of year) by daughter Sadie Haynes Jackson (Mrs. H. G.)
Charles A. Wickliff (Mrs.) by daughter Hilda C. Beaman (Mrs. S. H.)
Susie Reid Abright (Mrs. P. J.) by son Charles A. Abright
Elizabeth Butler Walker (Mrs. F. L.) by daughter Mary M. Walker Clark (Mrs. Selden)

Honoring

Madge Quin Fugler (Mrs. P. M.) by regent Mary Jane Owen Brent (Mrs. S. A.)
Kate Gatlin Harvey (Mrs.) by niece Norma Whitworth Jagers
Emma Gatlin Watkins (Mrs.) by daughter Miss Virginia Watkins
Miss Kathleen Doss by member Lyda Will Wyatt Emmerich (Mrs. J. O.)
Annie Melton Moore (Mrs. J. H.) by daughter Julia Moore Hope (Mrs. Rawls)
Mrs. Isabelle Cree Ryan by daughter Alexine Ryan Gibbs (Mrs. R. S.)
Miss Nannie Gillis by member and friend Irene Reid Morris (Mrs. J. P., Jr.)
Mrs. E. C. Cryer by daughter Catherine Elizabeth Cryer
Osie Mathilde Hope (Mrs. W. R.) by daughter Willie Fay Hope White (Mrs. Howard)
Mrs. Minnie Belle Schilling by daughter Audrey Belle Schilling Elzey (Mrs. Roy)
Mary Jane Owen Brent (Mrs. S. A.), regent, by member Martha Ann Courtney (Miss)
Myrtis Conerly Thompson (Mrs. J. S.) by member Louise Coleman O'Neal (Mrs. A. M.)

Greetings to Judith Robinson Chapter, DAR, from

JACKSON

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"Dine with us for fine home-cooked food"
SUMMIT, MISSISSIPPI
Alice Tracy Welch (Mrs. W. S.)
Nahoula Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, Laurel, Mississippi

*Salutes You!*

A member of Nahoula Chapter DAR for fifty years; a past Chapter Regent; a past State Regent; a past Vice-President General; and a Past National Chairman of Genealogical Records. All of your contributions to this society will be long remembered, but your outstanding work in the genealogical records field and your splendid book, *FAMILY RECORDS OF MISSISSIPPI REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS*, will preserve for all posterity valuable records of our heritage.
BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE in Louisville, Mississippi...

Four major building projects under construction in Louisville right now represent a portion of the nearly $10,000,000 of construction that has been done in this small city (population 5,282) during the past two years! The people of Louisville have their eyes on the bright future that can lie ahead for Mississippi.

The Nanih Waiya Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has its eyes on the same future—and is doing its part to insure it by keeping watchful eyes on the present and thoughtful eyes on the past. This future will be built on the past and the present.

This salute to Louisville and Nanih Waiya Chapter is proudly presented by the following patriotic businesses and individuals of Louisville:

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Greetings from
DOAKS-TREATY CHAPTER, DAR
Canton, Mississippi

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SIDNEY HUGHES • DAVID NEW

This page is dedicated to
AMITE RIVER CHAPTER
Closter, Crosby, Liberty, Mississippi
Mrs. G. I. Crook, Regent
Coat of Arms of the State of Mississippi

An 1894 legislative committee established the Coat of Arms as a blue shield with eagle holding a palm branch in the right talon and bundle of arrows in the left. Below the shield, two branches of the cotton stalk. Upon the red scroll the State motto in letters of gold—VIRTUTE ET ARMIS*—“by valor and arms.”

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Pictures of President Kennedy and his Family on Exhibition at the Library of Congress

An exhibit of 123 photographs of the late President Kennedy and his family—selected from 164 pictures given to the Library of Congress in January, will be shown there through April 30 in the South Gallery (second floor) of the Main Building. Twenty-two photographers are represented in the display, which includes formal scenes as well as informal pictures in which the camera does not seem to have intruded on the subjects' awareness.
Mississippi's New Capitol surpasses in beauty, if not in size, all other Capitol Buildings in the Southern States. The magnificence of the structure, its marvelous architecture, the perfection of design and the general imposing appearance is beloved by Mississippians and admired by countless visitors. The style is pure Renaissance classic with a dignity and elegance of proportion which fittingly expresses the power, honor and stability of the State and the spirit of her people. The exterior walls are of Bedford limestone upon a base of Georgia granite. The interiors are of imported marbles, leading the eye to the elaborately decorated dome. Since 1903 this building has served the State and stood as a symbol of good government.

Compliments
Jackson Securities Dealers Association
Premier Printing Company

Natchez Trace Parkway
(Continued from page 111)
with the risk of delay by the Spaniards—or worse.

The only other route available for communication with the Government was along the Natchez Trace. Men could ride horseback from Natchez to Nashville, to Knoxville, and then through the Great Valley of Virginia.

In 1801 Thomas Jefferson ordered the road built. When agreements were reached with the Chickasaws and Choctaws, troops moved in, felling trees, battling the rains and swamp water of winter, and the throat-parching drought of summer. After completion, the Natchez Trace became a vital segment of American life, used by flatboatmen, circuit-riding preachers, soldiers, settlers, Government agents—and bandits, too.

In 1803, when it appeared that France might refuse to surrender Louisiana—as provided by treaty—President Jefferson ordered the Tennessee militia to Natchez. It was the first military use of the Trace. During the War of 1812, units of the same militia were again ordered to Natchez, and on arrival were ordered to disband. The commander, Andrew Jackson, refused. Instead he marched home over the Natchez Trace, and because he shared his men's hardships they nicknamed him "Old Hickory." Two years later the veterans of the Battle of New Orleans trooped triumphantly homeward over the same trail.

But change came to the Trace, too. Between 1820 and 1832 the Indians surrendered their lands and moved west to make way for settlers. The wilderness character of the region faded. Steamboats were coming down the Mississippi and steaming back north again, carrying people and cargo once trekked overland. And the road declined.

Thus ended a lusty chapter of the frontier epic. But it could not be forgotten.

The Natchez Trace lived on in memory. In 1934, the 73rd Congress authorized the National Park Service to make a survey of that old Indian trail, with a view toward constructing a national parkway along the route.

While the Natchez Trace Parkway was not established formally until May 18, 1938, initial construction funds were allocated under authority of the Emergency Appropriation Act of June 19, 1934. Construction was begun in 1937, and 105 miles of grading were completed in the four years through 1941. After a lapse enforced by the war, construction resumed in 1947.

Travel on the still uncompleted Parkway is already heavy. During 1962 there were 5,328,000 visitors, as compared to 3,713,000 during 1961. It is estimated that the total for 1963 will exceed 5,500,000.

Driving along the Parkway, visitors pass through stretches of wild lands, areas of pine and hardwood forest, canebrake, tangled thicket and cypress slough, much as they were when men traveled the Trace on foot.

The Natchez Trace Parkway is a memorial to those travelers who braved the wilderness life; to the 18th century struggle among England and France and Spain for control of the Old Southwest; and to the expansion, between 1780 and 1830, of the young American Republic.

(Supplied by the National Park Service)
The Natchez Pilgrimage

Natchez-on-the-Mississippi
Where the Old South Still Lives
MARCH 7 THROUGH
APRIL 5, 1964
30 Antebellum Houses Open
CONFEDERATE PAGEANT
Depicting Scenes of the Old South
Monday-Wednesday-Friday-
Saturday Nights
For Information About Group and
Individual Tours, Write:
P. O. Box 347
Natchez, Mississippi

Look for Continental Congress
events in March Magazine

With the Chapters (Continued from page 145)

a road marker at Summit, Miss., site of
first public school in Pike County; instal-
lion of Government marker on grave of
Revolutionary Soldier, Peter Quin; and a
brass DAR insignia on the grave of his
wife, Judith Robinson Quin, for whom
the chapter is named.

An impressive dedication service for
the above grave markers was held March
22, 1959, at historic Holmesville Ceme-
tery in Pike County, with organizations
representing all wars, participating; at the
conclusion “Taps” was played by a mem-
ber of the high school band.

Eight additional bronze DAR insignia
have been placed on graves of deceased
members.

A set of lineage books has been added
to the local library, and six American
Flags have been presented to local Boy
Scout troops.

Beginning with one History Medal in
1922, Judith Robinson now presents
three Medals and a large number of His-
tory Certificates in the McComb and Pike
County schools. We also give three Good
Citizen Awards.

Each year, a number of the members
dressed in Colonial costume serve as host-
esses at Rosalie, Mississippi DAR Shrine,
at Natchez, during the “Pilgrimage.”

Contributions of money and clothing
are sent to Kate Duncan Smith and Ta-
massee DAR Schools, as well as the two
Indian schools.

Our framed “United States Constitu-
tion” hangs in the city library and is
given special recognition during Consti-
tution Week. Other patriotic days are ob-
served, climaxing with a George Wash-
ington luncheon and appropriate program
in February—American History Month.
—Mary Jane Owen (Mrs. S. A.) Brent.

ASHMEAD (Vicksburg, Miss.) His-
toric Vicksburg and members of Ashmead
Chapter are enthusiastic over the salvage
of the Yazoo River for a hundred
years. The Cairo was the first of 39 ships
sunk by rebel torpedoes. These torpedoes
were made of 5-gallon demijohns filled
with black gunpowder and set off by
electric spark fuses operated by men in
camouflaged torpedo pits on the river
banks.

Edwin C. Bearss, Regional Historian
for the National Park Service, one of the
first to locate the Cairo’s watery grave,
spoke to members of Ashmead Chapter
in October, giving a brief history of the
Cairo and her sister ironclads of the “City
Series.” Mr. Bearss related how James
Eads, a millionaire at 30 years of age,
built the “City Series” of seven ironclads
for the United States Government; but,
because of disagreements, the ironclads
saw their first combat under private own-
ership, manned by the Army and staffed
by the Navy.

The Cairo was on a torpedo-clearing
mission in the Yazoo River when hit by
two torpedo blasts and went down in 12
minutes with two gaping holes in her
hull. Its commander, Thomas O. Self-
ridge, reported no loss of life, as the
gunboat was nosed into the bank of the
river, and the crew tied the boat to a
large tree, but could not prevent its sink-
ing. The smokestack was knocked off by
the crew to hide the Cairo’s location.

Years passed, and the Cairo sank
deeper in the mud of the Yazoo River
and into obscurity. When found, it was
almost totally submerged in silt. Time
stood still for a hundred years aboard
the ironclad. Today salvage is unfolding
the story, as Navy divers bring relics to
the surface to be cataloged for the future
museum.

The relics include: A 400-pound
bronze bell in perfect condition which
was cast in 1860 in Cincinnati, Ohio; a
Harper’s Ferry rifle of 1833; a U. S.
cadet converted musket of 1850; a sea
chest and mess plates of the crew, with
names scratched on them; numerous bot-
tles; cannon balls and shells; short swords

Ralph Humphreys Chapter, Jackson, Mississippi

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Gibraltar of the Confederacy

“A shrine of American valor with memorials in marble, bronze, and stone, to the soldiers of both the North and the South”

Tours

Nat. Military Park
U.S. Waterways-Exp. Station
Old Court House
The Sprague

Old Court House Museum—1858

Visit Hospitality Booth for Information on USS Cairo, Tours, and Special Events

Historic Homes on Tour

McRaven—1797-1836-1849
Home of Three Periods
Cedar Grove—1840
Old Mississippi River Plantation Home

Planters Hall—1832, Established
As a Bank; Later, Antebellum Home
Candon Hearth—Circa 1840’s
Antebellum Landmark of Vicksburg

The Cairo

Only Civil War Iron Clad in existence. The first to be sunk by a torpedo.

“Gold in the Hills”
Old-Fashioned Melodrama

Spring Run: Mar. 6th-Apr. 18th
Summer Run: June 19th—Sept. 5th

Presented by the Showboat Players on Board the Sprague

Old Southern Tea Room
Plantation Cooking in the South
State Shrine of the Mississippi Society, DAR, Rosalie stands on historic ground. In 1716 Bienville established the first fort on the Mississippi River on this spot and called it “Rosalie” for the beautiful Duchess de Pontchartrain. It was the scene of the disastrous massacre of the French by the Natchez Indians in 1729.

The mansion, Rosalie, was built by Peter Little in 1820, and contains many priceless furnishings.

Rosalie is open daily from 9:00 A. M. to 5 P. M. except during the Natchez Pilgrimage in March, when it is open every third afternoon beginning March 9, 1963.

Visit Rosalie—a cordial welcome awaits you.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

[Image 0x0 to 570x777]

[34x20]

[164] DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

[35x212] town the sum of 24 shillings for their cost; Thomas Vail, Nathan Rockwell, Constable & Collector, said meeting by the vote of said meeting that there shall be a tax raised for a bounty for one fourth part of the Militia now called into service. The meeting chose Pettit Baxter, Joshua Pardee and Gershom Selleck, Assessors; Elijah Dean, Gould Bouton & Benjamin Chapman, Overseers of the Poor; Elijah Dean, Solomon Close, Benjamin Rockwell, David Palmer, Joshua Pardee, Benjamin Rockwell, Jr., Israel Chapman, Joseph Monrow & Joseph Truesdell, Solomon Close, Jr., Nehemiah Stebbins, Jacob Gilbert, Gershom Selleck & Abraham Dan, Fence Viewers & Damage Prisers.

At a meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of Salem held on the 5th day of April, 1777, said meeting chose Robert Graham, Moderator, Abijah Gilbert, Town Clerk and Supervisor, Nathan Rockwell, Constable and Collector; Pettit Baxter, Joshua Pardee and Gershom Selleck, Assessors; Elijah Dean, Gould Bouton & Benjamin Chapman, Overseers of the Poor; Elijah Dean, Solomon Close, Benjamin Rockwell, David Palmer, Joshua Pardee, Benjamin Rockwell, Jr., Israel Chapman, Joseph Monrow & Joseph Truesdell, Solomon Close, Jr., Nehemiah Stebbins, Jacob Gilbert, Gershom Selleck & Abraham Dan, Fence Viewers & Damage Prisers.

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John Allen, in his youth, was a private in the Confederate Army. An attorney by profession, he served as a District Attorney in Mississippi and was instrumental in founding the American Bar Association. From 1886 to 1901, as a Congressman from Mississippi, he was known as "Private John Allen, who kept Congress awake for 16 years." His home now houses the Lee County Library, winner of the Dorothy Canfield Fisher Award.
BAILY WILDLIFE REFUGE

By Ednah M. Madsen
Nevada State Public Relations Chairman

A conservation area of 639 acres has been presented to the United States Forest Service, in memory of the late Fisher C. Baily, by Margaret Faires Baily, his wife, a member of Tolyae Chapter, Reno, Nev.

Fisher C. Baily was born in Ardmore, Pa., November 2, 1886. He was graduated from Haverford College and received the A.M. degree from Harvard University. Coming from a family which for generations had been devoted to the study of natural sciences, Fisher Baily grew up with a keen interest in the outdoors and in wildlife. William Loyd Baily, a great uncle, was a well-known ornithologist and was a friend of Audubon. His book, Our Own Birds, went through several editions (one published in London, England) and is still used in some places as a textbook. Mr. Baily's grandfather, also a student of bird life, was in the habit of taking the boy into the woods, where he taught him to identify the birds and to imitate their songs. About this, Margaret Baily says Fisher's grandfather taught him to "talk to the birds."

Fisher Baily retained his love for the wilds. Finding inspiration from high points of land, he had owned several mountaintops during his lifetime—Calabasas Peak in the Santa Monica Mountains, Skyland above Beverly Hills, land in the High Sierras, and (his crowning joy) Butler Peak and its surroundings—the area now dedicated to him.

The Baily memorial area is 1 1/2 miles north of Big Bear Lake and its adjacent Baldwin Lake (of Lucky Baldwin fame) and is completely surrounded by the San Bernardino National Forest. Butler Peak rises to a height of 8,502 feet from the center of the area and affords a magnificent view of the surrounding country. Far in the western distance toward the ocean, on a clear day Santa Catalina Island may be seen; to the north, Mount Whitney in snowcapped glory.

In 1925, an estimate was made showing over 2 1/2 million board feet of timber on the land, none of which has since been cut. In recent years several lumber companies imperturbed Mrs. Baily for timbering rights, but she refused all offers, determined to preserve the land in its natural state.

Out from the little town of Fawnskin on the north shore of Big Bear Lake runs a dirt road, formerly called "Rim of the World Road." From it may be seen glimpses of Lake Arrowhead. It crosses a portion of the Baily area en route to Green Valley. A fork of this road leads up to Butler Peak Fire Lookout, for which the Government had obtained an acre from Mr. Baily some years ago. In Forest Service terminology, the presence of this road and the size of the area designate the land as "near natural" instead of "wilderness."

Seven streams large enough to show on Government topographical maps have their sources in this region. It is a natural habitat for bear, deer, wildcat, and other species of wildlife, including the ever prevalent squirrel and chipmunk. Birds abound in the area—chickadees, blue jays, mountain bluebirds, nuthatches, and thrashers, to name only a few.

The Baily's Mountain

The Bailys spent many vacations and weekends on their mountain. Margaret Baily said that on arrival no bird would appear but that, as soon as camp was pitched, Fisher would make birdlike calls, and soon a few would timidly venture near. Gradually, and increasingly as time passed, many birds would become friendly, and finally, bolder ones would light on Mr. Baily's hand or shoulder. He had "a way" with birds.

Fisher Baily had plans for his mountain park. He wished to conserve it from exploitation of any kind, not only as a refuge for wildlife but also for persons who love nature, so they might escape from modern tensions, might renew spiritual values in needed solitude, or find opportunity for study and research in the natural sciences. He particularly wished that children and young people might have the opportunity that he had had as a boy to know and love the woods, birds, and animals. For more than 3 years before his death, he corresponded with various scientific and nature organizations dedicated to conservation, of many of which he was a member, in an effort to establish a foundation or custodian for the wildlife area. Always obstacles arose to prevent consummation of his dream.

(Continued on page 180)
The Capitol building with its silver dome is Carson City's most prominent landmark and can be seen for miles from the nearby scenic mountains.

by Maude Sawin Taylor, Nevada Sagebrush Chapter, Reno, Nevada

On February 23, 1869, the first Governor of Nevada, H. G. Blasdel (1864-70), signed a bill providing for a Capitol Building. Following is a colorful description of the cornerstone box and the ceremonies, taken from the Carson Daily Appeal of June 8, 9, and 10, 1870.

* * *

The Gold Hill News of June 8, 1870, has the following description of the box which has been made to hold the memorials that are to be placed in the cornerstone of the Capitol.

The box is substantially made of solid brass and weighs 14 pounds. It is 12 inches long, 10 inches wide, and 10 inches deep, and filled with black velvet, being intended to receive and preserve all the various documents and other articles to be deposited within the cornerstone day after to-morrow (Friday, June 9, 1870) at the great celebration.

The long-anticipated ceremony has been duly performed (Friday morning, June 10, 1870), and the cornerstone of the Nevada Capitol has been put in place. The day was a splendid one, somewhat warm but quite as comfortable as was to be expected at this season of the year. Many of the visitors came down by private conveyances, and our streets wore an unusually live appearance, even before the railroad cars arrived with the military, the firemen, the Masons, Odd Fellows, and those who came to look on. The Eagle Engine Co. of Virginia City were met at the depot by the Currys, and Liberty Engine Co. of Gold Hill were received by the Warrens. They were escorted to the respective houses of the Warrens and Currys and had a rest and a fire talk before the procession formed. There were, as nearly as we could count, 750 persons in the procession. This is quite as large a procession as had made its appearance on our streets for many years, and by far the most imposing turnout that has ever been seen here. It was 20 minutes in passing a given point. The usual ceremonies of the Masonic Order were then gone through with, and the list of memorials was read by the Grand Secretary.

These things being duly placed in the brass box, it was handed back to Cushing and another tinsmith who soldered down the lid. Then it was handed back to the Masons, who proceeded to bless it after their fashion. Everything went off well, there was general satisfaction and not anything occurred that we heard of to mar the general good feeling which prevailed.

* * *

The Capitol Building was completed on January 1, 1871. The 1869 session of the Legislature appropriated $166,000 for the building and $15,000 for the furnishings. The Legislature convened on January 2, 1871, this being the fifth session. Previous sessions had been held in various buildings.

In 1906 an annex was built, the Legislature having appropriated $40,000 for the building and $25,000 for the furnishings.

The building stone came from the Prison quarry. The stones were undoubtedly cut and shaped at the Prison yards. The stones in the basic walls measure about 30 inches in thickness. The workmanship is of the highest quality.

In 1866 the Legislature, in "An Act to provide a Seal of State for the State of Nevada," established the design of the State seal and adopted as a State Motto the words, "All for Our Country."

Nevada's Capitol is indeed a proud and beautiful building, solidly built, the symbol of a great and colorful State—and of a people, proud and independent in spirit.
The Great Treaty

By Gordon C. Schwenk, 5th Grade,
York Avenue School,
Lansdale, Pa.

THE PLACE: Shackamaxon, Pa. The great elm tree, 155 years old.
THE TIME: June, 1683.

The boat is coming up the river, a red flag at its prow. The Governor wears a gray suit, broad hat, and sash of blue silk. Indians assemble, and the kings and the people await the coming of Onas (William Penn—the Indians’ name for him).

The Indians welcome the Governor and prepare for the ceremony of receiving the Great Treaty. The great chief of the Lenapes advances a few steps and takes up a chaplet like a Greek or Roman crown of oak leaves or laurel. The thorn was the emblem of power among the Delawares. When a chief wore the chaplet with the thorn, all things were supposed to become sacred around him. Taminent, the lord of the Delawares, takes a thorn and sets it in the chaplet as if it were a gem. He lifts the chaplet and thorn and puts it upon his head.

The Indians lay down their arms, and the young men take their bows and arrows out of sight. Taminent stands there self-crowned, the lord of the hills, the caves, the far mountains, and the near waters. Then he sits down, and the aged warriors form a semicircle around him and the young Indians a like circle around them, the women and children a wider half circle. The Indian assemblies now represent the half moon. It is a sacred figure.

Governor Penn was at that time 38 years old. He comes to the semicircle and stands near it with a parchment in his hand. The Governor speaks, as follows:

Brothers, there dwells with us that great and eternal spirit who holds the heavens, that receives our souls at the hour of death. He knows that we are men of peace, that our desires are for peace, that today is a day of good will and that we have no other thought than to serve each other. We have come to you with open hearts. Everything here is to be openness, brotherhood and love.

He unrolls the parchment that contains the written treaty. He reads the treaty. The treaty declared that from that day, the nations of the Lenni Lenapes and the children of Onas should eternally be friends. That the doors of the white men should be open to the red

(Continued on page 204)

Excerpts from Winning Essays in the 1963 American History Month “An Historic Event” Contest

Washington-on-the-Brazos

By Gary Leseman, 6th Grade,
Kolter School,
Houston, Texas.

Washington-on-the-Brazos was where the Republic of Texas was born. Just as Patrick Henry expressed his thoughts of rebelling against England at the Virginia House of Burgesses, the Texans did the same against Mexico at Washington-on-the-Brazos. At this meeting, Texas declared itself free from Mexico.

By the end of December, 1835, virtually all Texans realized that the Mexican liberals were not going to join in the revolution against Santa Anna. A demand for a declaration of independence went up throughout the State.

On March 1, 1836, the convention was held at Washington-on-the-Brazos. This meeting remains one of the most important in Texas history. The General Council issued the call for a meeting and delegates were chosen by each settlement. In late February the delegates left their homes to join the convention at Washington-on-the-Brazos.

The convention was made up of 52 members. Only two of the men, both of Spanish ancestry, had been born in Texas. The rest were born in States all over the United States and other countries such as England, Ireland, Scotland, and Canada. Several members participating in the convention had served in legislative bodies in the United States.

The Declaration of Independence contains a long list of charges against Mexico. Because of the failure to establish a system of public schools, to accept American ideas of freedom of religion and trial by jury, and to take an interest in the welfare of Texas, and the most important charge of all—that Mexico had ceased to be a republic and had become a dictatorship—Texas declared itself free from Mexico.

After declaring Texas independent, a committee was appointed to draw up a constitution to set up a government. The committee worked rapidly, and in 2 weeks it was finished. The constitution was adopted on March 16, 1836. The Constitution of the Republic of Texas is very similar to that of the United States because most of the people who drew up the Texas Constitution were Americans.

Today on March 2 Texans celebrate Independence Day just as on July 4 all Americans celebrate their Independence Day.
The First Southern Secession

By Samuel Pyeatt Menefee,
7th Grade, University High School,
Baton Rouge, La.

Did you know that in Louisiana we once had a small “country” at our back door? It was the “Tom Thumb” State of West Florida. For 74 days this secessionist Spanish territory was autonomous before being absorbed into the United States.

West Florida separated Spanish Florida from the United States’ Territory of Louisiana, which had been bought from the French. This country was bounded by two rivers—the Mississippi on the west and the Predido River near Mobile on the east. The northern boundary was a few miles south of the 31st° of latitude. On the south was the Gulf of Mexico, a natural boundary.

West Florida’s secession from Spain took place in 1810, several years after America had gained Louisiana in the Louisiana Purchase. Jefferson, President of the United States at the time of the Louisiana Purchase, purposely left the boundaries of Louisiana hazy because he thought the United States was in no condition to go to war with Spain.

West Florida was very important to the United States because, if a foreign country conquered it, it might be used as a base for expeditions into the Mississippi River Valley.

West Florida was really a “melting pot.” Besides the “rough-and-ready” Kemper brothers there were adventurers like Clark Woodruff and businessmen like William Barrow, Jr., and Samuel McColeb. These men and more met at St. John’s Plains, after a preliminary meeting at Sterling, to send a petition to the Spanish Government asking that they be allowed to help govern themselves and that the list of grievances which was sent along be righted. The Spanish governor De Lassus allowed them to meet because Ferdinand the VII, King of Spain, had been dethroned by Napoleon. Joseph Bonaparte, Napoleon’s brother, had been placed on the throne. Their petition was refused and two months later, in September, 1810, another meeting was held at St. Francisville. It was then that West Florida was decreed a free and independent State! A government was set up with its capital at St. Francisville and officers elected. The government lasted 74 days from the time of its declaration of independence to the time the United States took West Florida over.

In the War of 1812 West Floridans helped Jackson beat the British in the Battle of New Orleans. During

Month Essays

The Northwest Ordinance of 1787

By Peg Hommes, 8th Grade,
Carl Sandburg Junior High,
Elmhurst, Ill.

On July 13, 1787, the Congress of the United States, among its last acts under the Articles of Confederation, passed an ordinance for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio River. This Northwest Territory was bounded by the Great Lakes and the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. It therefore included all of the region comprising the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and a portion of Minnesota.

Illinois (and the other four States of the Old Northwest) owes its existence and the approximate location of its boundaries to the Ordinance of 1787. When Illinois was formed in 1818, it became the third State carved out of the territory, having been preceded by Ohio and Indiana. Fortunately for Illinois, its northern boundary was fixed more than 60 miles north of the original line prescribed by the Ordinance, which was the southern bend of Lake Michigan.

The persons who wanted a western policy that would prevent colonies from forming in the Mississippi Valley realized that nothing could hold back the pioneers who, in 1763, were ready to move into the interior of the continent.

During the next dozen years, frontiersmen assaulted the wilderness so successfully that by the time of the Revolution their cabins dotted the entire new land. The westward movement continued and in 1785 an Ordinance, sometimes called the Land Ordinance, was passed.

This Act provided that all Government-owned land would be divided into townships 6 miles square. They, in turn, would be subdivided into 36 numbered sections, each containing 1 square mile, or 640 acres.

Two years later, the Ordinance of 1787 was adopted at the Congressional session in New York City by unanimous vote of the eight States present. The Ordinance contains three main sections. The first set up the “Territory Northwest of the Ohio” into one temporary district.

The second section of the Ordinance established three stages by which each Territory was to become a State.

(Continued on page 204)
In Loving Tribute to

MRS. ROBERT ZIEMER HAWKINS
(Katherine Mackay)

Nevada State Regent 1962-1964
When visiting in RENO members of the DAR are cordially welcome at the HOTEL MAPES Nevada's largest and finest Charles W. Mapes, Jr. Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

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Honoring

John W. Mackay
1831-1902
Man of Vision

This statue, familiar to generations of Nevadans, is the work of Gutzon Borglum. A bronze figure of John Mackay, for whom the Mackay School of Mines at the university was named. It was placed on the Nevada campus in 1909 and is entitled "The Man With the Upturned Face."

The late Clarence H. Mackay and his first wife Katherine Duer, parents of our Nevada State Regent, Katherine Mackay Hawkins, attended the dedication of the Mackay Statue and the Mackay School of Mines.

Sponsored by: Nevada Sagebrush Chapter, John C. Fremont Chapter, Lahontan Chapter, Valley of Fire Chapter, Toiyabe Chapter and friends of the Mackay family.
Valley of Fire, Nevada State Park
BY MRS. W. MADISON MARTIN

Valley of Fire Chapter
Las Vegas, Nevada

On May 14, 1957 The Valley of Fire Chapter, DAR came into being with Mrs. Knute A. Johansen as Organizing Regent. It was named after Nevada's largest State Park, "Valley of Fire", which is thirty-five miles northeast of Las Vegas. It was the Chapter's ultimate goal to promote the development of this beautiful park. Since the inception of the Valley of Fire Chapter, roads have been paved throughout the park, picnic areas have been provided and campsites, with overnight stays, soon will be available.

The brilliant red sandstone is an area about eighteen miles long and two miles wide. This wonderland of rock elephants, beehives, castle-like masses and many other formations your imagination can create changes form and hue with each hour of sunlight. These formations are the result of many million years of erosion that removed sand dunes in this area and left the strange rock maze. These vivid red dunes are a contrast and add a very welcome bit of color to our grey and black mountains that exist throughout Nevada. This red color is due to the small amounts of iron rust between the grains of sand.

Many petroglyphs on the smooth rock walls were cut by the Indians that lived in this area and are found throughout the Park. These drawings depict the way of life for these ancient tribes.

If Nevada receives its normal amount of rainfall the Park's beauty is enhanced during April and May by the desert wild flowers that snuggle between the rocks. The green foliage takes on an aqua hue due to the strange red background.

The Lost City Museum of Archeology is the gateway to the spectacular Valley of Fire. At the Museum can be seen thousands of artifacts excavated from this area dating back twelve thousand years that interpret the ancient cultures of the Pueblo Indian. Mrs. W. S. Park, a Charter member of the Valley of Fire Chapter, donated to the Museum an artifact collection excavated by her husband, Dr. W. S. Park, over a period of many years. This collection helped make one of the largest and most complete collections of the early Pueblo Indians in the Southwest—starting with the 12,000-year-old Gypsum Cave people who lived at the time of the extinct Great Ground Sloth, going into the ancient Basketmakers' cultures of 3000 B.C. to 500 A.D., followed by the early Pueblos and down to the Paiute people who followed about 1,000 A.D. and whose descendants still live in Southern Nevada.
Valley of Fire Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
Las Vegas, Nevada

Honors

Mrs. Knute A. Johansen
With pride and affection
Organizing and First Regent

VALLEY OF FIRE MEMBERSHIP

#AHLSEWEDE, Joyce Stanley (Mrs.)
Ancestor — Humphrey Purinton, Maine

#AHLSEWEDE, Jan (Miss)
Ancestor — Humphrey Purinton, Maine

BARTLETT, Adeline Spence (Mrs. Robert B.)
Ancestor — Herkshy Tuttle, Connecticut

BOYD, Harriet G. (Mrs. Clarence L.)
Ancestor — Daniel Kingsbury, New Hampshire

BRINKER, Doretha S. (Miss)
Ancestor — Michael Isenman, Pennsylvania

BROOKS, Louise Sprague (Mrs. Julian C.)
Ancestor — Micah Vail, Vermont

BROWN, Catherine Sparks (Mrs. Ernest L.)
Ancestor — D. Rogers Weston, Massachusetts

BROWN, Naomi Lytle (Mrs. Don Jr.)
Ancestor — Joseph Pribrey, Massachusetts

CARROTHERS, Evelyn Robinson (Mrs. A. R. P.)
Ancestor — Carey Cox II, South Carolina

CARTLIDGE, Elizabeth (Mrs. Albert V.)
Ancestor — Robert Johnson, Virginia-Kentucky

CHRISTENSEN, Marion Childress (Mrs. C. K.)
Ancestor — John Sherard, North Carolina

COTNER, Joan Brown (Mrs. David E.)
Ancestor — John Pendleton, Rhode Island

CREEDON, G. Pauline (Mrs. A. J.)
Ancestor — Elias Plough, New York

DAVIS, Dorothy Preston and Mary E. (Mrs. W. P.)
Ancestor — Joshua Fairbank, Massachusetts

DEANER, Lucy C. (Mrs. Charles W.)
Ancestor — Elias Plough (Plow), New York

DEER, Barbara Mills (Mrs. William E.)
Ancestor — Thomas Dukes, South Carolina

#DICKERSON, C. Virginia Shepherd (Mrs. Robert)
Ancestor — Charles Hughe, Virginia

DICKSON, Alma Evelyn Hill (Mrs. H.)
Ancestor — John Chowne, Virginia

FOUNTAIN, Louise Lorenzi (Mrs. Edgar W.)
Ancestor — James Trafton, Virginia

GARO, Mary J. Mars (Mrs. Frank F.)
Ancestor — Joshua Sherwin, Connecticut

GEMMEL, Max L. Gleason (Mrs.)
Ancestor — Thomas Askey, Pennsylvania

GERMAIN, Virginia Garisde (Mrs. Raymond R.)
Ancestor — Richard Johnson, Connecticut

GILLIS, Eva O. (Mrs. F. A.)
Ancestor — Daniel Blood, New Hampshire

GOBEL, Jerrie Germain (Mrs. Max E.)
Ancestor — Richard Johnson, Connecticut

GOLDWATER, Patricia Prescott (Mrs. David)
Ancestor — Jeremiah Prescott, Massachusetts

HAMMELRATH, Catherine Blackman
Ancestor — Stephen Blackman, North Carolina

HERRING, Jean Pierce (Mrs. Charles B.)
Ancestor — William Nash, North Carolina

HOUSER, Erna Rie (Mrs. H. W.)
Ancestor — John Keep, Massachusetts

JELLY, Martha Gammon (Mrs. Donald B.)
Ancestor — Richard Gammon, North Carolina

#JOHANSEN, Aileen C. (Mrs. Knute A.)
Ancestor — John Ball, Connecticut

LORENZI, Julia Moore (Mrs. David G.)
Ancestor — James Trafton, Virginia

MARSHALL, Beth Wessel (Mrs. Mark Taylor)
Ancestor — Gilbert Dyer, New York

MCDONALD, Phyllis A. (Mrs. Herb)
Ancestor — John Ball, Connecticut

#MARTIN, Naomi Ruth (Mrs. W. Madison)
Ancestor — Elias Plough, New York

MILLS, Beatrice Cony (Mrs.)
Ancestor — Thomas Dukes, South Carolina

MORSE, Lucile Reeder (Mrs. Harold B.)
Ancestor — Stephen Smith, Connecticut

#PARK, Mary Belle Viley (Mrs. William S.)
Ancestor — Robert (Robin) Johnson, Virginia-Kentucky

PARK, Virginia Joan (Miss)
Ancestor — Robert (Robin) Johnson, Virginia-Kentucky

PERKINS, Iola (Mrs. R. F.)
Ancestor — Joseph Presbrey, Massachusetts

PRICE, Beverly Berry (Mrs. Robert C.)
Ancestor — Elias Plough, New York

ROACH, Barbara Deor (Mrs. Blair E.)
Ancestor — Thomas Dukes, South Carolina

SERPA, Martha Jackson (Mrs. R. F.)
Ancestor — William Bell, Pennsylvania

SLATER, Iona Kimmey (Mrs. Richard D.)
Ancestor — Marcus Belling, New York

STOCKER, Geraldine Harrad (Mrs.)
Ancestor — Levi Harrod, Pennsylvania

SYLVAIN, Zetta Jane (Mrs. Gerald)
Ancestor — Valentine Carnman, Pennsylvania

TAYLOR, Darlene Copping (Mrs. Earl Jr.)
Ancestor — Harry Copping, Virginia

THURMAN, Janie Staufer (Mrs. Vincent)
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TOLENO, Mary Griffith (Mrs. Richard)
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The fascinating story of the well-planned digging at the Caleb Pusey House in Pennsylvania will show that it doesn’t pay to give up too quickly. See the March Magazine.
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Eighteenth Century Pewter Spoons

Many eighteenth-century pewter spoons found in Virginia's earth, believed until now to have been English-made, actually may have been manufactured by the colonists themselves.

Discovery of half an eighteenth-century gunmetal pewter spoon mold by Miss Elizabeth Harwood of Gloucester County earlier this year makes this premise a distinct possibility. According to I. Noel Hume, chief archaeologist for Colonial Williamsburg, the mold is apparently the first tool of its kind to be found in Virginia and thus is an important relic of a little known craft.

After inspecting the mold in his laboratory, Hume compared it with a spoon fragment excavated at the Elizabeth Carlos House in Williamsburg. He found that the spoon bore a peculiarity of detail similar to that of the mold.

Because the Williamsburg spoon may have been made in such a matrix, Miss Harwood, who found the mold while walking over her plowed fields near the York River, generously presented it to Colonial Williamsburg's archaeological collection.

It is now on display in the museum at the Courthouse of 1770 on Market Square Green. Exhibited with the mold are a plaster cast taken from it and the similar spoon fragment excavated in Williamsburg.

The only other identifiable relic of pewter spoonmaking in Colonial Virginia is the famous 1675 fragment from Jamestown bearing the touchmark of Joseph Copeland of Chuckatuck.
NEVADA SOUTHERN

The Southern Regional Division of the University of Nevada

"Growing With Southern Nevada"

Located on a 163-acre plot at 4505 Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, Nevada Southern will help the Silver State celebrate its Centennial in gala style in 1964 with its very first graduating class in three academic fields—education, business administration and arts and sciences.

From a modest beginning in 1951 when classes were first organized in buildings operated by the Las Vegas public school system, to today's modern, mushrooming campus in Paradise Valley, Nevada Southern is expanding rapidly to meet the educational needs of Southern Nevadans.

The Southern Regional Division was authorized by the Board of Regents in 1955. In June of 1957, Maude Frazier Hall, housing Humanities and Administration, was first opened. This was followed in the summer of 1959 by A. C. Grant Hall, more classrooms, office space and a little theater. Health and physical education facilities including a gymnasium, were readied in the spring of 1961.

With additional emphasis on science, the Science Technology building was opened in the fall of 1961, the same time that the Radiological Lab, only building of this type west of the Mississippi River on a college campus, was completed. A $682,500 library, complete with 30,000 carefully selected volumes, opened its doors in January of this year. A four-building addition to the "Rad Lab" plus dormitory and dining facilities and a Social Science building are due for completion by next fall.

Nevada Southern, a fully accredited part of the University of Nevada, now has 1,037 matriculated students to go with 54 full-time instructors.

This "Growing With Southern Nevada" Message Is Proudly Presented by the Following Las Vegas, Nevada Sponsors:

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Baily Wildlife Refuge
(Continued from page 166)

After his death in 1955, Margaret Baily continued his efforts, trying to fulfill his wishes—to no avail until she conferred with her friend and fellow Toiyabe Chapter member, Harriet M. Metcalfe, Administrative Assistant, Toiyabe National Forest (a rank in Forest Service attained by very few women). Following her conferences with Mrs. Metcalfe, Mrs. Baily decided that she would give the land to the United States Forest Service.

Before making the gift, she had placed a memorial monument to her husband on the property in 1957. It was not until the spring of 1962 that the final transfer and publicity of the dedication were released by the Forest Service.

Promptly after that release, Margaret Baily received a call from the Los Angeles Times, asking additional information, and, at the request of Charles Hillinger, The Times' feature writer, Margaret Baily and Harriet Metcalfe went from Reno to Los Angeles, whence with him and an official photographer for The Times, they journeyed to the conservation area. To enter the area as far as possible on this occasion, Miles Gulick, Big Bear District Ranger, took the group from Fawnskin by jeep and truck over the steep and winding mountain road, fighting through a late Spring, blinding but dazzling snowstorm. Thus arrived at a sign newly placed by the Forest Service, Mrs. Baily, surprised and touched, read the tribute:

Baily Memorial Conservation Study Area
Donated March 12, 1962, to U.S. Forest Service
By Margaret Faires Baily in memory
Of her husband Fisher C. Baily,
To conserve the land as a Wildlife Habitat
And foster the natural and scenic resources.
Margaret Faires Baily—a Noteworthy Daughter

Margaret Faires Baily, loved member and organizing regent of Toiyabe Chapter and only living Honorary State Regent of Nevada, was admitted to membership in 1923, when she joined Claremont Chapter, Claremont, Calif. She transferred in 1935 to Nevada Sagebrush Chapter, Reno, Nev. She held a number of offices in that chapter, keeping that of registrar for several terms; she specialized in working out lineages and brought in many new members. She held also many State offices—Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Historian, Registrar, Vice Regent and Regent. As State Regent she took as her project the expansion of DAR in Nevada. Through her work on this project, she added four chapters to the then-existing single chapter in the State. She has also been National Vice Chairman for the Pacific coast of Genealogical Records and of Americanism.

Who's Who of American Women states, of Margaret Faires Baily, that she was born in Des Moines,

(Continued on page 183)
Honoring

Sam P. Davis

Lucy D. Crowell and Ethel Wait, members of John C. Fremont Chapter, DAR, are the daughters of Sam P. Davis, early Nevada historian, author and the first newspaperman, with Bret Harte and Mark Twain, to be included in the Nevada Newspaper Hall of Fame.

Mrs. Crowell, registrar for her chapter, is looking at her father's book, History of Nevada, published in 1913.

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Genealogical
(Continued from page 164)

each man has, except an agreement be made to the contrary. Said meeting chose Joseph Truesdell and Solomon Close, Jr., a committee for the purpose before mentioned.

At an Annual Meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of the Town of Salem at the Lower Meeting House on 7th day of April, 1778, said meeting chose Peter Benedict, Moderator, Abijah Gilbert, Town Clerk and Supervisor; Jacob Gilbert, Constable and Collector—Agreed by vote of said meeting that there be three Assessors chosen for the present year, Solomon Close, Jr., Benejah Gilbert and Benjamin Chapman, Assessors; Jesse Truesdell, Ebenezer Wood and Isaac Northrup, Overseers of the Poor; Thomas Viel, Peter Benedict, Ezekiel Hawley, Gould Bouton, John Bouton, John Senard or Lenard, Isaac Northrup, Joseph Monroe or Monrow, Joseph Truesdell, Overseers of Highways; Jesse Truesdell, Solomon Close, Jr., Nathan Northrup, Fence Viewers and Damage Prisers.

At a Town Meeting held by the freeholders and inhabitants of the District of Salem at the Presbyterian Church 6th day of April, 1779. Said meeting chose Ezekiel Hawley Moderator, Abijah Gilbert, Town Clerk and Supervisor, Caleb Hobby, Constable, Ebenezer Keeler, Collector (to be allowed three pennies on the pound for all monies he shall collect and if there shall be an allowance of more made by law, he, the said collector is to pay all that is allowed over unto the Town Clerk for the time being) Paul Keeler accepted as security for the said collector. By vote chose David Pardee, Pettit Baxter and Gershom Selleck, Assessors; Nathan Smith, Jacob Halt and Joseph Truesdell, Overseers of the Poor; Peter Benedict, Joseph Dolittle, David Palmer, Nathan Pardee, Caleb Hobby, Benjamin Benedict, Sand Raymond, Abrahams Fancher and Peter Hubbel, Overseers of Highways; Jacob Halt, Isaac Hull, Solomon Close, Jesse Truesdell, Gershom Selleck and Isaac Northrup Fence Viewers and Damage Prisers, chose Nathan Rockwell, Isaac Norton to meet the Committee from other Districts in this county to consult matters that concern the safety of the State.

At an Annual Meeting held at the Lower Meeting House of the freeholders and inhabitants of the District of Salem on the 4th day of April, 1780. Chose Nathan Rockwell, Moderator, Abijah Gilbert, Town Clerk and Supervisor, Caleb Hobby, Constable, Ephraim Grummon, Collector, agreed to collect all the taxes for one penny on the pound. Chose Pettit Baxter, Gould Bouton, Nathan Rockwell, Benjamin Chapman and Joseph Truesdell.

(Continued on page 184)
Genealogical
(Continued from page 183)
Solomon Close, Assessors; Ebenezer Wood, Peter Benedict, Jr. and Isaac Northrup, Overseers of the Poor; Samuel Barnum, Thomas Vail, Thomas Lowry, Nehemiah Stebbins, Nathan Betts, Joel Northrup, Ebenezer Grommon, Jr., Joseph Philips, Abraham Fanasher and Peter Hubbel, Overseers of Highways; Joseph Doclittle, Solomon Close, Caleb Hobby, John Bouton, Gershom Selleck and Caleb Hail, Fence Viewers and Damage Prisers.

At a Town Meeting held by the freeholders and inhabitants of Salem on the 3rd day of April, 1781; said meeting chose Gould Bouton, Moderator, Abijah Gilbert, Town Clerk and Supervisor; Ephraim Grummon, Constable & Collector; chose Petit Baxter, Nathan Rockwell and Matthew Smith, Assessors; Ezekiel Hawley, Joshua Pardee and Gershom Selleck, Overseers of the Poor; three Commissioners chosen to regulate and lay out highways; Petit Baxter, Nathan Rockwell and Gershom Selleck, Commissioners to regulate and lay out highways; Petite Baxter, Nathan Rockwell and Gershom Selleck, Commissioners to regulate and lay out highways; Jesse Truesdell, Nathan Smith, Jacob Hail, Isaac Hail, Isaac Hayse and Sands Raymond, Fence Viewers and Damage Prisers.

At an Annual Meeting held by the freeholders and inhabitants of the Precinct of Salem at the Lower Meeting House on the 1st day of April, 1783., Thaddeus Crane chosen Moderator, Abijah Gilbert, Town Clerk and Supervisor, Ephraim Grummon, Constable and Collector, Petit Baxter, Gould Bouton and Matthew Smith, Assessors; Peter Benedict, Jr., David Smith and Gershom Selleck, Overseers of the Poor; James Waring, Thomas Vail, Peter Benedict, Michael Brooks, David Northrup, Ebenezer Keeler, Jacob Gilbert, Isaac Northrup, Jr., Joseph Truesdell and Jacob Wood, Jr., Overseers of Highways; Petit Baxter, Nathan Rockwell and Gershom Selleck, Commissioners to regulate and lay out highways; Jesse Truesdell, Nathan Smith, Jacob Hail, Isaac Hail, Isaac Hayse and Sands Raymond, Fence Viewers and Damage Prisers.

At an Annual Meeting held by the freeholders and inhabitants of the Precinct of Salem at the Lower Meeting House on the 1st day of April, 1783., Thaddeus Crane chosen Moderator, Abijah Gilbert, Town Clerk and Supervisor, Ephraim Grummon, Constable and Collector, said Collector engaging to give a bond with a surety to indemnify the Precinct in the performance of his office at the time when elected. Petit Baxter, David Smith and Isaac Northrup, Jr. Assessors; Uriah Wallace, David Smith and Isaac Northrup, Overseers of the Poor; Petit Baxter, Nathan Rockwell, and Sylvanus Perris, Commissioners for Highroad, the Rhode Island Purchase in Bradford and Susquehanna Counties, Pa.—The following list of men purchased land on the Rhode Island purchase of Brown and Ives in Bradford and Susquehanna Counties, Pa. The names were taken from the original map of this tract of land. Most of these men came from New England, with a few from neighboring areas of Pennsylvania. There are also a few Welsh men in the list. They were part of a migration to this part of the country after 1800. The tract was sold, between 1795 and 1830. The original deeds are entered in the deed books of Towanda, Pa.

The above was furnished by John Hare, 310 West 12th St., Coffeyville, Kan., for the Jane Dean Coffey Chapter.
AWARD MEDAL OF APPRECIATION

Presenting the AWARD MEDAL OF APPRECIATION to Mrs. Robert Z. Hawkins, State Regent DAR, is (r) Dr. Olin C. Moulton, Vice President General, Western Division S.A.R.

Looking on are (l) Mrs. C. J. Thornton, Vice Regent, John C. Fremont Chapter, DAR, and Prof. C. W. Oakley, President of the Nevada State Society, S.A.R.

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Beebe, Reuben
Beeman, Aaron
Bills, Anson
Bills, Richard
Billings, Henry
Bliss, William
Bowen, Abner
Bowen, Alfred
Bowen, Caleb N.
Bowen, George
Bowen, George W.
Bowen, Horatius B.
Bowen, Jonathan
Bowen, Noah
Bowen, Noah C.
Bowen, Perry
Bowen, William
Bowen, William C.
Brister, Ira
Brister, Joseph
Buffington, Benjamin
Buffington, Calvin
Buffington, Luther
Buffington, Nathan H.
Buffington, Preserved
Buffington, William
Bullock, Samuel W.
Buxton, Eliab
Buxton, John, Jr.
Campbell, Charles S.
Canfield, Harvey
Canfield, Jeremiah
Canfield, Sherman
Carey, Daniel A.
Carey, Luther
Case, Chauncey
Chaffee, Daniel
Chaffee, John
Chase, Charles
Coburn, Caroline H.
Coburn, James P.
Conlen, John
Cooper, Robert
Corbin, Alonzo
Corbin, Chauncey
Cornell, Thomas B.
Darling, Mills
Darling, Socrates
Davis, David
Davis, John
Denison, George
Evans, Evan
Morris, John
Fairchilds, Beta
Galusha, Corintine
Gallup, Giles
Gallup, Joseph
Green, Bert
Hines, Lyman
Holman, Sumner
Horr, Samuel
Houghton, William
Howell, Evan
Howell, William
Hyde & Tracy
James, Charles
James, Henry
Jenkins, David
Jenckes, Livingston
Jones, Daniel P.
Jones, Israel
Jones, John
Kinney, William
Lewis, S.
Lorin, John R.
Low, Samuel
Lynde, George W.
Merrell, Thomas
Mulky, John
Newman, Henry
Newman, John
Newman, Nathan
Pendleton, Andrew
Pendleton, Charles
Pendleton, William
Pitcher, Daniel M.
Pitcher, Stephen
Ryder, William
Sanderson, Peter
Sleeper, Charles
Sleeper, John
Sleeper, Robert
Stephens, William
Taggert, Samuel
True, Caleb C.
Vincent, Timothy

Wade, George
Wade, Lewis
Whalen, Samuel
Wheaton, Ira
Whitaker, Abraham, Jr.
Whitaker, Henry
Williams, Thomas

QUERIES

Butler—Corres. invited regarding participants in Regulator Trouble, and Battle of Alamance; espec., John, William, and James Butler. Is inf. on families known? Are records available?—Luella S. Foree, Box 113, Joseph City, Ariz.


Meek—Will desc. of Nathan Meek b. approx. 1822, Sarah Meek one of his dau., please contact, Mrs. Nora Pearl Godsey, 1525 Grant St., Santa Monica, Calif.?—Mrs. H. G. Schmidt, 6928 33rd St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

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Sioux Lookout Chapter—North Platte
Thirty-Seventh Star Chapter—McCook


Maxwell—Want full data, ances., and desc. of Maxwell family living in U.S. before 1810.—Zayda Clare, 20 School Court, Walton, Ky.

Patterson—Williamson—Want ances., parents, dates, and places of James Patterson, mar. 1805 in Big Springs Presby. Ch., Cumberland Co., Pa., to Betsy Williamson, dau. of David Williamson, issue: John Stuart, b. 1807, Fayette Co., Pa.; Joseph Alexander; Andrew; James McCrea; Mary and David Williamson Patterson.—Mrs. K. J. Smallhouse, 140 Camino Espanol, Tucson, Ariz.

Treonor—Want ances., desc., parents, dates, and places and full data of John B. Treanor, lawyer (?), in Texas early 1830's; he came from Ireland and was in New Orleans, La., and Galveston and Brownsville, Tex. He is mentioned in the Impeachment of Judge Watrous, inves. proc. during the time of Sam Houston. Was Isaac Treanor related to John B. Treanor?—Gene Treanor Dorantes, 1122 Halliday, San Antonio, Tex., 78210.

Hall–Rice–Elliott–Mitchell–Phaup—Andrew Hall, removed to Christian Co., Ky., abt. 1800, d. abt. 1840; division of estate Oct. 16, 1847, lists (1) Alexander, mar. Jane Rice, 3-23-1830; (2) Andrew, d. abt. Oct. 1866 (Rezin Elliott, admin.); (3) Mary Ann, mar. Rezin Elliott, 3-29-1836; (4) Catherine; (5) John Hall, mar. Mary Elliott, 12-14-1841; (6) James; (7) Thomas, mar., 1st, Martha Jane Gibson, 8-17-1841 had dau. Helen; 2d, Mary Jane Mitchell, 8-9-1845; had sons: Augustus, George, Andrew; (8) Isabella, mar. Wm. Crabtree, 6-9-1845; (9) Nancy, mar. James Kinkead, possibly 1825 to 1830. Want all inf. on Andrew Hall, Christian Co., Ky., settler, date of birth, parents, name of wife, date of mar., where lived bef. Christian Co. Any inf. on the above mentioned people will be appreciated; trying to locate my mother's family, her father was Andrew, son of Thomas and Mary Jane Mitchell Hall; Andrew mar. Emma Phaup. Who was Emma Phaup? In 1870 Census, Emma was living with a sister, Susan, who mar. Edward Price, also had sister, Sarah, who mar. a Howard, and a bro. John. Who was Mary Jane Mitchell?—Mrs. L. H. Leake, 1523 N. Market Ave., Canton, Ohio.


Avary—Archer—Wilburn (Welborn)—Smith–Farrar—Wanted ances. parents, dates and places of John Avary, Amelia (Continued on page 200)
The Nebraska State Society

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FEBRUARY 1964
The Watson House
Hamilton Township, New Jersey

by
Helen Almy West

Isaac Watson was born at Farnsfield, Nottinghamshire, England, in 1670. His father was William Watson, and he resided for some time at Kerlington, as well as at Farnsfield, and came to America in 1678. His children were William, Jr., Isaac, Elizabeth and John.

Isaac Watson, when a young man, became possessed of about 800 acres of land. In 1708 he erected his home, which is still standing on the bluffs of Watson's Creek at the foot of Park Avenue, in the Broad Street Park section of the township. It was this Isaac Watson who named the township NOTTINGHAM. His home was the handsomest in the township for many years. While some changes have been made, the old house retains the same contour and the date, 1708, is plainly visible in the front wall facing the creek.

It is probable that Isaac Watson's land reached to the Delaware River and included what is part of Riverview Cemetery, for the reason that when the old burying ground was secured by the cemetery company, some of the descendants of Isaac Watson proposed to attack the sale in the courts. They claimed that Watson had given the plot for a free burying ground for all time. In old records mention is made of the "Burying ground of the people called Friends in Nottingham" and the old gravestones in Riverview Cemetery indicate the spot. It is assumed that Isaac Watson, his parents, as well as several generations of the Watsons, are buried there.

When one looks at the Watson house, he at once realizes that he is in the presence of a hoary relic of the past. 1708! At that time the frontier of civilization was a few miles west of the Delaware, and the wilderness around here was only dotted here and there with homes. Trenton had no name, the locality being known as the Falls of the Delaware. Philadelphia was a little town, but larger than New York, and Boston was the largest town of all. Queen Anne was the sovereign. George Washington was not born until 24 years later, and of all the men of prominence in Revolutionary times whom we reverence as the builders of our Nation, not one had yet been born save Benjamin Franklin, and he was 1 year old.

In well-built houses of olden times the dividing strips in the sash of the windows were made of lead to hold in place the little panes of glass. The sash in the Watson house were of lead, but during the Revolutionary War they were taken out to be melted into bullets for our troops, and wooden sash took their place.

The Watson house is 11 years older than Trenton's historic shrine, the Trent House, which was built in 1719. The old house today looks as if it would stand for centuries more, surrounded by the great, venerable trees, many of which were its adult arboreal guardians even so long ago as the time of Queen Anne.

The last of the descendants of Isaac Watson who lived in the old house was Joseph Watson, who was born in 1773 and died in 1837. He married Susannah West, daughter of William West, when she was not yet 16 years of age. They began housekeeping there about 1795 and lived there for 20 years and were the parents of 13 children.

As an object which connects the remote past with the present, there is none in our township or in the county of more interest than this ancient dwelling and, to the patriot, the Watson house should be of special interest, for it yielded up a portion of its substance to help along the cause of liberty in 1776.
HONORING

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New Jersey State Regent

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by Central District Chapters of New Jersey

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Westfield
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Col. Joseph Stout
Old Toapanemus
General Washington
General Mercer
Gov. Wm. Livingston

Rebecca Cornell
General David Forman
Monmouth
Princeton
Francis Hopkinson

Photo courtesy Bradford Bachrach
The Historical Nassau Hall

Nassau Hall was erected 1754-56 on land given by Nathaniel FitzRandolph to the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University), which had been founded October 1746. It was designed by Dr. William Shippen of Philadelphia and was the largest single building of its time in the Colonies and is the most famous college building in the United States. It was named “to the immortal Memory of the glorious King William the 3rd, who was a Branch of the illustrious House of Nassau.” Both British and American troops were quartered in Nassau Hall during the Revolution. Among the many events of importance that have taken place in Nassau Hall are: the first legislature of New Jersey met here and the first Governor was inaugurated here. When the Continental Congress fled from Philadelphia to Princeton in 1783, it met in Nassau Hall for the time that Princeton was the capital of the new Nation. While here the news of the signing of the Peace Treaty with Great Britain was received by Congress; General Washington was tendered the formal thanks of the Nation for his leadership in the recent war; and the first minister from a foreign country—the Netherlands—presented himself to Congress.

Sponsored by the following Mercer County Chapters and Regents: Captain Jonathan Oliphant, Mrs. Thomas F. Ingate; Colonel Joseph Stout, Mrs. Harry Ensminger; Francis Hopkinson, Mrs. Joseph C. Ely; General David Forman, Miss Alice E. Moore; General Mercer, Mrs. Ivan F. Bird; General Washington, Mrs. James L. Baxter; Penelope Hart, Mrs. Joseph L. Atkinson; Princeton, Mrs. Albert C. Cornish.
THE WATSON HOUSE, built in 1708, in Trenton, Hamilton Township, New Jersey, has been acquired by the New Jersey State Society, DAR. It is being restored and furnished by New Jersey Daughters. In well-built houses of this early date, the dividing strips in the sash of the windows were made of lead. During the Revolutionary War, the lead sash in the Watson House were taken out and melted into bullets for our troops.

Absegami
Ann Whitall
Cape May Patriots
Captain Joshua Huddy
Colonel Thomas Reynolds
General Lafayette
Great John Mathis
Greenwich Tea Burning
Haddonfield

Isaac Bufroughs
Kate Aylesford
Millville
Moorestown
Nassau
Oak Tree
Red Bank
Sarah Stillwell
Valley of the Delaware
Ye Olde Newton
3. Luther Martin, former Attorney General of Maryland, chief orator in the Defense galaxy, who also had been a member of the Constitutional Convention but who departed before its close and thus did not sign the Constitution, because, he said, it took too much power from the States. Randolph had refused to sign because it did not take enough.

4. John Wickham.

5. Benjamin Botts.


Furthermore, there was any number of lawyers who had tried to join in the case on one side or the other; many of these did not even get inside the courtroom, which was packed to the limit.

Burr's first bombshell was a motion that Chief Justice Marshall issue a subpoena duces tecum directed to His Excellency, Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States of America, commanding him to appear at the trial, on pain of a fine of $300, and to bring with him the letter and documents he had said in his Message to Congress on Burr that he had received from General Wilkinson, dated October 21, 1806, as well as orders of the Army and Navy he had mentioned—delivery of all of which had been refused on application already made.

Hay, in constant touch with Jefferson throughout the trial, wrote the President to please hurry the papers. Jefferson replied that Hay could release copies he already had of the Wilkinson papers, though it was up to the President, "independently of all other authority," to say whether he would release any papers whatever. When Hay reported this in Court, Marshall said the Constitution guaranteed every accused person "the right of compulsory process" in getting evidence needed in his defense and that this would be respected by everybody, unless maybe "some King." He therefore signed the subpoena. When it got to him, Jefferson went into a rage. He knew Luther Martin was at the bottom of it, because he had argued to Marshall that
HONORING

With pride the dignified and loyal service of

MRS. RAYMOND C. GOODFELLOW

Candidate for Honorary Vice President General

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution
from the State of New Jersey

EDNA BURNS GOODFELLOW

Sponsored by Watch Tower Chapter and the following Northern District Chapters:

Acquakanonk Landing  General William Maxwell  Parsippanong
Basking Ridge  Hannah Arnett  Peggy Warne
Beacon Fire  Hester Schuyler Colfax  Polly Wyckoff
Bergen-Paulus Hook  Jemima Cundict  Red Mill
Chinkchewinska  John Rutherford  Short Hills
Church & Cannon  Kill van Kull  William Paterson
Claverack  Major Joseph Bloomfield  Yantacaw
Eagle Rock  Mistress Mary Williams  Ex-Regents' Club
Elizabeth Parcells De Voe  Nova Caesarea  State Officers' Club
Orange Mountain
SALUTING

1664 NEW JERSEY TERCENTENARY 1964
Daughters Of The American Revolution

Cape May Patriots Chapter
Cape May Court House

The following inscription is from the bronze plaque erected in front of the “Old Court House” by The New Jersey Commission on Historical Sites:

CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE

"County seat of Cape May County, settled in 1690 by Shamgar Hand. This County was organized in 1692. The first Court House was built in 1755, and the second in 1763, the land being given by Daniel Hand. The present building was built in 1849."

We cherish our “Old Court House” and feature it with pride for our Cape May County, ninth oldest county in the State of New Jersey, and for our NEW JERSEY 1964 TERCENTENARY observance.

On the lawn in front of this building is a granite boulder, supplied by the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Cape May County, upon which is mounted a bronze tablet containing a DAR Insignia, an inscription and the names of 128 patriots. This monument, erected by Cape May Patriots Chapter, was dedicated June 16, 1928, at which time Cape May Patriots and Sarah Stillwell Chapters were one.

We proudly honor these Patriots, who served the cause of American Independence.


Col. John Mackey
Col. Nicholas Stillwell
Lt. Col. Henry Hand
Lt. Col. Enoch Stillwell
Maj. Eli Eldredge
Maj. John Hand
Capt. John Cresse
Capt. Salathiel Foster
Capt. Jonathan Jenkins
Capt. Henry Stevens
Capt. Humphrey Stites
Capt. Thomas Stites
Capt. Henry Young Townsend
Capt. Seth Whilden
Capt. James Willetts, Jr.
1st Lt. David Edwards
1st Lt. Henry Ludlam
1st Lt. Frederick Otto
1st Lt. Robert Parsons, Jr.
1st Lt. Samuel Springer
Adj. Thomas Leaming
2nd Lt. Amos Cresse
2nd Lt. Joseph Edwards
2nd Lt. Eli Elmer
2nd Lt. Nathaniel Jenkins
2nd Lt. Christopher Ludlam
2nd Lt. John Newton
2nd Lt. Joseph Wheaton
P.M. Jesse Hand
P.M. Memucum Hughes
Q.M. Nathan Hand
Ens. Jacob Cresse
Ens. David Hand
Ens. Richard Mathews
Ens. Henry Young
Sergt. Amos Willetts
Corp. Joseph Edwards
Thomas Abrams
Isaac Atkinson
John Badcock
Joseph Badcock
Abraham Bennett
Joseph Bran
Thomas Brown
Jeremiah Buck
Robert Camelle
Robert Campbell
Hiram Chester
John Cone
Cornelius Corson
Darius Corson
David Corson
Jacob Corson
Jesse Corson
John Corson
Levi Corson
Nicholas Corson
Parmenas Corson
Rem Corson
Abraham Cox
John Crafton
Eleazer Crawford
Jeremiah Daniels
Israel Davis
William Davis
Thomas Day
John Dickinson
John Edwards
William Eldredge
Moses Erickson
Samuel Erixon
George Ewing
Nathaniel Foster
Calvin Gamble
John Gandy
James Godfrey
Thomas Godfrey
John Goldin
Samuel Goldin
John Grace
Francis Grice
Moses Grifling
Constantine Hand
Cornelius Hand
Daniel Hand
Eleazer Hand
Japhet Hand
Jeremiah Hand
Recompence Hand
Nathaniel Holmes
Ephraim Husted
Samuel Insell
Joseph Jacques
John Kellomcy
John Kilsey
Abel Lee
George Lord
John McDoway
James Parker
James Plummer
Abijah Preston
Ebenezer Preston
Isaac Preston
Abijah Reeves
Benjamin Ruggins
Enos Shellenger
James Schilling
Daniel Schull
Thomas Scott
John Shaw
James Simpson
Andrew Sinickson
Richard Steelman
Steelman
David Stevens
Stephen Stevens
Rebecca Stillwell
Joseph Swan
Taylor
Richard Vaneman
Abraham Van Gilder
Isaac Van Gilder
Jeremiah Van Gilder
Lawrence Van Hook
Samuel Wickmaus
Hope Willetts
Stephren Young
Uriah Young

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
The Following New Jersey Members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution

Proudly honor their Revolutionary Ancestors and cordially invite correspondence

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215 Stockton Place, Cape May, N.J.

SARAH STILLWELL CHAPTER, OCEAN CITY

Mrs. William H. Mowen, Regent
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Cape May Court House, New Jersey

White cedar walls with original stencil and hand carved mantel and paneling were taken from the Silas and Eleanor Matthews home, Fishing Creek, New Jersey. On another wall of this room hangs the portrait of Susannah Hart, daughter of Hon. John Hart, one of the New Jersey Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Presented by
The Cape May County Historical and Genealogical Society

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City of Wildwood

Borough of Wildwood Crest

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All the greats in show business have performed from this stage and many name bands have played for dancing here. This year Ocean City celebrates its 85th Birthday along with New Jersey’s 300th and from the founding of this resort to this very day music has been the major offering to its many thousands of vacationists.

Ocean City is in Cape May County (9th organized in the State) at the southern tip of New Jersey.

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This tower, 131 feet high, erected in 1938, marks the exact site where the incandescent light was invented by Thomas A. Edison. Atop the tower is a lighted beacon, visible for miles. The large bulb was cast by the Corning Glass Works which, in 1879, furnished the first commercial electric light bulb.
the President was no better than anybody else under the law, and besides he had been chief counsel for Justice Chase, whom Jefferson had tried to impeach. Jefferson immediately wrote Hay to go after Martin, "an unprincipled and impudent Federalist bull dog," and see if he could be prosecuted for treason "as particeps criminis with Burr." Obviously, nothing came of so farcical a move. Jefferson did not honor the subpoena; that is to say, he did not come to Richmond. Of course, Marshall could have issued an attachment, to bring him by force as in ordinary cases, but it would not have done any good because the President was Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army and could have thrown Marshall in jail. Strange picture here—a war between the Executive and Judicial Branches of the United States Government!

During the deliberations of the grand jury, a number of witnesses were brought before Marshall to be sworn and appear before that body. One was the distinguished Commodore Stephen Decatur, who had been sent to New Orleans to take command of some naval vessels during Burr's venture there. Decatur was a hero of the War with Tripoli in 1804-5 and of other Barbary conflicts. On his return from Algiers in 1815, he was widely feted. At a banquet in his honor the next year at Norfolk, where he had once commanded the Navy Yard, he responded to a toast to America by proclaiming:

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but Our Country, right or wrong!"

In 1808 Decatur was a member of a court martial which suspended Capt. James Barron of the Barbary wars. In 1820 Barron decided to challenge the Commodore under the code duello, and Decatur fell in the first firing of shots.

On June 24, 1807, John Randolph of Roanoke, the eccentric but distinguished Congressman from Virginia, foreman of the grand jury, suddenly appeared in the courtroom and announced that Aaron Burr had been indicted for high treason against the United States and also for high misdemeanor in launching an expedition against Spain, a nation friendly to the United States and possessor of Mexico. He announced identical indictments against Harman Blennerhassett. Also during the day, the grand jury returned a treason indictment against ex-United States Senator Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey. Under Heaven, what have we here? —A Signer of the Constitution of the United States indicted as a traitor to the United States. However, he was never brought to trial. The true bill was stamped with a nolle prosequi; that is to say, as being untrue. Ex-United States Senator John Smith, of Ohio, Comfort Tyler, of New York, and others were indicted in a sluice of Burr bills—all, including Blennerhassett's, to be washed up in the finale of the fiasco.

The Burr trial was the news of (Continued on page 206)
Members of Chinkchewunska Chapter Sussex County, New Jersey

Honors Their Revolutionary Ancestors in Observance of New Jersey's Tercentenary Year (1664-1964)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Ancestors</th>
<th>Served</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agens, Mrs. Albert V.</td>
<td>Anthony Heminover</td>
<td>N.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armstrong, Miss Mabel</td>
<td>John Kirkpatrick</td>
<td>N.J.</td>
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<td>Armstrong, Mrs. Robert V.</td>
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<td>Pa.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Ebenezer Avery</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
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<td>Ayers, Mrs. R. D.</td>
<td>Albert Opdyke</td>
<td>N.J.</td>
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<td>Nathaniel Roe</td>
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<td>Batt, Mrs. Howard</td>
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<td>S.C.</td>
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<td>Nathaniel Roe</td>
<td>N.Y.</td>
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<td>Jonas Roe</td>
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<td>Callahan, Mrs. William H.</td>
<td>John Davis</td>
<td>Va.</td>
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<td>Moses Walker</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
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<td>Cartisser, Miss Jo</td>
<td>Moses Walker</td>
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<td>Jacobus Edsall</td>
<td>N.J.</td>
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<td>Case, Mrs. Stephen M.</td>
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<td>N.Y.</td>
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<td>Caleb Rude</td>
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<td>Julius Dugger</td>
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American History Month Essays
(Continued from pages 168-169)

THE GREAT TREATY

men and the doors of the red men open to the white men. They should never believe evil of each other and should seek to correct any evil report. That should any white man wrong a red man or any red man a white man, the case should be adjudged by twelve men, six of whom should be white men and six red men and in this way, justice to all men was to be sought and approved.

They kept this treaty for 70 years, and the white people were the first to break the covenant. No drop of Quaker blood was ever shed by an Indian in the Colony.

It is the Shackamaxon Treaty, which marks the highest level of Penn's fame. That speech by the elm tree was the speech of no imperialist filled with false pride of race; it was the plain speech of an honest man with a true vision of human brotherhood.

THE FIRST SOUTHERN SECESSION

the war the eastern part of West Florida was taken from the Spanish and in 1817 was made part of the State of Mississippi.

That was officially the end of the tiny "State" of West Florida, but many people still call its Louisiana area the "Florida Parishes". The revolt of this territory from Spain can truly be called "The First Southern Secession".

THE NORTHWEST ORDINANCE OF 1787

The third section of the Ordinance contains a bill of rights which guaranteed freedom of religion, proportional representation, jury trial, privileges of the common law, and the writ of habeas corpus to the inhabitants of the Northwest Territory.

In many important respects, the framers of the Ordinance were far in advance of their age—even in advance of the more famous body of legislators who framed our National Constitution.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

By Lina Powers Jennings

Near Elizabethtown in old Kentucky State
Was born unto the world
A statesman, noble, kind and great
February twelve in the year Eighteen Nine
Within an humble home there came
A life God made to shine.

The humble Lincoln lad then knew
The sting of many a loss;
But through his faith, his truth and love
He bravely bore the cross.

The great Lincoln: I can see him
as he stood
With outstretched hands to do
great good
Love beamed softly, within his gentle eyes
His heart grew sad as his mind grew wise.

On his face he wore a sad, sweet smile
That told of truth and righteousness the while
Divinely patient, right and wrong to hear
For the sorrow of his people to hear a silent tear.

Our beloved Lincoln, down through the years
Your memory stirs within our hearts
And dims our eyes with tears.

[ 204 ]
Honoring

Mrs. William Sherman Walker

Washington State Society gratefully and proudly dedicates this page to one of its most devoted daughters, Mrs. William Sherman Walker. Through her inspiring example and loyal service, Mrs. Walker has contributed generously of her time and unstinting effort toward the perpetuating of the ideals and traditions of the American Republic and the Constitution of the United States of America.

Mrs. Walker (Flora Bredes) was born in Bedford, Ohio, on November 1, 1881, daughter of Henry Thomas and Ella (King) Bredes. Her father was a prominent capitalist. Her early education was received in her native community, and afterward she attended Bethany College at Lindsborg, Kansas, as well as the University of Kansas, Lake Erie College at Painesville, Ohio, and the University of Washington. She did her major work in languages, becoming a keen student of Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, and German. At the age of eighteen, she went with her parents to Seattle, Washington, where she first became interested in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Walker became Regent of her Chapter, Lady Stirling, in 1918, and from 1921 to 1923 served as Regent of the State of Washington. In her capacity as State Regent, she developed a special chapter unit of young women of the University of Washington. She also raised funds and purchased the fine DAR Chapter House situated on the campus of the University of Washington.

As State Regent, also, she organized numerous chapters in other parts of the State. In 1923 she was elected Organizing Secretary General of the Daughters in recognition of her unusual ability, serving until 1926; in 1927 she was elected Vice President General, serving until 1930.

In 1926 the National Defense Committee was authorized by Continental Congress and Mrs. Walker became the first National Chairman, serving for six years. Under her guidance, this new office has grown to be one of the outstanding departments of the work of the Daughters.

It is a special tribute to Mrs. Walker's initiative, that because of the work of the National Defense Office, the House of Representatives appointed a committee to investigate the activities of Communism in the United States.

Mrs. Walker has served prominently on many National Committees of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Not only has she been called upon to address public groups on DAR work in nearly every State of the Union, but she has contributed, too, as a writer.

One of the most outstanding contributions to the National Society, DAR, is a bound volume containing the authentic autographs and pictures of foreigners connected with our Revolution or the period of the Revolution, collected by Mrs. Walker. This collection is on display in the Americana Room at Memorial Continental Hall, Washington.

This important work contains sixty signatures. Autographs of rulers of foreign states, emperors, kings, and the lesser German princes are among the collection. Two famous women are represented, Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary and Empress of Germany, and Catherine II of Russia. Reproductions of portraits accompany some of the autographs, chiefly examples of old copper and steel engraving, executed by hand.

Especially noteworthy are the signatures of the men entrusted with the important business of transporting French troops to this country.

A full account of this notable work may be found in the DAR Magazine, February 1959 issue, in an article written by Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle, Historian General.

From time to time different honors have come to Mrs. Walker entirely without her seeking. One of these was the decoration of the Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta (Restored Poland), conferred upon her by Ambassador Filipowitz, of Poland, at a ceremony in Washington, District of Columbia, during a session of the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This decoration came to her in recognition of her personal services and activities during the 1929 Countrywide celebration in memory of General Casimir Pulaski, a Polish nobleman who served under General Washington in the Revolutionary War. The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, April 16, 1957 presented Mrs. Walker a citation for her Distinguished Patriotic Service.
Charles Pinckney Chapter, DAR, Bamberg, Denmark, South Carolina

Carlisle Military School
Bamberg, South Carolina
James F. Risher, President
William R. Risher, Headmaster

Camden Military Academy
Camden, South Carolina
James F. Risher, President
Lanning P. Risher, Headmaster

AARON BURR
(Continued from page 202)

the day, and among the host of newspaper correspondents who came to Richmond to cover it was Washington Irving, often called “the father of American literature.” He wrote depreciatingly of Wilkinson in the courtroom, admiringly of Burr, to the paper edited by his brother, Dr. Peter Irving—the New York Morning Chronicle, which had been founded by Burr in 1802. Of course, Andrew Jackson was there; and, although subpoenaed as a witness for the Government, he made speeches on the streets near the Capitol, pouring out invective upon the Prosecution and proclaiming Burr’s innocence. When Swartwout passed Wilkinson on a street and hurled him into a muddy ditch, Jackson made it

Indicted, Burr was denied bail by Marshall. From the Municipal Jail of Richmond, he wrote his distraught Theodosia in Charleston that he knew she would be brave. It was the last of July before she was able to leave her child and come to be with her father as the trial was reaching its crucial point. We owe much to the pioneer American biographer, James Parton; whose book on Burr is dedicated to Theodosia.

The actual trial of the celebrated case of The United States versus Aaron Burr, treason, got under way on August 3, 1807, though, of course, it had formally begun with the new term of court on May 22, whereas it should properly be dated from the March 30 commitment hearing since Burr from that date was before the court one way or another, in or out of jail. The first witness on August 3 was our mutual friend “of deep potations,” Eaton. Burr objected that he knew nothing bearing on the gravamen of the charge, an overt act against the United States on December 10, 1806 at Blennerhassett Island, in the indictment. This was the night Blennerhassett and Tyler had escaped down the Ohio River on being warned that the Wood County Militia would invade the Island the next day. Eaton left the stand, while Marshall retired to his chambers to decide on Burr’s objection. On his return to the bench, Marshall upheld Burr. Eaton returned to the stand that the Court might ascertain if any of his testimony would be relevant and admitted he did not know of any overt act of war by Burr. The

(Continued on page 213)
Proudly honors MRS. CHARLES BETTS RICHARDSON, JUNIOR, State Regent, in grateful recognition of her loyalty, devotion, and service and unanimously endorses her for National Office.

MRS. CHARLES BETTS RICHARDSON, junior

Candidate for the Office of Vice President General, April, 1964
The University of South Carolina
CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution
proudly presents
Rutledge College

Rutledge College, opened in 1805, is the oldest building at the University of South Carolina. On the first floor is Rutledge Chapel which, during more than a century and a half, has been partially destroyed by fire and rebuilt, used as a hospital by the Confederate Army, served as quarters for Union forces, and was the assembly hall for the South Carolina House of Representatives 1865-66.

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1964 Outstanding Junior Member Contest
BY MARY (MRS. EDDIE) REYNOLDS
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Great enthusiasm among NSDAR Junior members again attends the selection of participants in the "Outstanding Junior Member—Will She Be a Miss or a Mrs.?" Contest this year. In 1963, the first year of the contest, 35 States and the District of Columbia submitted candidates. The national winner was Nancy (Mrs. Richard A.) McClave of New Philadelphia, Ohio, a member of Fort Laurens Chapter.

The records of the Registrar General's Office show a larger than ever number of Junior Members (ages 18-36) admitted to the NSDAR during the past year. The actual percentage of total members admitted to date indicates that Junior membership is running approximately 29 percent. This would predict a corresponding increase in contestants.

Every Junior Member in good standing is eligible to participate in the 1964 Contest except one: Last year's winner is ineligible this year.

The Outstanding Junior Member Contest stimulates and encourages individual ingenuity and accomplishments. Contests measure a part of what it required to be truly outstanding, and serve as encouragement to greater versatility and activity. The contest to select the Outstanding Junior DAR Member, on all levels (Chapter, State and National) and from every standpoint, honors all the National Society's fine Juniors.

It is anticipated there will be a much larger attendance of Juniors at the 73rd Continental Congress than last year. A check at National Headquarters also indicates a decided increase in new members serving as Pages. The traditional Congress get-together for Juniors will be the Annual Junior Dinner on Monday evening, April 20, at the Mayflower Hotel. (Cost—$6.50. Be sure to send reservations early to Mrs. Howard F. Running, 7215 Central Avenue, Takoma Park, Md.)

It is also expected that many Junior Members will be among those going on the post-Congress World's Fair trip, April 24-26. (All-expense cost of trip—$85. Reservations to National Headquarters by March 1.)

All Juniors planning to attend these outstanding events are urged to make reservations now.

All Daughters, please remember to patronize the Junior Bazaar (D Street Corridor) during Congress Week!
Honoring
Mrs. Sherwood Forrest
Organizing Regent
Regent 1958 - 1964

Theodosia Burr Chapter of Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, affectionately dedicates this page to Marie Forrest in sincere appreciation of her devoted service to the Chapter.
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[210]
This Monument to Dietrich Utz and his son, Peter Ouzts I, was erected near McKendree Methodist Church in Edgefield County, S.C., in 1939 by the Descendants of Peter Ouzts I who served in the Revolutionary War. He was born in Germany 1757, died 1829 in Edgefield District, S. C. His will was probated May 4, 1829 in Edgefield, S. C. The children of Peter Ouzts I and his wife, Elizabeth Harlan (Harling) were: John, David, Henry, Elizabeth, Martin, George, Peter II, Jacob, Abraham, Aaron, Isaac, Daniel and Benjamin. Elizabeth married William McDowell. One son and one daughter died in childhood.

Peter Ouzts I (age 9 years) came direct from Germany with his father, Diedrich Utz (Ouzts). His mother died aboard ship and was buried at sea. They landed at Charleston, S. C., in 1766. Came inland to Newberry District; then removed to Edgefield District, S. C. Diedrich married Dorothea Samblin (second wife). Their children were: Martin, Catherine, Michel, Elizabeth, and Jacob.

A loyal and patriotic family. Served in every war from Revolutionary to present day. Peter Ouzts I was wounded in the Revolutionary War and carried to his death a bullet in his thigh.

The house built by Peter Ouzts I where all his 15 children were born is still standing. It is owned by one of his descendants.

A family history book of “Peter Ouzts I and His Descendants” was published by the Edgefield Advertiser, Edgefield, S. C., in 1949. It contains a picture of his house, the Utz Coat of Arms—Franconie, and one of Monument to Pioneers. Chapman’s History of Edgefield County, S. C. contains an historical sketch of Ouzts Settlement founded by Peter Ouzts I.

The National lineage number, 66040, was given to Mrs. Andrena Ouzts Williams by NSDAR, whose grandfather was Benjamin Ouzts, youngest son of Peter Ouzts I.

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COWPENS CHAPTER

In Memoriam

Mrs. A. M. Trawick
Mrs. A. B. Taylor
Mrs. W. B. Lyles
Mrs. Frank Hodges

Compliments of
FAIR FOREST CHAPTER, DAR
Caton, South Carolina

Fort Prince George Chapter, DAR
Pickens, South Carolina

General John Barnwell Chapter, DAR
Barnwell, S. C.

Mary Musgrove Chapter, DAR
Woodruff, South Carolina

Nathaniel Greene Chapter, DAR
Greenville, South Carolina

Pee Dee Chapter
Bennettsville, S. C.

Thomas Woodward Chapter, DAR
Winteham, S. C.

Visit Walhalla
The Home of Tamassee
Walhalla, South Carolina

Compliments of
Waxhaws Chapter, DAR
Lancaster, R. C.

IN MEMORY

OF

EULALIE NORTHROP WALL
(MRS. JOHN F. WALL)

October 15, 1891-October 27, 1963

Able, Active, Loyal Member of Hobkirk Hill Chapter, DAR

Presented by devoted friends of Camden, South Carolina

Honoring

SOUTH CAROLINA SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

J. Rutledge
Charles Pinckney
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney

Sponsored by Columbia Area Chapters

William Capers Chapter
Ann Pamela Cunningham Chapter

David Hopkins Chapter
Eleanor Laurens Pinckney Chapter

University Of South Carolina Chapter

Richard Winn Chapter

REGISTRAR
Anderson College
Anderson, S. C.
ENGLISH

MRS. NORMAN CORDON
North Carolina State Regent
As Candidate for
Vice President General of the NSDAR

Chapters of the Fourth District, North Carolina

Yadkin River Patriots
Albemarle, N. C.
Colonel Andrew Balfour
Asheboro, N. C.
Cabarrus Black Boys
Concord, N. C.
Alexander Martin
High Point, N. C.
John Foster
Monroe, N. C.

Uwharrie Patriots
Mount Gilead, N. C.
John Grady
Sanford, N. C.
Alfred Moore
Southern Pines, N. C.
Craighead-Dunlap
Wadesboro, N. C.
Thomas Wade
Wadesboro, N. C.

AARON BURR

(Continued from page 206)

defense took this opportunity to elicit from him also an admission that he got the $10,000 from the Administration. His erratic deposition had been before the grand jury. Of course the trial jury of 12 was now in the box, after exhaustion of two venires of 48 men each to get one claiming to be unprejudiced. During this ordeal, one prospective juror was questioned rather closely as to his impartiality and finally blurted out: "Well, my first name is Hamilton, if it means anything to you."

"Take him off," said Burr, and he was excused from the box.

Since the Government had charged it, it had to prove a hostile act and warlike assembly on Blennerhassett Island on the date named, participated in by Burr—not that he had engaged in a series of dubious, devious and covert acts indicating an intention to do so. The Government had to track the Constitution, the supreme law of the land, which, in defining treason, had preempted all other definitions. But the prosecution's dilemma was that it could not prove what it charged because all its witnesses, including Blennerhassett, testified that Burr was not on the island on the date named, that he had gone to Kentucky and then on to Tennessee to see Andrew Jack-

son. Marshall asked Hay whether he had any two persons who would swear that Burr participated in an assembly launching a war against the United States on or from Blennerhassett Island on December 10, 1806, or was a member of any armed body (not any group discussing any plan) taking hostile, warlike action against the United States which was open so that people observing it would know it was warlike and against the United States, at said time and place. Hay was compelled to reply that he did not, that he had used all the witnesses he had on the point.

Here Burr, with the genius that marked his whole career, took the tide at the flood and made a motion in arrest of testimony, tantamount to what is called today a motion to direct a verdict of not guilty. This became the turning point in the trial, and then were staged the days and days of argument by the array of lawyers to the jury. Today the motion Burr made would be sustained or overruled by the trial judge, and could have been then, but Marshall ruled that the jury must decide it. Marshall was determined that Burr must be convicted or freed by a jury, whereas if he ruled on the motion he would have to sustain it and there would be no voluntary verdict. Under these circumstances the Defense would not have to offer any testimony, and Burr would not have to take the stand in his own behalf, since it was realized what the jury's decision would now naturally be after Marshall's charge. Still, the lawyers fought for days before the jury, since the Prosecution still held hope that all its evidence, taken together, would constrain a verdict for the Government.

When it was over, Marshall delivered the history-making Charge, which has settled the question of treason in the United States of America. It was a comprehensive delivery, in the nature of the case, but it is only the core that I can reproduce here. The great Chief Justice told the jury:

The present indictment charges the prisoner with levying war against the United States, and alleges an overt act of levying war. That overt act must be proved, according to the mandates of the Constitution and of the Act of Congress, by two witnesses. It is not proved by a single witness.

Then he said that the jury had heard the Court on the law, which they would apply to the facts, and render a verdict of guilty or not guilty in accordance with their consciences. They were ready, it seemed, to do so from the box, but formality demanded that they retire. In a short time, they returned with this verdict:

(Continued on page 221)
FOREST GROVE CEMETERY, OREGON

By May Ringle (Mrs. Joseph) Lepschat, David Hill Chapter, Hillsboro, Ore.

THE 24th DAY of February, 1860, a little pioneer woman, Lavinia Catching, realized a dream come true when she and her husband, Benjamin H. Catching, signed a deed conveying 9.75 acres of Forest Grove, Ore., to the Union Cemetery Association, naming as the first trustees, of the newly formed association, Benjamin H. Catching, William Porter, and John T. Scott. (The last trustee was the father of Harvey W. Scott, the first graduate of Pacific University, an event that took place 100 years ago.) The land was left to them “in trust and to their successors in office for the sole use and benefit of said association as aforesaid . . .” The property was part of the Catching donation land claim, and “commencing at the corner post of Henry Buxton, Sr., and Henry Buxton, Jr., on the south line of the said Benjamin H. Catching and Lavinia Catching his wife . . .” This will will perhaps make clear to many old timers why this cemetery for many years was miscalled the Buxton Hill Cemetery.

In 1958 a beautification program was begun, at which time the entire area was cleared and many new gardens were opened, including a special children’s garden. The pioneer section was included in the perpetual care program instituted. A mausoleum was built; an electronic music system, given as a memorial to all buried there, provides music for special occasions. The location is beautiful—high on a hill overlooking Forest Grove and across the valley to the mountains beyond. When the new gardens were opened the cemetery was rededicated as Mountain View Memorial Gardens, owned and operated by the Union Cemetery Association.

Graves Marked by Multnomah Chapter

In 1930 three graves in this cemetery were marked by Multnomah Chapter, DAR—a bronze plate inscribed “To honor one of those patriots who on May 2, 1843, at Champoeg saved the Oregon country to this Nation” was placed on the grave of Alvin T. Smith, first settler and first postmaster of West Tualatine (now Forest Grove). A second marker honors Amos Cook, who, although not a resident of Forest Grove, was a pioneer of Yamhill County, which adjoins our Washington County, where he settled in 1840. He rests in the Scott lot and was a brother-in-law of Harvey W. Scott, afore-mentioned. The third marker honors Harvey Clark, who gave the first ground to “Tualatin Academy and to their (the trustees’) successors in office and assigns forever . . . the plat of Forest Grove as blocks one (1) to thirty-four (34), inclusive, together with the ground lying between blocks numbered one (1) and ten (10) . . . .” Harvey Clark died in 1858; he was first buried on Pacific University campus, though later his remains were removed to their present resting place.

Others in the Cemetery

Many of Harvey Scott’s family are buried in the Scott lot, including his first wife, Elizabeth Alice Necklin, a 10-year-old son, his father, and his stepmother.

The Rev. Horace Lyman, an early missionary, came to the Oregon territory with his wife, Mary Denni-

(Continued on page 230)
Honoring

MRS. SHERMAN B. WATSON
Registrar General

National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

The Iowa State Society is proud of her distinguished Daughter.
The Daughters of the Iowa State Society, DAR proudly honor the State Executive Board

MRS. VERN C. PARSONS
Spinning Wheel Chapter
State Chaplain

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

MRS. ELMER H. CANFIELD
Waterloo Chapter
State Recording Secretary

MRS. CARL F. BARTELS
Dubuque Chapter
State Corresponding Secretary

MRS. MAURICE K. CHAMPION
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State Registrar

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State Vice Regent

MRS. ELMER H. CANFIELD
Waterloo Chapter
State Recording Secretary

MRS. BERNICE G. GRAN
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Lucretia Deering Chapter
State Registrar

MRS. H. C. BRECKENRIDGE
DeShon Chapter
State Librarian

MRS. W. E. WALSH
Hannah Lee Chapter
State Historian
We Dedicate This Page
With Pride and Affection to Our State Regent

Mrs. Ermal L. McMichael
Iowa Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
IOWA'S OLDEST COURT HOUSE
Keosauqua, Iowa

The oldest Court House in Iowa has been in continuous use since it was built in 1840 in Keosauqua, Van Buren County, Iowa. The old court room is of note. The gallows, left after the one and only hanging, are still in the attic of the Court House. Looking serenely down from its wooded hill above Highway number one, in the heart of Keosauqua, it has handled the affairs of Van Buren County citizens for one hundred and twenty-three years. Keosauqua, situated on the Des Moines River, opened early in the history of Iowa for settlement and the town was incorporated in 1837, long before Iowa became a State. With the largest and next to the oldest State Park, Lacey-Keosauqua, and large forest reserve along the river, it is a camper’s and fisherman’s mecca.

Sponsored by the following Chapters from Southeast District of Iowa

Burlington—Stars and Stripes
Mount Pleasant—James Harlan
Davenport—Hannah Caldwell
Fairfield—Log Cabin
Keokuk—Keokuk

Iowa City—Nathaniel Fellows
Sigourney—James McElwee
Tipton—Open Prairie
Washington—Washington
Winfield—Winfield

JAC

(Continued from page 131)

on the agenda. It would have been nice to have been able to take a box lunch to Fairmont Park, but the distance and traffic made it impossible.

The walking tour proper began at Independence Hall, where the children were truly impressed by the Liberty Bell—the most man-handled (or child-handled) bell in history, one can imagine, and where they encountered “hundreds” of other school groups, even meeting students and teachers from neighboring Westchester County communities.

Thence to the lovely little park where a simple, dignified, inspiring, and moving memorial has been erected to the soldiers of the Revolution; in front a fountain plays, as attractive as any similar setting anywhere else. It is a tribute every American should see.

Too early to gain admittance to the roof of Penn Mutual for a birds-eye view of the Rough Riders proceeded (Miss Wolfe in front and Miss Conrath herding stragglers) on foot past the First Bank of America, Carpenters’ Hall, and other historic buildings, with brief stops for comment and picture-taking all along the way, toward Christ Church where George Washington, Betsy Ross, and other famous Americans worshiped. The sun was becoming merciless, and the children welcomed every food and cold drink vender in sight. Sometimes we saw the same man in four different places (!) and even the parents collapsed gratefully on the benches under the shade trees in the churchyard. Inside the church, the grownups rested some more in the serene coolness, while the children, both awed and stimulated, took turns “trying out” every pew where a famous personage had knelt in prayer.

On through the busy streets to Elfreth’s Alley, an old colonial street with houses dating back to 1720, which are still lived in and which provide an oasis of historic charm and quiet in the midst of modern noise and commercial activity.

The Betsy Ross House provided fascination, with tiny staircases, basement kitchen, and a bit of hide-and-seek atmosphere as children followed arrows upstairs and downstairs and out into the garden.

Past the burial place of Benjamin Franklin, with a reverential pause, and then the Atwater Kent Museum, where the children saw historical displays and a delightful miniature reproduction of Elfreth’s Alley.

Home again, with a refreshment stop before we entered the New Jersey Turnpike. Souvenirs galore. Merriment and fatigue. Tired feet. Happy memories. Back at school by 7:15 p.m., where waiting parents were overwhelmed with reports and souvenirs waved at them before the bus was fully unloaded. Penn’s Town and its vital association with the history of their country had become a reality, a significant experience, and a joyous part of their schoolwork for these Junior American Citizens.
Chief War Eagle’s Grave

“War Eagle, Friend of the White Man, 1851” is inscribed on the monument marking the final resting place of a famous chieftain. It was because of his intervention that Sioux City was not attacked many times during the uprisings of the Sioux. The monument is located high on a bluff overlooking the junction of the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers—a vista that the Indian noble had found to be of inspiring beauty during his lifetime. He requested that he be laid to rest there and it has been his burial place for more than a hundred years. The monument was provided by grateful Sioux City Citizens. Past regents of Martha Washington Chapter DAR were officers in the association providing the marker and in a later restoration of it.

The Following Chapters of DAR Northwest Iowa District Sponsored This Page

Algonca—Algonca  Fort Dodge—Fort Dodge
Cherokee—Pilot Rock  Humboldt—Mary Brewster
Clear Lake—Clear Lake  Ida Grove—Cumberland Valley
Emmetsburg—Betty Alden  Odebolt—Ann Justis
Estherville—Okamanpado

Martha Washington Chapter, DAR—Members and Ancestors—Sioux City, Iowa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arnold, Mrs. Gertrude Taylor</td>
<td>Jared Prichard</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anderson, Mary Peck (Mrs. J.)</td>
<td>George Peck</td>
<td>Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bean, Lois Smith (Mrs. Frank G.)</td>
<td>Nathaniel Babcock</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black, Margaret Elder (Mrs. George F.)</td>
<td>Phineas Chapin</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bolton, Ethel Coomer (Mrs. James G.)</td>
<td>Benjamin Coomer</td>
<td>Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coney, Dolores Weir (Mrs. Robert)</td>
<td>James Sandusky</td>
<td>Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crouch, Mary Lois</td>
<td>Jesse Read</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crow, Ethel Whitcomb (Mrs. Wm. D.)</td>
<td>Elisha Whitcomb</td>
<td>N. H.</td>
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<td>DeLoss, Marjorie Stanouck (Mrs. G. A.)</td>
<td>Jason Philips, Jr.</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dirl, Laurel Strobel (Mrs. C. H.)</td>
<td>Lt. Thomas Lyford</td>
<td>N. H.</td>
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<td>Dyer, Mary Zink (Mrs. Charles L.)</td>
<td>John Sheffer</td>
<td>Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elder, Zel Holbrook (Mrs. Alexander Scott)</td>
<td>Phineas Chapin</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
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<tr>
<td>English, Catherine Stackerl (Mrs. O. R.)</td>
<td>Abraham Hasbrouch</td>
<td>N. Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fadem, Mary Oliphant (Mrs. Robert S.)</td>
<td>Frederick Rice</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gingrich, Vanetta Oliphant (Mrs. John)</td>
<td>Frederick Rice</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gotshall, Edith Blessing (Mrs. E. A.)</td>
<td>Patrick Board</td>
<td>W. Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heim, Katherine Godfredsen (Mrs. Frank)</td>
<td>Jacob Butters</td>
<td>Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heim, May Taylor (Mrs. John)</td>
<td>Jobe Haskill</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
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<td>Johnson, Florence Reams (Mrs. Roy W.)</td>
<td>John Frederick Reams</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johnson, Florence Reams (Mrs. Roy W.)</td>
<td>John Frederick Reams</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jones, Adah Foster (Mrs. E. B.)</td>
<td>Michael Gabbett</td>
<td>Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Knolle, Helen Marvin (Mrs. Leo)</td>
<td>Ebenezer Coleman</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kuhler, Zoe Kellogg</td>
<td>Eliphalet Kellogg</td>
<td>N. Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>LaBelle, Wilma Marcy (Mrs. E. J.)</td>
<td>Samuel Marcy, Jr.</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Larson, Marlynn White (Mrs. Duane)</td>
<td>John Garrett</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
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<td>Line, Fannie Kellogg (Mrs. A. E.)</td>
<td>Capt. David Tarbox</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
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<td>Lory, Phyllis Dilley (Mrs. Milton M.)</td>
<td>Joel Perkins</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
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<td>Miller, Olive Glick (Mrs. R. N.)</td>
<td>Col. William Lawther</td>
<td>Va.</td>
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<td>MacArthur, Lottie May Shinkle (Mrs. Barrie)</td>
<td>Phillip Jacob Shinkle</td>
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<td>McDonald, Arline Cooney (Mrs. W. M.)</td>
<td>Ebenezer Buckingham</td>
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<td>Palmer, Dorothy Eaton (Mrs. Edward C.)</td>
<td>David Eaton</td>
<td>N. H.</td>
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<td>Rahston, Nev Hout (Mrs. J. L.)</td>
<td>John Stack</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
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<td>Reed, Estie B.</td>
<td>Frederick Goss</td>
<td>N. C.</td>
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<td>Reinking, Helen Blood (Mrs. M. E.)</td>
<td>Lt. James Wescott</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
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<td>Rogers, Elaine Barr (Mrs. K. C.)</td>
<td>John Erwin (Ervin)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Runnels, Helen Ford (Mrs. J. W.)</td>
<td>Seth Kellogg</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
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<td>Serenstrom, Nina King (Mrs. C. Y.)</td>
<td>John Hezekiah King</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shaver, Scharrell Sturtevant (Mrs. Dan R.)</td>
<td>Lt. Thomas Lyford</td>
<td>N. H.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Striegle, Joyce Davis (Mrs. Charles A.)</td>
<td>Abel Morrill</td>
<td>N. H.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sturtevant, Louise Brown (Mrs. J. A.)</td>
<td>Capt. Peter Stone</td>
<td>N. H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson, Margaret Carter (Mrs. Robert C.)</td>
<td>Brig. Gen. Wm. Irwin</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Dyke, Mabel Crouch (Mrs. Heiman)</td>
<td>Eliphalet Beward</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wagner, Lula Owen (Mrs. Wm. H.)</td>
<td>Benjamin Spooner</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wakefield, Beth Carson (Mrs. George R.)</td>
<td>Benjamin Spooner</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
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<tr>
<td>White, Lilian Mousseau (Mrs. G. C.)</td>
<td>Stephen Rossetter</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zink, Joanna Coleman (Mrs. Charles E.)</td>
<td>John Sheffer</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zweck, Jennie Lynn (Mrs. Alfred C.)</td>
<td>Christopher Trinkle</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Welcome to

HOTEL ROOSEVELT

DAR Headquarters in Cedar Rapids for 1964

FOR GOOD FOOD and REFRESHMENTS . . . visit

- THE FARM HOUSE
- GAS LAMP ROOM
- PICADILLY TAVERN

Compliments of
The Quaker Oats Company
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Compliments of
THE BUILDERS MATERIAL INC.

Ready Mix Concrete
Materials of Quality
601 3rd St. S.E.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Attention Everyone

When sending in remittance please include a written order. The office needs this for their records. Notations on checks do not serve this purpose.

CRUSADE

The world is in a state of siege
As wrong contends with right;
For strength to win a victory
The faithful must unite.

Embrace the cross, as, long ago
Crusaders wore this sign
To occupy and garrison
A place they held divine.

In this crusade, there is a place
For all men—great or small—
There is a task for anyone
Who hears the trumpet-call.

If every soldier in this cause
Would prove obedient,
Fulfill his vow, and sacred pledge
Within God's parliament

The cause of right would soon prevail,
Sin's curse be overcome
And those who prove steadfast, would share
The victor's benison.

—Bessie M. Lindsey
IOWA SOLDIERS' HOME, Marshalltown, Iowa.

The Iowa Soldiers' Home, consisting of one building erected in 1887 on 120 acres of land purchased by the citizens of Marshalltown and given to the State, now has 14 buildings on 158 acres of beautifully landscaped grounds. Here in this city within a city, the citizens of Iowa provide comfortable living for the veterans and their dependent wife or widow in recompense for the veteran's share in preserving our way of life.

Sponsored by the following Chapters from the Central District of Iowa

Ames—Sun Dial
Belle Plaine—Artesia
Boone—DeShon
Chariton—Old Thirteen
Grinnell—Grinnell
Grinnell—Poweshiek
Knoxville—Mary Marion
Marengo—Iowaeo
Marshalltown—Marshalltown
Montezuma—Montezuma
Nevada—Solomon Dean
Oskaloosa—Oskaloosa
Webster City—New Castle

AARON BURR

(Continued from page 213)

We of the jury say that Aaron Burr is not proved to be guilty under this indictment by any evidence submitted to us. We therefore find him not guilty.

This was historic September 1, 1807.

The high misdemeanor indictment against Burr was tried and resulted in another acquittal on September 15. Of course, right after the treason verdict, Hay wrote the President in great disappointment. Jefferson replied in high dudgeon. It was all a frame-up to clear Burr from the start; what could they have expected with John Marshall on the bench? The exhilarating news of the first verdict was taken to Theodosia, and she at once started writing her dearest friends, her hand shaking with excitement. And soon she was reunited with her father to begin a new life.

Finale

During the 4 years Burr now spent in Europe, Theodosia was in constant anxiety for him. She wrote she must go to him; he tried to arrange it; she fell desperately ill and had to give it up. In Paris, Burr tried to see Napoleon, but it was impossible. He wanted to tell the Emperor that his assumptions in behalf of Spain would ultimately fail, for Mexico was destined to win independence. Mexico did, and in the very year in which Bonaparte died on the Island of St. Helena (1821).

Burr returned to America, and to the practice of law in New York, in May 1812. Theodosia had been so worried about him when he was abroad (sometimes without money) that she would write to Dolley Madison, wife of the President, about him, seeking help to get her father home. The long-drawn-out years were killing her. It was Burr who had introduced Dolley to James Madison, and Theodosia felt close to them. Her efforts failed because the President was overburdened with a new war with Britain.

Burr now tried to get an appointment with the President but did not. Then suddenly tragedy struck. Theodosia wrote her father

(Continued on page 229)
OLD SHOT TOWER
Dubuque, Iowa

A historical marker on Dubuque's 107-year-old shot tower was dedicated on June 14, 1963. Ceremonies centered around unveiling a three-foot bronze plaque given by the Julien Dubuque Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The plaque gives a brief history of the tower built in 1856. The dedication marked the end of nearly a half century effort to restore it.

Sponsored by the following Chapters from the Northeast District of Iowa

Anamosa—Francis Shaw
Cedar Falls—Cedar Falls
Cedar Rapids—Ashley
Cedar Rapids—Mayflower
Charles City—Alden Sears
Clinton—Clinton
Julien Dubuque—Dubuque
Hampton—Candlestick
Marion—Marion Linn
Mason City—Mason City
Northwood—Helen Hinman Dwelle
Osage—Lucretia Deering
Strawberry Point—Mary Knight
Waterloo—Waterloo
Waucoma—Waucoma
Waverly—Revolutionary Dames
West Union—Hannah Lee

Attention DAR Congress Delegates!

Do not forget that there will be no National Banquet this year. Instead, there will be a National Luncheon at 12 noon on Friday, April 24. The price will be $5.50 and tickets are available from Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, Hammond Apts., Apt. A-1, 101 West 39th St., Baltimore 10, Md. Enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope if you wish tickets sent to you.
Jessie Field (Mrs. Ira Shambaugh) was one of seven children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Sol Field, pioneer country school teachers in Iowa. Jessie started to country school as a barefoot girl, at the age of five years. After completing the eighth grade she graduated from the High School in Shenandoah, Iowa, and attended Western Normal College also in Shenandoah. However before graduating from college she began teaching in Golden Rod country school. Classes were held after the regular school day was over for girls interested in homemaking and for boys who wanted to learn more about testing seed corn and growing it. Miss Field returned to college, received her degree and was elected to the Office of County Superintendent of the schools in Page County, Iowa. Driving with a horse and buggy over the mud roads she visited each of the 130 one-room schools in the county. Making her headquarters in the County Seat town of Clarinda she had an opportunity to visit with the directors and teachers in these schools. Soon a Boys' Corn Club and a Girl's Homemaking Club had been established in each of the 130 schools. Jessie Field initiated many curricular and extra curricular activities while serving as County Superintendent. She was the first woman in the United States who was interested in agricultural education and was recognized as the only woman in the Nation who was doing special work with farm boys and girls.

The boys and girls of Page County won many prizes and trophies in contests not only in the State but Nationally. Following right along with the clubs during the school months, camps were next established to carry on the work during the summer. These camps were a promising addition to the social and educational life of each boy and girl. This dedicated woman now began to think of some pin or emblem to represent these clubs. A 3-leaf clover was the first pin, chosen mainly for the contribution clover makes to the soil. There would be an “H” on each leaf. H-ead, needed to be a good farmer. H-eart, needed to do things in the right way. H-ands, willing to work long and hard to make a success anywhere. With interest still growing the fourth “H” was added for H-ealth. This was the beginning of the good luck, 4-H pin made in 1912 in Page County, Iowa. Jessie Field had interests in many other activities, serving at one time as the Secretary of the National Y.W.C.A. Many tributes have been paid to Jessie Field Shambaugh but many know and think of her as “Founder of 4-H”, “Mother of 4-H”, “First Lady of the Cornfields” and “World's Greatest Missionary for Good.”
Great Bridge Chapter, DAR, Norfolk, Va.

THE CAROLTON OAKS SCHOOL
Co-educational
Kindergarten through high school
7336 Grandby Street
Norfolk, Virginia

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Best of Show 1962

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Occasional Tables
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Awarded by the
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Dedicated to Quality

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Greetings from
TEXARKANA CHAPTER, DAR
Texarkana, Arkansas

Aloha from
HAWAII STATE SOCIETY

GIANT GENEALOGICAL
CHART..........$1
(Room for 1,022 ancestors)
Small chart (31 names) . . . .50 for $1.50
Ancestral Record Book (Expandable)
(255 names plus data, $1.50; 1,023 names, $4)
Genealogical Association
1417D Roselle, Evanston, Ill. 60201

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Nathan Edson Chapter, Clay Center
Abilene Chapter, Abilene
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Research in records of Fleming, Lewis, Bath,
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Talley, 108 Main St., Vanceburg, Ky.

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National, State and Chapter, American and State Flags, Badges, Banners, and Supplies for all organizations.

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DAR GRAVE MARKER
Officially Approved Navy Bronze Material
Overall diameter at star tips 6¾”
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Complete with stake or lugs.
SPECIFY WHICH IS DESIRED.
Price ............ each $9.20
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POSTAGE PREPAID
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COATS OF ARMS
Hand Painted in Full Heraldic Colors
Each accompanied with free family manuscript which also explains the coat of arms with citations

30th year Write for Brochure
Hennessee Studio of Heraldic Art
324 West Thomas St. Salisbury, N. C.
10% Off to Members of DAR on all paintings

Please send current news—

Keep your magazine current!
I believe that when shipbuilders and airline operators can always rely on a Federal subsidy there is no reason for them to try for efficiency and improvement. This list could be expanded on and on and on—but I say that Washington's deepening intrusion into our daily lives is nobody's fault but our own. We keep asking the Federal Government to take over and do for us those things which traditionally we have been doing for ourselves. We make a lot of Fourth of July speeches but we still vote for Santa Claus. We seem to forget that government to perform increasing services has to get bigger and bigger and bigger—and we spoon-fed, overtaxed and overweight get weaker and weaker and weaker.

The road that we are traveling with a big Central Government, with a welfare state, is the road of a dependent people. This great country is going in the direction of having so many of its people become dependent upon it.

The average age of the world's great civilizations is 200 years. The nations progressed through this sequence:

From bondage to spiritual faith; from spiritual faith to great courage; from courage to liberty; from liberty to abundance; from abundance to selfishness; from selfishness to complacency; from complacency to apathy; from apathy to dependency; and from dependency back again into bondage.

In 13 years our United States will be 200 years old. This cycle is not inevitable—but I say that it depends upon our determination to keep a proper balance between the rights of our local governments and the rights of our Federal Government—and to keep the maximum amount of authority on a local level where it can be dealt with more efficiently, more economically, and nearer the people whose future it controls.
With the Chapters
(Continued from page 161)

ing the many activities in which the Daugh-
ters are engaged.

On October 20, National Insignia
markers were placed at the graves of two
charter members of the chapter, Mrs. Ethel
Heard Johnson and Mrs. Kate Langham
Vaughan. The ceremony from the Ritual
was used; in addition, a personal tribute
to each was given, and an evergreen
wreath signifying eternal life was placed
on each grave. The pastors of the de-
ceased offered prayer.

Other activities of the chapter in-
clude exhibits in a downtown store win-
dow for the Fourth of July and for Con-
stitution Week, sponsoring Good Citizens
and American History Month, taking part
in naturalization ceremonies, and present-
ing small United States Flags to a group
of students from Mexico touring the State.
—Lavinia Bell.

PEGGY STEWART TEA PARTY
(Annapolis, Md.) enjoyed a program of
American history in song at a meeting
attended by officers of the Maryland State
Society, who were special guests.

Mrs. Douglas R. Lacey, a teacher at
the Bay County School, Severna Park, Md.,
vividly presented living history in Ameri-
can music, with the assistance of vocal
and instrumental pupils Wendy Whelan,
Lee von Pein, Pamela Lacey, and Deborah
and Tessa van der Goes. They were ac-
companied by guitar and recorder.

In introducing the folk songs and
work songs with themes of history, pa-
triotism, and morality, Mrs. Lacey recalled
the words of George Washington: "Rel-
igion and morality are the indispensable
supports of political freedom." A few of
the songs that brought history and pa-
triotism alive were Land of the Silver
Birch, The Bird Song, Free America, Hail,
Columbia, The Rev. Mr. Black (a west-
er morality song), Buttermilk Hill (of
the Civil War period), and the well-loved
Shenandoah. In conclusion, DAR mem-
bers joined the young vocalists in singing
This Land Is My Land.

Mrs. John O. McNelly is regent of
the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter. The
meeting was held at the home of Mrs.

Elmer M. Jackson, Jr., program chairman.
In a report on national defense, Miss
Ruby Duval, chairman, reminded DAR
members that the Annapolis Convention
of 1786 was held in the old Senate
Chamber of the Maryland State House
in Annapolis exactly 177 years ago. This
event, she said, was a prelude to the draft-
ing and signing of the Constitution of the
United States of America which is the ba-
sis of national defense in the preserva-
tion of our Nation.—Mrs. Charles W.
King.

Your Chapter

From an old year book of the Dorothy
Walton Chapter, Dawson, Ga., dated
Nov. 16, 1911

If you want to live in the kind of a chapter
That's the kind of a chapter you like,
You don't have to join the boys in blue
And start on a long long hike.

You'll only find what you've left behind,
For there's nothing really new.
It's a knock at yourself if you knock your
chapter,
It isn't your chapter it's you.

Real chapters are not made by those
afraid
Lest somebody else gets ahead;
If everyone works and nobody shirks
You can raise a chapter though dead.

And if while you make your personal stake
Your neighbor makes one, too,
Your chapter will be what you want to see,
For it isn't your chapter, it's you.

Unknown
from Mrs. George Riley—Dawson, Ga.
Welcome
To
HISTORIC
Natchitoches
Louisiana
Celebrating Its
250th Anniversary
May 8 & 9 1964

Compliments of
Natchitoches Parish Clearing House Association
City Bank & Trust Co.
Exchange Bank & Trust Co.
Peoples Bank & Trust Co.

Broadmoor Restaurant

A Friend of St. Denis
Chapter

Zebulon Vance Birthplace a State Historic Site
The Zebulon B. Vance Birthplace in the Blue Ridge Mountains near Asheville, N.C., has been designated a State Historic Site by the North Carolina Department of Archives and History. Although this house is usually associated with Zebulon B. Vance, the State's Civil War Governor, the structure actually was erected by his grandfather, Col. David Vance, an officer in the Revolution and a veteran of Kings Mountain, Brandywine, Germantown, and Valley Forge. The State is now preparing to start erection of a museum and visitor center at this site, and the primary need of the Archives and History Department is now not for funds but for suitable exhibits to be placed in the Vance Museum. Therefore, if any DAR member or other interested person has any article associated with the Vance family, will please get in touch with:

Bob Conway,
Historic Site Specialist,
91 Providence-Road,
Asheville, N. C.
Tennessee Vacation!

- MOUNTAINS
- LAKES
- HISTORY

Tennesseans delight in the scenic wonders awaiting visitors to this magic land of contrasts. Every day can be an adventure. There's hiking, camping, fishing, skiing, or just plain sight seeing in beautiful mountains, 22 “Great Lakes”, three major rivers, national and state parks. Follow your fancy and visit homes of three presidents and many Civil War battlefields. 76 convenient airports located in all parts of the state. Try our hospitality.

Mail Coupon today for 32 PAGE—COLOR BOOK

Tennessee Division of Information
2079-A Cordell Hull Building, Nashville, Tenn.
Please send Free Vacation Guide

MY NEW OLD FRIENDS

If I seem a bit fey and stare into space
It's because I am seeing a long-gone face;
One who lived simply, and plowed the land,
And for the Colonists he took his stand.
Sturdy men and women who fought the good fight,
Believing in God and doing what's right—
They raised their children on stark frontiers,
Surging ever onward—no time for tears.
I know each one—each one is my friend,
And I live each life until its end—
Brave forebears, all sleeping now,
To all of you I reverently bow.

Zoe B. (Mrs. Ralph S.) Coughenour
Taneycomo Chapter, Missouri

AARON BURR
(Continued from page 221)

that her child, his grandson, Aaron Burr Alston, was dead. He had died June 30 at the age of 10. There was another letter about it from Joseph Alston, now Governor of South Carolina. He said they could hardly bear it; they expected the lad to someday bring back his grandfather's fame. Bereft, Theodosia decided to go to New York; she could not wait to see her father longer, and he could not come to Charleston. On December 30, so ill she could hardly hold up her head, she sailed from Charleston harbor on a vessel called the Patriot, which had been a privateer, with a letter by the Governor that would get her through the British blockade. Off Cape Hatteras, her ship was halted. She showed the letter to the captain of the British ship and was bidden godspeed. At night, a terrible storm arose—and Theodosia vanished forever.

Surely this would be the end for the versatile adventurer. But no; he was to survive Jefferson a decade. Yet even 10 years ultimately pass. In 1836 he lay on his last bed. The cavalcade of his life passed before him. His dream of building a bigger America—had he a right to it, would it ever come true? And now he heard a cry—from the Alamo, in the first birth pains of Texan independence. He was vindicated; he had triumphed—Jefferson had given the Union Louisiana, but Burr had given the Union Texas.

But he heard another cry—and O, so different—the cry of his dearest one, the cry of his most beloved, the cry of Theodosia:

I witness your extraordinary fortitude with new wonder at every new misfortune. Often, after reflecting on this subject, you appear to me so superior, so elevated above all other men. I contemplate you with such a strange mixture of humility, admiration, reverence, love and pride, that very little superstition would be necessary to make me worship you as a superior being, such enthusiasm does your character excite in me. When I afterward revert to myself, how insignificant do my best qualities appear. My vanity would be greater, if I had not been placed so near you; and yet my pride is our relationship. I had rather not live than not be the daughter of such a man.
Forest Grove, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints ..., Pure Wines & Liquors for medical use ..."
This store and several others were burned that year, and the roof of the Congregational Church was damaged. Dr. Wilson Bowlby not only owned the drug store, but was a physician of note. He has descendants in the county who follow his same profession and are held in the same high esteem as their ancestor. Dr. Bowlby, who died in 1895, rests between the graves of his first and second wives. Lydia B. Jones was his first wife, and the second was Ellen L. Burlingame. He outlived both.

A mile east of Cornelius stands a house, 100 years old, known to this present generation as the Goodin farm; to an earlier generation it was known as the Benjamin Scholfield farm. To still an earlier generation, it was known as the William McLin donation land claim. The marriage of William McLin to Rosannah Hall took place July 12, 1848, and is the first marriage recorded at the Washington County Court House. The bride was a widow, her husband having died near The Dalles as they were on their way to the Tualatin Valley. She was born Rosannah Beal, and they, with a child, rest in the pioneer section of the cemetery. She died in 1865 and he in 1875.

Henry Buxton died in 1869 and Henry Buxton, Jr., in 1899. Each with his wives and family, rests in his own lot.

Among the graves of those perhaps not remembered by so many today, but of historical interest, is that of Joe Bailey, who died in 1945, a comparatively recent date. He "was a trusted henchman of H. D. Jones, proprietor of the stagecoach from Forest Grove to Tillamook. Both experienced whips, drove stage or handled the reins." Bailey died at the age of 88 and rests beside his wife Ella, who died in 1922.

Many in Forest Grove will remember Robert O. Stevenson, a tall, slender, old gentleman, who waved his cane as he walked. All the children were fascinated by the former county judge and state game commissioner who wore long hair, sometimes tied back and sometimes not. Judge Stevenson was a lifelong Democrat and vowed that as long as the Republicans were in office he would not cut his hair. When the Democrats were again elected, he was so used to the long hair he still wore it long when he died in 1946 at the age of 93.

Another early grave is that of Nils Henrichsen, who was born in Denmark and died in 1865 at age 38. Henrichsen, "in 1857, was a cabinet-maker in Vancouver (Wash.), later moving to the vicinity of Forest Grove, and there was in the flour mill business until an accident caused his death."

One could almost write a history of Forest Grove and vicinity by reading gravestone inscriptions and adding a few known facts, especially of those who were born early, died young, or lived long. Many stones are briefly inscribed, many graves are unmarked, and others give much information. Just visit this old cemetery, leisurely read the old markers, and you will learn much about those who gave the neighborhood a start.

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Mrs. Thad Stevenson and Dora Jensen (daughters of Judge Stevenson), Interviews.
May Ringle Lepschat, Personal Recollections.
Seldom do two women meet over a boat, more often a cup of tea: But the Nashawena, one of the early steam yachts, the flagship of the Massachusetts Yacht Club in 1896, owned and commanded by the late Commodore Edwin P. Boggs, brought Mrs. George U. Baylies of Acapesket and Scarsdale, N.Y., and Mrs. Barbara Krance of West Falmouth together. It happened through the pages of the National DAR Magazine, in which Mrs. Krance was advertising simply. “Ship carving, Box 346, West Falmouth.” Mrs. Baylies is National Membership Chairman of the DAR and reads the Magazine faithfully. She wanted a model made of her grandfather’s Nashawena and answered the advertisement.

The old yacht, pictured in Falmouth-by-the-Sea, was a familiar sight on a summer week end in the 1890s. In that picture it is lying off Falmouth Heights, opposite the summer house which Commodore Boggs owned near the Towers Hotel, known then as the Commodore’s cottage.

The Nashawena, built some time in the 1880s, at Lawley’s in Dorchester, was named after Nashawena Island. Seventy-five feet long, with a flashy red and white striped awning with fringe, and two lifeboats, the Nashawena was modeled to scale by Mrs. Krance, who has been carving since she was a little girl. The model is 9½ inches long, with the last minute detail executed faithfully. The oars of the lifeboats are an example. The handles are slivers of bamboo, and the blades are tiny shavings of pine.

To Mrs. Krance, the work seemed large scale, since it is one of the biggest she has made. The smallest was a model three-eighths of an inch long. Her father, the late William D. Lambert of Newton and Pine Island, West Falmouth, taught her as a small child to whittle paddle wheels and willow whistles.

Brookline High School authorities puzzled for 2 or 3 years over who was whittling in class. They are looking for a boy as the culprit. They kept finding shavings on the floor. Wood carving and scrimshaw are Mrs. Krance’s passion and photography and sewing, her hobbies.

Mrs. Krance and Mrs. Baylies have more than the Nashawena in common. Both were born in Cambridge, spent summers in Falmouth as children and each had grandfathers who were large property owners in the Falmouth area.

Commodore Boggs, with George Tower of the old Tower hotel, turned over land in front of the hotel for the enjoyment of the residents. It is this land which the town now contemplates acquiring for a park. He also helped to open up the Falmouth inner harbor, then Deacon’s pond, was one of the first stockholders in Falmouth National bank and one of the originators of the Woods Hole Golf Club. He also owned other than land in Falmouth Heights, cranberry bogs in the Waquoit area, now the property of the Ocean Spray Cranberry Company.

The Commodore was from a long line of seafaring men, as his grandson, Capt. Peter Boggs of Acapesket, is proud to note. He had earned his master’s license. He was the son of Francis M. Boggs, first postmaster in Waquoit. When Francis’ father was lost at sea in a ship out of Nantucket, Francis, then 11, became a cabin boy on a packet between Falmouth and Nantucket and, in time, settled here. The Commodore left here as a small boy, attended Harvard College and went into the lumber business. When he retired he came back to Falmouth, and died here.

He was commodore of the Boston Yacht Club and vice commodore of the New Bedford Yacht Club. He had two children, Francis G. Boggs and Mrs. Lucia Lincoln Boggs Osborne, both now dead.

There is sentiment connected with the Nashawena for Mrs. Baylies. Her mother and father courted each other on the boat. She has the ship’s log with the names of guests who enjoyed many parties on board. Mrs. Baylies was much pleased a couple of years ago when her cousin, Capt. Boggs, gave her the big brass steam whistle from the Nashawena, bearing the date 1877. She had it made into a stunning lamp.

Both Capt. and Mrs. Boggs and Mr. and Mrs. Baylies have homes on Acapesket Road.

As can be gathered, both Mrs. Baylies and Mrs. Krance are ardent workers for the DAR. Mrs. Baylies was enrolled by her mother at the age of 5 as a member of the Children of the American Revolution. She has had many offices in the DAR, following the example of her mother, who was a State Officer. Mrs. Krance is Good Citizenship chairman, Jonathan Hatch Chapter, DAR. Mrs. Baylies is also a member of the Mayflower Descendants.

Mrs. Krance first came to West Falmouth because of her grandfather, Alvan Hamblin Emery of Brookline, who had a considerable holding of land in the village. Her mother, Mrs. William D. Lambert, has had a home on Pine Island for many years, and Mrs. Krance has lived here year around for more than 20 years. She has three children, James and Carol Redding, 19 and 16, respectively, and Barbara, 8.

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1 Reprinted, by permission, from the Falmouth (Mass.) Enterprise of September 13, 1963.
Ads Galore Salute February '64

With our National Society leading the Nation in the annual observance of American History Month, it is most gratifying to have our Magazine gala with ads for this celebration.

Seven States combined to bring the following splendid financial salute, namely:—Iowa, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, Nevada, South Carolina and Washington.

There was almost a triple tie for first place among these three States: Mississippi, Nevada, and New Jersey.

MISSISSIPPI—Mrs. Fentress Rhodes, State Regent; Mrs. Cecil E. Inman, Sr., State Chairman, secured $2,950.00 worth of ads including $95 for cuts and mats. That was a $1,000 gain over last year. 50 of their 55 chapters cooperated in this fine showing. Ralph Humphreys Chapter merits special mention with a total of $864 contributed.

NEVADA—Mrs. Robert Ziemer Hawkins, State Regent; Mrs. Clarence Thornton, State Chairman, really produced a tremendous total when you realize that Nevada has just six chapters. All truly worked to provide $2,900 with $345 for cuts and mats. This chairman's admiration is boundless. Nevada Sagebrush led the list of six chapters with $839.

NEW JERSEY—Mrs. John Kent Finley, State Regent; Mrs. Charles P. Kroha, State Chairman, more than tripled their last year's endeavor with a total of $2,859 with $109 for cuts and mats. All 78 chapters cooperated. Special attention is called to Sarah Stillwell Chapter with $1,376.00 and Cape May Patriots with $458.00. New Jersey Daughters, my warmest congratulations.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Mrs. Charles Betts Richardson, Jr., State Regent; Mrs. Maner L. Tonge, State Chairman, provided $1,376.00 worth of ads with $36 for cuts and mats. 43 of their 63 chapters participated. Thank you so much, South Carolina Daughters, for your part in this financial salute.

IOWA—Mrs. E. L. McMichael, State Regent; Mrs. Charles O. Hopkins, State Chairman, increased their last year's figure just a little, but it was a step in the right direction. 72 of their 83 chapters combined to bring in $1,350.50 with $53 for cuts and mats. Mayflower Chapter had the most commercial advertising with $168. This work is all so appreciated.

NEBRASKA—Mrs. Herbert H. Selleck, State Regent; Mrs. Harold N. Bacon, State Chairman, accounted for $249.50 in ads from 33 of their 43 chapters. Every ad is so welcome.

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Alexander Maiden Britton, State Regent; Mrs. Clyde T. Bromley, State Chairman, were responsible for $242.50 of ads including one $10 cut. 32 of their 41 chapters helped in this commendable effort.

Under miscellaneous advertising $570 came from the regular advertisers, while 42 chapters added $870 more with $30 for cuts. The impressive total was $13,376.50.

Your chairman has just about run out of adjectives, but under these circumstances she was thrilled beyond measure with the gala display of ads for February, American History Month. Perhaps a little history was made with these ads, too.

WISCONSIN—Typographical error in the November-1963 issue credited Port Washington Chapter with $96 worth of advertising, whereas, the correct amount should have been $969 including $69 for cuts and mats.

Ida A. Maybe
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Advertising Committee
'64 OLDS
WHERE THE ACTION IS!

SUPER 88

Finest of the medium-price class!

Stirring new style! Lavish new luxury! The eager action of a high-compression 330-h.p. Rocket V-8! Plus the easy ride and effortless handling that are Oldsmobile's stock-in-trade! Just try a new 1964 Super 88. You'll soon learn what makes it the best you can buy in the medium-price field!

Come in and see the other action-packed '64 Oldsmobile models—a magnificent new NINETY-EIGHT, a luxurious new STARFIRE and a great new DYNAMIC 88, ready to rocket away to new heights of popularity.

Compliments of

VAN-TROW OLDSMOBILE COMPANY

226 E. Rankin Street

Jackson, Mississippi
Coffee Spoon
Colonial pattern, each $2.75 or $30.00 a dozen

Tea Spoon
Pointed Antique pattern, each $5.00 or $55.00 a dozen
with gilded bowl $5.75 completely gilded $6.50

D.A.R.
SOUVENIR
SPOONS

Beautiful examples of craftsmanship in sterling silver, illustrated actual size and available in several finishes.

Famous SPINNING WHEEL Design

with the initials D A R woven in the design of flax in the bowl of the spoon.

All prices include tax.
Please add 25¢ for delivery.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
Chestnut & Juniper Streets
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Official Jewelers and Stationers
N. S. Daughters
of the American Revolution