The General Sherman tree, in Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park, is believed to be the largest living thing. It is approximately 272 feet in height and 101.6 feet in girth and is estimated to be 3,500 years old. The Daughters of the American Revolution have had a continuing interest in a program to Save the Redwoods, and recently California Daughters have been rallying to prevent the construction of expressways through redwood groves. (See With the Chapters, page 834.)
October surely is an outstanding month in American history, especially during the Revolutionary War period. We find, for example,

That a cargo ship bringing tea was burned at Annapolis on October 14, 1773;

That the First Continental Congress adjourned on October 26, 1774, after being in session since September 5.

That Benedict Arnold's fleet, operating on Lake Champlain, was defeated on October 11, 1776, at Valley Island, but succeeded in postponing a British invasion from Canada for 8 months.

That General Burgoyne surrendered to General Horatio Gates on October 17, 1777, at Saratoga, N.Y.

That Major André, Arnold's co-conspirator, was hanged on October 2, 1780.

That Americans won the Battle of Kings Mountain, N.C., on October 7, 1780.

That the siege of Yorktown was begun on October 6, 1781, and ended in American victory and Cornwallis' surrender on October 19.

...
This photograph of Mount McKinley—the highest mountain in North America (20,320 feet)—is used this month to celebrate the recent visit of our President.
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

This message to you is written bringing greetings from the magnificent Rocky Mountains enroute to eleven States of the Far West and Alaska! The inspirational beauty of this vast area in the golden autumn sun is an unforgettable experience. It is matched only by the exhibition of warm friendliness and gracious hospitality —so typical of Daughters everywhere—which welcomes your President General in each State.

* * *

It is my earnest hope that “the first order of business” for the Fall season has been successfully accomplished:

(1) Distribution of all August Omnibus Mailing material to the proper officers and chairmen—both State and Chapter; (2) Execution of an outstanding Constitution Week observance; and (3) Completion of rewarding, constructive, District meetings in the many States which hold them.

Now, attention must focus upon the following important items if the final year of this administration is to reflect achievement of desired goals:

(1) MEMBERSHIP—Prompt submission of as many pending application papers as possible, properly filled out. Please cooperate in expediting and checking all papers.

(2) MAGAZINE—Again, October is New Subscription Month. Fine results were achieved in 1963. With the continued improvement in the Magazine, it is hoped that even this record may be exceeded. Let’s try. Your all-out support through both subscriptions and ads is needed to maintain the Magazine. Think about this! The product is better and subscriptions “up” two-thirds over last year, yet some States slipped this year with a decrease in ad contribution totals. Also, the Chapters who are content to authorize the minimum

ad amount from the Chapter treasuries are completely ignoring the Magazine’s great potential as a goodwill builder when sent as a complimentary gift, as well as the opportunity to tell through its pages the story of one’s own State (history, progress, industry, etc.) to a large, most receptive and interested membership across the Nation. Do think about giving adequate and sufficient support to keep your Magazine the kind of publication you want it to be.

Again, it is suggested that Chapter Treasurers list the Magazine in sending out the annual notices of dues.

(3) MUSEUM—With initiation of the Diamond Jubilee 18-month celebration this month, start planning now to make a representative gift to the museum during the period. Your help will greatly augment the value of our lovely museum—whether it be by donation of an acceptable heirloom item or through financial help to The Friends of the Museum. (Ask your Regent for particulars, if interested; she has the Curator General’s letter.)

(4) LIBRARY EXPANSION—Early receipt of contributions and pledges to National Headquarters to conclude this project honoring the President General will not only be appreciated but will enable the Committee to turn attention to furnishings. The formal dedication is scheduled for April, 1965.

* * *

Your consideration and help on the above endeavors will enhance the prestige of the National Society and enable it to render greater service.

In conclusion, may I share a confidence? When your President General assumed office, she made the promise that she would not ask others to do what either she herself had not done or was not willing to do. She has kept that promise and now, this last year as President General, asks only that you do your best for the National Society to assure that the Diamond Jubilee observance will start off successfully.

Cordially,

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

OCTOBER 1964
One of the least-altered of the older American canals, this waterway is an example of the ever-improving means of transportation that helped to bind the Nation together.

In recent years the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has come into prominence as a hiking course, chosen by advocates of the strenuous life to demonstrate their fitness and endurance. Little has been said of the charm, the serenity, and the historic significance of this relic of an important phase of our Nation's expansion and growing economy. To savor this atmosphere, and really enjoy the canal and all it has to offer, one must go by foot, and slowly, the full length of the towpath, exploring bypaths, inspecting old structures, and talking with old-timers who tell of their personal experiences in canal days.

George Washington's Canal

This old canal, the only old artificial watercourse in the United States still existing in its full length, was the fulfillment of a dream of George Washington. Foreseeing the value of a trade route to the opening West, he planned a canal to reach the Capital City to the waters of the Ohio River.

Washington knew the area well, having surveyed the Potomac and surrounding country as a young man in the employ of Lord Fairfax. Indeed, his surveys established the extent of the lands of that nobleman, whose claim-stone was placed at a small spring, the headwaters of the great Potomac River. The original stone, with its seal marker, has deteriorated through the centuries and has been replaced by a replica. These same surveys settled the boundary between Maryland and Virginia as the Potomac River.

In due time the Potomack Company was formed, and construction of a canal begun. Until a few years ago, the piers of the old Aqueduct Bridge could be seen in Georgetown, and even today ruins of the original canal are found at Great Falls, Va. Earlier plans were changed after the failure of the Potomack Company, and a new canal was started at Georgetown following the Potomac along the Maryland shore from Georgetown to Cumberland. The original plan of juncture with the Ohio River was never carried out.

The Starting Point—Georgetown

As a Port of Customs, Georgetown was a logical starting point for such a tradeway. Here are clustered several locks, necessitated by the rise in the height of the river. In all, the water level is raised by 75 locks in the overall length of 184 miles, with an average rise not exceeding 8 feet. They are ingenious in construction, most of them operated by levers that move massive doors, closing and opening into a lock only a few inches wider than the mule-drawn barges that plied the canal and allowing passage in as little as 3 minutes. Two have a more complicated mechanism, operating with heavy iron winches that raise and lower the doors at the upper end of the lock. These were not considered feasible in many cases.

Lockhouses

Lockhouses were built for the accommodation of the lockkeepers, who paid a mere $150.00 per year rental and had the privilege of gardening on the tract about the lock. In many instances several locks were built within a small area, with a single house and keeper for the group. Many lockhouses were of stone, of the many varieties found along the course of the river—delightful cottages heated by wide fireplaces on both the upper and the basement levels. Some were of wood, with real ingenuity displayed in the type and placement of siding.

Aqueducts

In such a length of river, rising as the Potomac does in a mountain spring and fed by many streams, it was necessary to bridge many small watercourses with aqueducts. Like the lockhouses, these were built of the materials most readily available in their own localities, so they vary almost as much as the lockhouses in construction and appearance. The longest, the Monocacy Aqueduct, is a seven-span structure of stone from nearby Sugar Loaf Mountain. Another, the Tonowoloway, is ingeniously built with one end resting upon the very convenient rock creekside, giving it a charming look of imbalance but a great deal of innate strength.

One of the great delights in hiking the towpath at leisure is conversation with old-timers who have grown up along the canal and who have, many of them, worked upon the barges or in the lading warehouses, and who appreciate a genuine interest shown in their canal by strangers there. Hospitality is extended by people living in old lockhouses, and in other houses still occupied along the canal. One history-minded citizen has kept a log of hikers passing his lock—with entries from Hongkong, Panama, and other
places as remote. A chance conversation struck up in a small-town restaurant brings forth reminiscences from a woman who in her childhood accompanied her older brother, a bargeman, the full length of the canal from Washington to Cumberland. It is from such people that the full flavor of canal living is garnered.

Recreational Areas

Construction, for the main part a most difficult engineering feat, was aided in several spots by "wide-waters" or natural widenings in stream beds along the path chosen for the canal. These picturesque areas are popular today as recreational sites, offering swimming, boating, and fishing. Some lockhouse areas have lent themselves to recreational development because of easy access roads, proximity to large towns, and often refilling of the canal with water to permit canoeing and fishing. At Oldtown an annual fishing rodeo is held for children, with special seats for crippled children who are brought from a far distance around to enjoy this sport with others more fortunate, in the natural give-and-take of a shared interest.

The journey along the canal was long and arduous, but was broken by a few real social centers. The old Tavern at Great Falls, once the center of much of the social life of the canal, has been beautifully restored and is now a museum of the history of the canal and the Potomac Valley.

From the Canal to the River

At some points, barges could leave the canal and go into the river. At Violet Lock, a choice could be made to remain in the canal and proceed toward Cumberland, or to put the mules aboard and propel the barge by oar, crossing to a landing on the Virginia side of the river. At two points, beyond dams, the canal structure stops. Here all barges went into the river but were pulled along the shore by mules picking a precarious footing along the towpath at the base of high, steep cliffs.

The river is lined with abandoned ferry sites, several of them at the mouth of small millstreams, with the old mills sitting in ruins. A ferry is still in operation at White's Ferry, where Jubal Early crossed on July 13, 1864, returning from a raid on the outskirts of Washington. Threats are in the record also, but not carried out, that barges would be sunk at several points to impede progress and shipment of munitions.

As a trade route, the projected canal was a serious competitor of the railroad. At Point of Rocks, lengthy dispute between the railroad company and the canal company rose over right-of-way and use of the narrow strip of land between the mountain and the river at the gap. The canal company won, and the railroad was forced to build a tunnel through the mountain spur.

Beautiful Stretches of River

One of the most beautiful stretches of river is the juncture of the Potomac and the Shenandoah at Harpers Ferry, which Thomas Jefferson considered one of the loveliest spots in the world, comparable to any found by travel to Europe. Here reminders of the Civil War are found for miles. An old building burned recently, revealing a passage into the mountain that was undoubtedly used as a hideout for runaway slaves in the Underground System, but is known by local story to have been used more recently by bootleggers. A few miles up the canal, an aqueduct crosses Antietam Creek, near the site of the bloodiest battle of the war. Evidences remain of the hit-and-run damage, when banks were broken down and some locks broken out by the invasions of Lee, Early, Mosby, and Stuart. A short distance up the creek is the small town of Antietam Furnace, with a historic marker stating:

Israel Friend in 1727 secured a deed from the Indian chiefs of the Five Nations beginning "at the mouth of Antietam Creek thence up the Potomack River 200 shots as far as an arrow can be slung out of a bow" thence "100 shots right back from the river" then "squared till it interceeds with the creek."

Seven Dams

In order to store water, and thus insure uninterrupted use of the canal even during drought seasons, seven dams were built, with guard locks passing into the canal. One of these, Dam No. 5, was the scene of violent labor disputes that seriously delayed construction. The Irish immigrant laborers were homesick, and sick of the extreme summer heat and the swamps which, even in that

OCTOBER 1964
Top: Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Monument, Canal lock and locktender's residence near Poolesville, Md. 
Above: House at last lock, Number 75, near Cumberland. Left: Great Falls Tavern. Below: Monocacy Aqueduct, the longest, built of stone from Sugar Loaf Mountain.

One of the oldest historic structures on this tour is Fort Frederick, built in 1756 by Colonial Governor Horatio Sharp as an outpost during the French and Indian Wars. During the Revolution, it was used as a prison, housing many Hessian prisoners, and was an important point of vantage during the Civil War, as it commands a view of the river, the canal, and the railroad. In order to permit an unbroken overlook, the wall was breached at this time. Restoration has preserved this interesting break, with a cannon standing guard. The walls, the catwalk, and the outlines of the buildings have been restored, with some of the cannon and the well also in place. DAR chapters of Maryland have been most generous in their work and in contributions to this restoration.

The most spectacular engineering feat is the Pawpaw Tunnel, a single-lane structure dug through the mountain, 3118 feet long and 24 feet wide. Many fights occurred between brawling boatmen unable to pass each other within the tunnel; the loser had to back out. This tunnel, begun in 1836 and completed in 1850, saved a distance of 6 miles. It is now possible to walk the towpath through the tunnel, as it has recently been repaired, with a guardrail the full length. There are no lights—just take your flashlight, or grope your way.

As the canal mounts into the mountains and remote areas, the locks and their houses are rougher, and of cheaper construction. Wooden houses of varying forms and styles replace the sturdy little stone houses; and the locks, most of which have fallen into complete disrepair, are of concrete or kyanized wood. It is only as towns and quarries are neared that the old stone structures reappear. The last, just outside Cumberland, is a delightful plaster-chinked log house. The canal ends only a short distance beyond, at a point where the old bargemen looked westward to areas not reached by their beloved waterway.

But walking the towpath gives other pleasures than an insight into a century of history. Much of the...
distance is in secluded areas where shy, wild animals can be heard or even seen, if the hiker takes care not to frighten them by sound or hasty motion. Occasionally a deer will cross the path and the canal bed, and flee up the steep farther slopes; not only are beaver found, but felled trees can be studied for dam-building techniques; groundhog and muskrat are plentiful along many stretches of the river. In the spring, many brilliantly colored birds swarm the banks and woods in their migratory flyways. The cry of a pair of startled wood ducks is common at mating time; and the downy babies swimming in the canal a bit later in the year are closely protected by the mother, who pretends injury to lure a possible enemy away from her young.

Wildflowers grow in abundance and can be found in locations that become known as characteristic of the various species. A thrilling sight is a long, half-mile stretch of Dutchman's breeches in bloom, scaling the steep cliffs. Virginia bluebells, columbine, and wood hyacinth lend beauty to the canal and river banks. And an abandoned cornfield, blue with grape hyacinth, is an unforgettable sight.

This beauty is not reserved to the hiker alone. The canal is crisscrossed with paths of fishermen going to the river, where the fascination of a good catch is mixed with that of the peace and serenity of the scene. In summer, colonies of summer homes bring vacationers for boating, water-skiing and swimming. In winter, the scene is solitary; only an occasional trammer appears on the path, but the river, the snow, and the deep blue sky give a beauty of their own. Animals may not appear to be about, but they can be trailed by the hoofprint of a deer or the pawmark of a bobcat in the mud left by melting snow.

Truly, to one who has come to love the canal by slow travel on foot, the love of the old bargeman is no mystery. The nostalgic memory of the old-timers can well be understood. May we hope that the disciples of "progress" spare this old canal and leave it to future generations in its beauty and historic tradition.

OCTOBER 1964
TEENAGE GIRLS clutching blue brief folders, waving goodby to parents, trying on camp sweatshirts, examining the camp eagle, having their pictures taken in the rain, selecting their cabin candidates for the Spirit of America, engaging in the American tradition of family evening Bible reading and prayer, falling wearily into bed—these were the scenes as the second annual Our American Heritage Week camp opened at beautiful Cedar Lakes near Ripley, W. Va. Sponsored and controlled by the West Virginia State Organization, Daughters of the American Revolution, the camp was begun as a Junior American Citizens camp last year by Mrs. S. J. Maynard, then State JAC Chairman, who served as director the first year.

The Camp Program

The camp program is designed to nurture a love for, appreciation of, and devotion to the ideals and basic philosophies on which this Country was founded. Open to girls at the end of their sophomore year of high school, the camp is designed to reach the minds and hearts of those girls who will soon be the leaders of their communities.

Each morning at breakfast the campers selected the Spirit of America for the day from the candidates elected in each of the five cabins the night before. The day's Spirit of America was announced at lunch and presided over the camp activities for the next 24 hours. She and her cabin Color Guard lowered the Flag of the United States of America. She presided at vespers and introduced the speaker of the evening. She and her cabin were responsible for morning devotions and she raised the Flag on a new day's activities. As a memento of her "reign" she received an engraved sterling bracelet charm and took home a framed picture of the Signing of the Constitution, which the chapter regent under whose auspices she attended presented to her high school in her honor during Constitution Week.

From the daily Spirits a week's Spirit of America was chosen, and just before camp broke a large new American Flag was presented to the camp in her honor, with due ceremony, and the worn Flag properly destroyed. Donna Gabriel, the 1964 Spirit of America, had the privilege of raising the new Flag for the first time.

Academic Classes

Each camper was required to attend four "academic" classes. The American Documents class, taught by Mrs. Carl C. Galbraith, State Vice Regent and National Chairman of the Credentials Committee, dealt with the ideals and philosophy behind our basic American documents, with emphasis on the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. The beliefs and dependence on Divine direction of those responsible for our charters of freedom were examined, as well as the actual content of the documents.

American Patriots came alive when Mrs. Dwight P. Cruikshank, State Chairman of National Defense, called her class to order. Here, through lecture, discussion, film strip, and other visual means, the girls were drawn to an appreciation of what constitutes real greatness, of what motivates the truly great men and women. The character and beliefs of great Americans, past and present, were analyzed for appreciation and emulation.

American Poetry—the great and the fun—was planned to be the "light" class, but under the skillful teaching of Miss Joan Adams it became quite solid. Much of the sound, the striving, the dreaming, and the fulfillment of America is found in our poetry, and it all was poured into this class. The course was well rounded but, of course, specialized in that poetry is no longer part of the public school curriculum. Much of it, like The Barefoot Boy, Darius Green and His Flying Machine, and The Village Blacksmith, were dear to the hearts of the senior counselors and unknown to the campers. Possibly "his brow was wet with honest sweat" is inconsistent with education for the welfare state!

The final morning class, "What (Continued on page 794)
American Heritage Week Campers


Second row: Sue Auerbach, Jane Harris, Libby Blackburn, Pam Childers, Becky Gilchrist, Sara Rhodes, Leanne Wade, Janet Lemasters, Vickie Naylor, Betty Goodin (counselor), Barbara Ferrell (counselor), Nancy Goodin (counselor), Carolyn Hall, Debbie Smith, Carolyn Goshorn (counselor), Ann Rees Stuart (counselor).

Third row: Mary Friedl, Beth Branyon, Barbara Lambert, Jean Richards, Bernice John, Brenda Crookshanks, Maggie Grimmett, Margaret Schultze, Mary K. McDaniel (counselor), Patsy Howard, Sheila Matthews, Ann Hepler, Ruth Sharpless, Karen Surratt, Brenda White, Patricia Baldwin, Orpha Morrison.


Fifth row: Mahala Holmes, Linda Akerman (from Missouri), Lynn Bailes, Karen Alkire, Pam Traylor, Susan Hunter, Linda Lack, Janet Mace, Mary Margaret Webster, Roberta Fox, Kay Wisme, Susan Shumate (counselor), Margie Cottrell (counselor), Rosemary Isner (counselor), Martha Youngblood, Betsy Brown, Margaret L. Thorne, Sally Hammes.

Sixth row: Diane Thornton, Diane Barnes, Janie Bush (counselor), Sherry Reed, Nancy Oakes, Donna Galusky, Blair Price, Majorie Craddock, Hilda Fisher, Betty Ford, Becky Fletcher, Ann Hancock, Alice Sweeney (counselor), Cindy Meadows, Becky Foz, Jane Meisel, Vickie Jo Ervin, Cindy Wharton.

Seventh row: Stelma Halterman, Dana Sturm, Sandra Hershberger, Kay Noble (counselor), Pam Hall (counselor), Cindy Lilly, Mary Leonard (counselor), Mrs. S. F. Bush (counselor) and State Chairman JAC), Cathy StClair, Mrs. Anna Allen (counselor, Regent James Wood Chapter and State Vice Chairman, Constitution Week), Miss Sue Oiler (counselor and State Chairman of Pages, State Vice Chairman, Constitution Week), Mrs. Dwight P. Cruikshank (counselor, State Chairman National Defense), Kathryn Davis, Martha Fulks, Judy Satterfield, Gail Ream, Sue Kapp, Jean Barbour.

Eighth row: Kay Kesselring, Helen McCue, Karen Wherle, Marilyn Glover, Miss Joan Adams (counselor), Kathy Allen, Ann Samsell (counselor), Betty Jean White (counselor), Carolyn Cruikshank (counselor), Ellen Chambers (counselor), Mildred Dwelle, Phyllis Huff, Beverly Harden.

West Virginia's American Heritage Week Campers, with their official sweatshirts. See above for names.
Is Communism?" was offered at the request of last year's campers and proved to be exceptionally popular. With only one exception, the junior counselors selected it as their first choice! (They were not required to take a full schedule and thus had a choice.) The class was taught by Mrs. Anna Allen, regent of James Wood Chapter and State Vice Chairman of Constitution Week. Mrs. Allen is exceptionally well informed in this field. Mrs. Allen used a variety of films, pamphlets, and documented materials to supplement the lectures and discussions to make this class one of the week's truly outstanding features.

**Heritage-Keyed Activities**

The after-lunch rest period was followed by three heritage-keyed activities selected by the campers from a list mailed well in advance. Many chose the time-honored needlework skills—knitting, both beginning and advanced, needlepoint, or crewel embroidery. Other campers preferred nature study, with its hikes and explorations, art classes, candlemaking, soft shoe dancing, choral reading, or the camp chorus. The camp newspaper was written and mimeographed at odd times.

**Evening Programs**

The evening programs were held in the beautiful outdoor amphitheatre presented to Cedar Lakes FFA-FHA Camp by West Virginia DAR during the previous two DAR State administrations. With the rays of the setting sun providing a colorful backdrop, the campers lowered the Flag of the United States of America, conducted their evening vesper program, and introduced the speaker of the evening. Mrs. Dwight P. Cruikshank was the keynote speaker on Sunday night with an address on Paul Revere's Message for Today. The wife of a Parkersburg obstetrician, Mrs. Cruikshank is the mother of three teenagers and a dedicated leader in DAR and CAR work.

Rev. A. L. Harmon, a Methodist minister, outlined the background of the United States as a Christian Nation founded and developed as "one Nation under God." Rev. Mr. Harmon, foster son of Mr. and Mrs. William W. McClaugherty, is a graduage of Duke University, married, and the father of two children.

Mrs. Henry S. Jones, National Chairman of National Defense, drove from Marshfield, Wis., to lend her special inspiration to the Tuesday evening program. Her address, The Spirit of America, was a memorable evaluation of American patriots. Mrs. Jones graciously permitted the camp newspaper to publish the address so the girls might have it to share with their sponsors and schoolmates.

John Noble was the featured speaker on Wednesday evening. Mr. Noble, a prisoner of the Communists for almost 10 years, related his experiences and then answered the campers' questions. The other evening sessions had been followed by a campfire, but the girls were much too interested in Mr. Noble's experiences with the Russians to curtail their questions.

The final evening program featured the outstanding audience-participation program, My America, written by Charles Williamson. This was presented with two narrators, and the camp chorus provided background music. The evening also featured the program and exhibits of the activity groups—the purses of the beginning knitters, partly finished crewel pillows, the almost completed sweaters of the advanced knitters, the small pictures by the fledgling needlepoint artists, scratchboard pictures from the art classes, and colorful hand-made candles filled the exhibit tables to overflowing. The choral reading group, the dance classes, and the camp chorus each performed expertly and provided real inspiration. The evening concluded with a candlelight ceremony wherein each camper lighted her own candle from the light held by the Spirit of America and then joined a line around one of the lakes, ending up as three concentric circles of lighted candles around the campfire. The dripping candles were all thrown into the campfire, which sent its sparks—tiny lights from the Spirit of America—spluttering into the night. How far will the light of that campfire fed by 141 candles reach? No one can know yet. The letters from campers themselves and junior counselors provide the best evaluation we can make!
Letters From Campers

I would like to express my thanks to you for inviting me to attend Our American Heritage Week. I don’t believe I have ever spent a more inspiring five days. Mr. Noble, in my opinion, is one of the greatest persons I have ever met, and it was worth coming to camp just to hear and meet him. You have no idea how much this camp means to me. I am sure I will carry my new friends and knowledge for many years.

* * *

I just couldn’t wait to write and thank you for one of the most wonderful weeks of my life. It was not only interesting and thought provoking, it brought about great fun and many new friends.

* * *

I want to thank you for the enjoyment I had at Our American Heritage Week Camp. I learned so much about America . . . Keep up the good work and may God Bless You.

* * *

Already I have used the information gathered in my morning classes to back up my side of a debate-type conversation on our Government. Since it was all fact, I swayed many to a new way of thinking.

* * *

Thank you again for a soul-searching and a happy-memoried week at Cedar Lakes.

* * *

Also the crewel embroidery has made a lovely pillow for my room, and I am being sought after as I can now teach others how to do it.

* * *

I want to wish you the best of luck with the future American Heritage Week Camps. If they are anything like the one this year they will certainly be a huge success!

* * *

I would also like to thank you for the lovely charm. The first thing I did when I got home was to put it on my bracelet and show it off to everyone.

Perhaps the most inspiring comment came from a junior counselor who had been a charter camper last summer and has written for a bill for the supplies she had purchased with the understanding that she would be reimbursed:

I received my payment from all the enjoyment I received from presenting the exhibit, and the entire camp. I think the “Daughters” have a great thing going. I hope you keep it up.

The West Virginia Daughters certainly intend to “keep it up!”

SPECIAL OCTOBER SUBSCRIPTION MONTH CONTEST

OCTOBER will again be MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTION MONTH. This applies to any NEW subscription that is received in the Magazine Office during the month of OCTOBER. Remember that does NOT include renewals and it cannot include any subscriptions turned in at any other time of the year.

Prizes for this Special Contest are as follows:

State Prize—$50.00 will go to the State that has the greatest increase in NEW subscriptions, per capita, during the month of October.

Chapter Prize—$50.00 will go to the chapter in each Division that has the greatest increase in NEW subscriptions during the month of October. This prize will also be awarded on a per capita basis.

1964 ANNUAL CONTEST

Our second contest will be held throughout the year, February 1, 1964-February 1, 1965. These prizes will be awarded in the following categories:

States with membership over 8,000.
States with membership 4,000 to 8,000.
States with membership 1,000 to 4,000.
States having less than 1,000 members.

$10.00 will be awarded to the State in each group having the greatest increase.

$ 5.00 will go to the State having second greatest increase.

$10.00 to the State having the greatest percentage increase.

The three top prizes will be awarded to the State Chairman or the State Regent on Awards Night of Continental Congress, 1965.

All chapter chairmen are urged to give programs on the Magazine. Encourage gift subscriptions to local school and church libraries, doctors’ and dentists’ offices, U.S.O., and other groups where reading rooms are maintained.

“Your National Society Represented You—”


15 . . . . . . Kate Duncan Smith DAR School Dedication Day.

17-18 . . . . . . Tamassee DAR School Founders Day.

OCTOBER 1964
The following is part (an excerpt) of a study in depth of the Pennsylvania Militia Act of 1777, undertaken under the auspices of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania by Hannah Benner (Mrs. F. Spencer) Roach and recently published in the Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine, of which the author is editor. Besides being a well-known genealogist, Mrs. Roach is an author and lecturer on genealogical and historical subjects, including early Philadelphia land records, on which she is a recognized authority.

One of her accomplishments was the preparation of an historical report for the architects of the Independence Hall Mall project undertaken for the Philadelphia City Planning Commission. Mrs. Roach is a member of the Philadelphia Chapter, DAR, and of the board of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania; a Fellow of the latter society, and of the American Society of Genealogists. She was one of the first five women to be awarded a Bachelor's degree in Architecture by the University of Pennsylvania.

The ORGANIZATION of the Pennsylvania Militia, as established under the act passed March 17, 1777,1 has never been adequately explained or fully understood. Complete records pertaining to the militia have not survived. Those that have been published in the various series of the Pennsylvania Archives are, in many instances, incorrectly identified and arranged in a confused manner. Too often, as a result, the fact that a man's name appears in those records has been accepted as prima facie evidence that the man was a patriot who served his country faithfully and diligently. The dual purpose of this study, therefore, is to render intelligible the meaning of those records, and then to relate them to the actual operation of the militia, with particular reference to the first year of its operation under the act.

The Continental Army

In histories of the American Revolution, the emphasis has always been on the Continental Army. It was composed of volunteers from 13 Colonies who had enlisted for varying terms of service—6 months, 1 year, 3 years, or the duration. These men were the backbone of Washington's Army. They were the men who marched back and forth, north and south, for 7 long years throughout the 13 States.

Between the summer of 1775 and the end of 1776, Pennsylvania sent 12 battalions or regiments of volunteers to that army. These were recruited for the service of the United Colonies and furnished Pennsylvania's quota of men requested by the Continental Congress. They were known as the Pennsylvania Line of the Continental Army. In addition, other men throughout Pennsylvania in 1775 banded together of their own accord to form 53 battalions of military "Associators," as they called themselves. Volunteers from these "associated" battalions, singly and in companies, formed part of the Flying Camp sent to New Jersey in the summer of 1776.2 These "Associators," and the Pennsylvania Line, all of whom were volunteers, were the men who bore the burden of war in Pennsylvania until the passage of the Militia Act of 1777, when the State for the first time had a draft law.

Under this draft law, all males between the ages of 18 and 53, capable of bearing arms, were to serve for 2 months on active duty. If they refused to turn out when regularly called, they would be fined stated amounts. Exceptions to the draft at first included only delegates in Congress, members of the Supreme Executive Council, judges of the Supreme Court, masters and teachers of colleges, ministers of the Gospel, and bona fide indentured servants. Others, however, could evade service by providing substitutes, or by paying the fines assessed against them; the money collected from these fines was then used to hire substitutes in place of the draftees.


2 For a discussion of the political situation that preceded the passing of the Militia Act of 1777, see Arthur J. Alexander, "Pennsylvania's Revolutionary Militia," The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography (PMHB), LXIX (1945), 15. For brief accounts of the operations of each of the regiments of the Pennsylvania Line, see Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd Series, X. For the Articles of Association subscribed to by the Associated Battalions, see ibid., XII, 252-300, and for the colonels in command of those battalions in 1775, 257. An adequate history of the Flying Camp has yet to be written, but for some rolls of companies in it, see ibid., XIV, 751-773; XV, 629-644, 649-652. Hereinafter the Pennsylvania Archives will be cited by Series and volume only, unless otherwise noted.
As provided for in the act, eight battalion districts were to be set up in the city of Philadelphia and in each of Pennsylvania's 11 counties. Each battalion district was to be determined on a geographic basis so as to include between 440 and 680 men fit for duty, their names being obtained from the tax rolls. One battalion district generally included several adjacent townships, depending on the population concentration. In Philadelphia County, for instance, one battalion district included Bristol, Springfield, Roxborough, and Germantown Townships. Another included Plymouth, Whittemarsh, Whitpain, Upper and Lower Providence, Norriton, and Worcester Townships. Thus, when one is searching for the services of a particular man, it is necessary to know his usual place of residence, for it determined the militia battalion to which he belonged. In each of these battalion districts, the men were then to be subdivided into eight companies, forming one battalion, each company numbering about 80 or 100 men. Usually all of the men in one company were from the same neighborhood.

The implementation of these details in each county was under the direction of a County Lieutenant, holding the rank of colonel, assisted by several sublieutenants, ranking as lieutenant colonels. They were civilian employees, however, and are not to be confused with the military officers holding the same ranks. The duties of these County Lieutenants also included seeing that the militia in their counties was alerted for service, provided with arms and accoutrements at the expense of the State, finding substitutes to take the place of those refusing to go on active duty, and assessing and collecting fines.8

The men in each battalion elected their own field officers: Colonel, lieutenant colonel, major. These officers were subject to duty for 3 years and were commissioned by the State. In each county the colonels drew for their individual rank, which was then assigned to their battalion —as First, Second, or Third Battalion, etc. In 1780, when new elections were held for field officers, the colonels so elected again drew for their rank, with a resultant alteration taking place in the number of the battalion. Thus the First Battalion in Philadelphia County in 1777, became in 1780 the Fifth Battalion as a result of this new drawing.

These battalion field officers were in command of the eight companies comprising their battalions. Under them were the captains and subaltern officers of the individual companies elected by the men composing each company. The companies, in turn, were each broken down into eight classes when the men drew lots for the classes in which they were to serve.

Permanente Rolls

The names of all the men in each company of each battalion were listed by company in a permanent roll. These rolls of all the men of draft age fit for duty were usually called "General Returns of the Battalion."4 On this permanent roll, after the name of the private was entered the name of his substitute, if he himself furnished one; it was also noted if he had served his tour of duty himself or paid a fine for not serving, with the date so paid, as well as other pertinent remarks, such as "can't be found," "gone to sea," "in Continental service," "past age as per appeal," or similar information.

On these permanent billet rolls the men in each company are listed by class, beginning with the 1st Class, then the 2nd Class, 3rd Class, and so on. Each of these classes theoretically was liable to be called up in rotation for 2 months' active duty: The 1st Class to be called up first, the 2nd Class next, the 3rd Class after that, and so on down to the 8th Class, after which the call-up started all over again with the 1st Class. During 1777, except in Philadelphia after it was occupied by the British, all eight classes in the southeastern counties of the State—Bucks, Berks, Chester, Lancaster, and Philadelphia Counties—were called out.

Active-Duty Rolls

When the several classes were called up for active duty, a separate roll for each company was made out, which listed the men who actually served, either in person or as substitutes. This was an active-duty roll, not to be confused with the permanent billet roll. Thus, when the 1st Class was called up in a particular county, all 1st Class men in each of the eight companies of every battalion in that county were called up. This new active-duty roll generally was called a "Return of the First Class Battalion" of that county.9 These active-duty rolls can usually be distinguished from the permanent rolls by the fact that the men are not listed by individual classes as they are in the permanent rolls, but by company captain. As established in the Militia Act, the men so called up were automatically assigned to companies whose numbers were not the same as their company numbers on the permanent rolls, but were instead the numbers of the battalions from which the men came. Thus men listed on the permanent roll as belonging to the 2nd Class of the 7th Company of the Sixth Battalion, for instance, in the active-duty battalion were automatically placed in the 6th Company of the Second (active-duty) Battalion. As the company captain and subaltern officers were also called up, it is helpful to know who they were, since their identity furnishes a clue to the permanent class, company, and battalion to which a man belonged:

8For examples of these Returns for Philadelphia city militia, see ibid., 74, for 1st Class men on duty in First Battalion; 142, in Second Battalion; 214, in Third Battalion; 302, in Fourth Battalion; 360, in Fifth Battalion; 423, in Sixth Battalion.

9For examples of these General Returns for the counties of Philadelphia, see ibid., 35, for 1st Class men in First Battalion; 121, in Second Battalion; 188, in Third Battalion; 280, in Fourth Battalion; 335, in Fifth Battalion; 404, in Sixth Battalion.
Rotation of Company Officers in Active-Duty Battalions*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class called up</th>
<th>Captain</th>
<th>1st Lt.</th>
<th>2nd Lt.</th>
<th>Ensign</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st 1st Co.</td>
<td>2nd Co.</td>
<td>3rd Co.</td>
<td>4th Co.</td>
<td>3rd Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd 2nd Co.</td>
<td>1st Co.</td>
<td>4th Co.</td>
<td>3rd Co.</td>
<td>4th Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd 3rd Co.</td>
<td>4th Co.</td>
<td>1st Co.</td>
<td>2nd Co.</td>
<td>3rd Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th 4th Co.</td>
<td>3rd Co.</td>
<td>2nd Co.</td>
<td>1st Co.</td>
<td>4th Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th 5th Co.</td>
<td>6th Co.</td>
<td>7th Co.</td>
<td>8th Co.</td>
<td>5th Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th 6th Co.</td>
<td>5th Co.</td>
<td>8th Co.</td>
<td>7th Co.</td>
<td>6th Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th 7th Co.</td>
<td>8th Co.</td>
<td>7th Co.</td>
<td>5th Co.</td>
<td>7th Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th 8th Co.</td>
<td>6th Co.</td>
<td>7th Co.</td>
<td>6th Co.</td>
<td>8th Co.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Battalion field officers—colonel, lieutenant colonel, and major—were called into active duty in the same order. Thus, when the 1st Class was the Second Battalion, and the major of the Third Battalion entered into active-duty battalion. For the 2nd Class, the colonel of the Second Battalion, the lieutenant colonel of the First Battalion, and the major of the Fourth Battalion entered into service in command of the 1st Class active-duty battalion. For the 2nd Class, the colonel of the Second Battalion, the lieutenant colonel of the First Battalion, and the major of the Fourth Battalion entered into service in command of the 2nd Class active-duty battalion. For the rotation of field officers on active duty, therefore, substitute in the tabulation above, colonel for captain, lieutenant colonel for 1st lieutenant, major for 2nd lieutenant, and in the columns under each, battalion for company.

Resumption of Permanent Roll Status After Service

After the tour of duty was over, all privates and company and field officers resumed their permanent battalion billets. Therefore there should be two basic records for the same man: His permanent billet record and his active-duty record. Unfortunately not all of these have survived for 1777, so that the service or the permanent billet in many instances has to be inferred from other sources. Sometimes this may be done by reference to the surviving rolls for 1778, of which many more are extant, to incidental references to the company captains' activities, when the full company roll no longer survives, or to specific pension applications mentioning the company and captain to which and under whom it is known an individual belonged and served.

Now, when the classes were called up it was the specific duty of each captain to see that every man in his company was notified to report for active duty. These notices, left at the man's dwelling or place of business, have sometimes been interpreted to mean that those notified actually served. However, they were merely notification of call-up—the 18th century version of the "Greetings" so familiar to veterans of the 20th century's World Wars. Sometimes the lists of those notified will have entered, after the man's name, remarks added at a later time, indicating whether he did serve, wanted a substitute, couldn't be found, or was excused for a valid reason.7

Company Muster Rolls

Once the men were notified and had actually turned out for duty, the next lists made up were company muster rolls listing the men in their new arrangement. Some muster rolls include the date when duty began, or, in the case of officers, the date of their commission, and often had pertinent comments added, such as "on command," that is, detached on special duty, "on furlough," or "deserted," with the date of desertion. These muster rolls generally were made out at the place of duty, such as Billingsport, Whitemarsh, or Chester; those that survive frequently were made up just before the men were discharged.

Since the battalion field officers had to be kept informed of the condition and number of men fit for duty in the various companies comprising their command, tabulated company returns were compiled periodically from these company muster rolls. From the company returns, adjutants on the staff of each battalion then compiled battalion returns. These, in turn, were then tabulated by the muster master general of a brigade or his deputy for the information of the brigadier generals, in a general return, not to be confused with the General Returns, mentioned previously, in which each man was listed individually in each company of a battalion.

Company returns, battalion returns, and brigade returns were all usually filled out on standard printed forms when these were available. They included items that listed by number only the number of staff, commissioned, and noncommissioned officers present at the time of compilation, the number of men in the ranks fit for duty, sick in camp, sick absent from camp, those absent on command duty, on furlough, discharged since the last return, desertions, and total strength. The only names that appeared on these returns were those of the senior officer in command of the particular group: The company captain, or the battalion field officer. To a large extent those returns that have survived furnish the basic information from which the actual service of a class called to active duty can be determined.

Fine Lists

Additional lists of names were kept. These were part of the financial accounts of the various County Lieutenants and their assistants, and are generally referred to as "Fine Lists," but appear in the Archives under the heading of "State of Accounts" of the several County Lieutenants. Some of these are printed in the 3rd Series of the Archives, Volumes V, VI, VII; others, printed only in pamphlet form, are deposited in the Rare Book Room of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. These accounts show fines assessed against individuals for nonperformance of duty when called out, and also fines for nonattendance on exercise days. The lists are based on the permanent rolls; some are better than others in the way they are set up, others are missing so far as printed records are concerned. They are not indexed, but if the battalion and company of a man are once determined from a General Return, or even from a notice calling to duty, he can be located in the appropriate list, if he paid a fine.9

The variations in the amounts of the fines on these lists is not too clear. The Militia Act specified that fines were to be paid for nonattendance on exercise or drill days, but was not specific for nonperformance of active duty, since the cost of getting a substitute was to be charged against the person not serving and was recovered by distress sale of goods and chattels.9 For nonperformance of drill (exercise) privates were fined at the rate of 5s. for each absence, except on field or battalion days, when the whole battalion drilled, when the rate of fine was 7s. 6d for each battalion day missed.

(Continued on page 854)

* See States, IX, 51-82, for the rotation, here set up in tabulated form for easier reference.

7 See 6th Series, 1, 51-56, for notices sent to 1st Class men.

9 See Statutes, IX, 80, 83.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
COMPLIMENTS TO THE NSDAR: Of interest, and a source of gratification, are requests received for "repeat performances" of activities and events previously enjoyed at National Headquarters.

At the request of the Director of Field Studies, School of Education, George Washington University, a group of summer session teachers again this year participated in a guided tour of National Headquarters and were addressed by Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, a program initiated last year. (See picture, page 805.)

A telephone inquiry from the Department of Defense asked if the highly successful series of Museum Events at National Headquarters last winter would be repeated this season. (The answer is "Yes."华北)

Members of the Institute of Genealogical Research, on their annual visit to the DAR Library, spent a day consulting the Society's unique collection of genealogical records, as they have been doing for the past ten years or so.

DAR COVERAGE BROADENS REMARKABLY: TV and radio on the 73rd Continental Congress have been reported carried in England, West Berlin, and Venezuela, in addition to being carried elsewhere on a United States-focused program. Recently received were individual complimentary letters from several American soldiers in service in Viet Nam, all appreciative of DAR information which they had seen by chance. At the same time, a cable request for material on the NSDAR arrived from the publisher of a leading magazine in Sweden... DAR units abroad report other interesting contacts and inquiries.

MRS. ROBERT V. H. DUNCAN ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO ALASKA: When visiting the 49th State, the President General and Mr. Duncan appreciated the courtesy and opportunity extended to view a splendid film of Alaska and to see the vital White Alice Alaskan Communications System. The visit to this important center was most informative and impressive. (See picture, page 811.)

NSDAR REPRESENTATIVE ATTENDS INDIAN CONFERENCE AND VISITS INDIAN GROUPS: Mrs. Howard B. Lyford, Massachusetts State Chairman, American Indians Committee, reported meeting leaders, both Indian and non-Indian, from all over the United States during the discussions on helping the Indians, at the American Indian Capital Conference on Poverty held in Washington early this summer.

Mrs. Lyford then visited St. Mary's School for Indian Girls where Mr. Kenyon Cull, Headmaster, told her of the compliments paid the young people for their participation at the May 13th Conference. Later, Princess Wild Cranberry accompanied Mrs. Lyford to the Indian Festival of Arts in Le Grande, Oregon, and DAR members attending (several are on the Board of Directors of the Festival) had the pleasure of seeing the Princess featured with the Navajo Queen and Navajo Band.

NSDAR MEMBERS' POETRY BOOKS PUBLISHED: Word has been received at National Headquarters that congratulations are in order for two of the Society's poetry writers: to Josephine Powell Beaty (Golden Horseshoe Chapter, Va.) for publication of the second edition of her book, "For Us the Living"; and to Lily Peter (James Bate Chapter, Arkansas) for "The Green Linen of Summer," which is her first book of poetry to be published, although her poems have appeared singly for many years.
The name, "Steuben," in pronunciation variously Americanized, and rarely given its true Teutonic accent, has trooped across the maps of New York and adjoining States and paraded across the pages of United States history. Towns, counties, streets, schools, organizations, and even manufactured products bearing the name memorialize the Prussian drillmaster of the American Revolution. This year, as in recent years, the New York State Legislature has adopted a resolution designating his birthday as Steuben Day and calling upon all citizens to display the National Emblem. Exercises to commemorate his memory are urged. There has been agitation to create a Nationwide holiday honoring the great general.

It is always a pleasure for the writer, resident of Baron Steuben's namesake county and member of Baron Steuben's namesake DAR chapter, to tell something of him who gave his German-born life to America so unsparingly. But for him, there might have been no DAR chapters anywhere; no Steuben County; in fact, no United States of America. Further, the thought occurs that, but for the decree of Heaven, we might not now be living under the protection of the Stars and Stripes. At least one good authority states that Baron Steuben's coming to America was only by chance, as will be pointed out, and more than one source shows that, but for Steuben, America's success in the Revolutionary War might have been long postponed. It is even possible that the Colonists might not have won their freedom from Great Britain.

His Early Life
Frederick William Augustus Henry Ferdinand, Baron von Steuben, was born in Magdeburg, Prussia, in 1730. At the 200th anniversary of his birth, church records established September 17, by "historical coincidence" our Constitution Day, as the correct birth date, despite the fact that his statue in Lafayette Square, Washington, D.C., the bronze medal in the National Museum, and numerous publications give November 15 as the date. The baron came of a family of Protestant Prussian nobles, noted as warriors since the 13th century. His father being an officer, he was brought up in camps, and turned naturally to the military profession.

At 14, he took part in the bloody siege of Prague. Then, after several years as a cadet, he was appointed to the staff of King Frederick the Great, in which capacity he served during the Seven Years' War. At the close of the war, the king gave the talented young man a position that would have afforded him independence for the rest of his life;
but soon afterward, he left the Prussian service, and, for a period of years, became somewhat a soldier of fortune.

Here, chance or Divine Providence enters the story. In the spring of 1777 at Paris, Baron Steuben met Count St. Germain, the French Minister of War. Steuben was at that time on his way to England to visit a friend. It was evident that France desired to aid the American Revolutionists as far as it could without openly compromising itself with England. During the interview, the count, knowing Steuben to be a soldier thoroughly versed in the art of war, threw down a map of the American Colonies, exclaiming, "Here, Baron, is your field of battle. Here is a cause that you admire. You are the very man America needs."

Came a meeting with Benjamin Franklin and Silas Dean, American Commissioners, but they were not in a position to make definite commitments. Nevertheless, alone and with self-denial, Steuben resolved to espouse the cause of the Colonists in their struggle for freedom from England's rule. Thus did America receive aid from a German through the suggestion of a Frenchman.

The attitude toward America of the newcomer, Baron Steuben, is shown in a letter to John Hancock, written soon after his arrival:

Now, Sir, I am an American and an American for life; your nation has become as dear to me as your cause already was.

His letter to Washington sets forth, among other statements, this:

If I am possessed of the arts of war, they will be much more prized by me if I can employ them in the service of a republic such as I hope soon to see in America. I should willingly purchase at the expense of my blood the honor of having my name enrolled among those defenders of your liberty.

Questioned before the Continental Congress about remuneration, Steuben said that he had come to serve as a volunteer in the army, and, in order to do so, had resigned in Europe, a position yielding 600 pounds annually. If his services should not prove acceptable or if the Colonies should fail in establishing their independence, he said that he would not claim anything, but otherwise, he hoped that Congress would render him such compensation as he deserved.

Steuben at Valley Forge
It was not long before he reached Valley Forge, the permanent camp where Washington had quartered his troops in log huts after defeats at Brandywine and Germantown and the loss of Philadelphia. Little imagination is needed to picture the stately Washington coming forward to greet the enthusiastic guest with, "Baron von Steuben, in the name of the Continental Congress, I welcome you." Of the conditions he found at Valley Forge, one authority says:

Soldiers did not know how to use their weapons, had no confidence in them, and used their bayonets as spits to broil their food when they had any. As to uniforms, the troops were almost nude.

Steuben stated that, at a "dress parade," he saw officers in sleeping gowns that had been made from old woolen blankets and bedspreads. Soon, the Baron established a uniform system of drill and training to replace the confusion that had resulted previously from three methods, British, French, and Prussian. According to one historian:

He drilled the half-fed, half-clothed patriots of the Continental Army with German thoroughness until they fought with the coolness and efficiency of European veterans.

We pause to pay tribute to General Washington for his genius and cooperation, and to give credit to the new quartermaster, Nathanael Greene, for bringing in clothing, arms, and equipment through better supply lines.

In any event, from that winter, which Steuben spent in drilling the troops, the tide turned in favor of the American Army. When one officer reminded him that drilling troops was the work of sergeants, the Baron retorted, "I was a sergeant already." It is related of him that often, out of patience with the awkward squads, he would swear in German and French and then call to his aide, "Mein Captain, kommen sie und at dem swear fur me in English." Despite his blunt and sometimes irritable manner, no one was ever more kind-hearted. Many stories of his generosity are told, and one memorial tablet contains the following as part of its inscription:

His hand open as day to melting charity, Closed only in the grasp of death.

Steuben's Generosity
Once in sailing from New York to Virginia, he heard a constant wailing in the forpart of the vessel and upon inquiring the cause and being told that a little Negro boy, who had been purchased by a Southern gentleman, was crying for his parents, he immediately bought him and carried him back to his home. Soon after, the little fellow, while fishing, fell into the water and was drowned. When Steuben heard of it, he evinced the deepest emotion, saying, "I have been the cause of his death; if he had followed his own destiny all would have been well."

Later, distressing scenes followed disbanding of the army, when men, laying down their arms, were obliged to return to their homes unpaid, bringing many times a last coin from the Baron's pocket. Once a generous impulse caused him to pawn his watch, and at another time he sold his horse to give a dinner to French officers.

Anecdotes of the Great Drillmaster
Highly honorable, he despised treachery in others. One day in reviewing a regiment, he heard the name "Benedict Arnold" called in the muster roll. He ordered the private, a fine-looking young fellow, to advance out of line. "Change your name, Brother Soldier," he said. "You are too respectable to bear the name of a traitor."

"What name shall I take, General?" inquired the young man.

"Take any other; mine is at your service." The soldier accepted it and immediately had his name enrolled "Frederick William Steuben." In return, the Baron settled upon him a pension of $5 a month and later gave him a tract of land.

This great drillmaster of the Revolution was never perfectly a master of the English language, as
the following tale illustrates: Once when dining with General and Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Washington asked him what amusements he now had.

"I read and play chess, my lady," said the Baron, who later taught her the game, "and yesterday I was invited to go fishing. It is understood to be fine amusement. I sat in the boat 2 hours although it was very warm and caught two fish."

"Of what kind, baron?" asked the lady.

"Indeed, I do not recollect perfectly, but one of them was a whale."

"A whale, baron, in the North River?"

"Yes, a very fine whale, as that gentleman informed me," said Steuben turning to his companion of the fishing trip. "Did you not tell me it was a whale, major?"

"An eel, baron," corrected the major courteously.

"I beg your pardon, my lady," returned the baron, "but the gentleman certainly called it a WHALE. It is of little consequence. I shall abandon the trade notwithstanding the amusement it affords."

Baron von Steuben served to the end of the war, earning the respect and esteem of Washington. The last letter written by the Commander-in-Chief in his official capacity, addressed to Steuben, contains this:

I wish to make use of this last moment of my public life to signify in the strongest terms my entire approbation of your conduct, and to express my sense of the obligations that the public is under to you for your faithful and meritorious services.

The warm-hearted Baron offered this in reply:

After having studied the principles of military art under Frederick the Great and put them into practise under Washington, after having deposited my sword under the same trophies of victory with you, and finally after having received this last public testimonial of your esteem, there remains nothing more for me to desire.

**Niggardly Pay for Magnificent Work**

For 7 years after the close of the war, however, Baron von Steuben was occupied in ineffectual attempts to obtain from the Congress the promised recompense for his services. At length, in 1790, the Congress granted the veteran a life annuity of $2500. Virginia and New Jersey each gave him a small tract of land, and New York gave him 16,000 acres near Utica. Here, in the midst of a wilderness, he erected a log house as the home of his declining years. He had never married, had no kin in this country, and his family was comprised of dependents and friends.

Recently, plans have come to light showing architect's sketches for a mansion for His Excellency, Baron Steuben. The dwelling was to have had 34 rooms and an imposing facade with Ionic columns. A greenhouse, large stables, and other luxuries were included in the drawings for the mansion that was never built.

**The Log House Near Remsen**

At his log home, Steuben derived some pleasure from his farm and garden, but his library brought him more relief from solitary hours. Once, he confided to Mrs. Washington,

I go home to Plato, Seneca, Tristram Shandy, and Pindar, and in the evening, I read a chapter of Don Quixote.

Religion gave him much comfort and prepared him to meet the death that so suddenly overtook him on November 28, 1794. According to a strange request in his will, his friends and servants buried him. Legacies were left them upon condition that, at his decease, no person
should touch his body, not even to change his clothes. They were asked to wrap him in his old military cloak and bury him in a secret spot. The last plan miscarried. In 1802, a visitor wrote:

Here I find the grave of the once active and enterprising Steuben. He lies in a swamp under a hemlock with a bier standing over the grave and a few rough boards nailed to some trees to keep ye cattle off. Alas, what is man that the great Steuben should be suffered to lie in such a place and without a decent monument.

His grave near Remsen, N.Y. is now marked by a fine monument, erected in 1870 and restored, not so many years ago, by the Oneida Historical Society and Baron Steuben Chapter, DAR.

In comparatively recent years, New York State appropriated $10,000, to acquire the grave of Steuben and part of its original 16,000-acre gift to him. Here, Steuben Forests, suggestive of the Sherwood Forest of England and the Black Forest of Germany, are being recreated as a memorial shrine. A replica of the log house has been constructed.

The general’s grave is situated within a 5-acre grove of hardwood trees, not a tree of which, by the former owner’s request, is ever to be cut. The plot is always to be fenced, and no animals allowed within. Forty-five acres of the ground are to remain in the possession of the Remsen Baptist Church in return for the upkeep of the sacred grove.

We remember the noble baron, the proud general, pictured in ornamental uniform with the golden star of knighthood upon his breast, the strict disciplinarian of our textbooks, the commanding drillmaster of paintings, and the stately officer depicted in the Steuben monument at Washington. We recount his dramatic achievements in reorganizing the troops at Valley Forge, in distinguishing himself later on battlefields, and in conceiving the basic idea of establishing the United States Military Academy at West Point. Do we sometimes forget the man, Frederick William Steuben, the bachelor growing old away from his Fatherland and away from his kin—the lonely figure who offered his life upon the altar of American liberty, the foreign-born soldier who strove to the utmost to help to build the America you and I now enjoy?
ALASKA BOY SCOUTS WELCOMED AT HEADQUARTERS

Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, with Mr. Robert L. Mullen, Scoutmaster (2nd from rt.), and members of the Western Alaska Council, from Anchorage and surrounding area, on the way to the Sixth National Boy Scout Jamboree at Valley Forge and the New York World’s Fair.

DAR AMERICANISM MEDAL WINNER

Dr. Anthony Butkovich, born in Croatia (now Yugoslavia), recipient of the 1962 California DAR Americanism Award, photographed in the Americana Room.

EMBASSY ATTACHE IN DAR MUSEUM

Mr. Sven Persson (facing camera), of the Swedish Embassy, with Mr. Robert Cato, Curatorial Assistant, standing beside the 13-star United States Flag and the life mask of George Washington done by Antoine Houdon at Mount Vernon in 1785.
PROGRESS ON LIBRARY RENOVATION

The familiar iron rail is again in place after removal during construction work. (The “floor” in the left foreground is actually a protective plastic covering stretched over main Library area below.)

SOUTH AMERICAN VISITORS

A few of the 73 members of the Chilean Institute of North American Culture who visited National Headquarters while on a tour of the Nation’s Capital.

PRESIDENT GENERAL ADDRESSES GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY GROUP

A class of teachers attending a summer session course listening to a talk by Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan at National Headquarters, as requested again this year by the University Director of Field Studies, School of Education.

OCTOBER 1964
Good Citizenship  
(A Two-Way Street)  
by  
MARY G. ROEBLING  
General Washington Chapter, Haddonfield, N. J.

Madame State Regent, my dear and wonderful sister, a great example of good citizenship, distinguished good citizens at the head table, and the young ladies and gentlemen who are America’s leaders of tomorrow. I am honored and pleased to have received this invitation to talk before you on the subject of Good Citizenship, because the subjects of Good Citizenship and youth are very close to my heart.

I am a mother and a grandmother. You young men and women are America’s greatest natural resources. You are more important to the United States than all of the gold in Fort Knox, than all of the oil under the land, than all of the goods manufactured in all of the factories across our land.

Human Resources and the Future of America  
You are the human resources, and upon you and the millions of your age group rests the future of America.

I have great faith in your future. I think you are basically honest and serious and that you are not one whit different in your attitudes or your ambitions than your fathers and mothers, or your grandparents. You may be interested to know that, when I was your age, I threw a rock through a window. My father put me across his knee and spanked me, but society did not call me a juvenile delinquent.

I think that too often you young people are accused of many things because of the unfortunate behavior of a few.

If you applied the same yardstick to adult behavior, I really wonder if you wouldn’t be fair in terming most of the adult population of the United States “adult delinquents!”

From where I sit, I think the young people of our Nation are doing about as good a job handling their lives as circumstances permit.

Frustration and Insecurity  
I understand very well your feelings of frustration. But I would like you to know that each generation in the past has faced a challenge. And your children and their children will face a challenge.

A wise man once said:  
Everything happens to everybody. It is only an individual’s response to what happens that is different.

The insecurity of the 20th-century man was so wisely stated by the late and beloved Pope John when he said:

We can say that the man of study and of action of this tormented century—tormented by two World Wars and innumerable other conflicts of various natures—is no longer bold about himself and his conquests, is no longer so sure, as in the 18th and 19th centuries, of being able to achieve happiness on earth.

In view of today’s challenges to youth you, perhaps, are wondering how good citizenship can help you to find your place in the sun.

It can help you because good citizenship today is not a one-way street.

American industry, from which your job opportunities will come, is aware more so than ever before in the history of our Nation, of the true ideals of corporate citizenship.

And what is corporate citizenship?

It is the determination of a corporation to elevate the common good of all whom the company affects by actively seeking to strengthen our Nation’s essential political and economic freedoms.

It would be pointless for me to stand here today and to tell you of your obligations as good citizens if you do not honestly have the opportunity to enjoy the right to work and the right to profit from your work.

You do have this opportunity because of the free-enterprise profit system in the United States.

You do have this opportunity because management is aware of its obligation of corporate citizenship.

In no other nation in the world today does the opportunity for a young man or a young woman to achieve success and enjoy the profit of his or her work exist more than in the United States.

Let those who would tell you differently ask Comrade Khrushchev why it is necessary for the Communists to buy wheat from us.

Let those who would lead you down the Communist primrose path with nonsense about the advantages of the Russian system explain why Communist Russia’s economy is in a mess!

It is critically important that you young men and women realize that you are working hand-in-hand with the American free-enterprise system and that the fulfillment of your obligations as good citizens, and the fulfillment of business’ obligations as corporate citizens, will provide the answer to a strong America.

Need for Marketable Skills

In 1963, 37 percent of the unemployed in this country were youths between the ages of 16 and 24. These were not only unemployed, but a large percentage were unemployable because they did not possess marketable skills.

You must be trained so that you can make a contribution to our economy. The solution of this problem presents a real challenge to all of us.

And what is your obligation to be a good citizen? I cannot improve on DAR qualifications—Dependability, Service, Leadership, Patriotism—first developed nationally in DAR by my good friend, the late Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde, and statewide by my good friend, the late Mrs. Horace Corbin, but I would like to approach the subject from a purely personal point of view which embodies Dependability, Service, Leadership, and Patriotism. Three words tell the story; the first is love, the second is perseverance, and the third is respect.

By the first I mean love of God and country, and of your fellowman, so that you fulfill Jesus’ Commandment, “Love Thy Neighbor As Thy Self.”

By the second I mean never to despair. Abraham Lincoln failed 11 times in his political career, and yet because he believed in himself and his principles he did become President of the United States.

The third is respect. By respect I mean the fulfillment of the Commandment, “Honor Thy Father and Thy Mother.”

And don’t confuse the virtues that make you the good citizen, and a good man or a good woman, with weakness.

It has always required the greatest strength of character to practice virtue and to be mature enough to smile at those who are so lacking in understanding.

And there is one more obligation you have and this is where you do have a choice—for better or for worse.

You must develop your skills. You must train yourself for a trade or a business, and this does not necessarily mean you must have a college degree, although it is desirable. Perhaps you will be interested to know that I went to work before I finished high school, but I went to night school and I got my degrees from both high school and college. I liked the business world, and I was determined to get the necessary training in the fields of commerce and banking so that I would be ready for a business opportunity. You must be prepared when the opportunity presents itself and the qualities of Good Citizenship—love of people, perseverance, and respect—will take you a long way.

I strongly urge you to seek out the work that you like and make every effort to train yourself thoroughly.

A survey of top executives invariably shows that they are working in a field they like.

There is no question that automation lowers the demand for unskilled workers and increases the demand for workers with skills.

No less than 37 occupational groups have been labeled by the Department of Labor as being groups with critical manpower shortages.

Included in these groups are die setters, electronics technicians, mechanics, engineers, glass blowers, instrument repairmen, machinists, mathematicians, nurses, and, of course, many categories of teachers. Heavy demand exists for skilled office workers and salespeople. The history students know that history shows that a nation fails when its populace and the business community of the nation fail in their responsibilities of individual citizenship and corporate citizenship.

The term “citizenship” means membership in a national state, or country. It refers to the status or legal position enjoyed by a person who owes allegiance to a country. The word, as you know, comes from the Latin civitas, meaning a member or citizen of a city (civis). This meaning stems from the laws of ancient Greek and Roman city-states.

There can be no country without people. The very idea of a political community implies an association of persons for the protection of all the people and for the promotion of the public welfare. This is the bulwark of the Brotherhood of Mankind.

Citizenship has a long and significant history. In the early Greek and Roman city-states, the population included citizens, slaves, and aliens. In Greece, while slaves had few rights and aliens had almost none, citizens enjoyed extensive privileges. At the same time, both the law and tradition of the Greek city-states placed heavy responsibilities upon all citizens. Citizens were expected to vote, to attend the assembly or legislature, to serve on juries, and to give military service. Pericles, the great Athenian leader, said:

We regard a man who takes no interest in public affairs not as a harmless, but a useless person.

The Stoic philosophy, which looked upon all men as brothers, did much to promote the expansion of citizenship from the few to the many. Christianity had tremendous influence on the growth of the ideal of citizenship. For centuries, Roman citizenship was a privilege highly restricted and eagerly sought. In the first century, A.D., even Saint Paul greatly prized his Roman citizenship. As the city-state Rome grew into the Roman Empire, Roman citizenship was gradually extended. In A.D. 212, Emperor Caracalla conferred citizenship upon almost all persons within the Roman Empire. This was done to insure that the Roman inheritance tax would fall upon all persons within the Empire.

(Continued on page 855)
WILDCAT CREEK
The South Carolina Up-Country of Jackson's Youth

By

VIOLA CASTON (MRS. H. C.) FLOYD
Waxhaws Chapter, Lancaster, S. C.

DURING the past decade it has become an established custom for the people of South Carolina to gather at Lancaster to commemorate the birth of Andrew Jackson, born in Lancaster County on March 15, 1767. Exercises are held at the State Andrew Jackson Historical Park. Those who attend include the State's leading historians from all walks of life. There are also representatives of such organizations as the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the American Legion, the American Legion Auxiliary, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Daughters of the War of 1812, and the Daughters of Colonial Wars. All come to honor the hero of New Orleans, the only President born on South Carolina soil.

First Settlers of the Waxhaws
The first settlers came to the Waxhaws, South Carolina, in the early 1750's. Because of a boundary-line dispute, some of the first arrivals received their grants on South Carolina soil from the North Carolina government. According to copies of grants collected by Miss Nancy Crockett from the Raleigh Archives, among those who received North Carolina grants for South Carolina land were William Moore, James Larrimore, David Strain, William King, Archibald Crockett, Patrick Carr, and William and Andrew Pickens. One of the earliest settlers in the Hanging Rock section was William McKee, who in 1752 received a grant that included the Hanging Rock itself. He was soon joined in Lancaster County (then Craven) by the Ingrams, Coles, Barnetts, Stubbs, and others.

By the 1760's a steady stream of settlers was finding its way into present Lancaster County, S. C., by way of the Salisbury Road. They included Scotch-Irish, English, and Germans from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina. The majority of the Scotch-Irish stayed in the Waxhaws section of present Lancaster, while more of the English drifted to the Hanging Rock and Lynches Creeks sections. Other settlers came by way of Charleston, seeking refuge in America from religious persecution in their European homes.

In 1767 a shipload of Irish immigrants landed at Charleston, having sailed on the Earl of Donegal, of which Duncan Ferguson was ship's master. The captain swore they were all Protestants. These came on encouragement of the County Act passed by the South Carolina Assembly on July 25, 1761. Like the Scotch-Irish from Pennsylvania, these immigrants contributed greatly to the religious, social, and political development of the upper Colony. A number received grants in Craven County, S. C., of which present Lancaster County was a part at that time.

Among those who came directly to the Wildcat Creek section of Lancaster County was William Harper, age 63; his wife, Margaret; two married sons; and several other chil-
dren, of whom those over 16 received grants in their own right. All grants adjoined that of William Harper, Sr. Their descendants are numerous in the county today. At least two of William’s sons served in the Revolutionary War.

Wild Animals in the Region

Ramsay, the historian, tells us that, when the settlement of the up-country first was begun in 1750, just 17 years before Jackson's birth, the land was overrun by wild animals. There were so many buffalo that three or four men, with their dogs, could kill 10 to 20 a day. Wild turkey and deer added to the supply of game sought by the early settlers and the Indians.

Conditions changed so rapidly that by 1773 the jurors of Camden District, of which Lancaster was a part, complained that there should be a law against wanton destruction of the deer in this section. At the same time, they sought a law to encourage the killing of such wild animals as wolves, tigers(?), and bears.

Occupations of Early Settlers

The majority of early settlers engaged in farming. Stock raising was also common. The keeping of cattle was facilitated by the profusion of native grasses and canes. The preference for one location over another usually was determined by the prevalence of cane available for winter grazing.

As the settlement grew, those of other vocations, such as the blacksmith, the weaver, the wheelwright, the bricklayer, and so on, came to make their homes in Lancaster.

Farm Produce

The farmer raised provisions for his own use, but there was little or no market for his products—with the possible exception of butter and tallow. The fruits and vegetables were dried for home use. Meats were smoked and cured with salt. Apples, cabbage, turnips, and potatoes were kept in the cellars of the more prosperous homes, but the average settler constructed a "hill" of pine poles covered with straw and banked with dirt for storage. Many are the tales told of those who crawled into a hill to get a fresh supply of potatoes, only to find that a poisonous serpent of huge size had taken up abode there. Springhouses and walled springs helped to preserve milk and meats temporarily.

By 1792 the cultivation of cotton was beginning to alter economic conditions of the entire State. Ramsay says that by 1808 the ratio of cleared land to uncleared in the up-country was one to eight. According to these figures, Lancaster County had about 38,904 acres of cleared land. The population was rapidly increasing, and new lands were being constantly cleared.

Health in the Up-Country

The health of the up-country settlers was somewhat better than that of settlers in the lower State. And as more land was cleared and drained, the fever that had plagued the settlers became less frequent. The early settlers blamed the poisonous night air arising from swampy areas for the fever and for that reason began to seek higher ground for their homes, thus avoiding the real culprit, the mosquito. Doctors, known as "doctors of physick," ministered to the sick, but most remedies were concocted in the home. Mullein leaves, cherry bark, and honey made a favorite cough syrup, while sassafras tea was a necessary spring tonic.

The pleasant climate of the South Carolina up-country was responsible for much of the good health, but there were times when climatic conditions were far from ideal. In 1760 a great whirlwind that originated in the Kings Mountain area passed through the Waxhaw settlement. It was so severe it took off the entire roof of "the large dwelling house" owned by Mrs. Pickens. Not (Continued on page 855)

Block-house museum at the South Carolina Andrew Jackson Historical State Park erected on the former James Crawford lands, purchased from the Pickens family, whereon Andrew Jackson said he was born. Designed in the fashion of the up-country block house of that day by Joe H. Croxton, architect and chairman, Lancaster County Historical Commission.
Here is an exciting approach to the history of American music covering nearly 250 years of the Country's musical life. This book is truly a panorama of the early cultural life of America, from the landing of the earliest settlers, who took such comfort from their psalm singing and hymn books, through the Civil War when the United States began to show signs of musical independence. It presents 139 musical compositions, including metrical psalms, music of the Moravian settlements, Southern folk hymns, music of the minstrel shows, National and patriotic songs, romantic ballads and solos, music for instrumental groups and arias from the earliest American operas, with the actual musical notes for these pieces.

The book represents many hours of research and painstaking detail by the authors, all of which is set forth with interesting and easy-to-read comments on the background and origin of the music in each particular group. The music is presented in chronological order, and one can actually trace the historic events in the growth of our Country as we enjoy our musical heritage. An added feature of interest is biographical sketches of the composers, appearing in an Appendix.

The authors are well qualified for the task they have set themselves. Dr. Marrocco is professor of music at the University of California in Los Angeles, and Dr. Gleason is consultant in music at Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., and a former director of graduate studies at the Eastman School of Music.

If you are a lover of American history and its culture, you will certainly enjoy this tremendous art work. In its review, the San Francisco Chronicle called this book "A monument in musicology." Music in America should have a definite place in the library of every American family and music lover to refer to and enjoy.—MARY WENDELL (MRS. JOHN W.) WAGNER, National Chairman, American Music Committee.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR RECORDS, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VIRGINIA, compiled by Katherine B. Elliott. 1964, 231 pp. $7.50. For sale by the author, P. O. Box 353, South Hill, Va.

The author, a member of Prestwould Chapter, has listed the entries in her book so that they will be of greatest assistance to the researcher. The name of the person is given at the left margin, and at the right is his status, whether patriot, soldier, private militia, etc. The unusually long list of patriots should be of great assistance to those attempting to prove a line that does not involve military service. Those listed as patriots are largely those who furnished supplies to the army, such as foodstuffs and horses.

At the back of the book, in addition to an index, is such material as the Mecklenburg Committee of Safety, lists of gentlemen's suits, orders for cannon rolls, muster rolls, lists of officers, acts of the General Assembly, and data on the Mecklenburg County Militia.


Dr. Burr, a professor of education at the American University, Washington, D. C., became interested in the career of Aaron Burr as a boy when a teacher told her class the popular conception of the colonist as one of the jealously inclined traitors of history. Searching through many records and sources for authentic information, Dr. Burr was able to evolve an entirely different estimate of Aaron Burr, which includes his service to his country as an officer during the Revolution, his place in New York politics, his rivalry with Hamilton, and his career as Jefferson's Vice President. The most exciting part of the book is the account of Burr's famous treason trial. It is of interest to note that, even in those days, some witnesses invoked the protection of the Fifth Amendment! A facet of his life that has not been much publicized was his generosity to unfortunate people—friends and strangers alike.


This bibliography, containing nearly 1,500 references, was compiled by Donald H. Mugridge, specialist in American history in LC's General Reference and Bibliography Division, and published by the Library to meet the numerous requests for guidance to materials on American Presidents. Of particular interest is the extensive bibliographical essay in the preface, where the compiler comments on the pertinent literature.

The first 224 entries are grouped under the headings The Presidency, Presidential Elections, Collective Biography, The White House, and The Vice Presidency. Next, the individual Presidents are listed chronologically with sections on Writings and Biography under each; included in the latter section are titles of biographies of the President's wife and of the Vice President. The chronological arrangement within the sections is intended to enable the user to "perceive how the literature of the Presidency has developed in complexity, subtlety, and depth."
The President General Visits the Forty-Ninth State

During the recent official visit of the President General to Alaska, Mrs. Duncan viewed the White Alice Alaskan Communications system at Elmendorf Air Force Base. Looking at the United States Air Force emblem are (l. to r.) Col. and Mrs. B. E. Tillotson, Jr.; Col. Elmo A. Elliott, Commander, Alaskan Communications Region; and Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan.

THE FOUNDING FATHERS

By Marjorie Niles Kime
Seminole Chapter, Palm Beach, Fla.

July 4, 1776

A league of towering, God-led men
Rose to the Nation’s need
To wield the sword
And wield the pen
That Freedom might succeed!

Knights of the New Land, praised would be
If triumph crowned their role.
But in defeat
At British hands
A traitor’s bell would toll!

Unselfed, these great ones stood their task
And Liberty saw light,
Inheritors
Guard well this gift!
Pray, let there come no night!

This poem received an Americana Award, accompanied by the George Washington Honor Medal, from Freedoms Foundation on February 22, 1964.
Mrs. John A. Kellenberger, of Greensboro, N. C., was honored April 23–26 in New Bern, N. C., as New Bern's Woman of the Year. Her selection for the title by a secret committee of New Bernians was based on her outstanding service as Chairman of the Tryon Palace Commission for the past 13 years in the restoration at New Bern of North Carolina’s Colonial and first State Capitol. It was her mother, the late Mrs. Maude Moore Latham, who made the restoration possible by gifts and bequests.

Although not a resident of New Bern, Mrs. Kellenberger was born in New Bern and by official action of the City Board of Aldermen a few years ago is an Honorary New Bernian, as is her husband, Treasurer and Finance Officer of the Tryon Palace Commission.

Mr. and Mrs. Kellenberger were honored on April 2 with dedication of the Kellenberger Garden on the Tryon Palace grounds. Like other charming gardens there, this garden was designed in the manner of 18th century gardens in England.

A tribute program in the Tryon Palace Auditorium gave special recognition to Mr. and Mrs. Kellenberger, and they were presented with a handsome book of written tributes. Mayor M. L. Lupton, who had proclaimed April 2 as KELLENBERGER DAY in the City of New Bern, presented a key to New Bern to Mr. Kellenberger and a similar key to Mrs. Kellenberger.

At a Commission dinner attended by more than 300 persons that evening at a local hotel, Mr. and Mrs. Kellenberger were given a Tryon Palace Restoration Award for Distinguished Service. Each also received a Distinguished Citizen's award from the State of North Carolina, signed by Governor Terry Sanford and Hargrove Bowles, Jr., Chairman of the State Board of Conservation and Development.

After a candlelight reception in the palace, there was a fabulous display of fireworks on the palace grounds, illustrating the story of Tryon Palace as originally built and later restored. A narrator explained the set pieces, aerials, and salutes. An informal reception followed in the Commission's Guest House. All the events of the day and night honored Mr. and Mrs. Kellenberger.

Mrs. Kellenberger is a past regent of the Rachel Caldwell Chapter, of Greensboro, to which her mother also belonged. She is a past State DAR Historian and a past National Chairman of the Hospitality Committee.

Florence Garrison (Mrs. Charles Haskell) Danforth, of Gaspar de Portola Chapter, Palo Alto, Calif., Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution in 1950–53, has written and published the history of the institution. She is a direct descendant of 15 Revolutionary ancestors, she has specialized in parliamentary law, and is Honorary State Regent of California. She is listed in Who's Who in the West, Who's Who Who on the Pacific Coast, and Who's Who of American Women.

Mrs. Bernice Morrison, outgoing regent of Lahonton Chapter, Fallon, Nev., took her Red Cross training in Washington during World War II in the DAR Administration Building in Washington. All her adult life she has specialized in social service and Red Cross work, and as Lahonton Chapter's regent raised her chapter's rating from no Honor Roll status to Gold.

Mrs. F. W. Gooden, regent of Capt. Warren Cottle Chapter, Kingfisher, Okla., was recently elected president of the Oklahoma Association of Christian Churches, the first woman ever to hold this office. She and her husband served as general chairmen of the county-wide Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the Land Rush of 1889. Last year she was named one of 10 Merit Mothers of Oklahoma.

Mrs. Bonnie F. Fontinot, New Iberia Chapter, New Iberia, La., was awarded a plaque for outstanding service in the field of science. She is first chairman of the Iberia Parish Science Fair Association—a position she has held for 3 years. Mrs. Fontinot has been a science teacher in Iberia Parish schools for the past 12 years; she holds a master's degree in science education from the University of Virginia. She has been a member of the Region VI Science Fair Committee for the past 8 years; this committee furnishes judges for local fairs and once a year organizes parish and regional science fairs. Mrs. Fontinot is immediate past Senior President of Evangeline Society, C. A. R., sponsored by New Iberia Chapter.

Joyce Wentz, Atchison Chapter, Atchison, Kan., has been awarded a certificate of merit in recognition of more than 40 years of teaching in the Atchison school system. She retired this year. Miss Wentz has been chosen for the Atchison Daily Globe Honor Roll for her service to the community as a whole. Among her distinguished musical groups organized in recent years was the Whitechapel Bell Choir, which won fame for Atchison on a national scale by an appearance in Washington, D. C.

Marjorie (Mrs. Charles) Townsend is an electronics engineer at Goddard Space Flight Center of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration at Greenbelt, Md., in addition to being the wife of a prominent obstetrician and the mother of four sons. She supervises 32 male engineers in her office and has recently invented a computer to be flown in weather satellites. This computer, called the telemetry system, was discussed over Washington's educational channel (26) on July 9. Mrs. Townsend received the first engineering degree granted to a woman by George Washington University. She is a member of Judge Lynn Chapter, District of Columbia.
Mrs. B. F. Norfleet, Jane McAfee Chapter, Harrodsburg, Ky., has an unusual hobby. She tries to find the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in Mercer County and then looks up their records. Naturally she has accumulated a wealth of valuable material. Her chapter is sure that she has sent in more material to Headquarters on cemetery and Bible records than any DAR member in Kentucky.

The many-faceted life of Dr. Ruth E. Wagner, a member of Ezra Parker Chapter, Royal Oak, Mich., was reviewed in the Congressional Record of March 18. A week earlier her story had appeared in the Royal Oak Tribune. “Dr. Ruth” was the first woman physician to practice in Royal Oak, and retired last summer after 39 years in medicine. The Ruth E. Wagner Park was dedicated to her after 4 years as the lone woman on the City Commission. The American Medical Association named her Michigan Medical Woman of the Year in 1958. For 10 years she operated Sunnym Brook Hospital, an institution accredited by the American College of Surgeons.

Gail Mills Dimmitt, Santa Monica Chapter, Santa Monica, Calif., has been a DAR member for over 50 years. Her family homestead was the Fairbanks House of Dedham, Mass., now kept open as a museum. Mrs. Dimmitt has spent most of her life as a professional musician; in fact, she sang at Continental Congress in 1923, as well as in 1926. When 42, she returned to college and completed work for both A. B. and A. M. degrees, then taught public school music. She was an exchange music teacher in Honolulu and presented during the time of chaotic confusion that followed the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

Here is another musical Daughter—Louise Lincoln Daughdrill (Mrs. Ralph O.) Willguss, of New York City Chapter. An Oklahoman, she was taken, at an early age, to Texas by her parents, and her voice attracted attention of a Mexican singer, even though she was only 9. After 2 years of study in Mexico, she made her operatic debut as Gilda in Rigoletto at 11. Nine years of study abroad followed. As Louise Lincoln, she has sung leading operatic roles in three languages and concerts in nine languages in eight countries. On January 4, she sang at the New York Chapter’s tea commemorating the wedding anniversary of George and Martha Washington, and on February 21 at the DAR-SAR Colonial Ball. She is a descendant of three Signers and three Presidents.

Mrs. Jack H. Hutton (professionally known as Marie Louise Marshall), is a member of New Orleans (La.) Chapter and has achieved distinction in many fields—as librarian, author, speaker, and researcher. She is now emeritus professor of medical bibliography on the faculty of Tulane University, and has served as librarian of the university medical school for 31 years. She was, for 4 years, president of the Medical Library Association, an international organization. In 1933, she received the Marcia G. Noyes Award by the Medical Library Association for achievement in medical librarianship. President Eisenhower appointed her to the Board of Regents of the National Library of Medicine, the only woman librarian so appointed. She is the author of almost 100 published articles and 1 book. The subjects ranged from Southern medical history to medical librarianship. Since her retirement in 1936, her hobby has been genealogical research.

Ianthe Bond (Mrs. John E.) Hebel, of Abigail Bartholomew Chapter, Daytona Beach, Fla., is doing a series of articles for the Daytona Beach Journal entitled “Our Historical Homes”—now their most popular feature. Mrs. Hebel, official Volusia County historian, gives, in her articles, the history of each site and the names of those who have occupied the house. She has also written a history of Volusia County and as a genealogist has prepared several family histories now on file in the DAR Library.

Mrs. John R. McCarthy, Wau Bun Chapter, Portage, Wis., has received a History Award from the Wisconsin State Historical Society for her service to her community, particularly in restoring Fort Winnebago Surgeons Quarters at Portage; in retiring the debt on the Curator’s cottage at the site; in placing six historical markers in the area; in assisting with the Junior Historian Regional Convention at Portage; and as the author of many articles, pamphlets, brochures, and other promotional material on local history. She is at present the Wisconsin State Historian.

An almost-Junior member, granddaughter of Mrs. Arthur Robert Baker, vice regent of Eugenia Washington Chapter, Washington, D. C., received much newspaper publicity recently when she attended the Madrid (Spain) American-Madrid Debutante Ball. She is Miss Stacy Mansergh of Alexandria, Va., and she was widely pictured in American newspapers with Prince Alfonso de Borbon y Dampierre.

Elizabeth H. (Mrs. Thurman B.) Towill, National Chairman of the Congress Guest Committee and member of Henricopolis Chapter, Richmond, Va., is another Daughter whose achievements will be listed in the forthcoming edition of Who’s Who of American Women.

Mrs. Louise Brooks, 93, a revered and beloved member of Denver Chapter, Denver, Col., and past chapter regent, was honored at the 75th reunion of her class at St. Mary’s College, South Bend, Ind., in June. She flew east with her sister, Mrs. Anna Whitaker, also a member of Denver Chapter, and the airline made it a gala event, with champagne and a festive cake served on the plane. She attended all the events during reunion, and was considered the “star” of the banquet.

Janet S. (Mrs. Samuel M.) Merritt, Council of Safety Chapter, Americus, Ga., Honorary State Regent of Georgia and Vice President General, has won the election for representative to the Georgia General Assembly from Sumter County.

NOTICE

Time will be saved and Newsworthy Daughters recognized more promptly, if those submitting their names will include the name of the person’s chapter, place, and State; will type a brief statement (not write it in sometimes indecipherable longhand); and will not send newspaper clippings, no matter how glowing—the latter always have to be rewritten.
Stand Firm—Be Brave—Have Faith in Home and Country

Junior American Citizens Theme for 1964-65

by

IRENE I. (MRS. G. MURRAY) CAMPBELL
National Chairman, Junior American Citizens Committee

Many chapter chairman will go forth this fall to their schools to present our JAC story. Some will go away feeling they have failed. Others will succeed. It may take two or three trips before you find out that you must learn how to make a good sales talk. From Anne Poage Chapter, Houston, Tex., Mrs. C. W. Hofer, chairman of JAC for the chapter, has written a fine bit of information and encouragement for those who want to know how: In an article entitled Has This Ever Happened to You? she says,

You said YES when your regent asked you to be chairman of the Junior American Citizens Committee. So, armed with the JAC material you ordered from your State Chairman, you start out in high spirits on a Monday morning to interest the principal of a grade school in forming JAC Clubs.

“Selling” JAC Clubs

After a few remarks, you show the JAC Handbook, Study Guide, and JAC pins, explaining how important it is that every child in the school should be a member of a JAC Club. Your one strong point is that there is great need to teach Americanism, patriotism, and good citizenship in the public schools. You also remind him that Communism is being taught by Fidel Castro just 90 miles off the coast of Florida. You may be amazed at his next remark: “But we do teach Americanism and patriotism.” In fact, you probably always have.

We explain that the JAC Club is a pleasant vehicle through which the teacher can present a well-planned program. Each child loves to belong to something. In the JAC Club every child has a part. He is either an officer or on a committee. Through the JAC, he learns the democratic principles of leadership, independence, individual achievement, and respect for the rights of others.

After we show the books and explain some of the written material, the principal usually accepts the program and presents the idea to his faculty. We find that the National Contest is a real incentive and once installed is self-perpetuating. Last year half of our schools entered the contests. We won 10 State and 6 National Awards. These awards were presented at special assemblies, and we received excellent publicity.

About a month later, we mail our principals a sheet explaining the JAC Contests, Information and Instructions.

We find that the National Contest is a real incentive and once installed is self-perpetuating. Last year half of our schools entered the contests. We won 10 State and 6 National Awards. These awards were presented at special assemblies, and we received excellent publicity.

The Oklahoma Land Rush in Georgia

This year (1964) Baron deKalb Chapter, Decatur, Ga., received the top National Award for sponsoring a club of 100 6th grade students which used our theme Marching with the heroes—Forward through the Ages, for a year-long study of the settling of the American West, and in particular the Oklahoma Land Rush. The art, English, math and science, and social studies departments of Kittredge School coordinated their work and with the help of the three teachers of these subjects (Mrs. Mae Belle Dickson, Mrs. Margaret Morris and Mrs.
Lynne Scott) a play was written; a newspaper was published, called The Gazette; and costumes were designed which were authentic for the Land Rush period. Even the teachers themselves dressed in charming authentic costumes. Mothers and other citizens entered into the spirit of the production. When the final day arrived, April 22, 1964, on the anniversary of that first day, the children and their parents and teachers staged an outdoor enactment of the Land Rush, complete with covered wagons. The wagonmaster was the principal of the school. Huge black washpots hung over real fires, where camp stew, corn cakes, and beans were cooked by the mothers. It was an all-day affair, conducted in the spacious play area of the school. Five months of research had gone into it; and few who were a part of it, according to Mrs. W. S. Murphy, the chapter regent, will ever forget it. Mrs. W. S. Blount, Jr., is JAC chairman. Decatur is in the Atlanta area, and Kittredge School is one of 70 county schools. This chapter works through the instruction department of the Board of Education.

A truly hard-working chapter for JAC, the National Chairman appreciates the fact that its constant work has brought Georgia not only the top National Award for this project but has furnished 49,000 of the over 52,000 of Georgia’s club memberships and second place in the National Membership awards.

Nebraska’s Gage County Convention

Of all the States, Nebraska received the largest number of National Contest Awards—34 in all. Elizabeth Montague Chapter of Beatrice, Neb., has sent your Chairman an account of an interesting project that the chapter regent, Mrs. Harold Mattoon, described at the JAC Round Table at 1964 Continental Congress. Mrs. Robert Martin, JAC Chairman for Elizabeth Montague Chapter, wrote the following:

In April, 1964, Elizabeth Montague Chapter provided a “first” in Nebraska in JAC activities. A County Convention of JAC Clubs was held. Each Club elected a delegate, and county officers were selected from this group. A model meeting was held by the delegates. County and State contest winners were announced by the JAC chairman, and the regent spoke briefly on the subject What Is the DAR. A Flag ceremony, group singing, and a group choral reading based on the Flag salute completed the convention. 317 JAC members and 60 adults registered for this first Gage County JAC Convention. We are all looking forward to our second convention next year.

Darlene Rehm, a rural school teacher who has had JAC clubs for 13 years, sponsored by Elizabeth Montague Chapter, had this to say about JAC:

"I feel it has great influence on all our activities. Our children learn to cooperate and accept decisions on the playground. We have no bullies or bosses. In the classroom, I rarely find cheating. Working together in all age groups has taught my pupils tolerance and respect. When I am thinking of things to be thankful for, I am thankful for the opportunity to teach citizenship in such a pleasant way and with materials and incentives so adequately presented by DAR."

A New JAC Year Begins

Let your National Chairman add that there are many more ways of presenting JAC to our youth and gaining the enthusiastic support of the school personnel. 319 out of 928 chapter chairmen have established and sponsor JAC Clubs. Doesn’t this give many of you who have not yet succeeded, courage to go out and try this fall? I truly hope this article may help you. I shall be pleased to hear from more chapters of your successes.

Do send your newspaper publicity to Mrs. Shelley Davis, National Vice Chairman, Public Relations, and urge your teachers to start on their contest work early this year, if possible, so as to meet Mrs. Tompkins’ deadline and yours. Forward our four letters in the August Omnibus mailing, please, State Regents. Upon your State JAC Chairman’s prompt receipt of these will depend her success in JAC.

As Senior Citizens to Junior Citizens, may we also STAND FIRM — BE BRAVE — HAVE FAITH IN HOME AND COUNTRY.
Becket: Set in the 12th century, in Norman conquered England, it actually deals more with the personal relationship between Henry II, first Plantagenet king of England, grandson of William the Conqueror, and Thomas Becket than with the latter's conversion to religion, his martyr's death and subsequent sainthood. These seem secondary to the strong feeling between the two. In the beginning, Henry finds Thomas, his fellow roisterer, a strength, wisdom and loyalty that are lacking in his wife, mother, sons, and retainers. Thomas is true and devoted, but seems unable to love anyone or anything until, without volition on his part, he is appointed to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, Primacy of England, whereupon God becomes the focal point of his life. He had been the King's Chancellor and wore the Seal of England, beside the Pope for sanctuary. Given a haven that Becket is forced to flee to Rome to return to England.

After an emotional scene, the Pope finds in Thomas, his fellow roisterer, a strength, wisdom and loyalty that are lacking in his wife, mother, sons, and retainers. Thomas is true and devoted, but seems unable to love anyone or anything until, without volition on his part, he is appointed to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, Primacy of England, whereupon God becomes the focal point of his life. He had been the King's Chancellor and wore the Seal of England, beside the Pope for sanctuary. Given a haven that Becket is forced to flee to Rome to return to England.

The Chalk Garden: In an austere beautiful home on the Devonshire cliffs in England, a grandmother's dignity and inflexible blueprint of behavior struggle through a newly employed governess, reticent about her own past, to tame the tantrums of her bewitching granddaughter. She has never forgiven her daughter for divorcing her first husband, though now dead, and marrying her own choice for the second time, and she has convinced the bitter adolescent that she is rejected by her mother. To strike back at the world, the girl is a pyromaniac, a pathological liar, and a snooper. A tentative relationship of affection is created by the governess, who recognizes the similarity between herself and her charge, and all goes well until preparations are begun by the grandmother to obtain legal custody of the child, toward which purpose she invites an old friend, a judge, to give her counsel and stay for lunch.

After the near-tragic consequences of the girl's cruelty and hate, brought about during the visit, in which the governess has risked everything to get the girl to realize she belongs with her mother, the child learns that love and honesty are the bases of true happiness and is willing to go home to her mother. The grandmother, angry and hurt over the loss, nevertheless asks the governess to stay on, needing the younger woman's affection and understanding but vowing to discover, before her own death, the tantalizing secret.

This picture is a plus in every department, with Hayley Mills and Dame Edith Evans vying for top honors. Deborah Kerr, a most convincing actress, filled her role with great competence. Ladies of uncertain years will certainly get ideas on how to look beautiful and to dress that way from Miss Evans.—Adults—Mature Young People.

America America: Greek by blood, Armenian by birth, and American by adoption. Elia Kazan is the director of America America, which pays tribute to these three countries. In 1896, in a small village where the Greeks and Armenians are oppressed by the Turks, there lives a young Greek with but one dream—to go to America. His father entrusts him with the family fortune to travel to Constantinople, where they hope he will make good and send for them. To Stavros, this is the first step to America. He does get work, but obstacles constantly come between him and his goal. After many trials, sufferings, and hardships, he manages to arrive in this country and eventually earns enough to bring over all his family except his father, who has died. Young Statlis Gialileris is a “find” in his truly excellent performance in an absorbing story, which is founded on legends. It is somewhat uneven, and much too long, with a rather gruesome portrayal of Turkish oppression.—Adults—Mature Young People.

7 Faces of Dr. Lao: During our Wild West gold-rush days, a politically corrupt small town is ruled by a money-mad politician who, in a show of self-sacrifice, offers to buy the real estate of the citizens, which he maintains is worthless. This benevolent attitude is dictated by the fact that he knows that a railroad, a year hence, is planning to run through the town, which by that time he expects to “own.” A newcomer in town recognizes his ulterior motive, aided by a mysterious Chinese who appears out of nowhere, they frustrate the schemer, just as the people are about to yield. The weird music provides a suitable background for this fantasy, in which the make-up performs dramatic transformations.—General Audience.
GREAT GRANDFATHER must have been a lovable old man. His grandchildren adored him. They hung on every word of his stories, mostly about his boyhood pranks, which left them in stitches.

If great-grandfather saw an occasional brown on the face of his daughter-in-law, who didn’t want his antics emulated by her offspring, he ignored it. However, he would switch his tale to one about his own loved grandfather, who had fought in the American Revolution.

Great-grandfather’s great-grandchildren loved him, too. How they wished they might have known him! He must have been a card! Those comical tricks of his seeped down through the generations. Great-grandfather’s best story concerned his shenanigans with the enlistment officers in the War of 1812. That was really a riot!

Great-grandfather was 15 when he ran away from home and joined the Army. One of his bosses precipitated his action. The family lived on a farm in rural eastern New York State. It really wasn’t great-grandfather’s fault that his little face missed. Where he hung that pail of water over the barn door, he thought the intruder would try to grab the catch and freeze the deluge. Instead it was his father. It was deep winter, subzero weather, a day when the clothes froze still as boards as his mother hung them on the line. His father’s garments were frozen solid before he could reach the house. In their family there were no extra coats and shirts. Parental wrath struck from two directions, and the lad went supperless to bed.

It was 1813. Word had leaked out into the farming country that the Army needed men. Eventually great-grandfather found a place to enlist. Then began the war. He was 15, but he insisted he was 17. His name? Never would he admit to the stuffy pioneer name his parents had given him. He thought of his Revolutionary grandfather and took his name.


His birthplace? No country pumpkin hole. He became a native son of Troy, the county seat.

A year or two later, with a battle wound in his thigh, great-grandfather was given an honorable discharge from the Army. He resumed his own name and set out for the big city. In time, in New York he married the sister of his boss. Their family grew. His teenage prank had not deserted him. Great-grandfather named his first two children for his “parents”—Schuyler Jones; Deborah Jones.

Westward Proceeded John Jones

Several family members took them to upstate New York to Michigan and finally to pioneer Wisconsin. An emigrant from home who traveled the Erie Canal brought word that his father was dead. Great-grandfather sobbed. With no trace of levity, he named his next and last son for his father—Paul Joseph.

The Tangled Web

When great-grandfather applied for a pension in the War of 1812, his teenage humor rose to plague him. He lost years of pay while he and the Pension Office tried to sort out the multiplicity of names and dates. Great-grandfather was a real ideal when the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was founded. Twenty years later, two of his little granddaughters who had always taken such pride in membership in the DAR, records of their American Revolutionary ancestor, John, were enquired into. The annals of the next generation were badly confused. There were names, dates, places with no verification.

After years of daily and protracted attempts, the enquired-on John had established. The chapter was one of much local prestige. The two ladies, now wives of leading businessmen, were greatly embarrassed. Great-grandfather’s yarns lost their luster. Gradually they faded away.

Great-grandfather’s descendants made a considerable contribution to the population explosion. They spread throughout the United States and its possessions. There were birth certificates under family names never heard back in Newstelba County in the 1790’s.

In 1962 a great-granddaughter left her Pacific Coast home to register at Boston University. She had never heard of great-grandfather. Her mother belonged to the DAR through another branch of the family. Jan didn’t know anything about that either, but in a vague sort of way she had heard that there were ancestors who harked back to the Pilgrims and the Puritans. She wasn’t much interested. Her friends at home never even mentioned ancestors or things like that. In Boston University she met a new friend who entertained her weekends at a beautiful old house in a suburb. The new friend’s mother, a lovely, gracious, efficient lady, was a State Officer in an old and revered patriotic society. Her young friend was a Junior Member. Jan announced confidently that she, though she was eligible, knew nothing about compiling genealogical papers and could not take time from her studies to begin it.

Her new friend’s mother said she loved to explore in a forest of family trees and offered her services.

All was smooth in the generations down through the American Revolution. Then the teenager in the family tree reared his tousled head.

There was a lost generation with a maze of records. Jan couldn’t explain it. Her mother wouldn’t enlighten her. Her grandmother, in fact, called some old family legend about a ancestor who had run away and joined the Army under an assumed name, what name she didn’t know.

The State Officer assured Jan that she could and would untangle the genealogical puzzle. But Jan, who is only 19, was more than a little chagrined. Like the generations before her, she did wish that she could have known her great-great-ever-so-great-grandfather when he was young. She would have strangled him!
CLIPPINGS, PLEASE!!!

The busy—and NEWSY—season is here again, and National Headquarters is anxious to keep abreast of DAR publicity here, there, and everywhere.

Clippings provide this vital information.

The National Society organization is so extensive that use of a commercial clipping service on a national scale would be extremely costly. Therefore, National Headquarters relies upon the membership to fulfill this need by voluntarily forwarding clippings of published articles and pictures.

Many members are cooperating in this program, but even greater participation the year around is possible and necessary to assure all-around success. This is an invitation for you to "join the clipping service." It must be noted, however, that chapter and State requirements for press books and other official uses, if any, should be given priority.

Mail in the "Extras"

Extra clippings are usually available or obtainable; these we want . . . the small, medium, large, excellent, good, poor, favorable, unfavorable, chapter, State, and National news, etc. They all serve useful purposes in the National PR program.

All articles pertaining to the National Society in general, such as interviews or statements by the President General, National Board Meetings, Continental Congress, State Conferences, editorials, articles by columnists, and other coverage merit special attention, should be forwarded promptly and, if from a distance, by Air Mail. (One important reminder; please include name and date of publication in which the items appear.)

Newsletters and Bulletins

Also of interest to the National Public Relations Office are chapter and State newsletters and bulletins. These keep headquarters "in touch" with DAR activities, plans, etc. Appreciation is expressed to all who place NSDAR Public Relations on their mailing lists.

Special Requests

Please rush Constitution Week publicity clippings to the National Public Relations Office in time for exhibition during the October Board Meeting.

AUGUST OMNIBUS MAILING

National Officers and Chairmen, State Regents, and chapter regents have received the August omnibus mailing from National Headquarters. These letters and directives, in duplicate, outline projects and objectives of the National Society for the coming year.

Chapters should be in the process of planning programs and deciding how they will carry out these DAR aims in the three fields of endeavor—historical, educational and patriotic.

Now is the time when the chapter and State Public Relations Chairmen, working closely with their regents and other officers and chairmen, should prepare a calendar to give ADVANCE NOTICE to all news media on the NEWSWORTHY and FEATURE-WORTHY activities planned.

The 75TH DAR DIAMOND JUBILEE offers a springboard for chapters to highlight what their activities have meant to the community throughout the years as they have carried out the aims and objectives of the National Society.

Interesting, appealing, or historic events can be found through RESEARCH. You'll be surprised at the outstanding and newsworthy record of community service unearthed by delving into old chapter records, microfilm of early issues of local newspapers, information in the local library, and memories of organizing chapter members.

Flash!!!

CORRECTION!

(1) State Press Book classifications:
A. Over 30,000 publicity inches.
B. 15,000 to 30,000 publicity inches.
C. Under 15,000 publicity inches.

(The above replaces item (1) of Press Book Directions—1965 on reverse side of Press Book Chairman's letter in August Omnibus Mailing.)

Know DAR

Do DAR

Tell DAR
Pennsylvania

Juniors’ Silo Project

by

SALLY (MRS. MARVEL) WILSON
Pennsylvania Junior Chairman

For more than 12 years now the Pennsylvania Juniors have experienced growth and unity through undertaking sizable, ambitious projects at various DAR Schools. Our present project consists of building a silo on the dairy farm at the Kate Duncan Smith DAR School at a cost of $2,600. At 3-year intervals such goals have been fulfilled successfully, and we are well on our way to completing our silo endeavor.

In actuality, the silo was already in existence and operating as of the late winter of 1962, making possible quite an increase in the net income gained from the dairy herd maintained on the farm.

How do the Pennsylvania Juniors go about raising the necessary funds for such projects? This comes about through several means and sources. Each year in the fall, at Pennsylvania’s State Conference, the State Junior Membership Committee mans a bazaar booth where handmade items of all types, donated by the various chapters and Junior Committees of the chapters in the State, are sold. In recent years inexpensive toys and games for all ages have been an additional feature of this bazaar.

Comes the month of May, though, the bulk of our fund raising is accomplished through our famous annual May District Junior parties. Last spring for the 14th year there were three Junior parties, held each in Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia for the specific benefit of our silo. These affairs usually take the form of card parties and bazaars, as well as luncheons and fashion shows, and they are organized and directed by each of the three district Vice Chairmen of the State Junior Membership Committee. This is the Junior event in each district that our Society’s members and friends in Pennsylvania support so generously every year.

Another important and not-to-be-forgotten source of our income comes through outright contributions of chapters, Junior Membership Committees of various chapters, and individuals to our State Junior Project. By these three major means of fund raising, the Pennsylvania Juniors successfully meet their State goal, set every 3 years.

We in Pennsylvania truly feel that through setting and achieving a State Junior goal, this group of young women in our State Society is given an opportunity to work actively on the threefold purpose of the DAR—historic, patriotic, and educational. In the process there is an increase in number of this particular age group as well as an increase in Junior enthusiasm. All this is made a reality on a continuing basis through the ever-present support and encouragement of our State Regent and the other members of her State Board.

Florence Keys (Mrs. Millard T.) Sisler

The National Society announces, with deep regret, the death of FLORENCE KEYS (MRS. MILLARD T.) SISLER, of Morgantown, W.Va., a member of Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter of Morgantown. Mrs. Sisler was State Vice Regent of West Virginia, 1940–43; State Regent, 1943–47; and Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, 1947–50. Mrs. Sisler died on May 2, 1963, but her death was not reported until July, 1964.

May Bryant (Mrs. Luther Eugene) Tomm

The death of another former National Officer has been reported to the National Society. MAY BRYANT (MRS. LUTHER EUGENE) TOMM, a member of Tulsa Chapter, Tulsa, Okla., passed away on February 27, 1964, but her death was not reported until August. Mrs. Tomm had been State Regent of Oklahoma, 1933–35; and Librarian General, 1935–38. The National Society offers its deep sympathy to the families of these Past National Officers.

OCTOBER 1964 [ 819 ]
Strawbery Banke, that unique and remarkable restoration on the Piscataqua River at Portsmouth, N. H., moved into high gear this summer.

The unusual restoration of a part of the old City of Portsmouth is following an urban renewal project in that city, and the renovation and restoration of some 27 buildings, including mansions, sea captains, dwellings, inns, and stores, will be the very first time an urban renewal has ended in an authentic restoration. This is a pilot project and is making urban renewal history.

The project began back in 1957, when a small group of dedicated citizens of the city felt that it was time to call a halt to willful destruction of the fine old homes and historic sites.

Strawberry Banke Restoration

Through the Rotary Club the idea was taken to the City Hall and finally to the Portsmouth Housing Authority (local arm of urban renewal), with the result that a parcel of 9 acres of deteriorated land and some 70 substandard buildings and numerous junkyards were selected for urban renewal. Federal funds had already been allocated for a low-cost housing project, which was to have been built in this same area. With effort and imagination, the PHA was able to change Government thinking on this project, and the money was finally transferred from the low-cost housing development to an urban renewal project.

The result was Strawberry Banke, Inc. The dedicated few gathered their forces and became incorporated as a charitable, educational, recreational, nonprofit organization, called Strawberry Banke, with the right to own and operate properties, restore buildings, raise funds, and sell stock certificates at $10.00 each, which are not profit bearing.

Strawberry Banke was the original name of the settlement that became Portsmouth, N. H. In June, 1630, a band of weary English settlers landed on a green hill on the shores of the Piscataqua River and finding it covered with lush, wild, red strawberries, named their new home STRAWBERY BANKE. This picturesque name was selected by the founders of the restoration, who are, in a way, pioneers, also, looking forward to the day when the restored heart of the old city will rise out of the slums of the present.

Progress Since 1958

In December, 1958, the initial contracts were signed by the newly created Strawberry Banke, Inc., and the Federal Government (PHA) in which Strawberry Banke, Inc., agreed to take the 9 acres of cleared land and about 12 houses which were at that time selected for preservation. The number has now been increased to 27. Strawberry Banke also agreed that it would renovate and restore these buildings and promised that this land and the buildings thereon will never again become a blighted area. $5,000 was paid at that time to bind the bargain.

In the 6 years that have elapsed, the Federal Government has spent $600,000 and the City of Portsmouth has spent $200,000 to acquire the land and buildings in this section; to remove and relocate the families living in the area; to haul out tons and tons of junk; and to fill in cellar holes and make things respectable once more.
The State of New Hampshire has entered the project by purchasing the Governor Ichabod Goodwin mansion, which was to have been demolished. Governor Wesley Powell and his Council allocated $134,000 for the purchase, removal, and restoration of this mansion (Bulfinch design, 1809), and the house now stands in the Strawbery Banke area. The fine building will be moved to its permanent situation this summer and restored to its former grandeur; it will be operated by Strawbery Banke, Inc., as a part of the State House Group. Over the years the State will be paid back this initial outlay by a certain percentage of admission fees.

The Daniel Webster House was rescued from the jaws of progress by the Strawbery Banke group a few years ago, when it was removed to the area from High Street, which had been designated as a public parking lot. This little house is waiting for its turn to be moved onto a permanent foundation as a part of the State House unit, which will include the original New Hampshire State House when final arrangements are made to move the original third of this famous building (which stands on lower Court Street) and replace the two-thirds that were removed and destroyed in 1836.

A move is underway to enlist the support of the school children of New Hampshire to raise funds for restoring Daniel Webster's house; this is a natural thing for these youngsters to undertake, since it is one of the smaller houses in the project and could be restored for a reasonable sum. The students from the Laconia High School have made the first contribution.

A real boost was given the restoration by $100,000 from Miss Nellie McCarty of New York City, who has made this gift to the Chase House, one of the finest houses in the project, as a memorable present to a Portsmouth native, Charles W. Green, M.D.

Twenty-Seven Houses to Be Included

Federal, State, and city funds are at work in Strawbery Banke, and private funds as well. It is expected that the final, conditioning contracts will be signed soon, and then the Federal authorities will turn over to Strawbery Banke, Inc., the 9 acres of cleared land and 27 houses for restoration—all authentic examples of Portsmouth's architecture and most of them on their original sites. In late August the Society of Architectural Historians made their annual pilgrimage to the Piscataqua area, most especially to see Strawbery Banke. Already tours are being arranged for field trips for colleges and universities, one of which is Brigham Young University, Utah.

Between Strawbery Banke and the river lies Prescott Park, which is now undergoing major development into one of the most beautiful recreational parks in the Northeast. Here still stands Sheafe Warehouse, where John Paul Jones outfitted the Ranger, and a short distance from it is the Liberty Pole, the present one
the third since the first pole was raised in 1766 in opposition to the British Stamp Act. A replica of the first Liberty, Property and No Stamp Flag, first flown 9 years before the Revolution, has been purchased by the New Hampshire Daughters of the American Revolution and it flew again this summer after having been missing for nearly 200 years. After all these months and years of planning and dreaming, the sponsors of Strawbery Banke, Inc., feel that they are on the edge of the Promised Land! There are long years ahead, and it is not going to be an easy road to travel; but, with the dedication and spirit that abide in Portsmouth, Strawbery Banke will live again.

Chase House (c. 1762), being restored this summer as a memorial. Elegantly carved, it will become an exhibition house, reflecting the full glory of the late century.

Governor Ichabod Goodwin mansion as it looked before it was moved to Strawbery Banke. A Bulfinch design, it was carved by Bellamy and was the scene of the wedding of Admiral Dewey.

I praise the stalwarts who, in years long past, Traversed the western sea Toward fates unknown, their hearts with hope aflame, To wrest from this new land, fortune and fame, And led by faith, unyielding, Strong, and free, Found in this golden land, their home at last. Across the mountains, others bravely came, Defiant, unafraid. The beckoning finger of this Golden West, Drew from old lands, the finest and the best, Who, in their strength, A sure foundation laid, And gave this gracious land a noble name. Its treasure is the gold of rock and soil, The gold of western skies, The riches of black gold, which, buried deep, Had lain for centuries asleep, But harnessed now by man Becomes a prize, A recompense for labor and for toil. And as I breathe the fragrance once again, Of yet another gold, That peers from leafy green on every hand, True symbol of this richly blessed land, A prayer of thanks I give For courage bold, That lived and breathed within the hearts of men. And now in golden summer's fruitful time, The hills are brown. Perhaps to some no beauty do they bear, But as I lift my eyes and breathe the air, Fog-laden, as it drifts Across the town, My heart rejoices in this blessed clime. —Margaret Edwards (Mrs. Bruce) Canaga, Past Chaplain General; John Rutledge Chapter, Berkeley, Calif.
The next time you see a proud Indian chief wearing a magnificent war bonnet of eagle feathers, remember that his impressive headgear may have been made possible by courtesy of the Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

One thousand prized eagle feathers—highly important to ceremonial costumes of several Southwest Indian tribes—are en route to Indian reservations through the courtesy of the Department of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service to help alleviate a critical shortage.

The feathers were collected at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center in Maryland and sent to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife Regional Office in Albuquerque, N.Mex., for distribution among the tribes.

The feathers are from eagles found dead in various parts of the country. When a dead eagle is found and can be preserved, it is packed in “dry ice” and flown to the Research Center. At the center, scientists check for diseases, abnormalities, or pesticide residues. When injured or sick birds are found they are nursed back to health, if possible, and released. Eagles unable to fly are loaned to public zoos.

About 6 months ago, Larry Merovka, supervisor of Management and Enforcement in the Bureau’s Albuquerque office, suggested that the eagle feathers be saved and presented to Indian tribes. Virtually every American Indian tribe holds the eagle in high regard and many of them have songs and dances based on the symbolism of the eagle. The eagle, above nearly all other birds, has a special kinship to Indian history and religion.

Daniel H. Janzen, Director of the Bureau, said Mr. Merovka’s suggestion concerning the feathers is a practical conservation measure resulting from the Department’s employee-suggestion program. The procedure helps meet the needs of the Indians for eagle feathers and helps conserve the eagle population by discouraging illegal taking of the birds.

Since adopting the suggestion by Mr. Merovka, the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center has salvaged feathers from about 20 eagles, primarily from North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Missouri.

Both varieties of eagles—the golden and the bald—are represented in the feather collection. Golden eagle feathers are brown, with a golden tinge on head and shoulder feathers. The smaller bald eagle, darker with white head and shoulder feathers, is the majestic bird that is the American national emblem, whose image is imprinted on coins. Both are masters of the air currents and soar on motionless wings that have a span up to 7 ½ feet.

The bald eagle, monarch of the skies, has been the emblem of the United States since the days of its formation. It is the principal feature in the design of the Great Seal of the U.S.A., and has been used on countless millions of coins. It was the thought of our Founding Fathers that the eagle was such an audacious creature, fearing neither man nor beast, that it was typical of the young American spirit of courage. Actually, the American eagle is not bald-headed. He has a snow-white head which he acquires at approximately the age of three. His extraordinary eyesight (he is said to be able to spot a small fish more than a mile away) has given rise to the term “eagle eye.”

Federal laws safeguard eagles, their feathers, nests, and eggs. None of these may be possessed without a permit from the Secretary of the Interior unless acquired before protective laws were passed. The bald eagle has been protected by Federal Law since 1940, and an amendment in October 1962 covered the golden eagle. The Secretary of the Interior can issue possession permits to public museums, scientific associations, and zoological parks for scientific or exhibition purposes only, or to individual Indians for religious purposes.

No eagles or their feathers, nests, or eggs can be transferred to another person except by permit, but Indians may hand them down from generation to generation by tribal or religious custom.

Feathers obtained from the Fish and Wildlife Service under the present arrangement cannot be employed in manufacturing articles for sale, and the feathers themselves cannot be sold.
NATIONAL DEFENSE

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

Merger Is the Goal

by DR. ROBERT MORRIS

Presented at National Defense Committee Luncheon, April 20, 1964

I am indeed honored that you have asked me to speak to you today. All throughout the years when I labored as counsel to the Senate Committee on Internal Security and in the other roles Mrs. Jones so kindly catalogued, I always recognized that in you we had sure and abiding support. I want you to know that your mere presence and the activity that you engage in, and which you reflect by your members here today, give encouragement to many people throughout the land. I ask you and exhort you to keep up your magnificent work.

I am here today to ask you to do one thing. In recent years, a tremendous change has overcome the policy of the United States of America. It is a change that is so enormous that it is simply not comprehended because of the very enormity of the concepts involved. Today our foreign policy is called the “convergence policy” of the State Department. This may not mean much to people and I find that it takes a long time before the actual concepts begin to settle in; but I will be fundamental here today.

We have an extraordinary policy today and it is simply this: The State Department and the people who are controlling our destiny have already made the conclusion that the only alternative to nuclear war is merger with the Soviet Union under the framework of the United Nations.

Now that is, succinctly stated, a policy of the United States of America and I will develop it here today. If you understand that policy and its implications and its corollaries, you will see meaning to everything that goes on around the world today. It will account for our extraordinary behavior yesterday in little Laos, and it will explain many of the things that are now reaching down into our very homes.

This thought first came home to me with any amount of conviction one day in 1960. I was speaking at a Freedom Forum in Shreveport, Louisiana. One of the men there, one of the sponsors, related to me a conversation that he had had with the president of one of the great foundations. This foundation head had expressed annoyance that my friend was engaged in the work of the Freedom Forum and made this statement:

We are going to have a peaceful merger with the Soviet Union and you had better not try to stop it.

This began to give meaning to me of the things that I had been perceiving, going back to the time of the inexplicable Korean War when, as you know, we had yielded up any concept of any goal of victory. This incident put it clearly in focus.

I remember watching the world scene with a little more intensity and I remember very vividly reading of the facts of the Pugwash Conference in Moscow in December of 1960. The new Administration had sent two of its emissaries, Walt Rostow and Jerome D. Wiesner, to the Pugwash Conference in Moscow and there they conferred with their opposite numbers and discussed affairs of the world with the Soviet disarmament experts, diplomats and scientists. There was the very prophetic utterance at the end of that visit (I think it was Rostow who made it) that there would be a disarmament agreement and a test ban treaty would be the first step thereto. In retrospect, this was a most prophetic statement.

Then I remember the prolonged statements in which the diplomats of the Soviet Union and the United States would get together and talk about disarmament. Up until then, this was not taken seriously, because when Khrushchev came up with his extraordinary announcement or demand, you might say, in 1959 asking that the world disarm unilaterally in four years, he was generally treated with a great deal of scorn. The world should have known better because somehow these demands of Khrushchev have a way of seeping down into present-day reality. In the spring and summer of 1961, this was not taken very seriously by the people of the world.

Disarmament—Prelude to World Government

In August an unusual announcement proceeded from Washington and that was to the effect that there had been an agreed set of principles arrived at between the United States and the Soviet Union and this agreed set of principles were disarmament. Still it wasn't taken seriously because, if you recall, September 1961 saw the United States experiencing one of the many Berlin crises. Khrushchev was rattling his missiles then and the situation became so acute that we called up two of our National Guard divisions. That is why it was so extraordinary. I remember very well being in Washington at this time, talking to some of the Senators who indeed expressed amazement when the State Department made the following move.

We announced our disarmament program. It wasn't dramatic—none of these things are. They are presented in a most routine way, which apparently is calculated to discourage any great interest. The disarmament program simply said that we will work for the dismantling of national armies in three stages, with simultaneous buildup of the international peace-keeping forces. This was to
take place in three stages. At the end of Stage 2, nations would have only those weapons needed for internal policing and only those forces which would be supplied to the United Nations.

If you analyze that plan, that is not disarmament at all. It is called "disarmament" because disarmament is a subject that conjures up ideals. Disarmament is something for which mothers reach and grope. This has been the ideal of man from the beginning of time. It is hard for a person in political life to oppose "disarmament."

My concept of disarmament is something like this: Disarmament takes place when all the nations of the world destroy their arms and effectively agree to arm no more. That, I think, is the traditional view of disarmament; but analyze this other thing. What we are offering to do is to transfer military strength from where it is now—with nations—over to an international force that is now headed by U Thant. It is not disarmament. It is a transfer of military strength from nations, largely the United States, over to U Thant; a Soviet citizen, Vladimir Suslov, whom we will mention later; and a whole cast of characters, many of whom are dedicated to our very destruction.

That was September 1961. The State Department was moving quickly then. It created the United States Disarmament Agency, assigned it some of its most experienced diplomats, gave it plenty of money, and these people moved all over the United States trying to implement this particular plan.

In April 1962, it reached a treaty stage. The United States put on the table at Geneva a draft outline of a treaty which began to spell this out in concrete terms. Stage 1 is to be of three years' duration. During this Stage 1, we are to effect a 30 percent disarmament. During Stage 1 we also create a Peace Observation Corps. At the end of Stage 1 and the beginning of Stage 2, according to our treaty, all nations must submit to the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice without reservation. There goes your Connally Reservation. In other words, not only is there to be this transfer of military power from nations to the United Nations, but also we are to yield our Connally Reservation and to that extent yield our sovereignty to this very organization.

During Stage 2, also of three years' duration, according to our plan now on the table at Geneva, we are to complete the disarmament process and build up the "peace-keeping" forces of the United Nations. You see, we are working to create an organization that will have all the military power in the world and will have all the judicial power in the world. If you analyze that, it has all the elements of one thing, and that is world government.

Up until now, they have never used that particular term, but I was rather surprised last week in reading an account of speeches made by two of the cast of characters in this drama being enacted before us. They surprise me by the speed with which they are working. You know, in talking about this transfer of military strength from nations to the United Nations, they have always been using the language—"strengthening the peace-keeping forces of the international agencies." These are rather meaningless terms to the average citizen and completely conceal the underlying operation that is being unveiled. That is why I was rather surprised April 4 to read, with a date-line of Berkeley, California, the following AP dispatch:

Adlai Stevenson, United States Ambassador to the United Nations, has warned Americans that they must forget nationalism and place world unity first or the world is lost. Stevenson termed nationalism "the poison that slays us" and he said Americans must grasp stronger than ever before the "audacious dream" of world unity. "If the United States does not press on" in support of world policing and world law, it is lost. "Americans," Stevenson said, "still are divided on nationalism versus world government, despite the fact that the rationale of separate disparate sovereignty has all but vanished."

You see what the man is saying? He is unashamedly telling us in almost direct words what I have just analyzed their plan to be. But then listen to his teammate, the man on the platform with him, U Thant. U Thant said that nationalism has caused setbacks in the United Nations struggle for world peace through world government. However, he added that the United Nations is progressing toward the "theoretical ultimate aim of world legislature, if not world government."

There it is. There is no longer any concealing it. This is what these people are doing. This is what they are working toward.

What is the framework for this merger to be? The framework obviously is to be the United Nations. Roughly, the United Nations can be broken down into two separate groupings. One is the Staff or the Secretariat, and the other is the General Assembly and the Security Council, which we might describe as the Board of Directors.

Now let us take the Secretariat. This man U Thant, who is the Secretary-General, under the terms of the United Nations Charter is supposed to be extending the fundamental freedoms for which many men died during World War II. He is supposed to be helping nations arrive at self-determination. He does not raise a finger to accomplish those purposes. He watches with approval the fact that more than one billion of our brothers are today groaning in a complete state of bondage, bereft of all those things for which many men died in World War II. Instead, he has established himself as a self-appointed broker to bring about what he, himself, calls a "synthesis" between "East and West."

You see how this fits. He is working to effect a synthesis between East and West, and he is quoted as saying a few years back that if we didn't have a war in the next decade (and that is now several years back), he thought he could effect this "synthesis" within the decade.

Now he, for instance, is not even neutral. He praises Khrushchev for his program of "peaceful coexistence." He thinks that Red China, which is still literally at war with the United Nations, should be a member of the United Nations; but this thing really takes on its true coloration when you begin to see who holds the most important post in this whole framework. If you read Trygve Lie's book, In the Cause of Peace, you will find there the most important post in the whole framework is the Undersecretary General in Charge of Political and Security Council Affairs. This is the man who is in charge of the division that is going to superintend disarmament, the division that is going to carry out military enforcement measures, the division which is going to super-
intend the work of the Peace Observation Commissions. This man in this job is going to perform literally the most substantial, the most fundamental role in this framework.

The present Undersecretary General in charge of Political and Security Council Affairs is a man named Vladimir Suslov, who until May 1963 was assistant to André Gromyko in the Soviet Foreign Office. We are conclusively presuming that Suslov has given up the dedication of a lifetime to the world of communism and is now an even-handed peace-keeper working to achieve the goals of Coke and Blackstone.

Do you see what they are doing? With respect to the directors, you may say that we, the United States, have a voice. We, with others, can overrule what U Thant and Suslov do. There was a time when we could because the West was once a majority in the councils of the world. But that day has long since gone and that day is fading farther as we march down the passage of time. Today, we are one voice out of 113. In the passage of a year or two, we will be one out of 126, and our minority is becoming more solitary all the time.

Khrushchev, on the other hand, has three votes for the Soviet Union. There are the nine satellites, and then there are the long series of left-leaning neutrals, many of whom are only thinly concealed communists themselves, such as Nkrumah in Ghana, such as Touré in Guinea, such as these new characters that have taken over Zanzibar, and you could prolong that list. Certainly you could extend it to twenty or thirty without any difficulty at all.

"Myth of Moralism"

This is what is going on. This is the goal of our official policy. What are they doing in order to implement it? In the first place, if we are going to merge with the Russians within the framework of the United Nations, they realize that they had better begin disabusing people of some of the concepts that we have had. I think that the speech that Senator Fulbright made two or three weeks ago is most significant. You know Senator Fulbright, as Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, does not speak as an individual. When Senator Fulbright said what he did, he was speaking at least unofficially for the State Department. Let us look at some of the things he said. I am mentioning this in this framework. Obviously what these people are doing is two things: (1) They have to whitewash communism to the American public, and (2) they have to give an inducement for the Russians to come along in this amalgamation.

With respect to the first, Senator Fulbright said that we have to disabuse ourselves of certain "myths." One of the myths that we have to disabuse ourselves of is what he called the "myth of moralism," that we go around the world trying to solve problems on the basis of moral values and moral considerations. This we had always thought was one of our strong points, and I am sure your whole organization is dedicated to the solution of world problems on the basis of human values and human considerations and human dignity. This we are now told very forthrightly is the "myth of moralism" and we have to disabuse ourselves of it.

Then Senator Fulbright made the extraordinary statement that both sides have given up the concept of total victory. Well, we have given up the concept of total victory. Over and over again we have made that clear. Both Walt Rostow and Dean Rusk have made the statement in speaking of the goal of the United States today. They say:

Our goal is not a victory of the United States over the Soviet Union. Our goal is not a victory of capitalism over communism but, rather, our goal is a victory of all men marching under the banner of the United Nations.

You see how that concept comes up again.

We have abandoned the goal of total victory because our goal now is merger not victory. However, watch Khrushchev's performances, read his words. Every thought, every action, every word of his belies the conclusion of Senator Fulbright when he says that Khrushchev has given up his goal of total victory. You watch him roaming on to his self-appointed destiny in Zanzibar, in the Caribbean and Southeast Asia, in Yemen and all these far-flung countries around the world where communism, if anything, is becoming more aggressive as it now begins to scent total victory. How must people in Hungary, in Cuba and other places of bondage today feel when they read such a statement of this spokesman for the United States Government?

Let us go on. Senator Fulbright declared,

"Myth of Moralism"

On this communist threat, Americans must give up the theory that the devil resides immutably in Moscow.

And listen to this New York Times dispatch; he said:

The master myth of the cold war is that communism is now an even-handed peace-keeper working to achieve the goals of Coke and Blackstone.

"Myth of Moralism"

The master myth of the cold war is that the communist bloc is composed of "organized conspiracies" determined to destroy the free world.

It is the "master myth of the cold war, that communism is a conspiracy." Do you see what they are doing to us? They have to whitewash communism for the American people. Otherwise, how are we ever going to enter into an amalgamation with U Thant and Suslov and sit at the council tables of the world where Khrushchev, Mao Tse-tung, and Tito and these other characters will have a clear predominance of strength? They have to begin doing this. This is not confined only to policy planners' level. When Dean Rusk came back from Europe the other day, he said it is to our interest to see that the "peaceful co-existence" of Khrushchev prevail over the militancy of the Red Chinese. Therefore, we have to begin helping Khrushchev.

Test Ban Treaty

This is what they are doing to the American people. What they are doing toward the Russians is even more significant. In order to get Khrushchev to go along on this thing, we are making concession after concession. In the first place, the Test Ban Treaty has now been ratified and, as Walt Rostow said back in December 1960, it is the first step toward disarmament itself. Actually, if you read the Test Ban Treaty, you will find in the preamble that the principal goal of the United States is general and complete disarmament. That has now been ratified by the Senate of the United States. Thus the goal of general and complete disarmament is the prime goal of the United States.

These people are moving. We are trying to get Khrushchev to go along just as we followed the pattern in the test ban negotiations. We first asked for 240 inspections—he
declined; then we came down to 120, and he declined. Then we made one concession after another and we also reduced the number of inspection stations. Finally, as you know, we reduced the inspection sites right down to zero, and meanwhile Khrushchev was experiencing tremendous scientific success. Taking advantage of our self-imposed moratorium, he got up to over sixty-three megatons with his detonations in the atmosphere. He made scientific discoveries that we do not understand. You know, Dr. Teller said something very significant. He said that a disparity of knowledge can lead to a disparity of power. These people have made scientific discoveries that can be very harmful to us.

Some of our security officers are concluding that the communists are now translating these scientific discoveries into lethal weapons and need only time to finish off their dread purpose. Meanwhile, of course, we have tied our hands by the Test Ban Treaty from even discovering what they have learned. We now know that the Soviets performed the following tests in 1962: They set off three successive missiles and after the first one detonated, the succeeding missiles passing through the area of explosion were tested to determine the effect that the first blast had on the oncoming missiles. This tested the guidance system of the missiles and the effect of the blast on the oncoming warheads. They thus know the extent to which fission is caused by the detonation. This experiment was known when the Joint Chiefs of Staff gave conditional approval to the Test Ban Treaty.

However, the Joint Chiefs of Staff did not know (and this was a belated transmission to them) that the Soviets had also projected still another intercept missile launched after the first detonated. This intercept missile was the key one, because they thus tested the capability of the intercept missile still in its silo and the effects the exploded missile had on its guidance system. They were testing the hardening of the entire ICBM missile system, including the intercept capability.

You see, this is most important, because they now know what would happen to our missiles in their silos. They know to what extent our radios and electronic communications would be disrupted by a nuclear blast, and they know the disastrous effects it would have on our Minuteman missile in its silo. We are not making and cannot make comparable tests (the Test Ban Treaty has seen to that), nor can we test the reliability of the Nike-X system, announced over the weekend, in the face of these atomic blasts.

For these and other reasons, we are committing an act of folly by committing our whole defense system to missiles to the exclusion of our manned bombers. Senator Barry Goldwater, General Curtis LeMay, our Air Force Chief, and Congressman Carl Vinson are completely correct when they insist that we are making a serious mistake by phasing out our manned bombers.

Manifestations of National Policy

But let me take you now to some of the more notable manifestations of our national policy. Once a year the Senate hears from the State Department that communism must be stopped. This is when the State Department comes down and asks for foreign aid. As soon as they get their appropriation of three or four billion dollars, they immediately dispense it. How do they dispense it? They give much of it to the communists; they give it to Tito, they give it to Sukarno, they give it to Gomulka, they give it to Nkrumah, they give it to the communist and left-leaning neutrals all over the world.

When a government like the Dominican Republic decides to remove Juan Bosch because he is playing the communist game, then you see the true colors of the State Department assert itself. At that point, it steps in. At that point, it steps in and cuts off diplomatic relations and cuts off military and economic assistance. This is the extent to which foreign aid is going in stopping communism.

Look at the Cultural Exchange Pact that we signed on February 22. This tells the story. The Cultural Exchange Pact has been very nicely analyzed by the Washington report of the American Security Council. This pointed out that the area of exchange is where the communists are behind and are trying to catch up with us, particularly in the field of agriculture. It is there that we are engaged in exchange. They are having an agricultural crisis. The projection is that five years from now it is going to get worse. What happens? We are giving them all our agricultural secrets and chemical treatment of crops. All the agricultural secrets that we have we are pouring over to them and they are sending their observers over here to learn all these secrets from us.

We are increasing trade with communist countries. When we have a problem such as in Laos, when the question is communist conquest and communist trampling on the little Laotians, how do we solve it? We don't solve it by standing up for American principles. Instead, we force a coalition government, on the basis of the troika—one communist, one so-called neutral and one western—on the unfortunate Laotians. This is how we solved the situation in the Congo.

Take the Latin American Alliance for Progress. People wonder why it is that we are socializing Latin America. We are socializing Latin America because it fits in with this grand design. We are creating a socialist area because to the minds of the policy planners that is the middle ground between capitalism and communism.

This even reaches down into the domestic issues. Did you ever wonder why it was that for the first time in history, we were told in 1962 that we had to stop reciting a simple nondenominational prayer in school, why we had to do away with Bible reading, why we could no longer substitute for a prayer the fourth stanza of America which acknowledges God as the author of liberty? Why for the first time were we told by the powers that be that these things had to go?

A Federal Judge in New Jersey said it is now a crime to say a simple nondenominational prayer in school. Why? If you analyze it, it all fits. Actually, the judges on the Supreme Court tell us that the state has to be "neutral" between "religion and atheism." Actually, that concept has no foundation in fact. The document which brought us into being was the Declaration of Independence. It begins, We derive our authority from the "Laws of Nature and Nature's God." All men "are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights." That doesn't sound like the expression of neutrality between religion and atheism—

(Continued on page 846)
Bronze plaques to mark a gift of trees from the California State Society to the University of California at Los Angeles were dedicated on May 25. They were placed to identify the avenue of towering eucalyptus trees lining both sides of Westwood Boulevard from Le Conte Avenue to Sunset Boulevard. The inscriptions read:

Trees
Presented to UCLA
by
California State Society,
Daughters of the American Revolution
1929
Honoring the
Presidents of the United States
This installation represented the successful culmination of an achievement to which Mrs. L. van Horn (Louise Taylor) Gerdine has devoted interest and time since, twice as State Chairman, the project was started 35 years ago.

Mrs. Frank R. Mettlach, Honorary State Regent, in dedicating the plaques gave a short history of the origin of the avenue. It was in the year of 1928, and owing to the vision of Edward A. Dickson, one of the founders and a regent of UCLA, Hollywood Chapter, through Mrs. Gerdine, became interested in beautifying the new campus at Westwood. At that time the site consisted of 383 acres of barren land covered with chaparral and jack rabbits. Today this college has an enrollment of 20,000 students and has an outstanding reputation as a branch of the University of California at Berkeley, rated as one of the top five universities in the Country.

In 1929, Mrs. Theodore J. Hoover, State Regent (sister-in-law of President Hoover) appointed Mrs. Gerdine State Chairman for raising funds for a memorial avenue of eucalyptus trees in honor of the Presidents of the United States as a gift from the chapters of the California State Society to UCLA. It was understood that appropriate markers would be placed when the newly planted trees had reached maturity. The avenue was extended by additional DAR gift trees until today it is nearly a mile in length.

Mrs. Mettlach appointed Mrs. Gerdine in 1962 as State Chairman to raise donations from the 141 California chapters for the bronze plaques. (An article on this living gift appeared in the December, 1962, issue of this Magazine.) Mrs. Mettlach paid tribute to Louise Gerdine, saying that, by her enthusiasm and energy in the accomplishment of this noteworthy project, she had carved a niche for herself that other Daughters might well emulate.

Participating in the ceremony were two of the Executive Board who had just completed their terms of office—Mrs. James C. Cram, Past State Chaplain, who gave the Invocation, and Mrs. John Gilchrist, Past State Organizing Secretary. Mrs. Earle R. Vaughan, State Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America, and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Russell Vaughan, were Flag bearers. Officers representing Hollywood Chapter were Mrs. Marion A. Slaughter, regent, and Mrs. Ethel G. Hansen, historian. Accepting the plaques for UCLA were officials from the Board of Regents, the Office of the Chancellor, and Office of Architects and Engineers.

MRS. FRANK R. METTLACH,
California Honorary State Regent.
The headquarters for the Sixty-fourth State Conference of the Michigan Society was the Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids, and the dates were March 11-13. Preceding the opening of the Conference on Wednesday evening, March 11, the Regents’ Roundtable with the State Regent, State Officers and chapter regents was held. A Memorial Service, conducted by the State Chaplain, with special tributes to recently deceased members, was included in the ceremony on the afternoon of the opening day. In the Call to Remembrance, the State Regent paid tribute to 109 deceased members as white carnations were placed in a vase. A special event previous to the official opening was the Lineage Research Roundtable with the State Chairman of Lineage Research presiding. This was a “clinic” for questions and assistance to those seeking membership.

A National Defense Luncheon and program brought together those Daughters who registered on the opening day. The speaker was the Hon. Alvin Bentley, former Congressman from Michigan. His address was titled “Areas of Concern.” He discussed eight major problem areas abroad. The State Officers’ and Regents’ Club met for dinner before the official opening session at 8 P.M.

The State Regent, Mrs. Clare E. Wiedlea, called the Sixty-fourth Annual State Conference to order and presented distinguished guests and State Officers. She also introduced several National Vice Chairmen who were present. A very warm and cordial welcome was given by the hostess regents; the State First Vice Regent, Mrs. James V. Zeder, sponsored. The address of the opening meeting was given by Edward A. Meany, Jr., a graduate of Harvard College, a student of Political History, a veteran of World War II, and an active participant in community affairs. He titled his address “My Heritage, ’Tis of Thee.”

The second day of the Conference was devoted to reports of State Officers, State Chairmen, and chapter regents. Adoption of the Standing Rules of the Conference, the first reading of the resolutions, presentation of gifts to the National Society and to both State and National Libraries, announcement of award winners for an increase in membership, American History Contest winners, and the winner of the Junior Member Contest were also included in the program of the second day.

The newly elected officers were introduced to the assembly; and in recognition of the valuable service to the State Society, the title of Honorary State Regent was conferred on the retiring Regent, Mrs. Clare E. Wiedlea.

Highlighting social events of the Conference was the banquet, preceded by a reception in honor of distinguished guests and the State Executive Board. It is a most colorful affair, as the State Officers and guests in formal dress, preceded by Pages carrying the Flag of the United States, the Michigan flag, and banners of the Daughters of the American Revolution take their places on the platform while the processional is played. After the banquet, the audience was entertained with music, and the State Regent introduced the distinguished guests of the evening. Judge Mary Coleman, Probate Judge of Calhoun County, Michigan, addressed the Assembly on America’s Future—Today’s Youth. The Colors were retired following the benediction.

The third day (March 13) was opened with prayer, followed by the reading of telegrams and letters extending best wishes for a successful State Conference. The Assembly rose while the telegram from the President General was read. The newly elected State Officers, except the State Regent and First Vice Regent, were installed by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Lowell H. Orebaugh. The meeting was recessed to reconvene again for the processional of nearly 400 of the 443 Good Citizens chosen. They entered the auditorium preceded by the Flag Bearers and Pages. The close of this administration showed a gain of 106 schools in 3 years. The State Chairman, Dr. Frances Chapman, presided during this part of the Conference. She announced that the State winner was Miss Barbara Dean, East Grand Rapids High School, and presented her with a $100 Government Bond from the National Society.

The speaker for the morning, Milton Kelly, an attorney and teacher of law at Ferris State College, Big Rapids, Mich., said that the DAR is an organization that cherishes and nurtures the flame of patriotism; that Americanism is something that is done—something that is lived; and that the Good Citizens program is true Americanism.

The Sixty-fourth State Conference was concluded by the Assembly singing America the Beautiful, led by the State Chairman of American Music. Following adjournment, guests and members joined the Good Citizens for luncheon and a program.—Barbara (Mrs. Cameron J.) Carruthers, State Recording Secretary
WHITE ALLOE (Parkville, Mo.) celebrated American History Month with a George Washington tea and program in the Parkville Presbyterian Church. The history-essay awards were also presented to 48 children in the 6th and 8th grades in the local school district. Seventy children participated by writing on A Revolutionary Patriot. Twenty medals and 28 certificates were awarded by Mrs. J. T. Lee.

The essays of Mary Hogan, 8th grade, and Brenda Sue Rode, 6th grade (both students at the local parochial school), received the highest grades. They were forwarded to the State Chairman to be judged on the State level. Miss Susan Hufford, high school senior, received the Good Citizens award and pin.

A total of 36 members was reported in the annual report. The chapter has 36 Magazine subscriptions (including 9 subscriptions to libraries and schools). A reading rack was presented to a local hospital.

Donations have been made to five mountain schools and to two Indian schools.

The National Defense program has been presented at each meeting by Mrs. George Koch in a convincing manner as a challenge to the members.

One member, the chapter regent, Mrs. Claude Curry, has also served as State Chairman of Eugenia the past two years.

Programs have featured education, history, and patriotism, including emphasis on the February tea this year, when Mrs. L. K. Bispol, a professional speaker, entertained the members and guests, several State Officers, regents and representatives from area chapters, the students who received the awards, and their parents. Her subject was First Ladies; it was illustrated with portraits of many first ladies, beginning with Martha Washington.

The chapter has the following mother-daughter combinations and one combination of three generations. They are: Mrs. Curry; her daughter, Mrs. Harold Kirkpatrick; and Mrs. Edward Henry; and her granddaughter, Miss Linda Kirkpatrick. Others are Mrs. George Harrison and her daughter, Mrs. N. S. Holm; Mrs. Helen Brenner and her daughter, Mrs. James Loudermill; Mrs. Ralph Kimsey and her daughter, Mrs. Henry Hendricks; and Mrs. Robert A. Talbert and her daughter, Mrs. Kenneth McCall.

Programs during the year included a Constitution Day speaker at the high school before an assembly of 1,000 students and faculty members.

The chapter has been represented at the State Conference and Congress each year of this biennial.

Organized in 1957, the chapter has made a steady growth in memberships and activities, following the precepts of DAR policies.—Mrs. Mary B. Aker.

SEAWANIAKA (Sea Cliff, L. I., N. Y.) celebrated its 36th birthday with a luncheon at the Salisbury Country Club at East Meadow on March 21. Mrs. Frank N. Wechel, regent, presented the guests of honor—Clayton F. Mugridge, Director of District 10, and Mrs. Lois H. Starrett, Chairman of the Nassau-Suffolk Regents Round Table.

Good Citizens awards were presented to Cynthia Kirby of Glen Cove High School, Susan Eckel of North Shore High School and Penelope Righthand of Roslyn High School. The vice regent, Mrs. A. M. Bell, read an account on the presentation of articles in the Garvie collection to the Nassau County Historical Museum by Mrs. Amelia Townsend Larsen, as follows:

The chapter accepted the privilege of presenting articles of historic value formerly belonging to Thomas Garvie, M.D. and D.D., of Garvie's Point, Glen Cove, L. I., to the Nassau County Historical Museum. These articles were left to Amelia Townsend Larsen (a member of Seawanika Chapter) by her father's cousin—Mary Helen Mackenzie, the last person born in the old Garvie Homestead, the daughter of Helen Isabel Mackenzie and niece of Jean Watt Townsend, Doctor Garvie's two daughters.

Some of these articles date back to 1799 and 1800.

Mr. Smit, Curator of Nassau County Museum, was instrumental in cataloging the documents and stated that they will be taken to Garvie's Preserve (as the property is now called) when a suitable building is erected by the county to house historical documents and articles.

GUILFORD BATTLE (Greensboro, N. C.) held its final meeting of the season on May 14, with a luncheon at Sedgefield Country Club.

A Memorial Service led by Mrs. W. M. Whaley, for the immediate past State Regent, Mrs. Norman Gordon, of Chapel Hill, and a talk by the State Regent, Mrs. A. M. Cornwall of Lincolnton, were the main features of the meeting.

Mrs. Cornwall, the former Deane Van Ladingham, was killed in a highway accident on April 19, just two days after she was elected a Vice-President General at Continental Congress. She was an outstanding and beloved Daughter and will be greatly missed, not only in her native State of North Carolina, but throughout the Nation.

Mrs. C. B. Clegg, first vice regent, introduced Mrs. Cornwall, who spoke to the chapter on Our Continental Congress. She gave a vivid description of Constitution Hall on opening night, with its beautiful display of flags. Mrs. Cornwall agrees with the National Society's resolutions in wanting more emphasis placed on patriotism in the education of our children. There were reports from chapter delegates to Congress.

We were glad to have 5th District Director, Mrs. E. E. Stafford, of Winston-Salem, as special guest for this meeting.

The officers were installed at this time by Mrs. W. M. York, a former chaplain. The regent, Mrs. Edgar L. Brinkley, who succeeds Mrs. D. Newton Farnell in this office, is a third-generation DAR. Her mother, Mrs. Albert L. Hurst, of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., and grandmother, Mrs. Charles A. Metzger of Venice, Fla., are also DAR members.

The chapter had two good years under the leadership of Mrs. Farnell. The DAR story was told in many places, both orally and in writing. We were sorry to lose our organizing regent, Mrs. Charles Van Noppen, this year. She passed away in January at the age of 93. Mrs. Van Noppen organized Guilford Battle in 1901, and it has done well for almost 63 years.—Marie MacM. (Mrs. G. M.) Kirkman.

TYGART VALLEY (Elkins, W. Va.), although a small chapter, has always worked valiantly to promote DAR objectives. A recent activity was the marking of the grave of Col. George parks, a Revolutionary soldier, at the Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery at Arnold Hill. Joseph Kittle was one of the organizing members of the church, which was founded in 1806. The regent, Mrs. Willa Hill, presided at the ceremonies, assisted by Mrs. M. I. Funk. Between Mr. and Mrs. Johnson read the soldier's service record. He was born July 26, 1757, in Sussex County, N. J., but moved to Northampton County, Pa., and while there served as a private with Pennsylvania troops. In 1789 he moved to Augusta County, then to Virginia, where he lived until his death in 1844. His parents,
Abraham, Sr., and Christiana Kittle, and the rest of his family moved to Tygart Valley at the same time. Abraham Kittle, Sr., was also a Revolutionary soldier, who served in a German regiment from New Jersey for over three years; he died in 1816 and is buried in Tygart Valley also.

LA CROSSE (La Crosse, Wis.). Senior high-school girls of the area winning Good Citizens awards from the Daughters of the American Revolution were luncheon guests of La Crosse Chapter on Monday, April 13, at the Cargill House. The girls gave the day's program for the chapter, using material from their various school programs.

In the top row of the photograph are (l. to r.) Maxine Spedl, Logan; Susan Arentz, Bangor; Clea Beffa, DeSoto; Cathy Clements, Cashton; and Rosanne Hanson, Holmen. In the front row are (l. to r.) Cynthia Lyons, Onalaska; Kay Schomberg, West Salem; Judy Dana, Sparrow Lake; Alleen Olson, Viroqua; Sue Schini, Central, La Crosse; Mary Kastenschmidt, Mindoro; and Linda Erickson, Westby.

Miss Beffa won second place in the State. First place went to Bonnie Wendt, Brookfield; and third to Mary Bill, Elkhorn. (LaCross Tribune photo, used with permission.)—Mrs. F. S. Eggleston.

BARBOURVILLE (Huntington, W. Va.). Fifteen persons representing eight nationalities—Japanese, Hungarian, German, Peruvian, Canadian, British, Polish, and Greek—became United States citizens in ceremonies in U. S. District Court in Huntington, W. Va., on April 24.

Judge John A. Field, Jr., of Charleston, presided at the final hearing for citizenship. All the citizens were from the Huntington area.

Barbourville Chapter sponsored the naturalization class and served luncheon after the ceremony at the home of Mrs. Will H. Daniel in Huntington. Those in charge of arrangements were Mrs. Alden Bryan, Mrs. Ira P. Baer, and Mrs. Mack Hickman.

Judge Field addressed the new citizens, and Flags and booklets on citizenship were distributed to them.—Mrs. Marguerite Johnston.

ST. ANDREWS BAY (Panama City, Fla.) highlighted this year's activities with two events of major interest. First was entertaining District 2 of the Florida Daughters at their annual meeting in October, 1963. Visitors of distinction who attended this meeting were Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, Honorary State Regent, Past Vice President General and National Chairman of Good Citizens; Mrs. Robert O. Angle, State Regent; Mrs. George E. Evans and Mrs. Lawrence R. Andrus, first and second State Vice Regents; and 12 other State and District Officers and Chairmen.

An informal coffee on the mezzanine of the Dixie-Sherman Hotel preceded the business meeting, which was opened by the District Editor, Mrs. W. R. Helle. Mrs. L. E. Merriam, hostess regent, extended a warm welcome, which was responded to by the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Evans. Following the business session, 14 concurrent workshops were held. This was a new feature of the District meeting and proved to be very helpful.

A luncheon honoring the visiting officers and delegates was given at this hotel by the chapter. The decorative theme of the luncheon tables was Our Beaches. Tables were decorated with large conch shells arranged by Mrs. J. W. Elzea. Hand-painted beach scenes embellished with miniature shells served as place cards and were made by Mrs. M. L. Armagast. At the conclusion of the luncheon, a question-and-answer period was conducted by the State Regent. This was a new feature at the District meeting, also, as it has in the past years.

The second outstanding event of the autumn was the luncheon celebrating the chapter's 15th Anniversary. The chapter was honored by having Mrs. Lawrence Andrus, Second Vice Regent, with us again. The occasion was doubly honored by the presence of Mrs. M. A. Coleman, organizing chapter regent, and Mrs. J. S. Wilson, our first chapter vice regent. Mrs. Andrus gave the members a comprehensive account of the 1963 Continental Congress. Much information and enthusiasm resulted from her talk.

In other respects the year has also been successful. Both Constitution Week and American History Month were proclaimed by Panama City's mayor, Joe E. Hutchison. The regent, Mrs. L. E. Merriam, was present on these occasions. Mrs. H. T. Haidt, chapter historian, had suitable exhibits in the Bay County Public Library during Constitution Week and in a downtown store window during American History Month. One hundred-twenty-

* Limit five chapters per month.
seven children in grades 5–8 participated in the DAR Essay Contest, and Mrs. Haidt presented money awards to the four county winners and 22 Certificates of Merit to runners-up. Also DAR History Medals for outstanding work in American History were given in seven junior and senior high schools.

Of special interest was the tea given in March honoring the Good Citizen girls of this area and their mothers. Mrs. W. O. Byrd, chairman, presented awards to four senior high school girls at that time. Also honored were members of our Appalachian Society of the C.A.R., which, for the third time, has received an award for outstanding achievement during Patriotic Education Week.—Ruth L. Martin.

MAHWENAWASIGH (Poughkeepsie, N. Y.). Our special project to raise money for New York State’s pledge for a cottage for Kate Duncan Smith DAR School and for DAR Library Expansion was a doll exhibit on June 25, 1964. Among those attending was Mrs. James K. Polk, New York State Recording Secretary.

All 364 dolls exhibited were part of the collection. The pride of the collection is a Bru in mint condition, valued at about $1000. The oldest is a little wooden doll of the early 1700’s. The most unusual is a three-faced, laughing-crying-sleeping baby doll. When string is pulled it speaks French. The initials E. J. are on an arm and on the head. The most remarkable doll is a 40-inch Griner with the proud history of a gold medallion and a blue ribbon. The collection has been appraised at $8500.

Mrs. Linus DuRocher, New York State Registrar and owner of the dolls, is showing her Bru to Mrs. William J. Owens, chapter regent, and Mrs. James K. Polk.

—Dorothy J. Owens.

POPLAR FOREST CHAPTER (Lynchburg, Va.) celebrated its Golden Anniversary in October with a tea at the home of its regent, Mrs. J. Newton Gordon. Seven of its 18 charter members received guests from the other three Lynchburg chapters and the nearby Amherst Chapter. The chapter restored an Order Book of Bedford County of the year 1774 and dedicated it to the charter members and in commemoration of the 50th Anniversary, 1913–65.

The chapter gets its name from Poplar Forest in Bedford County, a house designed and built by Thomas Jefferson as a retreat for rest and writing. While the Hutter family owned the estate, the chapter and DAR State Society enjoyed hospitality there. A big occasion was entertainment for Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge while she was President General of the National Society.

Throughout the years Poplar Forest Chapter has gained recognition in its support of the program and aims of the National Society, and its members have held high State and National offices. Currently it is listed on the Gold Star Honor Roll, especially gratifying as this is its Golden Year.

The winner of the historical essay medal, Betsy Phillips of Rustburg, Va., was also winner in the State Contest.

A special exhibit for Flag Day was set up in a window on Main Street to show the evolution of the American Flag from 1775 to our 50-star Flag of 1960. For Independence Day a patriotic display was also set up in a downtown window. Amid Flags was the first bell that rang from the first church built in the city limits of Lynchburg. This bell is a replica of the Liberty Bell cast in Philadelphia in 1815.

In conjunction with the Regent’s Club, a project is underway to restore the broken tombstone of Maj. Samuel Scott, Revolutionary soldier. Pranksters in celebration of Hallowe’en put dynamite under the marble slab to blow it to pieces. Major Scott is buried in the private family graveyard of his house, Locust Thicket, in Campbell County, now incorporated in the city limits of Lynchburg. Several of his descendants are members of Poplar Forest Chapter.—Claudine Hutter.

EMILY NELSON CHAPTER (Washington, D.C.), Mrs. John C. Weedon, regent, held its last meeting of the 1963–64 season on May 16, 1964, at Montpelier, the home of the Snowden family of Maryland (see March 1964 DAR Magazine for detailed description).

Members and their guests stopped on the way for a delightful luncheon and then proceeded to the estate, which is now under the administration of the Maryland National Park and Planning Commission. It was a beautiful spring day, and the early flowers were in their glory, particularly the famous boxwood, which was putting out its new growth of foliage, with its accompanying pungent odor.

Time was allowed for wandering about the boxwood gardens, the summer house and terraces, and also for inspection of the lovely old mansion. The hand-carved mantel and paneling, the curved and secret stairways were “delights.” The business meeting was held in the former library of the Hon. Breckinridge Long; there Mrs. Margaret W. Love was elected chapter vice regent and Miss Martha A. Milliken, historian (to fill vacancies). Money was contributed toward the Library Fund.

One of the chapter members, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Parrott, brought members of her family and other immediate relatives as guests. In the very early days in the area, her DuVall and other ancestors owned farms adjoining the Snowden property, including land now occupied by the Agricultural Research Center, U. S. Department of Agriculture. These guests also enjoyed viewing the Montpelier estate and grounds.—Martha A. Milliken.

Emily Nelson Chapter (Washington, D.C.), at Montpelier, the Snowden home in Maryland.

FORT LARNED (Larned, Kan.). On Memorial Day it poured rain all day. The American Legion Post had charge of putting out the Flags, with the assistance of the Boy Scouts. The Daughters of the American Revolution Flag Chairman for the Fort Larned Chapter went to the cemetery early in the morning and there the Flags were—sopping wet. She immediately came in and called the City Manager, the American Legion Commander, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars Commander and cited the Flag Code to them. But they did not heed her warning and left the Flags out all day.

She brought in the Flag Code and had it printed in the local newspaper regarding the flying of the Flag in inclement weather. Then she ordered Flag Codes and sent them to the City Manager, American Legion Commander, and the KANS radio station. She also had the announcement made on the radio.

On June 12, the regent fixed a window display, using the Flag Code, in a very prominent window, so it could be read by all who passed by. She placed Flags in the window with the correct position for display in a meeting place or church, and supplied little notices with each, explaining the position in which the Flag should be flown. We have ordered 100 Codes to pass out to all members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the city, schools, and all others who need to know the correct use of the Flag and when to display it.

Miss Pauline Cowger, State Regent, was present at our May 7 meeting and installed the officers for the ensuing year. She gave a report to the chapter of her attendance at the Continental Congress in Washington, D.C., in April and her trip to the World’s Fair in New York City.

A Flag Day coffee was held in the park at the entrance to Fort Larned, June 11. The program was Your Flag and Mine. Approximately 50 members and guests attended. We sang patriotic songs led by one of the members who is a high school music teacher. Each year we try to have our Flag Day breakfast or coffee as near the 14th as possible; as it was on Sunday this year we held it on our regular Thursday meeting date.—Mrs. Homer E. Smith.
SILENCE HOWARD HAYDEN (Waterville, Maine) on May 7, 1964 conducted an impressive dedication service in Freedom, Maine, for a Revolutionary patriot, 2nd Lt. Daniel Webster. The regent, Mrs. Arthur Flagg Roundy, assisted by chapter members, placed a Revolutionary marker, a Flag of the United States of America, and a beautiful wreath of cedar with red, white, and blue flowers, in grateful recognition of the service of Daniel Webster during the Revolution. A biography, war record, and dedication poem were followed by the Pledge of Allegiance and the Benediction by the chaplain. At least 19 lineal descendants of Revolutionary soldiers were present.

The chapter has received a citation from the National Society for attaining the Gold Honor Roll for 1964.

A chapter chairman and State Chairman of Americanism and DAR Manuals, Mrs. Rodney Wyman, received a citation from the National Society for her outstanding service for 1963-64.

One very active member, Mrs. Otto Larsen, Past State Chairman and Past National Vice Chairman of the Northeastern Division, Flag of the United States of America Committee, and at present chapter Flag chairman, is the first woman in the United States to receive the Gold Medal Award from the Annin Company of New York. She has served the chapter at various Flag dedications. Within a year she has distributed 300 Flag Codes and 4000 leaflets from the Navy Recruiting Office, besides making many patriotic speeches. Her continuous interest in furnishing material on Flag etiquette has brought renown to her chapter and State.

These four citations prove the untiring service of the regent and members of Silence Howard Hayden Chapter and afford satisfaction for their hard work.

The services of the genealogist for many years is much appreciated. She is a 58-year member, who also serves in many other capacities.—Ina T. H. Stinneford and Dorothy M. Roundy.

GLENCOE (Glencoe, Ill.) On April 13, Mrs. Wilbur Gorman, regent of the Glencoe Chapter, honored the 15 members of the chapter who have belonged to the NSDAR for 25 years or more. They, alphabetically, are: Mrs. William B. Basile, Mrs. Harry T. Booth, Mrs. James A. Davidson, Mrs. Edwin E. L. Dun- can, Mrs. Rufus Fordyce, Mrs. Harald B. Hemo, Miss Marguerite Martin, Mrs. Emmett L. Kearney, Mrs. Carl McKelvey, Mrs. C. Lysle Smith, Mrs. Frances J. Winscott, Mrs. Charles A. Chapman, Mrs. Charles H. Cooper, Mrs. Clayton A. Dunham, and Mrs. John N. Richardson.

During her two years as regent, Mrs. Gorman has been especially active in bringing new members into the Glencoe Chapter. She has given inspirational talks about the DAR facts to her church groups and among her friends. All told, she has helped 12 new members to join, 5 in this year and one-fifth of the total for the Fourth Division. Papers are being reviewed in Washington for four more. Those who have been added are: Mrs. William B. Snowhook, Jr., Mrs. Walter A. Trask, Mrs. Lloyd M. Wendt, Mrs. Ronald Woodbury, Mrs. Robert E. John- son, Mrs. Sidney A. Wells, Mrs. Reginald C. Thompson, Miss Susan Thompson, Miss Elizabeth A. Benjamin, Mrs. William E. Kattmann, Mrs. Kenneth R. Newhall, and Mrs. Gilbert H. Scribner, Jr.

In public relations, Mrs. William B. Basile has been working hard to increase the chapter coverage and tell the DAR story. She has increased the inches the past year from 100 to 1000 and expects to do better next year.

The History Essay Contest has been revived in the public schools of Glencoe as of this year. There were contestants for each of the divisions, National and State. In fact, one of the contestants for the State paper won fourth place in the State; her subject was Historic Nauvoo. Mrs. Gorman announced that our next regent will be concerned with increasing membership, increasing our sub- salmon of the book up to you.

GEN. JOSEPH WINSTON (Win- ston-Salem, N.C.) At the President's Review of the Reserve Officers Training Corps at Wake Forest College in May, Gen. Joseph Winston Chapter presented its annual awards for achievement in American history. The following letter tells the story of the chapter's participation in this yearly celebration.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE Winston-Salem, N.C. 27106

25 May 1964

Mrs. George W. Sandlin, Regent

Dear Mrs. Sandlin:

It was a pleasure to have you and members of your chapter with us at the President's Review. We appreciate having you as regent present the Daughters of the American Revolution Medal and book award to Cadet Daniel for his outstanding work in American History. Cadet Stephen A. Daniel's final grade was 99, which placed him first in his class of 300 students. He has received the certificate.

We are looking forward to having the book and medal again next year and would like to have the medal for display purposes by the beginning of the fall term which starts in late September. If you like we will recommend a book to accompany the medal or leave the choice of the book up to you.

Sincerely,

Ralph K. Hook
Captain, Arty
Asta PMS

—Mrs. Henry Conrad.

Shown in the picture (l. to r.) are: Mrs. Richard Fullerton, delegate to 73rd Continental Congress; Mrs. George Sandlin, chapter regent; Cadet-Sgt. Stephen A. Daniel, winner of the American History Award; Mrs. Thomas Harris, chapter librarian. Back row: Other cadets receiving various awards from other sources.

PATTERSON (Westfield, N. Y.) entertained 40 members and guests with a picnic luncheon at the home of Miss Georgia Hitchcock, North East, Pa., on May 16. Mrs. George Minton, chapter regent, introduced the guest speaker, Mrs. Charlotte Sayre, of Erie, Pa., Pennsylvania State Regent. Mrs. Sayre had just returned from a meeting with the President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, and quoted from Mrs. Duncan's reply to the attack of Senator Maurice Neuberger on the DAR.

Nearby guest regents were Mrs. Al- fred Pero, Triangle Chapter, North East, Pa.; Mrs. Alvin C. Haagland, Maj. Ben- jamin Bosworth Chapter, Silver Creek, N.Y.; Mrs. Jarvis K. Smith, Ellicot Chapp- ter, Falconer, N.Y.; Mrs. Homer Kolee, Brokenstraw Valley Chapter, Corry, Pa.; and Mrs. Loren Yaple, Fort Le Boeuf Chapter, Waterford, Pa.

Miss Georgia Hitchcock, a former State Director of New York, the incom- ing regent of Patterson Chapter, is well known throughout New York State, owing to her work in organizing junior chapters when Miss Edia Gibson was State Regent. She was also Chairman of the war work under Mrs. Harry McKeige. She
organized the first Junior Round Table, and put out a Junior News Sheet for the New York Juniors. They in turn, were so proud of her work that they dedicated a stone in the Valley Forge Bell Tower in her honor.

Patterson Chapter hopes, with her leadership, to increase its membership. The chapter is known for always sending a delegation to District meetings and attending all functions where the DAR is represented. It is a friendly, nonpretentious chapter, well known in Chautauqua County for its high aims, cooperative spirit and interest in carrying out historical projects.—Georgia Hitchcock.

SIERRA, ESPERANZA, JOHN RUTLEDGE, OAKLAND, and PERALTA (California). The DAR's deep concern with all phases of conservation, especially the saving of California's redwoods, prompted a joint meeting at which Sierra Chapter, Berkeley, Calif., was hostess to four other East Bay chapters on April 16, at Rockridge Woman's Club House, Oakland. The chapters attending the meeting were Sierra, Esperanza, John Rutledge, Oakland and Peralta.

The speaker was Woodbridge Metcalf, retired Professor of Forestry, University of California. Now writing a report on his recently completed remeasurement of redwood growth plots at Arcata Park in Humboldt County, Professor Metcalf has been making tree-census reports for cities along the Pacific coast. Elected as the first Honorary Life Member of the International Shade Tree Conference, he is a charter member of the Christmas Tree Growers' Association, still is very active with the Forestry School staff at University of California, and is noted for his service as a Boy Scout counselor for merit badge work in nature, conservation, and forestry.

Miss Edith A. Newton, Sierra Chapter regent, presided at the meeting and the social hour that followed Professor Metcalf's talk (illustrated with pictures taken by him) was under the direction of that chapter's tea hostesses: Mrs. Clarence Cochran, Mrs. Ralph C. Shuey, Mrs. Osbert A. Blundell, Miss Emily J. Roberson, and Miss Mattie E. Stover.

Mrs. Roy E. Peterson, regent of John Rutledge Chapter, and Mrs. Lawrence W. Ball, regent of Peralta Chapter, poured.

Members of the California State Society are increasingly concerned about destruction of the redwoods, threatened by some proposed freeways. At the recent Conference of the State Society, members passed a resolution asking that freeways be planned to go around, rather than through, State parks. Copies of this resolution were sent to Governor Brown, the State Highway Commission, and the Supervisors of Humboldt County. This resolution asked, also, that present plans for the freeway at Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park be thoroughly restudied according to this principle and that the eastern or ridge route at Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park be adopted.

Conservation work in which the DAR has participated includes cooperation with the Save the Redwoods League since its inception in 1918 and contributions toward establishment of the DAR unit in the National Tribute Grove of Redwoods in Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park.

Many acres of redwood trees have been purchased by DAR members as a memorial to the late Mrs. Charles F. Lambert, Honorary State Regent; these trees continue a project begun by Mrs. Lambert when she purchased redwoods in 1919 on the Avenue of Giants as a memorial to her daughter. In addition, redwood acreage at Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park has been purchased to the amount of $30,000 by DAR members privately and by DAR chapters as memorials.

In 1962 the 15 East Bay DAR chapters combined to pay for a memorial plot of 10 acres of "Pennies for Pines" in memory of Mrs. Walter Marion Flood, Honorary State Regent. In addition, four other 10-acre plots, planted with pine seedlings in devastated areas of California, account for over $542 paid for "Pennies for Pines." Over $258 was contributed for redwoods by other chapters in the state.—Mildred Hollaud.

OSAGE CHAPTER (Sedalia, Mo.) was hostess to the Southwest District Meeting last September. We participated in the community Christmas Parade. American History Month was observed by daily spot announcements on the radio, newspaper articles, and the Mayor's proclamation. Five high schools in Pettis County participated in the Good Citizens contest. The girls and their mothers were guests of the chapter at the February meeting. Four members attended the State Conference in St. Louis.

One member, Mrs. Robert S. John- son, was elected State Corresponding Secretary, and another member, Mrs. C. Foster Scotten, was appointed State Chairman of the Junior American Citizens Committee. Osage Chapter sponsored six JAC Clubs with 139 members. We won a place on the Gold Honor Roll, receiving one extra point, as well as three cash prizes.


Mrs. William P. Tucker (deceased March 15, 1964) was honored at Continental Congress, 1964, for her outstanding work with Junior American Citizens in regard to National Honors.—Fay Cole (Mrs. Ira A.) Letter.

WILLIAM WHITE (Fairfax, Mo.) celebrated its 14th Anniversary March 21, 1964. It was organized by Miss Augusta E. White with 15 members and was named in her honor. She is a direct descendant of William White, who came to America on the Mayflower. Thirteen of the organizing members are still with the chapter.

Since that time the chapter has grown in stature and membership. It is one of nine chapters in the United States.
that has been on the Gold Honor Roll every year since 1954. This year it also received the Special Citation Award. There has never been a year that it has not increased in membership. Among the present 109 members are the 8 Helply sisters, daughters of the late William and Maude Bickett Helply of Maryville, Mo. Their grandfather, Dr. James A. Bickett, was a pioneer physician of Nodaway County, Mo.

It was through the Bickett line that they traced their Revolutionary heritage to Anthony Bickett. The family still has the blue uniform he wore in the Battle of Yorktown.

Although some of the sisters live as far away as California and North Dakota, William White Chapter was very proud when they chose to become members of DAR through it.—Betty Bird.

LT. THOMAS BARLOW (San Benito, Tex.). Fifty years ago, on April 20, 1914, Lt. Thomas Barlow Chapter was organized in San Benito, Tex. The chapter, located in what then was a remote area of South Texas, is not only the oldest chapter in the Valley south of San Antonio but later was mother to other Valley chapters organized in more recent years. The chapter took its name from the Revolutionary ancestor of Mrs. Lelia Barlow Ammerman, organizing regent. Lt. Thomas Barlow was born in Caroline County, Va., August 25, 1760, and enlisted in the age of 16. He was subsequently made a captain, serving under General Lafayette of the American History Essay A Revolution—Soil and Water.

OLD TOPANEMUS (Rumson, N. J.). In the summer at a time when most DAR chapter activities are at low ebb, Old Topanemus Chapter had an unexpected opportunity to help tell the Full DAR Story. The Monmouth Council, Boy Scouts of America, wrote our organizing regent, Mrs. Verna McKenna, requesting 24 Betsy Ross Flags for use at the Scout mountain campsites at Forestburg, N. Y. The need for the flags was immediate, yet our chapter had prior budget commitments.

Luckily for all concerned, Mrs. Jeffrey is not only our Flag chairman but has several grandsons who are members of the C.A.R. and of the Boy Scouts. She generously decided to undertake the expense herself in the name of the chapter—animated by the words in a letter from the Scout Council: "In this and many other little ways, the Boy Scouts are doing their best to strengthen America's heritage for the future. By teaching a love and understanding of our past to the boys who will be its future, we think we can strengthen America."

Monmouth Council, Boy Scouts of America, arranged all the publicity. When at last the order of 24 Flags was delivered, Mrs. Jeffrey presented one of them to each of three outstanding Scouts chosen from the Jamboree contingent that was going to Valley Forge: Richard Havel, Little Silver; Richard Doherty, Little Silver; and Robert MacNutt, New Shrewsbury, N. J.

and a member and officer of many other organizations. Mrs. Verna McKenna was well equipped to be regent of such a chapter as Lt. Thomas Barlow. In 1963 she took office to serve until 1965. She is assisted by an excellent corps of officers and members of the 23 committees. This year great strides have been made in advancing the Society's objectives. The regent feels that her greatest accomplishment in 1963 was organization of the first JAC Club by the chapter. She commends the chapter's custom of holding commemorative services at the dedication of tree plantings in memory of their departed ones each year.

In addition to the birthday celebration, the speaker was a well-qualified representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture—John C. Baird, who spoke on Conservation—Soil and Water.

OCTOBER 1964 [835]
two. The achievement of Robyn Warren is also noteworthy, as her mother was Molly Aiken’s Good Citizen from Antrim High School in 1946. Still another reason for Molly Aiken being honored is the fact that the mother of the other winner from New Hampshire in the Division Contest was Molly Aiken’s Good Citizen from Antrim High School in 1940. This winner was Patty Sipe of Derry 6th grade and was sponsored by Molly Reid Chapter.

At graduation in Antrim Molly Aiken Chapter gave several awards to Antrim pupils in other History projects. A DAR Certificate of Award was given to the pupil having the best notebook in the 4th grade TV Broadcasting Series, The Story of the Granite State, with honorable mention for the second best notebook. In grades 5, 6, and 8 Certificates were given those whose essays went to the State Contest, and to the two pupils in grades 5 and 6, respectively, having the highest yearly average in the study of American history. For the 44th year, the chapter awarded first and second money prizes ($3 and $2) to the pupils in the 8th grade who had the highest yearly average in the study of American history. When this last project was started, money prizes were also given in the 7th grade also, but with Junior High coming into being, American history is no longer taught in this grade.

A certificate was given for the best TV notebook in the 4th grade in the Bennington School at its graduation also.

Altogether, our chapter feels it has made a splendid record in American history work and one worth much boasting, hence this report.—Mrs. Maurice A. Poor.

MUSKINGUM (Zanesville, Ohio).

On June 11, 1964, the Muskingum Chapter entertained representatives from 10 chapters at a meeting and tea celebrating the 65th Anniversary of the first Ohio DAR State Conference. That first conference was held in Zanesville in 1899, with Mrs. M. M. Granger, a member of the local chapter, who at that time was serving as Ohio’s first State Regent, presiding at the sessions. The order of that 1899 program was carefully followed by reading the main speeches and giving the highlights of the business session. Programs and bills of that first meeting and other chapter mementos were on display.

The chapter was honored to have the State Officers and District Officers as guests. The chapters that had representatives at that first meeting and neighboring chapters were invited to the affair. Approximately 90 women attended.

A DAR pin worn by a representative from Western Reserve Chapter at that first conference was worn to the tea by a member of that chapter.

The chapter felt honored a second time that day when the State Regent, Miss Amanda Thomas, installed the new officers for 1964–65.—Ada Weaver Rogers.

ELIZABETH RANDOLPH (Holden, Mo.) has been observing its Golden Jubilee Year with special activities aimed at telling the DAR Story in as many ways as possible. Of the 28 members, only 14 are active, as the others live far away. Nevertheless, they enthusiastically participate in all DAR projects and are especially interested in Approved Schools and to contribute to their support financially and with gifts.

In September the chapter was hostess for the annual meeting of the West-Central district of Missouri. The 20 chapters in the district were represented by 119 members, including 9 State Officers, 2 District Officers, and a number of State Committee Chairmen, Mrs. C. H. Houx, District Director, presided and introduced the State Regent, Mrs. Walter E. Diggs, who spoke of the aims of the Society, achievements throughout the State (especially the purchase and restoration of Hall House at Arrow Rock State Park, which will become the official State Chapter House upon its completion), and the interest of the State Society in the preservation of the Governor’s Mansion in Jefferson City as a historic site and museum. Her talk was followed by a question-and-answer session, which was most informative. This occasion attracted much community interest, and the contacts with other civic groups, as well as the excellent newspaper coverage, gave opportunity to acquaint many people with DAR ideals and activities.

Another highlight of the year was the chapter’s 50th Birthday Anniversary, which was celebrated with a tea for 45 guests, including members of the Warrensburg, Mo., chapter, friends from several cities, and Mrs. C. W. Kemper who is now State Regent-elect of Missouri. A history of the chapter was read and a talk, What the Daughters Do, given by the Regent. At the close of the program a DAR spoon was presented to Mrs. J. M. DeMasters in recognition of her 47 years of devoted membership in the chapter. The Golden Jubilee theme was carried out in the tea table arrangement, which was appropriately decorated. This event also received fine coverage from the press and afforded an opportunity to tell the DAR Story to friends.

Each year a Good Citizen girl is chosen from the senior class of the local high school. Miss Mary Ann Rader was this year’s recipient, and she and her mother were guests at the March meeting. She is the second in her family to receive this honor, as a sister was the chapter’s 1959 Good Citizen.

The chapter made the Honor Roll and received two cash prizes and other forms of recognition for its work at State Conference. We look forward with enthusiasm as we begin our second 50 years of work with and for DAR.—Mrs. Albert H. Holtz.

FRANCIS BROWARD (Fort Lauderdale, Fla.) celebrated its 12th Birthday in May; this was a well-earned celebration. The chapter has much to be proud of in growth and achievement. September, 1963, saw our fourth observance of Constitution Week—it has taken 4 years to achieve our goal of covering all schools in Broward County. We contacted all 123 schools via the mailing of rules and schedule of events and followed it up with personal speaking visits wherever the schools asked for speakers. This year, at the annual Constitution Week Awards coffee, we saw complete proof of our effort to pay —the winners came from the north, central, and southern parts of the county, with all types of schools represented in the winning entrants. Francis Broward has been very fortunate in having the services of three excellent display judges, who have been with us from the beginning and who have given us advice as to changes in procedures. The same goes for the essay judges; it has been through their enthusiastic approach to judging that we have announced expanded coverage for the comingfall. It will mean more work for the chapter members and more money to be raised, but the chapter has been so pleased with the reception from the Fort Lauderdale Daily News and Radio Station WFTL and the general public in the county that we are going to see to it that it is accepted.
ica's contribution to music, and later we were mentioned in the National Music Chairman's report at the recent Continental Congress for our program where Seminole Indian kindergarten children sang Christmas carols, both in their native dialect and in English.

Francis Broward was one of the three top finalists in the entries for the National Feature Story Contest from the Southern Division, Nine States were included.

We are proud to announce our first State Officer—Mrs. J. R. Heidenreich, who will join the State Board as Historian. Mrs. Milo C. Winters will be the Senior President of the Florida State Society of the C.A.R.; Mrs. Heidenreich will be her State C.A.R. Senior Registrar and Mrs. George B. Futch will handle the C.A.R. State Public Relations chairmanship. Mrs. Winters is the new Director of District VIII. Mrs. Futch is the new State Chairman of Constitution Week and also the new secretary of the Florida Chapter Regents Club.

A blue-ribbon National Program Award was earned at Continental Congress from the National Program Chairman, Miss Eleanor Town, for the overall best presentation of DAR work in one year's chapter programing. Francis Broward Chapter was one of 17 of 75 chapters in the State that earned the new Honor Roll ribbon for securing 13 of the 14 maximum points. Our work with the younger generation has paid tremendous dividends through the increased interest in members. Our work with public relations could not have been accomplished if we had not had the fullest support of the local press and the added interest of the Hon. Paul G. Rogers, U.S. Congressman from Florida's 6th Congressional District. In October he read the two winning essays into the U.S. Congressional Record, with the students' names, schools, and teachers, as well as listing all the names, schools, home towns, and teachers of the other winners and runners-up.

This spring we were hosts, with David Bogart Society, C.A.R., which we sponsor, for the Florida State C.A.R. Convention. Our adopted Seminole girl, Alice Johns, is now a high school sophomore and doing well. We adopted her when she was five, and have clothed her and paid her tuition. Two heirloom bracelets were donated to the National DAR Museum by the chapter regent, Mrs. Futch. It was a true thrill to go to Washington and see them so beautifully displayed. Before being sent, they were used here in our American History Month Exhibit. We are now contacting the seven schools we serve to have chapter members go to class honor assembly, American History Medals, Certificates, and National Defense Good Citizenship Medals. Our senior Good Citizen winner was our honor guest at the February membership coffee; she will be honored again on her high school class night.—Katharine Farber Futch.

This part of the program was arranged by Mrs. James M. Shriver and narrated by Mrs. Edgar G. Barnes, a past chapter regent and present Maryland State Chaplain. The Parade consisted of the modeling of some rare antique shawls—on loan from local collections—recalling life in Colonial days.

Miss Louise Matthews read an article on William Winchester, which was prepared and used years ago by a former member. William Winchester established the town of Westminster and gave it the name of his home in England. Naming the DAR chapter after him was the first recognition the founder had received after 175 years.

The immediate past regent, Mrs. Samuel Bare, added a note of humor to the program in Quotable Quotations from ROTC. Past regents were hostesses at the luncheon tables and recounted the achievements of the chapter through the years.

Mrs. Paul M. Wimert told of the presentation of Flags to the Girl Scouts and the schools and of the 17 Good Citizenship Medals, the 30 Bundles for Britain, and the $300 given to aid in building the Carroll County General Hospital.

Mrs. Frank Hurt explained the attractive display of scrapbooks, minute books, copies of programs and newspaper accounts covering the chapter's 25 years of activity. Mrs. Hurt also told about the standard for the Flags, which is made from a 150-year-old box elder tree that was felled to allow for the addition to the DAR building in Washington which is on the land of Captain Carberry, great-uncle of a chapter member, Miss Madeline of Shriver; and of the gavel made from original White House material taken in 1950.

Reporting on the DAR Good Citizens program, Mrs. James Marsh stated that the William Winchester Chapter has had seven State winners over the past quarter century. Mrs. Marsh, in addition to being a past regent, has served as Senator State President of the C.A.R. and was responsible for formation of the Terra Rubra Society, C.A.R., sponsored by the William Winchester Chapter. One of the C.A.R.'s members, Miss Susan Bare, won a national award for her scrapbook.

Mrs. Marsh further told about the origin of The Motorist's Prayer, of which 5000 copies were placed in circulation during her term as regent, and of its adoption by the Virginia Society, DAR. Each member and guest present at this 25th anniversary found a copy of the prayer tucked in her program.
Grant me a steady hand and watchful eye, That no man shall be hurt as I pass by. Thou gavest life, and pray no act of mine May take away or mar that gift of thine. Shelter those, dear Lord, who bear me company From the evils of fire and all calamity. Teach me to use my car for others need, Nor miss through love of speed The beauty of Thy world; that thus I may With joy and courtesy go on my way.

PHOEBE FRAUNCEs (Salem, Ohio) recently served as hostess for a gala banquet at the Salem Golf Club in honor of its 10th Anniversary (it was founded May 28, 1594 and the founding, on October 21, 1954, of LEWIS KINNEY (Lisbon, Ohio). Joining in the festivities were Rebecca Griscom (East Liverpool, Ohio), Bethia Southwick (Wellsville, Ohio), and Jane Bain (Alliance, Ohio).

Miss Amanda A. Thomas, State Regent of Ohio, was guest of honor and principal speaker, and in her talk (which emphasized the youth work and many charitable services of the DAR) she included a vivid description of the work of Continental Congress, which was climaxed by the tour of the New York World's Fair.

Honor guests included Mrs. Harvey A. Minton, Vice President General, who served as District Director when the Salem and Lisbon Chapters were organized. Her talk included a charming original poem, which she composed and dedicated to the celebrating chapters. Mrs. Marshall H. Bixler, of Tucson, Ariz., former Vice President General, who served as State Regent at the time, sent a telegram of congratulations and fond remembrance to her two "baby chapters." Mrs. Gerald F. Duryee, Regional Vice Chairman of the National Defense Committee, State Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, and Regent of Canton Chapter (Canton, Ohio), congratulated the chapters. Mrs. Gurney E. Fry, Director of the Central-East District in Ohio; Mrs. Marion Poynter, retiring Regent of Rebecca Griscom Chapter; Mrs. Robert W. Faulk, retiring regent of Bethia Southwick Chapter, and Mrs. L. L. Menegay, Regent of Jane Bain Chapter, also were honored.

Mrs. Victor C. Ballenger, regent of Phoebe Fraunce Chapter, and Mrs. A. L. Andrus, regent of Lewis Kinney Chapter, presided jointly during the anniversary program, which was conducted in the form of a "business meeting."

Minutes of the first meeting of each chapter in 1954 were read, respectively, by Mrs. Jesse Beck and Mrs. Robert A. Williams. The rolls of organizing and charter members were called by Mrs. S. Albertus Houk and Mrs. Williams. The history of Phoebe Fraunces Chapter was highlighted by Mrs. Herbert Spelman, with Miss Jean VanFossan presenting the history of Lewis Kinney Chapter.

A special feature of the program was a new biography of the Revolutionary patriots for whom each chapter was named. Miss Mary Elizabeth Ward gave the story of Phoebe Fraunces, daughter of General Washington's steward, Samuel Fraunces, as it was written by Mrs. Kurt G. Svenson; and Miss Helen Ramsey, organizing regent of the Lisbon Chapter, sketched the biography of her soldier-ancestor, Lewis Kinney.

The hostess chapters gave Miss Thomas a money corsage for the Library Expansion Fund and presented each guest with souvenir literature, which included Lisbon Landmarks, a gift of Lewis Kinney Chapter. Phoebe Fraunces gave an illustrated booklet, procured by Timothy Kennedy from the SAR in New York City, which describes the famous Fraunces Tavern in Manhattan, once owned by the father of Phoebe Fraunces, where Washington took leave of his officers after the Revolution.

Mrs. Frederick S. Barckhoff, Jr., mother of Mr. Kennedy, was general Chairman of the anniversary banquet. She was assisted by Mrs. Charles F. Oertel, ticket chairman; Mrs. William V. Corso, Mrs. Jack F. Hernstrom, Mrs. Charles D. Lewis, Mrs. Michael Schuller, Mrs. Sven- sson, and Mrs. Clarence W. Vezet, retiring regent of Lewis Kinney Chapter.

Mrs. W. Harvey VanSkiver, hostess chaplain, conducted the DAR ritual that opened the affair, and Mrs. Robert Laughlin, cohostess chaplain, gave the benediction. Mrs. A. J. Blocksom, of the Lisbon Chapter, led the Pledge to the Flag and the singing of the National Anthem. Mrs. Hershstrom and Mrs. Laughlin conducted the memorial service for deceased members of both chapters.

A program of patriotic American music was presented by a talented boy soprano, Billy Lindner, accompanied by Mrs. Walter S. Hofmeister.

Organizing chapters of Phoebe Fraunces who were honored were Edith Baker Archibald (deceased), Helen Bacon, Brenda Cluholt, Thomas C. Cor- nier, Dorothy Day Corson, Mary L. Smith Harrod, Mary J. Haydon Horn- strom, Billie R. Sproat Hoffman, Evelyn Heeter Logue, Edith Fasig Mangus (deceased), Betty Bailey Harm, Dorothea Smith Schuller, Jessie B. Ford VanSkiver, Olive Baker Wentz, and Marjorie Bee- son Woodworth. Charter members also honored were Mary Moore Brown, Sara Maple Cox, Elizabeth Maple Hurd, Mary Baker Neely, Helen Bowman Wolfe, Mary Spenseller Duffy, and Mildred Spenseller Smith.

Following the program, a reception for members and their husbands, guests, and prospective members was held in the ballroom.—Evelyn A. Ballenger.


Oct. 19, 1963. Luncheon meeting, with the delegates who attended State Conference at Harrisburg reporting. They were: Mrs. Wm. T. Lampe, regent; Mrs. Willard M. Rice, Resolutions Committee; Mrs. Roy D. Allan, Senior President, Independence Hall Chapter; Miss Ruth Lloyd, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Urban J. Jones, Public Relations Chairman; Mrs. Earle F. Jacobs, Southeastern Director; Mrs. Truxton Walmsley.

Nov. 16, 1963. Regular luncheon meeting and concert by Miss Emmie L. Buckley, accompanied by Mrs. Frances A. Dreber.

Dec. 7, 1963. Independence Hall Chapter celebrated its charter day with a luncheon at the Barclay Hotel, Phila- delphia. Mrs. Thomas Roberts, State Re- gent, presented the charter December 13, 1865, to the Benjamin Franklin Chapter. Every 16th anniversary of the Independence Hall, hence the chapter name. This 65th charter day luncheon was presided over by the regent, Mrs. Wm. T. Lampe, and the guest speaker was Mrs. George J. Walz, Pennsylvania State Vice Regent and National Chairman of Americanism.

Jan. 18, 1964. A regular luncheon meeting presided over by the regent. Dr. John Hand spoke on Medical Aspects of Civil Defense. This was followed by a question-and-answer period.

Feb. 29, 1964. The annual card party and fashion show in the auditorium of Strawbridge and Clothier's store. The theme was patriotic: Colors red, white, and blue. David Taylor writer of his- torical novels on the period of the Revolu- tion, was present and autographed copies of his latest book, Mistress of the Forge.

Mar. 21, 1964. Luncheon meeting, presided over by the regent. Thomas (Continued on page 848)
QUESTION: Will you give us an outline of the things that the minutes should contain?
ANSWER: The minutes should contain the following:
1. Kind of meeting, regular, special, adjourned, etc.
2. Name of the assembly.
3. Date of meeting and place, if the chapter does not have a regular place to meet.
4. The fact of the presence of the regent and the secretary. If they are absent, their names should be given.
5. Whether the minutes of the previous meeting were approved or their reading dispensed with.
6. All main motions, whether carried or lost except those withdrawn; points of order and appeals, whether sustained or lost.
7. And all other motions that were NOT LOST OR WITHDRAWN.
8. Usually the hour of meeting and of adjournment is given, if it is solely a business meeting.
9. Generally the name of the maker of a main motion, but not the seconder.
10. The minutes should be signed.

Secretary

Never use the expression "Respectfully submitted"—it is no longer couth.

If an election takes place, a full report of all votes cast should be included.

12. Corrections should be inserted in the margin with a line very carefully drawn showing the subject matter corrected. This is not an exhaustive list by any means. "The Minutes"; (R.O.R., pp. 247-250).

The minutes should not be used for obstructive purposes. It is necessary for the presiding officer of an assembly to be familiar with the fundamental principles of parliamentary law and with the bylaws and rules of the society. If he is ignorant of them when he is elected, it is his duty to study them immediately so as to be prepared to preside, or else he should decline the office.

"NO ONE HAS THE RIGHT TO ACCEPT AN OFFICE WHILE HE IS UNWILLING TO DO THE WORK THAT IS NECESSARY TO PERFORM ITS DUTIES PROPERLY." (P.L., p. 302, 3rd paragraph.) It all depends on the circumstances whether you should accept the honor of being parliamentarian or not.

QUESTION: May a seconder of a motion speak against the motion?
ANSWER: THE SECONDER of a motion is not prohibited anywhere in Robert from speaking against a motion he has seconded. On the other hand, the maker of a motion, though he can vote against his motion, cannot speak against it. (R.O.R., p. 179, lines 20-22.)

QUESTION: May a person who is a guest of a chapter but who is not a member of the chapter debate on a question which is properly before the chapter?
ANSWER: While the rules may be sus-
New Genealogical Awards

Three awards will be given this year by the Genealogical Records Committee, but on a slightly different basis from last year. These awards will be presented at Continental Congress next April.

(1) $25.00 to the State submitting the greatest number of grandparent forms for the years 1962 to 1965. These will be judged on a percentage basis, according to the number of members in each State. As several of the States had completed these forms before index cards were required, the judges will take this into consideration.

(2) $20.00 to the State submitting the greatest number of genealogical records during the year 1964–65. This award will also be judged on a percentage basis, and only manuscript books with hard covers, containing at least 100 pages, will be accepted. No published books should be sent to the Genealogical Records Committee, but should go to the Librarian General.

(3) $15.00 to the State submitting the most valuable original material, typed or microfilmed, during the year 1964–65. The final decision for this award will be made by the National Chairman of Genealogical Records.

Mrs. Irwin C. Brown and Mrs. T. E. Hienton will again act as judges. State Chairmen should notify all chapters about these awards.

EXTRACTS FROM BOLTON REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS, 1774–1784

These records were taken from the original copy made in 1895 and stored in the vault of the Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn. The pages refer to the original Town Council Minutes rather than to the copy.

Allis, David Committee of Inspection, Moderator, Selectman 11,14–18,22,27,41
Alvord, Saul Committees: Inspection, Supplies, Selectman 11,13,14,29,32,33,37,40
Alvord, Saul, Jr. Treasurer of town 39–44,45–47
Ames, Elisha of Enfield Hired to serve 5 mos. in Cont. Army 46
*Atherton, Simon Detached from town to serve in Cont. Army, 1777 Fine 50
Ball, James Paid for serving in Cont. Army, 1782 44
Beebe, Robert Paid for supplying provisions 32
*Bishop, John Jr. Detached from town to serve in Cont. Army, 1777 Fine 49
*Bishop, Samuel Detached from town to serve in Cont. Army, 1777 Fine 49
*Blish, Benjamin Detached from town to serve in Cont. Army, 1777 Fine 50
Carter, Enoch Received bounty for serving 1778, 1780, 1782 33,40,45
Carver, Joseph Com of Inspection, paid for enlisting his son, 1781 17,41,42
Carver, Samuel Town committees, represented town in lawsuit 18,27,47
Carver, Samuel, Jr. Committee of Correspondence and Inspection 3,10
*Carver, Samuel Detached from town to serve in Cont. Army Fine 50
Chapel, Solomon Paid bounty due him from town, 1778 32
Chapin, Ezra Paid bounty for 3 yrs. service, 1780 40,47
Chapman, Thomas Paid bounty for Isaac Jones, 1780 40
Coleman, John Paid for services, Cont. Army, 1781 41,42
*Cone, Capt. Detached from town to serve in Cont. Army Fine 50
Cone, Jared Com. to settle with soldiers' pay and public affairs 20,27
Darling, Jedediah Paid for services in Cont. Army 43
Dart, Samuel Part of bounty paid, 1780 39
Dealing, Samuel Pressed into His Majesty's service 48
Dorchester, David Member of Committee of Inspection, paid Cont. Army 18,43
Dover, Ezra Supplied provisions, Cont. Army service 29,33,47
Emerson, Andrew Bounty for hiring substitute for Army 47
Fellows, Isaac Committee Correspondence and Inspection 3,10,11
*Ferguson, Jeremiah Fined for refusing to enter Army 49
*Fowler, Daniel, Fined for refusing to enter Army 49
*Gay, Ichabod Fined for refusing to enter Army 50
*Grant, Ozias Committee of Inspection 1779—paid fine 1777 not serving 17,49
Grant, Roswell Capt. in service 46
*Hammond, Nathaniel Com. to provide for soldiers' families, 1779 fined nonservice, 1777 15,16,38,39,49
Haskins, Aaron Collector of money due for "raising a soldier," 1780 25
Howe, Zadock, Jr. His family given provisions while he was in Army 37
*Jones, Hugh Fined for nonservice 49
*Jones, Elihu Fined for nonservice 50
Jones, Isaac Bounty for enlisting, 1779 36,40,44
Jones, Phinehas Pd. bounty on behalf of brother, Isaac 36
King, Charles Paid money due him 1779; Selectman, 1784 34,48
King, Gideon Com. to supply soldiers' clothing, 1778–84 15,16,19,30,34,35,39,43,45
King, Hezekiah Com. of Inspection and Correspondence, 1774; Com. of Safety, 1777 10,12
King, Oliver Com. to purchase clothing for soldiers, 1780 19
King, Seth Com. of Correspondence and Inspection, 1775–77 1,10,11,13
Lawrence, John State Treasurer, 1778 29,32
*Little, Russel Fined for nonservice 50
Loomis, Abner Com. to purchase clothing, 1778; Com. of Inspection, 1779; Com. to "Class" Town for Cont. Army, 1778; Com. Clothing 15,17,26,30,31
Loomis, Ezra Com. to raise a Soldier, 1780; service Cont. Army, 1781 25,42,46
*Loomis, Joseph Fined for nonservice 49
*Loomis, Joseph, Jr. Fined for nonservice 49

[ 840 ]
Loomis, Levi Com. for Clothing, 1778, 1779
Loomis, Samuel Bounty for enlisting, 1780, 1782
Loomis, Solomon Hired to enter Army for Andrew Emerson, 1783
*Loomis, Thomas Fined for nonservice, 1777; hired substitute, 1778
*Lyman, Jacob Paid for shoes for soldiers, 1779; fined for nonservice, 1777
Lyman, James Collector of Money for raising soldiers, 1781
*Lyman, Samuel Fined for nonservice
McLane, Alexander Collector of town rates, 1779
McLane, Mondock Bounty for enlistment, 1780-83
*Mann, Abiathian Fined for nonservice
Marshall, Ichabod Paid for son's enlistment, 1781; bounty for son, 1782
Olcott, Ezekiel Corn. of Safety, 1777
Olcott, Jabez Fined for nonservice 49
Olmsted, Elijah Paid for James Ball serving in Cont. Army
Payne, Edward Com. of Inspection, 1780; Com. Supplies, Com. for Raising Soldiers 17,18,19
Payne, John Committee of Inspection, 1780
Pearl, Joshua Committee of Inspection, 1780
Pitkin, Thomas Com. and Inspection, 1775; Com. Safety, 1778; Raising Soldiers, Town Treas.
Risley, Benjamin Com. Clothing, 1777-8; Raising Soldiers, 1779
Rock, William Paid as a soldier, 1781-83
*Rooks, M Fined for nonservice
Safford, David, of Canterbury Suit for money, having enlisted soldiers paid for his service with bounty, 1781
*Skinner, Asahel Fined for nonservice
*Skinner, Elija Com. Clothing, 1778; Collector of Money for Raising Soldiers, 1780; fined, 1777
Skinner, John Corn. of Clothing
*Skinner, John, Jr. Fined for nonservice
Skinner, Reuben Com. Inspection, 1780; Com. to raise soldiers, 1778-82
Skinner, Uriah Paid for raising soldiers
Skinner, Zenas Paid for raising soldiers
*Smith, Benjamin Fined far raising man who was pressed into British service
*Spencer, Simeon Fined for nonservice
*Strong, Aaron Fined for nonservice
*Strong, David, Jr. Fined for nonservice
*Strong, Ebenezer Fined for nonservice
Strong, Judah Com. of Supplies, Com. Inspection, Hire Soldiers, Collector of Taxes, Select-

James Wallace and widow Hockney, mar. Feb. 19, 1789.
Aquilina Bennett and Mary Speelman, mar. Feb. 24, 1789.
John Titus and Jean McClyer, mar. Apr. 23, 1789.
Richard Vaickel and Agnes Farrah, mar. Apr. 27, 1789.
John Wright and Anne Howe, mar. Aug. 3, 1789.

*Talcott, Benjamin Town Clerk, 1775-82; Selectman, 1777-8
*Taylor, David, Jr. Com. of Inspection, 1780; raise soldiers (also 37)
*Talcott, Caleb Sold supplies and clothing, 1780
*Talcott, Job Hiring soldiers and encouraging them
*Talcott, Phinehas Paid fine for nonservice
*Talcott, Samuel Paid for service
Thall, Leming Hiring soldiers, 1780
Thall, Moses Com. to provide sol. families, 1778; Com. to class men for service; paid for clothing, 1780
Trumbull, Benjamin Moderator, 1777; Com. Inspection, 1778-83
*Tucker, Elijah Raising soldiers; paid for services
Webster, Asahel Collector of fines
Webster, David Fined for nonservice
Webster, Joseph Fined for nonservice
Wells, Bateman Raising soldiers
Wells, Benjamin Collector of fines
White, Joel Com. of Corr. and Inspection; Com. to "see what is due soldiers"

The other towns in Connecticut (if their Town Minutes are in the Vault of the Connecticut State Library) are being indexed by the Connecticut Genealogical Records Committee, Mrs. Chester W. Hathaway, State Chairman. They were to be included in the Connecticut Genealogical Records bound in volumes and placed in the DAR Library by April, 1964.

*Note: The men who have paid fines for nonservice are not necessarily disloyal to the American Colonies, as every one called for service had to serve or supply a substitute and failing to do either, a fine was imposed upon him. Several of the men listed as paying fines gave civil service, proving their loyalty.
John Thompson and Elizabeth Myer (widow) mar. Nov. 21, 1792.
Adam Jacobs and Katherine Enley, mar. Dec. 6, 1792.
John Large and Isabell Ryan, mar. Dec. 18, 1792.
James McIlroy and Nancy Dearman, mar. Feb. 5, 1794.
John Barker and Agnes Myers, mar. Mar. 13, 1794.
William Dean and Agnes McLeland, mar. Apr. 17, 1794.
Stephen Peel and Mary Williams, mar. May 20, 1794.
John Burkart and Margaret Powell, mar. Aug. 25, 1794.
James Baird and Jean Wilson, mar. Sept. 25, 1794.
William Kerr and Rosanna Christy, mar. Feb. 9, 1795.
Capt. David McNair and Margaret Elliot, mar. Feb. 11, 1795.
Hugh Hamill and Jeny Bonner, mar. Mar. 30, 1795.
Thomas McClure and Mary Foreman, mar. Feb. 5, 1795.
Wm. Himmeright and Martha Quigley, mar. Feb. 9, 1795.
James Cadwell and Sarah Miller, mar. Aug. 25, 1796.
John Burns and Sarah McWilliams, mar. Feb. 2, 1797.
Leaven Bennett and Sarah Quigley, mar. Feb. 3, 1797.
John Black and Elenor Black, mar. Apr. 19, 1797.
Joseph Mahan and Rachel Donnaldson, mar. Apr. 20, 1797.
Robert McNair and Jean Crawford, mar. May 11, 1797.
Joseph Ritchson and Margaret McDonnell, mar. May 11, 1797.
John Turk and Sarah Moore, mar. June 29, 1797.
Adam Coon and Mary McJunkson, mar. Dec. 28, 1797.
Wm. Thompson and Polly McNail, mar. Feb. 8, 1798.
Alex Wyler and Martha Young, mar. Mar. 15, 1798.
Peter Bougher and — Jones, mar. Apr. 3, 1798.
James Petterson and Agnes Trimble, mar. Apr. 26, 1798.
Joseph Evans and Elizabeth Derry, mar. Nov. 8, 1798.
Natif McGomery and Elizabeth Young, mar. Nov. 20, 1798.
James Thompson and Isabell Galbraith, mar. Apr. 18, 1799.
Duncan Galbraith and Martha Thompson, mar. Apr. 18, 1799.
Rudy Stoter and Fanny or Frances Bush, mar. May 7, 1799, by himself by mutual consent.
Arch'd Coon and Martha Stoter, mar. May 16, 1799.
Alex's Donely and Jean Young, mar. May 20, 1799.
Thomas Duncan and Elizabeth Montgomery, mar. Aug. 6, 1799.
(? and Margaret Lyon, mar. Oct. 15, 1799.
Benjamin McGomery and Sarah Sample, mar. Dec. 12, 1799.
David Hamilton and Mary Gibb, mar. Feb. 5, 1800.
John Sample and Jean Nevin, mar. Apr. 2, 1801.
Joseph Hall and Elizabeth Sands, mar. Aug. 18, 1801.
William Sands and Sarah Kane, mar. Sept. 8, 1801.
Henry Stoter and Catherine Stoter, mar. Feb. 11, 1802.
— Crawford and Margaret Hasslet, mar. Mar. 29, 1802.
Benjamin Rutherford and Agnes McDonald, mar. July 7 or 11, 1802.
James Duff and Catherine Fisher, mar. (?) 19 (?) 1822.
James Dougherty and Anna Lane, mar. Mar. 31, 1803.
David Duncan and Mary McGinnis, mar. May 19, 1803.
Jacob Lane and widow Hawkins, mar. June 16, 1803.
William McDonald and Catherine Denny, mar. June 27, 1803.
John Cleeand and — Curry, mar. July 8, 1803.
Alexander McCuteon and Mary McLeod, mar. Mar. 12, 1805.
Samuel McLeod and Mary Miller, mar. Nov. 26, 1805.
(sun) Rudy Stoter and Mary Ankeny, mar. Apr. 8, 1806.
Abram Young and Catherine Shook, mar. Apr. 22, 1806.
Joseph Read and Margaret Myers, mar. Aug. 8, 1806.
John Shook and — Rose, mar. Sept. 9, 1806.
(? and Margaret Johnston, mar. 1807.
George Rose and Betsy Shook, mar. Nov. 24, 1807.
James Sample and Rachel Quigley, mar. Apr. 18, 1808.
David Sample and no other data.
Children of Rudolph Stoter—First marriage and 2nd wife: Daniel, Catherine, Rudolph, Jr., Andrew, Eleanor, Martha, Samuel, Leah, Abraham, Nancy, David, Myers Bush, Matilda, Emanuel, Jacob, Elizabeth.

**Ruhannah Cemetery, Anderson, S.C.**

Mrs. Paul Earle, historian of Caterchee Chapter, Anderson, S.C., and one of the founders of Tamassae DAR School, has asked that these tombstone records be published. Mrs. Earle searched this cemetery, where most of the graves are unmarked, for someone who was anxious to find these very stones, but she has forgotten the name of the inquirer.

Andrew W. Shockley, d. 1835
Andrew J. Shockley (dates illegible)
Aquila M. Shockley
Richard Shockley (dates illegible)
W. M. Glenn (dates illegible)
David Earp (dates illegible)
Elizabeth Shockley (dates illegible)
Wesley Earp, Mourning Shockley his wife
Enoch Early, 1816
Elizabeth Henderson, consort of James M. Henderson, who departed this life Dec. 3rd, 1834, aged 17 yrs. and 1 day, only child of Wesley and Mourning Earp.

Frederick Riley, who departed this life Sept. 13th, 1834, aged 33 yrs., 11 mos., and 21 days.

Soborn Loveless, born Feb. the 16th, 1807, died Aug. 22nd, 1841, aged 34 yrs., 6 mos., and 6 days. Erected by his daughter, M. E. Loveless.

Wesley Earp, who departed this life the 26th of Nov., 1845, aged 55 yrs. and 10 days. He was the only son of the Rev. Daniel and Jane Earp.

**These records (all pages) taken from the original papers of Franklin County, Ga., in folders at the Georgia Department of Archives and History, Atlanta, Ga., 1795 Military Records of Franklin County, Ga.—Pay roll of a detachment of Military Infantry ordered into service of the United States by the Governor of Georgia, by the President of the United States, authority. Stationed at Fort Washington High School of Apalache under the command of Lieut. P. Zimmerman, from March 1st to Aug. 31st, 1795, it being the balance due from the State of Georgia to make up for $6.60 for each soldier per month, 25c per day for each soldier. Service commenced March 1, 1795, and expired Aug. 31, 1795, for a period of 6 months. Pay, $6.04. Copied by Mrs. Luther Isbell from the originals.
Charles Bond
Swan Handon
James Read
John Oaldon
John Sparks
Benj. Pullom
Charles Cawthon
John Connor
Bolah Connor
Gent. of arms
Gent. of arms
Gent. of arms
Gent. of arms
Gent. of arms
Gent. of arms
Gent. of arms
Gent. of arms
Gent. of arms

*Note:*—I hereby certify that the above roll is a true statement of the muster roll commanded with an inspection of arms and accoutrements this the 1st day of Oct. 1792—Capt. Samuel Walters, 1st District Company, FCR.

(To be continued)

Sweetwater Cemetery, Moniteau County, Mo.—The first white colony in Cole County, Mo., settled along the Missouri River near the mouth of the Moniteau, some time between 1815 and 1820, and some members of this Tennessee Colony are buried in Sweetwater Cemetery, to wit: Inglish, Harmon, Hayter, Powell, Miller. Contributed by Jane Randolph Chapter.


Young E. Miller, b. May 13, 1841, d. Dec. 5, 1868 (Confederate soldier). Martha Hayter, d. May 1855, aged about 50 yrs.

Israel Hayter, d. Oct. 1854, aged abt. 65 yrs.


Eliza Inglish, wfe. of James Inglish, b. May 11, 1806, d. Dec. 12, 1887.

* * *

Lewis Bible Records are owned by Mrs. Marjorie Barker Lawson, Col. John Green Chapter, Hopkinsville, Ky. The following records from old Bibles were copied and submitted by Mrs. Lawson. They contain records of Gabriel Lewis and of John Lewis, his father, who was son of Col. Fielding Lewis of Kenmore, Fredericksburg, Va., and his 1st wife, Catherine Washington (1st cousin of Col. Lewis' 2nd wife, Betty Washington, and George Washington).

Gabriel Lewis came to Kentucky in the late 1700's as surveyor and manager of the vast land grants of Col. Fielding Lewis, Geo. Washington, Hugh Mercer, and others, as well as his father's. He settled in the area of Russellville, Ky., (Logan County). His father, John Lewis, came to Kentucky in 1776, and spent his last years here. He is buried in the family graveyard 6 miles N of Russellville on US 68, on a farm now owned by Justice Cole. His grave is marked as a Revolutio
In Morgantown, W. Va.

it's the
first national bank
of Morgantown

Your "Full Service Bank"

THE FIRST
NATIONAL BANK
of
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

Member Federal Reserve System

Member F.D.I.C.

Genealogical
(Continued from page 843)

Rebecca James, dau. of John and Mary Lewis, d. 26th May 1851.
Lyne Starling, b. Nov. 1850 and d. June 1851.
Nancy Haywood Lewis and Adam Steel Luckett, mar. 29th Nov. 1855.
Mary Lewis and John W. Lewis mar. Dec. 18, 1855.
Mary Virginia, dau. of Adam L. and Nancy H. Luckett, b. 23rd of Aug. 1856.
Gabriel Lewis, d. Feb. 7, 1864.
F. W. Lewis and Mary Browning, mar. 30th Jan. 1872.
Fielding Warner Lewis, son of Gabriel and Mary Lewis, d. Auburn, Logan Co., 26th of July 1891.

Dickinson Bible Records

John Crawford and Jane Byars, mar. 13th Sept. 1769.
James Crawford, son of John and Jane Crawford, b. Aug. 16, 1770.
Elizabeth Crawford, b. Mar. 5, 1772.

(Continued on page 850)
The Price of Freedom is Eternal Vigilance—Followed by Action—Political Action and Votes.

A. K. Summers
President Best Photo Service

BEST PHOTO SERVICE

Now Serving All 50 States (and quite a few foreign countries)

Picture finishing has been our business for 25 years—High Quality—coupled with fast service at a moderate price has been our motto. Mail your next roll to Best for processing.

OUR PRICES

EXTACHROME FILM Developed & Mounted
35 MM—126 MM—20 Exp. ................................................................. only $1.00
127-8 or 12 Exp. ................................................................. only .90
620—120 8 or 12 Exp. ................................................................. only 1.00
Mail Extachrome film to Parkersburg Plant only.

KODACOLOR FILM
Developed and Printed
8 EXPOSURE ROLL only ........................................... $1.75
12 EXPOSURE ROLL only ........................................... $2.25
16 EXPOSURE ROLL only ........................................... $2.75
20 EXPOSURE ROLL only ........................................... $3.50
REPRINTS only 15¢ EACH

BLACK AND WHITE
Developing and Printing
8 EXP .39¢; ........................................... 12 EXP .49¢;
16 EXP .59¢; ........................................... 20 EXP .80¢;

36 EXP .35mm $1.35
REPRINTS ONLY 4¢ EACH

KODACHROME FILM DEVELOPED
20 EXPOSURE 35mm ........................................... $1.15
36 EXPOSURE 35mm ........................................... $1.90
8 EXPOSURE 828 ........................................... .80
JUMBO PRINTS FROM SLIDES 26¢ EACH
DUPLICATE SLIDES 20¢ EACH

8mm ROLL ........................................... $1.10
8mm MAGAZINE ........................................... .80
16mm 100 FT. ROLL ........................................... $2.50
16mm MAGAZINE ........................................... $1.25

Mail your exposed film to the plant nearest you.

BEST PHOTO SERVICE
Dept. “D”

P.O. Box 1707, Parkersburg, W. Va.
P.O. Box 497, Syracuse 1, N.Y.  P.O. Box 789, San Diego 12, Calif.

OCTOBER 1964
In Memoriam
1963
MRS. SAMUEL G. BIGGS
CHARTER MEMBER 1911-1963
CHAPTER REGENT 1915-1917
HONORARY LIFE REGENT 1917-1963
MRS. HOWARD SUMMERS
CHAPTER REGENT 1947-1949
HONORARY LIFE REGENT 1949-1963
BUFORD CHAPTER, NSDAR
Huntington, West Virginia

Greetings West Virginia Society
for the American Heritage Camp
from BORDERLAND CHAPTER
Consulat of
CAPTAIN JAMES ALLEN CHAPHE, DAR
Beckley, West Virginia
CHARLESTON CHAPTER, W. VA.
Concluded
April 30, 1964
Greetings
COLONEL CHARLES LEWIS CHAPHE, NSDAR
Parkersburg, West Virginia

Honoring
MISS BLANCHE E. PRICE
Regent
Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter
Morgantown, West Virginia

Greetings from
JON HART CHAPHE, DAR
Richfield, West Virginia
Home of Davis & Elkins College
Greetings from
THE JOHN YOUNG CHAPHE
Charleston, West Virginia
Greetings from
MOUND CHAPTER, NSDAR
Moundsville, W. Va.

MEMORIAL AMERICAN HERITAGE CAMP
Huntington, West Virginia

WHEELING CHAPTER, NSDAR
Wheeling, West Virginia
is happy to honor
its efficient and charming Regent
Mrs. Peter J. Vames

NOTICE
Please send us your change of address at least six weeks in advance, if possible. Give both the old and the new. If you do not do this, the Magazine is thrown in the trash by the post office and we pay a 10¢ fee for the notification of the change.

National Defense
(Continued from page 827)

and that is the document that launched us as a Nation.

The American people want to hold onto this most precious possession, the religious and spiritual fabric of our American way of life. Ninety-nine percent of the people want it, but apparently the people guiding our destiny are decreeing otherwise. Why? Because they are getting ready for the merger and they have to make education the same all over the world. If you think that is an exag- geration, read sometime what is called the Convention Against Discrimination in Education which was passed by UNESCO unanimously in December 1960. Actually, discrimination means in the context “differences” in education. What they are trying to do is make education the same all over the world.

Khrushchev today is working and using the Institute of Scientific Atheism to stamp out all vestiges of religion in the Soviet Union. And what are we doing? Listen to the conclusion of William Randolph Hearst as he observes what we are doing. In effect he writes we are exalting atheism into the state religion. That is what they are doing. But do you see why? They are doing it in order to make the prospective merger more agreeable to Khrushchev. When he sees the prospects of Bible reading and prayer, and all those things, this is something that would nettle him and the other pro-communists whom we are interested in bringing into this combine.

This is the view that I would like to present of what is happening. I think if you understand this, you understand what is happening all over the world. A lot of people say what we are doing doesn’t make sense. It doesn’t make sense unless you understand this point of view, and once you understand it, then you will find that everything does make sense.

There are a few places this is out of line. It is out of line in South Vietnam. There you know the State Department was working to bring about neutralization so that South Vietnam would fall back into its policy place. I think nothing more vividly brings this out than the Saigon report that Senator Dodd made on the Senate floor on January 14. This reveals what happened in South Vietnam. The State Department encouraged overthrow of the government there because Diem was a man who refused to go along with the neutralization and he had to be removed, and that becomes crystal clear if you read Senator Dodd’s Saigon report.

Today, however, the policy on South Vietnam is out of step with the rest of this grand design. I am not saying that every single occurrence is solved by it, but this is the grand design and this is something that you must understand. I am sure you know it, you know it better than I do, but we have to review these policies at these times of assessment.

Prayer Amendment

Congress can do much about this. Congress has tremendous power. Let us take the prayer situation. Today we have a great revulsion against the Supreme Court decision on prayer. A great deal of effort is being spent in the Senate now working up very praiseworthy amendments—the Becker Amendment and the Simpson Amendment, and other efforts to offset this Supreme Court decision. What happened is one percent of the people or less, mostly atheists, helped now by eight judges on the Supreme Court, are running roughshod over the country, and there is a violent reaction. Unfortunately, we are trying to solve it by an amendment.

I think an amendment is a good thing, but you don't need an amendment to solve this problem. The Supreme Court is a court created by the Constitution. It is our only Constitutional court. The Circuit Court and the District Court are creatures of the Congress.

Article III of the Constitution, which creates the Supreme Court, says very clearly that Congress may “regulate” and “make exceptions” to the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. I have been trying to get people to introduce legislation that would simply take the appellate jurisdiction from the Supreme Court in the area of prayer and Bible reading. It can be done by a simple majority. You don't need an amendment. You don't need a two-thirds vote. You don't need ratification. Congress has that power; it was giv-
en to it by the forefathers because they wanted to effect the principle of checks and balances.

I know some of the Senators are worried lest the Supreme Court decisions already enunciated prevail. The way to solve it is to take, by this legislation, the jurisdiction also from the Circuit Court and the District Court so that the issue goes right back to the State Courts for adjudication—and that is exactly what the amendment would do.

When I was back here in the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in 1957, this is precisely the route we chose when the Supreme Court handed down twenty-six successive decisions in the field of security that just torpedoed our whole security structure. The Butler-Jenner Bill at that time invoked this particular clause and sought to take jurisdiction from the Supreme Court in five areas, following the framework of five most important security decisions. It failed by a vote that I recall was 44 to 42.

This time it would be hard to lose because I do not think there would be ten Senators or Congressmen who would vote against prayer and Bible reading in the schools. It is one we can win and not only would it restore the wholesome preservative of prayer and Bible reading to our schools, but it would be a dramatic reassertion of the power of Congress at a time when this is badly needed.

As a little dividend, it would serve notice on the Supreme Court that, if it continues its transgressions into legislative areas, there would be more such invocations of this clause.

**Bricker Amendment**

There are other things. I would like to exhort you to begin rekindling interest in the Bricker Amendment. We need that more than ever today. I have just read Dean Manion's new book, and he has an excellent chapter on the *Menace of Treaty Law*. When you read that and read what the Bricker Amendment sought to do, you will realize that this is more needed than ever before. Remember that the Bricker Amendment sought basically only two things: One, it said that any provision of a treaty should have no force and effect. Why would anyone object to that? As John Foster Dulles and many other people have pointed out, you can pass a treaty that can take every single right from us under the Constitution, and we have absolutely no recourse. It is one of the real weaknesses of our Constitution. This would plug that hole.

Another thing was Part 3 of the Bricker Amendment which said that an executive agreement between the President and a foreign government or an international agency would have to be ratified by the Congress. This is very important.

We sent a whole army to Korea in 1950 without ever submitting this decision to the Congress. That was a war in every sense of the word. Yet Congress had no voice. We sent another force, not a big force, but we sent a force to Katanga. We sent Globemasters and personnel to Katanga and Congress never had a chance to do anything about it. In fact, the United Nations waited until Congress got out of session and had it all finished before Congress returned.

Adlai Stevenson last week made the statement that he thinks it is about time now to have a permanent United Nations Peace Force. If all nations must contribute then our sons are going to be assigned directly to service in the United Nations. Do not think it is far-fetched. Lester Pearson has already offered Canadian forces; the Netherlands Government and two of the Scandinavian Governments have offered forces. Adlai Stevenson pointed to this as reason why we should be doing the same thing.

We need a Bricker Amendment. If there is going to be any kind of a transfer—and I don’t see why it ever should be necessary—let’s be sure that this is going to be ratified by Congress so that there would be a responsible body voting on sending our sons to fight against good people as we did in Katanga and other places around the world.

**Other Solutions**

There is one other power that I would suggest, and I will make this the last. There are so many wonderful things that Congress can do and a wonderful audience like you engenders so many of these wonderful thoughts and high resolves. But Congress, with its power of appropria-
V. O'Leary spoke on *The Forgotten American, the Indian*. He has won the George Washington Medal of Freedoms Foundation, and is a Boy Scout official and the writer of *Mark of the Turtle*.

*Apr. 25, 1964.* Regular luncheon meeting, with reports of delegates who attended the 71st Continental Congress. Reports were given by the regent, Mrs. Wm T. Lampe; first vice regent, Miss Martha C. Stevenson; past regent and Southeastern Pennsylvania Director, Mrs. Earle F. Jacobs; and registrar, Miss Margaret L. Stevenson. Ten members made the trip to Washington for Pennsylvania Day and gave reports. Also, on this meeting day, a group of chapter members went to the New York World’s Fair for the DAR Flag Dedication.

*May 2, 1964.* The regent entertained her executive board, chairmen, and board members at a luncheon in the executive dining room of Strawbridge & Clothier’s store.

*May 16, 1964.* The regular luncheon meeting for annual reports on chapter affairs, and a concert by Miss Virginia Austin, soloist, folk singer, and teacher of retarded and disturbed children, using musical therapy.

*June 6, 1964.* Independence Hall Chapter made a pilgrimage to Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, Pa. A large number attended under the leadership of the regent and of Mrs. Earle F. Jacobs, Southeastern State Director. Owing to the illness of Dr. Frank Law, who was to give us a concert on the carillon, one of his students gave it, and allowed those who were brave enough to climb the tower to strike some notes.

Lunch was served in the Foundation building and David Taylor, writer on the Revolution and historian of the Foundation, spoke on the role Martha Washington and other officers' wives played in caring for the sick at the encampment. He also spoke of the officers
Matinecock Chapter, Flushing, N. Y., and Friends

Honor

MRS. WILLIAM HENRY SULLIVAN, JR.
(Adéle Erb Sullivan)

CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT GENERAL

HONORARY STATE REGENT
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL 1959 - 1962
RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL 1956 - 1959
NEW YORK STATE REGENT 1953 - 1956
MATINECOCK CHAPTER REGENT 1941 - 1944

OCTOBER 1964
Genealogical

(Continued from page 844)

Byars Crawford, b. Aug. 11, 1776.
John Crawford, b. July 7, 1783.
Jane Crawford, b. Nov. 17, 1787.
Lavinia Crawford, b. May 14, 1794.
William Dickinson, b. Feb. 4, 1790.

Deaths
Juliet Catherine Baylor, d. May 20, 1812.
Frances Ann Baylor, d. Nov. 12, 1813.
Walter Gwynn Baylor, d. Apr. 5, 1886.

Courtnay Elizabeth Hill, d. Mar. 26, 1901.
Robert T. Baylor, d. Apr. 21, 1830, and interred in the garden at Dunheath, the residence of his father-in-law, Col. Anthony New.

William Robert Baylor, d. Aug. 15, 1846 at Fort Leavenworth on his way to (Tantafee), having joined the army going to Mexico.

Ellen Amelia Baylor, d. Apr. 27, 1849 at the Bay of Biloxi, Miss.

Col. Anthony New, d. Mar. 2nd, 1833, aged abt. 88 yrs.

Oliver Baylor, d. Nov. 29, 1856.
Richard Tucker Baylor, d. 3rd July 1895.
Lucy Baynham Dodd, d. Oct. 24, 1902.

Joseph New Baylor, Jr., d. Mar. 1, 1903 at Navasota, Tex.

Welles—Howard—A genealogy is in preparation of Thomas Wells, who came to Baltimore County, Md., had grant of land there in 1732, and mar. Elizabeth Howard. They had children—Joseph, James, John, Thomas, Jr., and Ann. Family records needed, incl. corre., Mrs. Henry Gronemeyer, 1409 Delaware Ave., Wilmington, Del.

Chase—Want parents, children, dates, and places of Obadiah Chase (1743-99); data.—Mrs. J. D. Helms, 312 Second Ave., Wilmington, Del.

Wells-Howard—A genealogy is in preparation of Thomas Wells, who came to Baltimore County, Md., had grant of land there in 1732, and mar. Elizabeth Howard. They had children—Joseph, James, John, Thomas, Jr., and Ann. Family records needed, incl. corre., Mrs. Henry Gronemeyer, 1409 Delaware Ave., Wilmington, Del.

Chase—Want parents, children, dates, and places of Obadiah Chase (1743-99); served as private in Dutchess County, N.Y. Militia, under Capt. Hescieah Mead, Col. Henry Ludington (7th Regiment), Frederickburgh Precinct. Refer to John A. Chase, 1022 Bull St., Columbia, S.C.

Brackett—Hickey—McIntyre—Aros-took County, Maine, before 1850. Daniel Hamilton Westcott, N.Y. State, before 1850 have no data. Wish to corre.—Lucile Dunn Wilson, Rt. 1, Clinton, Wash.

Keeney—(Kinney—Keeny—Keene)—Lee—Cross—Holland—Want parents, dates, and places of Elijah Keeney, b. Sept. 1770, Glaistonbury or Hartford, Conn., and wife, Cynthia Lee or Forbes but think Lee, married Sept. 28, 1850.

Mary J. Baylor, b. Jan. 12, 1857, dau. of Walter and Harvey (?) Baylor.

Courtnay Baylor Hickman, b. June 24, 1847.

Susan Faly (or Fales) Hickman, b. Sept. 28, 1850.

Sarah—Want parents, brothers, sisters, dates, and places of William Akins, b. 1756 Cecil County, Md., served in Rev. War, d. 1841 in Ala.—David C. Akins, Rt. 1, N. Box 249, Cordova, Ala.

Walker—Booth—(Boothe)—Desire inf. on George Walker, d. 1825 Jones County, Ga., and wife. Want inf. of parents, date and place of marriage, prior residence. Sarah mar. 2nd John Bayne, Jones County, Bayne d. 1840; no trace of Sarah after 1841. Issue of George Walker and Sarah; Mary A., mar. Jere-miah Lloyd, Jones County, Sarah S., mar. William Horniday, Lucy, mar. — White, Leroy, Insolard (or Insolbar), nothing known. Geo. W., mar. Amanda Morgan, Talbot County, later removed to Crawford County, Ga., Grace or Gracey and Jeptha V. under guardianship of Joshua I. Ellis and wfe. Barshaes Walker, living in Harris County, Ga., 1829, with Thomas mar. Mary A. O'Neal, Talbot County, Ga., 1842. George believed to have mar. twice; first mar. issue; William B. (who may have removed to Alabama) and probably Barshaes. George believed to have brother, William d. 1815-16, widow Elisabeth, mar. Harriman, and removed to Clark County, Ala., with her minor sons, George and Balda (or Wm. Balda). Elizabeth and William may have had total of nine children. William could have had first name beginning with letter “N”.

Sarah Booth Walker's family moved westward in Ga.; some members lived at Booth's Ferry on Flint River, Talbot County. Zachariah Booth, Jr., was brother or close relative. He and Sarah were executors of Geo. Walker's estate. Zachariah and Sarah once lived in Redbone District between Buena Vista and Columbus, Ga.; Sarah wasendant of George and Sarah.—M. J. Hale, 3900 University Ave., Washington, D.C., 20016.

Spencer—Reece—Want parents, wfe., birthplace, and other inf. on Daniel Reece, Surry County, N.C. He was there 1820. Also of Wm. Spencer, b. 1777 and mar. in Va.; son Hiram b. Va. 1803, moved Surry County; other sons, Haydon, Thomas, Sion. All to Martin County,Va., 1834. William Spencer d. there 1858, Indiana.—Mrs. Chas. Basolo, 1513 Harvey St., Santa Monica, Calif.

Wilson—Brown—Want ances., parents, children, dates, and places of William Akins, 1815 Ky. Also where did they locate in Pennsylvania. Who were her parents?—Mrs. Clyde J. Brannan, 1723 Huff, Wichita Falls, Tex.

Lee—Page—John Lee, Sr., of Goochland County, Va., want names of parents, dates, and places of his wife, Lucy, named in will probated March 16, 1771; son John, Jr., mar. Sept. 11, 1755, Goochland County, Eliza. Who were her parents?—Mrs. W. F. Sipes, 313 West Gay St., Warrensburg, Mo. 64093.
Parliamentarian

(Continued from page 839)

...liamentarian debated and considered the propositions, so as to permit a nonmember to debate, they cannot be suspended so as to permit a nonmember to vote." (P.L., p. 158, lines 24-26.)

QUESTION: At our last chapter election, two names were written in, but no report was made of the written-in votes. Our by-laws do not prohibit written-in votes. Should these votes have been reported?

ANSWER: The tellers are required to account for every vote cast, whether or not it is a written-in vote. The votes should have been reported following the form given in R.O.R., p. 196. Only blank ballots are ignored. (P.L., p. 561.) Another excellent form for the Report of the Tellers is given in P.L., p. 561.

QUESTION: Can this motion be divided? "That we give a dance and give the money to the Kendall Hospital."

ANSWER: No, because the proposition would be absurd if the first part is lost. Robert answered an identical question in P.L., p. 507, Question 282. You could move to amend the motion by striking out all the words after "dance". The vote on this motion will show whether the club wishes to have these words retained, just as effectively as if the original motion were divided. (R.O.R., p. 91, lines 10-11.)

QUESTION: In electing members to our board at the last election, we were to elect five, and eight candidates received a majority vote. The officers are provided that we shall elect five directors by a majority vote. How should this have been handled?

ANSWER: I shall answer you directly from Robert. "In the case of an election of a Board of Directors or a standing committee, it is possible that more candidates may receive a majority vote than there are places to be filled. In such a case, if there are five places to be filled and eight receive a majority vote, the chair announces as elected all of the first five that receive more votes than the other three." (P.L., p. 229, lines 5-9.) It is such a comfort to be able to quote Robert directly.

QUESTION: We have in our chapter our annual meeting and the regular monthly meeting on the same day. How should this type of meeting be handled?

ANSWER: The answer to your question is set out completely in R.O.R, Seventy-Fifth Anniversary Edition, on the back cover, under the heading "Annual Meeting." In local organizations the annual meeting differs from a regular meeting only in that, besides the regular business that may arise, the annual reports of officers and committees and the election of officers are in order—minutes of the previous regular meeting are read as usual and the annual report. The minutes of the annual meeting are read at the next regular meeting. Minutes of one annual meeting should not be held for action until the next one. If you do not have another regular meeting until the fall, then a committee should be authorized by the chapter to approve the minutes taken on the day of the annual meeting, unless, of course, your secretary

With the Chapters

(Continued from page 848)

and men who worked closely with Washington. This was followed by a tour of the building and Colonial gardens. We have had an interesting year and feel that this pilgrimage was a fitting climax.

ESTHER REED (Spokane, Wash.) presented the Americanism Medal and Certificate to a chosen alien-born citizen—born in Canada, and after some 30 years of residence in Spokane could qualify in all requirements for having it awarded to her. In her response to the presentation, she spoke of some of her reactions to her Americanism, as follows in her tribute to the Flag:

"What American of us all can see our stately banner flutter out on mast or tower, or see it pass in the street without a sudden heart throb? Love, pride, memory, exultation mingle in one swift emotion and yet we seldom pause to think what Old Glory really means to us. It means history—stained here and there with mistakes, but on the whole wonderfully glorious.

"It means protection—right to live, to think, to aspire, to work in an atmosphere of the most blessed freedom and safety that our earth has ever known. It means hope—hope and help for ourselves and for all the world. The very colors of our Flag have a language known and read by all men. The groundwork is whiteness, white being the emblem of truthfulness, righteousness, and purity. And drawn across the white face is the crimson band, which symbolizes all the courage and self-sacrifice which has flowed in red streams from the gory wounds of patriots and heroes. And pressed close upon the crimson streams is blue, like heaven for clearness, out of which shine the mysterious silent stars, lighting the night with cheerful fire.

"Fling it from mast and steeples, to every flag on land or sea. The symbol of our way of life, Gallant and strong and free. Proudly we view its colors. Flag of the brave and true With the clustering stars and steadfast bar The Red, the White and the Blue."

Pearle Conner.

JOHN KENDRICK (Wenatchee, Wash.). Members and officers are making plans for observing the chapter's 50th Anniversary this fall, with an appropriate program and a continuation of the DAR Story through September. At the beautiful country home of Mrs. Edward D. Ginsinger, Grandview Manor, in East Wenatchee, prospective members and all interested were invited to an afternoon gathering of fellowship and American music. Later the regent, Mrs. Dorothy Gearing, spoke, outlining the scope and history of the National Society in commemorating its 73rd Anniversary. Membership increased, including three Junior Members.

During Constitution Week commemoration, there were proclamations by eight neighborhood mayors, the Governor of the State of Washington, displays and exhibits, radio announcements, editorials on radio and daily and weekly newspapers and Masonic monthly magazine and Boy Scouts of America area bulletins, and eight speeches by the regent. The chapter was given special recognition by the State Chairman. Mrs. A. M. Britton, State Regent, was Constitution Week speaker.

Twenty-five history medals were presented to outstanding history students in the junior high schools in the two neighboring Douglas and Chelan Counties, and the presentation of the DAR Manuals for Citizenship, welcome cards, and You Are an American. In welcoming the new citizens, the regent also tells the DAR Story briefly.

Eight delegates attended the 63rd Washington State Society Conference in Seattle where two chapter representatives and the new junior vice-regent attended State office—Mrs. Vern L. Farnham, State Regent, and Mrs. Farris Johnson, State Corresponding Secretary. At the (Continued on page 852)
ANCESTOR HUNTING?

For more than a quarter-century we’ve supplied Ancestor Hunters with basic reference books on genealogy, local & family history and heraldry. Perhaps we can help you, too.

172,000 BOOKS IN STOCK. Throughout the years we’ve maintained an average of over 170,000 books in stock, ready to be shipped to our clients within hours after we receive their orders. We maintain our stock through a never-ending, worldwide book search program.

REPRINTING RARE, long out-of-print books at moderate prices is one of our specialties. In many cases we are the only available source for reference material vital to research.

TAX DEDUCTIBLE FEATURE is enjoyed by many of our clients who, when their research is done, donate their books to the libraries of non-profit organizations. We supply accurate records of purchases for tax purposes, on request.

FREE PORTFOLIO of catalogs listing many of the books in stock and available through our reprint program is yours for the asking. Simply complete and mail the coupon below. Your FREE portfolio will reach you promptly and without the slightest obligation.

GENEALOGICAL BOOK COMPANY
521 SAINT PAUL PLACE
BALTIMORE, MD. 21202

GENEALOGICAL BOOK COMPANY Dept. D-10
521 Saint Paul Place
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Gentlemen: Please send me the FREE PORTFOLIO listing your genealogical material. I understand there is no cost or obligation on my part.

Name __________________________
Address ____________________________
City ________ State ________ Zip ______

☐ Specific Need? To help us best select the contents of your portfolio, please let us know of your specific interest.

THIRTY-NINTH STAR ART STUDIO
Estelle G. Nelson
Watertown, South Dakota

Watercolor, oil or ink drawings, historic landmarks, ancestral homes made from slides, old photographs, prints
Reasonable
10% reduction to all Alabama DAR members
Phone 886-4477

Sponsored by
Watertown in South Dakota

FORT HALIFAX CHAPTER
Winslow, Maine

Maine Daughters and Guests for their Fall Meeting

Compliments of THE JEFFERSON
"a famous restaurant"
Banquet facilities up to 500
Waterville, Maine

ROOSEVELT MOTOR LODGE
110 College Avenue
Waterville, Maine
Dining Room — Lounge —

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 851)

Conference the chapter press chairman, Mrs. Victor Richardson, tied with Mrs. Irwin Harper of Michael Trebert Chapter for first place in the publicity contest, each with over 1,000 inches. John Kendrick Chapter and Rainier Chapter, Seattle, were the two chapters, receiving the

THE SHELBY FAMILY, 1964, by HOWARD S. GALLOWAY, HISTORICAL GENEALOGY, beautifully bound, 384 pages, 76 illustrations, authentic data from sources cited in Bibliography, price $12.00. For sale local book store, or from author, 312 Dalewood Dr., Mobile, Alabama.

PINE BLUFF CHAPTER, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Josephine MINNIE JAMES WALTON Chapter Regent 1962-1964

Compliments of JOSEPH COOLIDGE CHAPTER, DAR
Watertown, Massachusetts

GENEALOGY, Local Newspaper Obituary Index (appointed 5,000 entries) 1926-1968, $2.50. Index to Hunt’s 1876 Coshocton County History with his 184 p. monograph, 1960 Supplement (and Index), $2.50.
Coshocton Public Library, Coshocton, Ohio

In Memory Of EX REGENT
MRS. WALTER S. LEWIS
MATINECOCK CHAPTER
Flushing, N.Y.

Gold Honor Roll Award plus bonus points (out of 40 chapters).

The chapter members, assisted by friends, were given special recognition by the State Historian for the work in furnishing a two-story log home built in 1888 by the George Thomas Richardson family, direct descendents of Amos Richardson, legal advisor to Governor Winthrop in Boston in 1639. The log house was located at the Willis Carey Museum, Cashmere, by the Chelan County Historical Society and was moved, log by log, from the Victor Richardson home on East Richard Drive where it had been preserved.

John Kendrick Chapter is a member of the Wenatchee Patriotic Council, composed of 17 patriotic veterans organizations that observe Memorial Sunday, Memorial Services, Flag Day, the Fourth of July, Constitution Week, and other special holidays.

Over 30 percent of our membership subscribes to the DAR Magazine, and we send it to the North Central Regional Library and the Wenatchee Valley Community College Library.

Mrs. Richardson, regent, has been selected for its next edition by Who’s Who of American Women for civic and community service.
For the finest of its kind in printing, secretarial and convention service . . . call 296-4424.

NATHAN SERVICES, INC., an exclusive service organization, located at 1522 K Street, N. W. (right across the street from the Statler; next to the Sheraton Carlton Hotel), in the heart of downtown Washington . . . so convenient to all Connecticut Avenue shops and restaurants . . . is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to meet every service need possible.

Just think of it! ONE NUMBER TO CALL for theatre reservations, parties and receptions arranged, letters or press releases typed and printed, Xerox-914 quick copy process, an errand to be done, signs and posters made, gifts bought, calling cards and stationery designed and printed, sight-seeing tours arranged . . . we could go on and on.

Please call us the next time you are in Washington. You'll be amazed at the different services we do have to offer. Remember just one phone number and one phone call will do the trick. So many people are so glad they called 296-4424. You'll be glad you did too.

ATTENTION WRITERS!

BOOK MANUSCRIPTS WANTED. ALL SUBJECTS CONSIDERED. FICTION, NON-FICTION, POETRY, AMERICANA, JUVENILES AND OTHERS.

FREE REPORT SUBMIT YOUR MANUSCRIPT TO: THE AMERICAN PRESS PUBLICATIONS, INC., Dept. DR 282 Seventh Avenue, New York 1, N.Y.

COATS OF ARMS, MAPS TRANS, MAPOORTANS. Jamestown, 1607, $5.00; Mayflower, $10.00; Blount-Blunt, $7.50.

Edith Tunnell, 1835 Belvedere, Coral Gables, Fla. 33134

NORTH CAROLINA RESEARCH 31 years experience Wm. D. Killian, Box 604, Salisbury, N.C.

Shoosie Hill Cemetery Records, Richmond, Virginia Vol. I—$12.50—Vol. II—$15.00

A. Bohmer Rudd, 1610 Park Road, N.W., Wash. 10, D.C.

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

A Division of McCall Corporation


The traditional high quality of Newman Products, to honor your officers reverently. No mass production . . . nothing but individual craftsmanship to assure satisfaction.

FREE folder shows proper marking. Sent on request

Since 1882

Newman BROTHERS, INC.

5613 Center Hill Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio 45216

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 Hennessey Studio of Heraldic Art 324 West Thomas St. Salisbury, N. C. 10% Off to Members of DAR on all paintings

OFFICIAL DAR FLAGS

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

Write for Prices

THE CINCINNATI REGALIA CO.

145 W. 4th St. Cincinnati, O.

Every Tablet or Marker Custom-Crafted by Hand One at a Time

NEWMAN BRONZE PLAQUES AND MARKERS

KNOW More about the history and craft of flag-making.

DO Visit our plant . . . see how flags are made. Ask about our free loan of 35mm slides . . . ideal for lectures or historical flags.

TELL All DARs to visit or write COPELAND FLAG CO., Box 212, ALEXANDRIA, VA., for information about any flag problem.

SPECIAL 20% DISCOUNT to all DAR members. Ask about our special prices on flag sets or presentation flags.

THREE BOOKS by Donzella Cross Boyle Teacher—Author—Lecturer

"TO MAKE MEN FREE—THE CONSTITUTION" Written at the request of many parents, teachers and students. An historical account of The Constitution and its framers—what they did and what they said. $1.50

"AMERICAN HISTORY WAS MY UNDOING" Documented account of the pressures upon the author in writing "QUEST OF A HEMISPHERE"—who thought a text on American history should contain unadulterated facts. $2.00

"QUEST OF A HEMISPHERE" An unslanted, factual history of all the Americas—written from source material. Revised edition ready soon.

Order directly from:

PRO PATRIA PUBLICATIONS P.O. Box 743—Pasadena, Calif.

[ OCTOBER 1964 ]
Pennsylvania Militia

(Continued from page 798)

Officers were fined 10s. on drill days, and 15s. on field days.

In Philadelphia, fines for the nonperformance of their tour of duty, assessed against members of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes, all called up during the summer of 1777, varied between £22 10s. and £30 8s. Members of the 4th, 5th, and 6th Classes of Philadelphia City Militia, called up early in September when news had arrived of the actual approach of the British, were fined £37 10s. for failing to turn out for duty. After the end of December 1777, when the Assembly passed a supplement to the Militia Act, the fine was set at £40 for nonperformance of active duty. This was increased by statute in April 1779, to £100.10

Exercise or drill days for companies, as determined by the Militia Act of 1777, were to be held twice in April, three times in May, twice in August and September, and once in October. A battalion parade day, when all companies in a battalion were to turn out at the same time, was to be held in May and again in October. In 1777, the first drill days were scheduled for 21 and 28 April, 5 and 12 May, and battalion day on 26 May.11

Call-Up in 1777

As outlined above, the Militia Act set up a detailed method of organization that called for full implementation of its provisions within a period of 6 weeks. But early in April, Howe's movements in New Jersey alarmed the Pennsylvania authorities to such an extent that warning letters were immediately sent out to the County Lieutenants, and before the end of the month some of the first classes had actually been called to active duty. By the end of the year all eight classes of the southeastern counties had been called up. During the spring and summer of 1778 the classes from the more remote counties that had not been called in 1777 were in service.

10 Passed 26 Dec. 1777, an act "for making more equal the burden of public Defense," directed that thereafter each person "not subject to, nor performing duty," was "to be subject to an additional sum equal to what he is charged in the state tax." This was usually referred to as the "double tax." See Chapter DCCLXXXIII, Statutes, IX, 167. Four days later, on 30 Dec. 1777, a further supplement to regulate the militia set the fine for neglect or refusal to march at £40. See Chapter DCCCLXXI, ibid., 185. On 5 Apr. 1779, a "Further supplement to an Act to regulate the militia," increased the fine to £100, and for neglect in performing other services, each person was to pay six times "what they were by law obliged to pay." Philadelphians to pay eight times as much. See Chapter DCCCLXXIII, ibid., 381.

11 Ibid., 79-80, Section vii. Exercise days were set on the two last Mondays in April, August, and September, and the three first Mondays in May, battalion days on the fourth Monday in May and in October.
Andrew Jackson
(Continued from page 809)
a shingle could be found after the winds had ceased. It will be recalled here that James Crawford bought the Pickens lands not long after that and that it was in the James Crawford home that Andrew Jackson said he was born.

In addition to hunting and fishing, the people enjoyed horse racing, cock fighting, log rolling, quilting parties, and dancing. The log rolling of the up-country was a great social event. When a settler needed a new barn or house, he called in his neighbors to help cut the logs and erect the building. A great feast was always prepared by the women.

With regard to the religious and educational side of life, the people of the Lancaster County section were fortunate that one of their earliest settlers was the well-educated Rev. William Richardson. While serving as pastor of the Waxhaw Presbyterian Church, Mr. Richardson established the Waxhaw Academy, where many of the youth of his community and State received an education equal to the best of that day. As Waxhaw Church was the oldest and only church within the limits of present Lancaster County in that day, it drew large crowds. One writer tells us that more than a thousand people sometimes gathered for the Sunday services.

Since Waxhaw Presbyterian was the church the Jacksons and the Crawfords attended, it can be assumed for a fact that the Jackson boys—Hugh, Robert, and Andrew—were among the throngs who gathered for services on the old Waxhaw Church grounds.

**Bibliography**
Ramsey, History of South Carolina.
Kirkland and Kennedy, Historic Camden.
Revol, Original Lists of Protestant Immigrants to South Carolina, 1763–1773.
James, Border Captain.
Herd, Andrew Jackson, South Carolinian.
South Carolina Archives, Memorial Grants.

---

**ZONE NUMBERS NEEDED**
When sending in subscriptions to DAR Magazine, please enclose your zone number.

---

**GOOD CITIZENSHIP**
(Continued from page 807)

Nevertheless, liberty was promoted as a result.

With the fall of the Roman Empire and the rise of European feudalism, citizenship declined. Millions of people were attached to the land as serfs or vassals. Each vassal owed service to the lord of the land. This lord, in turn, owed allegiance to his feudal lord, who in his turn owed allegiance to the King.

In our beloved Nation we enjoy a God-given bounty because since 1776 our citizens, our Government, and our business community have recognized its fundamental responsibilities of citizenship.

I am confident that you, the next generation of Americans, will be as courageous as your forefathers and that you will successfully meet the challenges of the future.

For, as I am sure everyone knows in his heart—though a philosopher, George Santayana, has recorded it with wondering—

To be an American is of itself almost a moral condition, an education and a career.

I know the young people present today will continue to be dependable, patriotic leaders rendering service through love, respect and perseverance to home, city, State, and Nation.

I congratulate you and the DAR on this splendid outpouring of Good Citizenship. I wish you good luck, and I thank you for the privilege of speaking to you today.
October Ads

Usher in Diamond Jubilee Celebration

October 11, 1964, ushers in the eighteen-month Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the founding of our National Society. Less than two years later, on May 17, 1892, this Magazine was authorized. The first issue of “The American Monthly” appeared July, 1892.

Its original purpose was to report the Proceedings of the Continental Congress and to report on the National Board Meetings. The dramatic change in content since this first issue is all too apparent.

From the very first there has been some advertising. J. E. Caldwell & Co. has the distinction of being one of our first advertisers and we are proud and happy to say this continuity has not been broken.

Other advertisers of long standing have been Judd and Detweiler who advertised from the time the Magazine started until the National Publishing Company took over the contract. Those who have given us their business for over twenty-five years include: Woodward and Lothrop, Mayflower Hotel, Newman Brothers, Cincinnati Regalia Co., Theda Korn Groes, Goodspeed’s Book Shop and W. E. Hennessee.

Emphasis upon the advertising aspect of the Magazine was intermittent until 1950 when under Miss Carraway’s administration a National Chairman was appointed and the program has developed to the extent where the Magazine department can be self-supporting.

WEST VIRGINIA is the sole sponsor for this issue—MISS VIRGINIA BONDURANT JOHNSON, STATE REGENT; MRS. ARCH J. ALEXANDER, STATE CHAIRMAN, sent in $567.50 worth of ads. 16 of its 54 chapters helped to produce this amount. Their efforts are appreciated.

Miscellaneous ads from 34 chapters added $760 with $40 for cuts while the regular advertisers accounted for $757.50. The total for this issue was $2,125.

To show proper jubilation let each and every Daughter support the advertising program. Remember it is an excellent way to tell “The DAR Story.”

IDA A. MAYBE, National Chairman,
DAR Magazine Advertising Committee
COATS OF ARMS

COATS OF ARMS are the pictorial history of your family, lending character and distinction. A historical decoration that personally belongs to you. An ideal gift.

MISS FRANCES P. GAINES invites you to consult her about the origin of your family name and its heraldic significance. Miss Gaines researches and renders COATS OF ARMS which have been granted from their original countries. Studies of HERALDRY pursued in Europe and America. Registered at the Library of Congress thirty-seven (37) years. Reference as to book Nos. A member of The Daughters of the American Revolution, National No. 313070, Ruth Davison Chapter. Colored illustrated lectures on HERALDRY and TV appearances given on request.

UNLESS otherwise stated, COATS OF ARMS will be rendered in water-color, of the best materials suitable for framing, HAND-drawn and HAND-painted on mats of 10" x 13" or 11" x 14".

EACH ORDER receives careful and personal attention. With orders the "Explanation of Heraldry", terms, emblems, symbols, colors, translation of mottoes, reference etc., given.

IF AVAILABLE, send tracing, copy or description of your arms. IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS. Order early to allow ample time for research.

ALSO SHIELD OF CREST for use on stationery, rings and silverware.

All work authentic and guaranteed. Tel. No. 254-7325

Frances P. Gaines
17 Trinity Chapel Road
Haw Creek

Asheville, N.C. Zip Code 28805
25 AND 50 YEAR MEMBERSHIP PINS

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

Shown Actual Size

14 kt. gold and blue enamel .......... $15.00
Gold filled and blue enamel .......... $ 7.50

Prices include Federal tax. Please add 35¢ for insured delivery.

Engraving name and national number, each character, 10¢ additional.

When ordering, please give name and national number.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
Chestnut and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

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