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Innkeeper
A HAPPY Diamond Jubilee Year to all DAR Magazine subscribers and readers. We feel that the year will be especially happy for them because they will be informed, through the pages of the Magazine, regarding the exciting events that are being planned for this 75th Anniversary Year of our Society.

We can suggest two resolutions that could be adopted with profit:

(1) If you don't subscribe to the Magazine, do so at once, so that you will be up-to-date on Diamond Jubilee plans.

(2) Examine each issue for the latest Diamond Jubilee news.

By the way, have you ordered your copy (copies) of the Diamond Jubilee Booklet?

* * *

MISS MABEL E. WINSLOW
Editor

MRS. PAUL R. GREENLEASE
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Committee

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

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Hero of the Hawaiians, Kamehameha I, united the Islands into one kingdom and founded the mid-Pacific Kamehameha dynasty. This much-photographed bronze statue of the great ruler, wearing the cloak, malo, and helmet of early Hawaii, stands before the Judiciary building in Honolulu's civic center. On June 11, Kamehameha Day, Hawaiian societies drape thousands of flowers about the statue, in the form of leis many feet long.
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

A wonderful New Year to each and all! Your many personal messages sent direct to me were greatly appreciated and contributed much to my pleasure during the Holidays. I certainly thank you!

Now that 1965 is here, may the reports you are preparing and the Congress Delegates you are electing to represent you receive foremost attention. Excellent help on these important matters was offered through the December Omnibus letters. Have ALL of these been distributed? If not, it is urgent to do so at once. Chapter regents are especially asked to read aloud the President General’s December letter at the next regular Chapter meeting. All members are entitled to know, first hand, of our current objectives.

Remember, February 1st is deadline for ALL contributions required for Honor Roll. “In full” payment of contributions to projects will assure a magnificent, impressive record of achievement.

IMPORTANT

CHAPTER CHAIRMEN ARE TO USE QUESTIONNAIRES IN THE DECEMBER MAILING unless one is received from the State Chairmen. Fill in and mail by the deadline specified to the State Chairman who will compile these. Simply substitute “What Has Your Chapter Done” in questions 1 through 3 of State questionnaires and continue to answer the remainder as completely as possible.

 Chapters are asked to cooperate immediately on the following:

(1) Request explained in Librarian General’s packet letter to secure listing of DAR Magazine on the next Cumulative Index of Periodical Literature published by the H. W. Wilson Company, and
(2) Some time ago mention was made of the endorsement of (Mrs. Benjamin) Caroline Scott Harrison for inclusion in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans in New York City. Word has just been received that the application to include Mrs. Harrison in the Hall of Fame is now being processed. Therefore, at this time it would be very helpful to have letters of endorsement sent Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, Director, Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York University, 1009 Fifth Avenue, New York City 10028. He has advised that “interest in nominations and number of endorsements will be communicated to the members of the College of Electors.”

Not only did Mrs. Harrison serve this Society as first President General, but her memory over the years as a gracious, talented First Lady has endeared her to American Women. It was she who personally designed the official White House china used during her husband’s administration and also introduced the culture of orchids into this Country. (Refer also to Little-Known DAR Fact, this message.)

Attractive, indeed, is the brand new NSDAR Membership Card offered by the Membership Committee for the first time. Interested Chapters and members read more fully about this in the Chairman’s message on page 34. At the recent December 11th National Board of Management Meeting an all-time high number of applicants were admitted. Special welcome to the 1,458 new members and best wishes to the 6 new Chapters approved!

Progress Report: The 75th DAR Diamond Jubilee Book is now at the printers. Interest runs high in anticipation of release. A steady stream of advance orders continues into National Headquarters. Gift Certificates have met a ready response and are available for any occasion. Order blank for your convenience is on page 112.

A Little-known DAR Fact: Of particular interest this Diamond Jubilee Anniversary year is the pending nomination of Caroline Scott Harrison to the Hall of Fame for Great Americans at New York University for the election of 1965. A Fiftieth Anniversary project was the presentation of a portrait of Mrs. Harrison, the Society’s first President General, to the President Benjamin Harrison Mansion, Indianapolis, restored as a museum and in 1964 made a Registered National Historic Landmark.

The first gift of a portrait of Mrs. Harrison was unveiled at the Third Continental Congress (1894) and immediately thereafter presented to the White House, where it still hangs. Familiar to Daughters attending Continental Congress in Washington is the exact copy which is the focal point over the mantel in the President General’s Reception Room at National Headquarters.

Cordially,

(Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan)
President General, NSDAR
In January 1865, we celebrate the Sesquicentennial of the Battle of New Orleans—the decisive and glorious victory of Gen. Andrew Jackson and his small army of courageous men over the overwhelming forces of the British under the command of Sir Edward Michael Pakenham—a victory that ended the War of 1812 and has had tremendous importance and far-reaching consequences in the history not only of our Country, but that of England as well.

I will not write of the New Orleans Campaign of 1814-15, as you know, that there were four land battles December 23 and 28, 1814, January 1 and 8, 1815, and you knew the outcome of each of these engagements.

I would rather recall the history of Colonial Louisiana, before the War of 1812, and the reasons the British thought that invasion of Louisiana would prove successful.

Louisiana had been a Colony of Spain from its founding until November 1, 1762, when, by a secret treaty, the colony was transferred to France under the direction of Spain. The populace had been kept in complete ignorance of the transfer, until the Spanish Governor Ulloa arrived in New Orleans, March 5, 1766, to take possession. The discontented Colonists rebelled; this was the first revolt against foreign rule on any American continent.

Then, in 1803, Louisiana was again ceded by Spain to France, which, after a few months, sold the Province to the United States. The people resented these changes, feeling that they were chattels to be bartered about. They disliked the Americans as much as the Americans disliked the Franco-Spanish, and at the time of the Battle of New Orleans they still bore the marks and scars of these changes.

In 1803, Napoleon stated that the nation that held the Mississippi Valley would eventually be the most powerful of the world.

Spain had protested the ceding of Louisiana to the United States; and many believed that England, if victorious, would demand Louisiana's return to Spain, claiming that Louisiana had been fraudulently sold by Napoleon to the United States; and if Spain did not prove strong enough to retake it, England would do so.

In early 1814, Great Britain, released from the heavy burden of conflict in Europe, turned its attention to invasion of the Southern States. Louisiana and New Orleans were particularly marked as the principal points of attack, in order to obtain possession of the great Mississippi Valley.

In August, 1814, Lt. Col. Edward Nicholls, commanding British forces, arrived in Pensacola, Fla. He induced the Indians to join his ranks, furnishing them with British uniforms, then attempted to alienate from the Union the people of Kentucky and Louisiana, and approached, with seductive promises, the pirates of Barataria.

On August 8, 1814, three Englishmen and five Americans met at Ghent, Belgium. They were the commissioners gathered there to draw up a treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain. Representing Great Britain were: Lord Gambier, an Admiral of the Navy; Henry Goulbourn, a member of Parliament and Secretary to Lord Bathurst; William Adams, a doctor of civil law. Representing the United States were: John Quincy Adams, James Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and Albert Gallatin. Objections were constantly brought up at the peace conference by Great Britain in order to delay signing of the peace treaty. The treaty was being discussed when, on October 14, 1814, Lord Bathurst gave Edward Michael Pakenham his commission and orders to embark Louisiana to assume command of the forces for the reduction of the Province.

William C. C. Claiborne, Governor of the newly admitted State, had already had much trouble controlling the population. A resolution was made to the State of Louisiana to form an auxiliary force for enlistment in the United States Army. Governor Claiborne transmitted the order from Washington, which was promptly carried into the interior of the State, but in New Orleans, it was met with sullen defiance. Seeing no means of obtaining obedience, he threatened to prosecute the delinquents but, unsupported by the Legislature, he failed and was denounced as an oppressor and a tyrant.

In September, 1814, when it became evident that the crisis was rapidly approaching, New Orleans realized their homes were in danger, but not wanting to...
A MILLION YEARS ago or more the northern edges of the Central Savannah River area were the shores of a great sea. Only the northern part of what are now Georgia and South Carolina was above the ocean. Then the land rose, the waters receded, and the mouths of then unnamed streams ate channels southward to keep contact with the retreating shoreline.

In this manner the Savannah River began. This river is a knowing thing. Centuries it knew of silent days and nights. Along its shores have lived civilizations dating 3000 years before the birth of Christ. As colorful a history as that of any other river in the world is this. It has known the white man for only 400 years.

Below Augusta, a few miles out from Jackson, S.C., lies one of the most romantic and historic sites on the North American Continent. Here, ages ago, the river, in its broadening course from the Tugaloo to the sea cut a sweeping curve into the mica-laden soil of the Carolina bank, forming a 30-foot-high silvery bluff.

Silver Bluff

Silver Bluff, historians agree, is the place where, in 1540, the Spaniard Hernando de Soto, in his wanderings up from Florida's Gulf Coast in search of gold, crossed the river to find the fabulously wealthy Cofitachique ruled by a queen. In 1674 the intrepid Englishman, Dr. Henry Woodward, chirurgeon and adventurer, discovered the place and wrote how "the soales of my shoes glistened like sylver" as he walked the bank of the River of the Westoes.

The Second Galphin Trading Post

And this was the site that George Galphin chose in the late 1730s for his second Indian trading post.

First citizen to leave his mark on the Central Savannah River area was this Irish-born Scot, who became a virtual king of traders. The exact date of his coming is unknown, but he began his trade in the Indian country at Galphintown, near the present Louisville, Jefferso County, Ga., before Oglethorpe brought the first Georgia Colonists over in 1733. Soon a well-marked trading path ran from Galphintown to the Savannah River, terminating opposite the natural prominence of Silver Bluff. By pack trains along the Carolina bank to Charleston, and in pirogues and flatboats down the river, the traders took their fur pelts, bartered for peltries from the Indians.

George Galphin became the most outstanding of that adventurous band of white men who first penetrated the wildernesses of the interior, setting up barricaded trading centers and cowpens and carrying on a most lucrative business with Indians of many tribes.

In 1740 Galphin is listed as having 4 men and 25 horses engaged in the trade. His operations reached all over the South and abroad. At Silver Bluff he erected an elegant mansion, the first brick house to be built in the back country, and he erected a fort on the bluff. He became a sort of potentate upon whom the dusky natives of the forest looked with awe and respect.

During the American Revolution Fort Galphin was held by the British until its recovery by "Light Horse Harry" Lee and his men on their way to the relief of besieged Augusta.

Galphin's Assistant, William Dunbar

Galphin was an Indian agent before and after the American Revolution. During the war, he had as his assistant for 4 years a young man named William Dunbar, who was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1753, and came to Carolina seeking his fortune a few years before the American Revolution. Dunbar, who became one of the most prominent men in this section of South Carolina, married Judith, a daughter of George Galphin by his first wife, only to lose his bride of a few months to death. He then married into another leading local family when he took Elizabeth, daughter of George Robison, as his wife. By his second marriage he had a son, George Robison Dunbar, to carry on his name.

William Dunbar was a justice of the first court—that of the infant county of Winton, which survived the rigors of frontier individualism for only 6 years. He owned more than 2000 acres of land and served as a delegate to South Carolina's first constitutional convention. In recognition of his position, he was respectfully addressed as William Dunbar, Esq., of Steel Creek.

Indian Indebtedness

George Galphin was chief among the traders with whom the (Continued on page 52)
The Moore House (1790-1818) in Hillsborough, N. C., an extremely early and interesting example of a “Morris house” that is, seemingly derived from plate 37 of Robert Morris’ Rural Architecture (London, 1750). The house was the home of Mrs. Eliza G. Hasell of Wilmington, N. C., from 1819 to 1829 and of the Henry K. Nash family (grandparents of poet Ogden Nash) for some 90 years thereafter. It was skillfully restored in 1943 by its present owners, Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Moore.

A bright new spark in colonial . . .

Hillsborough, North Carolina

by

MRS. ROBERT BRUCE COOKE

Hillsborough was an important court town and often called “the capital of the back country.” It was the scene of the long-drawn-out and bitter War of the Regulators and during the Revolution itself a focal point for the collection of provisions. Cornwallis, with his army, spent 5 days in Hillsborough in 1781 and raised his Royal Standard before the little courthouse on Court Square. After the Revolution, the town actually was the Capital of North Carolina for a number of years, until Raleigh was finally selected as the State Capital after much argument and debate. Five General Assemblies met in Hillsborough; the State Treasury was located there, as well as the State Printing Office; and the momentous Constitutional Convention was held there in 1788.

Prominent Citizens

The town has always had far more than its share of notable and influential citizens. In early days it was the home of Gen. Francis Nash and his older brother Abner, later the second Governor of North Carolina; of William Hooper, Signer of the Declaration of Independence; and of Governor Thomas Burke, the patriot James Hogg, and Supreme Court Justice Alfred Moore. Later, there were Chief Justice Thomas Ruffin, Chief Justice Frederick Nash, William J. Bingham, Dr. Edmund Strudwick, Cadwallader Jones, the builder-architect John Berry, Governor William A. Graham, and a long, long list of senators, representatives and educators, to mention only a few. Probably no small town in America has ever had so many prominent citizens. Many a house in Hillsborough could properly boast not one but two or three bronze plaques at its front door.

Survival of the Old Town

Amazingly enough, by a happy trick of circumstances, much of the old town has survived almost intact to this day. Storms, hurricanes, and fires have passed by the charming old houses of pine and oak, as well as the delightful little law offices, kitchens, and “overflow” (guest) houses. Not only does the town preserve its original boundaries, laid out by the surveyor Churton in 1754, but also its early street names—King Street, Queen Street, Churton Street, Margaret Lane, etc. Its houses, too,
still bear their romantic old names—Ayr Mount, Sans Souci, Heartsease, Moorefields, Twin Chimneys, the Yellow House, Burnside, Montrose, Poplar Hill, Highlands, the Grove, Mid-Lawn, and Maple Hill. The town, of course, is a forest of historical markers; but even so, there could appropriately be many, many more.

No one seemed much concerned about all this wealth of historic treasure that was old Hillsborough until the spring of 1962. Then, a small group of lively, concerned citizens, increasingly alarmed at the annual rate of loss of some of the fine old houses and the decay of others, organized the long-overdue Hillsborough Historical Society. Fortunately, the Society’s first members included some trained research scholars who immediately started reading the old hand-written deeds, dating from 1754, in the Orange County Courthouse. Their object was to ascertain the exact history of every lot and every old structure in Hillsborough. So far, they have identified some 113 old structures, but many more remain to be authenticated. Today, the Society’s influence is being quietly exerted, without any ostentation or fuss, in just about every nook and cranny of the town’s life.

On the big highways outside the town major commercial concerns have installed large new signs, “Visit Historic Hillsborough.” The town and surrounding community have voluntarily reinstated the early and proper spelling of the Earl of Hillsborough’s name (it had been shortened to Hillsboro), and tourists are seemingly delighted with it. Public buildings have been floodlighted at night, and downtown Hillsborough shows to new advantage. Boxwood is being steadily replanted everywhere to replace the quantities of fine, large English box sold or destroyed. White colonial signs are replacing gaudy, shoddy ones. The Society has restored the crumbling dry walls of the historic Old Town Cemetery (1757) and reset its toppling tombstones. New bronze plaques are in evidence everywhere—in cemeteries; on public buildings, churches, dwellings; even on specimen trees and shrubs in St. Matthew’s Churchyard.

The 500-member Society has carefully and patiently set about a program of public education. It has sponsored public programs on old Hillsborough houses and architecture, on old Hillsborough furniture, on a particularly famous girls’ school, and on old Hillsborough gardens and garden plants. It has brought in guest speakers to tell the town about restoration programs in other old Carolina towns (Salem, Edenton, and Bath) and about the close relationship between history and the tourist trade.

It has published three new folders in quantities of 10,000 each, 30,000 in all; and it has sponsored a Children’s Program (including a slide lecture, walking tour, and museum visit) to be repeated annually for hundreds of children. Its Newsletter keeps its own members fully informed about all these activities. One can hardly pick up any newspaper in the area today without seeing some mention of Historic Hillsborough.

The impact of all of this, of course, is being felt every day by almost everybody in Hillsborough. The Chamber of Commerce gets a steady stream of inquiries about Historic Hillsborough; the rapidly expanding Orange County Historical Museum on the second floor of the Old Courthouse has more visitors and gets more gifts than it ever did before; the Colonial Inn on King Street is doing a booming business (as few small-town hotels are, nowadays) and keeps a “No Vacancy” sign in its old pine lobby most of the time. Business houses and home owners are now asking the Society how to go about properly remodeling and restoring.

The National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, a year and more ago decided to cite 15 historic American buildings in Hillsborough on the basis of research done, and most of the complicated documentation for this has now been completed. Books on architecture will soon be picturing and describing Hillsborough’s old houses.

But even all this visible result of its efforts did not seem enough to the Society. It wrote a bill and shepherded it through the 1963 State Legislature (the General Assembly) creating the Historic Hillsborough Commission for the purpose of restoring the town. Governor Terry Sanford appointed 29 members, and now the Commission stands at the beginning of a major, long-range project.

(Continued on page 62)
ON A RISE of ground in the serene countryside near Odessa, Delaware, stands historic Old Drawyers Church, with its adjoining graveyard.

It is a lovely old brick building, which has been well-preserved by a society, known as Friends of Old Drawyers, organized in 1895 for the care and preservation of the building and cemetery of the ancient corporation known as “the First Presbyterian Church in St. Georges Hundred.”

The church was organized in 1671, but there may have been a rude edifice before the one that is definitely known to have been erected in 1711. This was enlarged in 1736 and in 1769 was voted “unfit for a house of worship.” A building committee was formed, headed by Pieter Alricks, 2nd. He was also named treasurer of the fund.

In 1773, the year of the Boston Tea Party, the present church was built with money subscribed by some 125 persons, who made gifts ranging from 5s. to £100, the latter sum being the handsome contribution of Mary Alricks Hill, sister of Pieter. She also gave £30 to purchase plate for the communion table.

Pieter and Mary Alricks
A word about this brother and sister. They were children of Wessells Alricks, and their grandfather was Pieter Alricks, 1st, who served in an administrative capacity in the area under the Dutch, the Swedes, and the English. He originally came from The Netherlands by way of New Amsterdam, where he was associated with Peter Stuyvesant.

Pieter Alricks’ name appears on many historic documents, including the one executed in New Castle October 2, 1683, between the Indians and William Penn, where he was first witness. As he understood the Indian language, he also acted as interpreter.

It should be noted that the name Alricks is spelled in 20 different ways, but the one used here is according to his own signature.

Mary Alricks Hill was devoted to her home and her church, as evidenced by the fact that she spent her life in Port Penn, even after her marriage to Joseph Hill, a wealthy citizen of Boston, Mass. Her husband became an elder of the church, and he is buried in the cemetery where a stone states that “Joseph Hill was born in Boston, New England, 1689, and died Dec. 7, 1762, aged 73 years.”

Within the church, set in the wall between the pulpit and windows, are two tablets of marble, one
Old Draywer's Church, St. Georges Hundred, Delaware.

with the following inscription:

The Church of the First Presbyterian Society in this Hundred
Built A.D. 1773
Rev. Thomas Reed A.M
Pastor
This stone is the gift of Mrs. Mary Hill
Serve the Lord with Gladness
PS 100-2V

The Story of Hannah Alricks

There is a romantic story in the Alricks family concerning Hannah Alricks, Mary Hill's niece, the tenth child of Pieter the second and his wife, Mary Skeer.

The family lived its entire lifetime in Port Penn in a house built by Col. John Alricks in 1665. It stood on a commanding eminence overlooking the Delaware River, which is very wide at this point, and its lawns descended to the water's edge.

Pieter, Hannah's father, was a staunch patriot and is said to have loved his hounds, his liquor, his horses and his God, but he hated, with an intense hatred, the British and anything British.

Before the Revolution, a young British officer, Capt. John Dilworth, became acquainted with the family when he sailed along the Atlantic Coast from Florida to New England and stopped in Port Penn for provisions and water.

The fact that Captain John was a Britisher in the service of George III did not keep Hannah from falling in love with the dashing young man, in spite of her father's disapproval. However, the matter was solved when war broke out, and it was no longer healthy for John Dilworth to visit his sweetheart.

Being familiar with the channels of the Delaware River, Captain Dilworth was given command of the flagship of the British fleet, and in an attempt to take Philadelphia, he was grievously wounded. He believed he was dying, and on reaching Philadelphia he sent a messenger to Hannah Alricks, saying he had but a short time to live and wished to see her before he died.

Hannah informed her father of her determination to see her lover; but permission was refused her, as the distance was 45 miles through unbroken forests, with dangers on every side. But Hannah was in the saddle a short while after the messenger reached her. She found Captain John's suffering due in large part to neglect and want of nursing. A few hours after her arrival, a clergyman of the Church of England was by the captain's bed, and the two were united in marriage. By this means only could she assert her right to nurse him back to life. While caring for him with the tenderness of a loving wife, she talked with the force and energy of a patriot, and when he became strong enough again to think of living he had been reasoned into the belief that America was for free Americans and that England's warfare against the Colonies was unjust. However, his loyalty to the country that educated him and to the flag under which he had sailed for so many years was too great to permit him to fight against England. He did resign from the Royal Navy, but declined to identify himself as a resident of the United States until the close of the war.

His recovery was slow, and it was 2 years before he was able to resume active life.

Meanwhile, a son, whom they named John Alricks Dilworth, had been born to the couple. Unhappily the young wife died at the birth of a second son, who did not survive. Hannah and her baby are buried in Old Drawyers Cemetery, as were many of her forebears. Over the years numerous descendants found their last resting place in this hallowed ground.

Captain John's Second Marriage

Captain John resumed his seafaring life in the waters of the West Indies and along the coast of Florida and Georgia, where he married again.

His first son was raised in Delaware by Hannah's family, and on a visit to them he told of having buried gold and silver on the banks of St,
Mary's River in Florida, which he intended this boy to inherit. The Alricks put little faith in the story, but after the War Between the States a newspaper account told of gold and silver coins being found there in a keg. The description of the place and dates on the coins lent evidence to the captain's story, but his son never received any of the fortune.

Undoubtedly Captain Dilworth led a gay life. It was said that, when his schooner came in to port, it was a sign for the devil to be turned loose. He had a reputation for being a jovial, kindly, pleasant gentleman, fond of horse racing, cock fighting, and fox hunting, but at the same time remaining a staunch member of the Church of England.

Nothing is known about when or where the captain met his death, but it is believed that he may have been murdered by his crew.

Rev. Isaac William Ker Handy, D.D.

In June, 1848, Rev. Isaac William Ker Handy, D.D., was called as pastor to the united churches of Old-Drawyers and Port Penn, where he remained for 5 years. There he met Rebecca Hill Dilworth, the great-granddaughter of Hannah and Captain John. Family tradition says that he proposed to her and was refused.

He was a young widower, having lost his first wife owing to the rigors of life in the backwoods of Missouri and Kentucky, where his missionary zeal had led him. Broken-hearted and discouraged, he returned to Maryland, bringing the body of his deceased wife and their four living children—a distance of 2,000 miles.

Rebecca Dilworth was the handsome, though somewhat indulged, oldest child of her parents' large family. Although born in Delaware, she lived with doting grandparents in New York City. Later she went to finishing school in North Carolina, accompanied by her personal slave, Kitty.

In turning down the minister's proposal, this haughty young woman said she had no idea of marrying a man with four children.

Some time later, Dr. Handy took as his second wife a fine lady, who lived but a few years and left him with a fifth child. During this period he served as an evangelist for the peninsula, consisting of Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

After his second wife's death, he accepted a call to become pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Portsmouth, Va. From there he made a trip back to Port Penn to again seek the hand of Rebecca Dilworth. To the surprise of her family, the young lady accepted him this time, explaining, "I never said I wouldn't marry a minister with five children."

Rebecca's Six O'Clock Wedding

And so they were wed in her parents' parlor in Port Penn at what seems an unearthly hour—6 o'clock in the morning. The reason for this unromantic time was to enable the newlyweds to catch the only boat that left Delaware City for Wilmington, where they were to proceed by train to Baltimore to connect with the Bay boat for their new home in Portsmouth. How travel has changed since that day!

In spite of the wedding hour, some 60 guests were served with an honest-to-goodness Southern meal, consisting of fruits, fried chicken, ham, biscuits, relishes, corn pudding, and a spectacular three-tiered wedding cake baked according to a recipe handed down through six generations.

The marriage proved an ideal one, and the couple became the parents of three sons and two daughters. Rebecca was also a devoted stepmother to the other five children.

Ten Years in Portsmouth

The 10 years spent by the Handys in Portsmouth were busy and profitable ones. This was an important field, being the seat of the Navy Yard and the terminus of great railway and steamship lines. Dr. Handy took a prominent part in all public affairs and became known throughout Virginia, as he had been in other States.

Numerous revivals were held, and at one time 75 persons were admitted to church membership. He personally raised money for a new manse and extensive church repairs, securing subscriptions mostly from benefactors in New York and Boston.

During the period of the yellow fever epidemic that decimated the population of Norfolk and Portsmouth in 1855, he was the only minister who survived. Although he and his family all contracted the disease, he refused to leave the people, and he cared for the sick and buried the dead of all denominations. In the course of a few months he preached 82 funeral sermons, and his heroic, self-denying action brought him national prominence.

In Portsmouth Negro weddings were of common occurrence and solemnized with pomp and ceremony. When held in the manse, the whole Handy family helped to make the affair a success. Rebecca and her seamstress worked for days to fashion a white dress for the bride, and she provided her with white accessories, shoes, flowers, and veil. There were always refreshments, a cake, lemonade, etc., and if the couple were poor, Dr. Handy made it a practice to return to the groom the modest fee proffered him for tying the knot, saying to give it to the bride as his wedding present.

In Dr. Handy's record book one reads this interesting entry: "April 30, 1863—married Clairborn Page to Lizzie—Drewery (colored), a great wedding at Major General Palmer's. Married in the parlor; Provost Marshall and two other Federal Officers were present."

The War Between the States

The Civil War brought many vicissitudes to the family, as Dr. Handy was imprisoned for 15 months in Fort Delaware. He was traveling on a pass from General Dix, with his ailing wife, five children, and two colored servants, when he was unjustly arrested and incarcerated as a political prisoner. His health suffered greatly during this time, but he later felt he had been given a great spiritual opportunity. He conducted religious services daily in prison and organized theological and Bible-study classes, the result of which was a revival that touched many Confederate officers of high rank, some of whom afterward entered the ministry.

During his imprisonment, Dr. Handy kept a journal which he smuggled out a page at a time. Rebecca, who remained in her father's home in Delaware, carried these on her person until they became too voluminous. She then buried the (Continued on page 90)
KATE DUNCAN SMITH DAR SCHOOL RECOMMENDED FOR ACCREDITATION: Good, good news! Word was received at National Headquarters that the Board of Examiners meeting recently in Louisville, Ky., has recommended KDS for accreditation to the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges. This successfully culminates 3 years’ effort. It felt that Daughters will rejoice over this accomplishment and will continue support of the School, so that the standards that have been met may be maintained.

NSDAR MAKES THIRD PRESENTATION OF FLAGS TO UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY: On December 10, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, accompanied by members of the National Board in Washington for the December meeting, attended the flag presentation ceremony at the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis at which 17 State flags that had become worn were replaced. (For full story, with pictures, see page 24.)

RECOGNITIONS TO NSDAR: Scholarship Aid Cited—The NSDAR has been notified that the 1964 edition of “A National Catalog of Scholarships and Other Financial Aids for Students Entering College” includes detailed mention of DAR scholarship activities.

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL DECORATED FOR CHRISTMAS: The John Alexander Chapter of Alexandria, Va., Mrs. Du Roc J. Barte, Regent, assumed responsibility for the Christmas decorations at National Headquarters this year, honoring Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, a member of this chapter, for her last Christmas as President General. Mrs. Harry A. Councilor headed the committee making the swags of greens, etc., and decorating the exterior and lobby of Memorial Continental Hall. (See pictures, page 23.)

DAR MAGAZINE COMPLIMENTED: Mrs. Joseph R. Norwood of Salisbury, N.C., a member of the Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter, who has a weekly half hour on radio plus many special programs on local radio and TV, recently reviewed issues of the DAR Magazine and writes, “My! the favorable comments the station received!”

DIAMOND JUBILEE FEATURED AT EVENING MUSEUM EVENT: The only evening program in the 1964-65 series of invitational Museum tours was held on December 2. (See picture, page 22.) Assisting in the receiving line in the President General’s Reception Room in Constitution Hall was the guest of honor, Mrs. James A. Vaughan of Wayzata, Minn., a Museum Adviser, and donor of a collection of Early American glass of New England origin on view in the Museum for the first time.

Of interest: The Executive Committee at its meeting on December 11 approved “That a permanent official listing of all DAR Museum donors whose gifts amount to or exceed $9,000 be established.” The initial roll carries 11 benefactors’ names.
MARK TWAIN called Hawaii "The loveliest fleet of islands anchored in any sea," and he spoke truly! The State of Hawaii consists of all the islands of the Hawaiian Archipelago, with the exception of Wake, Johnson, and Palmyra. There are eight major islands, from the island of Nuuau, owned by the Robinson family, in the northwest to the "Big Island," Hawaii, in the southeast. The other islands are, in order of their location—Kauai, Oahu, Molokai, Lanai, Maui, and Kahoolawe. The capital city, Honolulu, is on the island of Oahu, and that is where four-fifths of the population of the entire state live. Pearl Harbor Navy Yard and the big Army, Marine, and Air Force bases are on Oahu also.

The first European to discover the Hawaiian Islands was Capt. James Cook, a famous British navigator, in 1778. This was about 700 years after the Polynesians, probably from Tahiti, arrived in Hawaii. Scientists believe that these early inhabitants came to Hawaii in large outrigger canoes and settled here as early as 1000 A.D.

At the time of Captain Cook's arrival, all of the populated islands were independent kingdoms; and, as in feudal Europe, armed conflicts raged continuously between the separate kingdoms. But between 1790 and 1818 King Kamehameha I successfully united all the islands under one rule. During his reign England, France, and Russia all had colonial aspirations in Hawaii. He died in 1819. In 1820 Congregational missionaries from the American Board of Missions in Boston arrived in the islands to bring Christianity to the Hawaiian people. Catholic missionaries came in 1829. In 1850 Mormon missionaries reached Hawaii. In 1852 Chinese laborers brought the religions of China, Buddhism, Taoism, and Confucianism with them. The Japanese, who began arriving in 1868, were Buddhists and Shintoists.

So Hawaii today is a land of many religions and people of many racial strains, all living together in harmony!

Hawaii remained a kingdom until 1893, when revolutionists deposed Queen Liliuokalani and installed a provisional government, anticipating a union with the United States. The Republic of Hawaii was created in 1894. President McKinley signed the Annexation Resolution in 1898, and the Organic Act, which gave Hawaii a Territorial form of government, went into effect in 1900. Hawaii finally achieved statehood on August 21, 1959!

The climate of Hawaii is mild, temperate, and relatively free from uncomfortable extremes. The average temperature is 75°. The total rainfall in Honolulu during 1963 was 45 1/2 inches.

The growing of sugarcane is Hawaii's largest agricultural industry. The value of last year's crop was $191,000,000, while pineapple...
Income was about $121,000,000. Tourism produced an income of $186,000,000. Construction activity amounted to $269,000,000 in 1963. Hawaii also produces coffee, fruit, cattle, honey, macadamia nuts, flowers, and fish, in addition to many items for the tourist trade.

Armed Forces personnel and families stationed in Hawaii number about 128,000, which, with the civilian population of some 735,000, gives Hawaii a total population of almost 900,000. Hawaii serves as the headquarters for the world's largest unified command—the Pacific Command. It covers 85 million square miles and is served by over 389,000 Armed Forces personnel!

Honolulu is the hub of sea and air transportation. It is the crossroads of the Pacific. During 1963, 1,799 ships called at Honolulu. The Honolulu International Airport ranks ninth among the airports of the Nation in volume of activities. During 1963 the airport handled almost 256,000 aircraft. Honolulu is highly motorized, with 276,000 civilian vehicles, one for every three and a half persons, traveling on about 2000 miles of major highways and freeways.

Modern, efficient utility services are available, such as water, electricity, gas, sewage and garbage disposal, public transportation, telephone, and wireless and cable services. Police and fire units are well equipped and well trained. Most of Hawaii's water supply is artesian and is one of the purest in the whole world!

Hawaii's public school system, founded in 1840, operates under a Central Board of Education, with uniform programs on all the islands except Niihau and Kahoolawe; these include college preparation, business, teaching, and technical courses. There are 220 public schools with an enrollment of 159,354 pupils. Some 30,000 students attend the 92 private schools in the State. The University of Hawaii, with its main campus in Honolulu and a branch campus in Hilo on the "Big Island" is a State university with a total enrollment of over 12,000. In addition, the East-West Center, authorized and supported by the Federal Government as a center for technical and cultural interchange between the United States and the nationals of Asia and the Pacific Basin, is located on the University of Hawaii campus in Honolulu.

The most famous "product" of Hawaii is the "Aloha spirit." It is this Aloha spirit that makes Hawaii different from all the other tourist centers of the world. It is an integral part of the people who live here; it contributes to their everyday life and happiness—it IS Hawaii; and just so long as we who live here in Hawaii have it, live and breathe it, just so long will Hawaii BE the "loveliest fleet of islands anchored in any sea."
IN THE SWEEP of history across Alabama, the times and the people have changed, giving to our land a rich and varied culture. The shape of the earth has also influenced our heritage, for Alabama is a place of great topographical variety. Alabama is greatly blessed with water, having more rivers, large and small, and a greater abundance of rainfall than most states.

A 9,000-Year History

The history of the people living in Alabama has been traced back into time at least 9,000 years by the use of Dr. Willard F. Libby's famous carbon 14 method. This method has added materially to the tools of archaeology by showing that, if the amount of radioactive carbon in a living plant is compared with the carbon of a dead plant of centuries ago, the measurable difference would indicate the age of the old carbon. In Alabama and elsewhere the carbon 14 method is the new tool that has expanded the frontier of prehistoric knowledge.

Notable discoveries have been made at Russell Cave in Jackson County, Ala. Excavations sponsored there by the Smithsonian Institution and the National Geographic Society have added materially to our knowledge of prehistoric Indians. According to the Aleš Hrdlička theory, these Indians had progressed through many stages of Stone Age culture. The earliest written record of Alabama Indians is found in the first-hand accounts of the European explorers.

The first known European contact with Alabama was probably that of the Spaniard, Alonso Alvarez de Pineda, in 1519—300 years before Alabama became a State and only 27 years after Columbus discovered America. Nine years later another Spaniard, Panfilo de Narvaez, and his followers skirted the coast of Alabama in the expedition which led one of these explorers, Cabeza de Vaca, to the first continental crossing of North America.

The Fabulous De Soto

After the explorations of the coastal regions by the parties of Pineda and Narvaez, there came upon the Alabama scene in June 1540 the great Hernando de Soto, with the most extensive exploration ever made by Europeans into the interior of the eastern United States. From Florida up into Tennessee and down into Alabama, De Soto entered this State near the point where the Tennessee River enters Alabama soil. The route of De Soto has been traced in more detail than that of any other explorer because the De Soto Commission in 1896 spent some $100,000 of Federal money to establish the celebrated explorer's route. Tracing De Soto's route in Alabama was largely the work of J. Y. Brame. De Soto was the first European to discover the Tennessee River, the Coosa, Tallapoosa, Alabama, Tombigbee, and many other streams, and other geographical features of the State. This Spanish explorer went from the Tennessee Valley down the valley of the Coosa River and from there down the Alabama River to that point in Clarke County where the Indian town of Mabila was situated. The Alabama Indians were under the great chief Tusca-losa, fought the Spaniards on October 18, 1540, in a battle that was one of the bloodiest in the long series of encounters between Europeans and Indians. Of the three conflicting reports as to Indian casualties, the smallest was 2,500. Soon after this De Soto departed Alabama, still searching vainly for gold and treasure.

Later Explorers

In the name of the Spanish King, Philip II, the next explorers were Guido de las Bazaress (1558) and Tristan de Luna (1559), the earlier expedition being a reconnaissance for the later. The motive of King Philip in these two expeditions was to establish a colony along the northern shores of the Gulf of Mexico and thus to furnish a naval base to protect the Spanish treasure ships, known as the flotas, which often passed through the Gulf of Mexico close to Alabama's shores. As a part of this plan, St. Augustine, on the east Coast of Florida was later established and did indeed become the first permanent settlement in what is now the United States because the Gulf Coast settlement proved nonpermanent. For the Gulf settlement, which was named Achusi, De Luna made elaborate preparations; Some 1,500 people and supplies. The De Luna settlement on the coast was extended up the Alabama River to what is now Claiborne. Another settlement was made at the Indian village of Coosa, which was probably near present-day Childersburg. The De Luna settlement at Achusi lasted from 1559 until 1561, when De Luna was removed from...
command and the expedition withdrawn.

The first permanent successful settlements in Alabama were made by the French, as part of the colony of that vast area known as Louisiana. The LeMoyne brothers, Iberville and Bienville, settled first in Alabama at Twenty-seven Mile Bluff (1702), Port Dauphin (1702), Mobile (1711), Fort Toulouse (1714), and Fort Tombecbe (1736). These installations were part of the French chain of forts extending from St. Louis to New Orleans. Indeed, the Capital of Louisiana was located at Fort Louis, in what is now Alabama, and later at Mobile, before the establishment of New Orleans (1718). The settlers of this new area had many different occupations; but there were not enough farmers, despite the abundance of rich, virginial lands, and the people were often hungry.

The region of colonial Alabama was a pawn in the 18th century duel for empire between France and Great Britain. When the Union Jack replaced the lilies of France in Alabama the date was 1763, and the basic document on the subject was the Treaty of Paris. During British rule here (1763–80) economic progress was notably more rapid than during the French era. The British surveyed and mapped Mobile Bay and promoted that port's foreign trade. Although the British owned all of what is now Alabama, economic development was confined to the region south of 32°, 28', and this region was joined to British West Florida and administered from Pensacola. During the American Revolution, Alabama was a 14th Colony in British America and one in which the American patriots were not strong enough to revolt.

The American Revolution Comes to Alabama

Nevertheless, the Revolutionary War came to Alabama in the amphibious invasion against the British by Spaniards under Bernardo Galvez. Governor of Spanish Louisiana, as well as brigadier general, Galvez represented the power of Spanish resurgence during the reign of Charles III. With a force of some 2,000 men Galvez captured Mobile from the British and later seized Pensacola also. The success of Galvez was reflected in the Treaty of Paris, 1793, in which Great Britain ceded Florida to Spain, but the treaty left indefinite the boundary between the newly independent United States and Spanish Florida, although it was clear that such a boundary did pass through present-day Alabama. The boundary was settled by the Treaty of San Lorenzo, negotiated in 1795 by Thomas Pinckney, and was set at the 31st parallel. Thus originated the Ellicott-Dunbar line, which today marks much of the boundary between present-day Alabama and Florida.

Spanish Rule From 1780 to 1813

The small portion of Alabama south of the 31st parallel, embracing much of what is now Mobile and Baldwin Counties, continued under Spain from 1780 until 1813. During these three decades the official language in Alabama was Spanish, the language of most of the settlers was French, and the language of business transactions was English. There was still much commerce in Spanish Alabama, despite the fact that the Spanish Government and the Spaniards were unwilling to encourage this. Furs, skins, tobacco, and indigo were important products. It was during this time that cotton cultivation developed in Alabama because of the introduction of Eli Whitney's cotton gin, patented first in 1793.

Alabama in the War of 1812

The Spanish period in Alabama ended April 13, 1813, when Gen. James Wilkinson's forces seized Mobile and its vicinity, and all of Alabama came under the American Flag. His action was part of the War of 1812, a movement that had several phases in Alabama history. The War of 1812 began with a great bloodletting which in Alabama was called the Creek War, or the War of the Red Sticks. The Creek Nation was divided into the Red Sticks, or war party, and the White Side, or the peace party. Thus for the Creek Indians this was also a civil war, and a bitter one at that. The first engagement was the Battle of Burnt Corn Creek, and the second was the terrible massacre of white settlers on August 30, 1813, at Fort Mims. Other engagements of the war included the Canoe Fight, the Battle of the Holy Ground, and the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. At Horseshoe Bend, Andrew Jackson, with some 2,000 men, skillfully defeated and overwhelmed the Red Sticks. Eventually the Battle of Horseshoe Bend was commemorated (in 1956) by the creation near Dadeville of the only National Military Park in Alabama.

Treaty of Fort Jackson

Just after the battle Jackson forced upon the defeated Red Sticks and their leader, William Weatherford, the Treaty of Fort Jackson, of 1814. The treaty, as well as the battle, represented a great victory for Andrew Jackson and set him on the way toward becoming President of the United States. His success over the Red Sticks had dulled the Indian menace at a crucial time before Jackson had to face, at the Battle of New Orleans, the British who had so recently defeated the great Napoleon. Jackson's notable victory at New Orleans was, of course, outside Alabama, but the roots of that victory extended from Alabama. Following defeat of the Red Sticks, the removal of Indians from Alabama was expedited, first with the Creeks and then with other Indians, so that within some three decades most Indians of Alabama had left the State. This tragic episode of removal is known as the Trail of Tears, when the Red Men were forced to leave their well-loved homes and take the long journey west. Removal of the Indians accelerated the movement of pioneers into Alabama, so that, when Mississippi became a State in 1817, Alabama separated from the Mississippi Territory and was itself organized into a Territory. The rapidly growing Alabama Territory had a life span of 2 years only, and then in 1819 Alabama became a state. The territorial Capital was at St. Stephens.

During the administrations of the first three Governors of the State—William Wyatt Bibb (1819–20), Thomas Bibb (1820–21), and Israel Pickens (1821–25)—Alabama's growth was especially rapid. The government of the State was at Huntsville, which was a temporary Capital, while Cahawba was designated as the "permanent" Capital. The move to Cahawba came while Pickens was Governor, and the first session of the Legislature in Cahawba convened November 6, 1820. "Permanent" proved to be a short-term designation, however, because it was during the administration of Pickens' successor, John Murphy (1825–29) that the Capital was moved from Cahawba to Tuscaloosa. In 1845 the Capital was moved to Montgomery, where it has remained.

(Continued on page 35)
Americanism Award is Presented
by Mrs. Foster E. Sturtevant, State Regent of Connecticut

Everyone entering the State Capitol at Hartford at mid-morning on October 8, 1964, was greeted by the sound of organ music in a medley of Irish airs, the prelude to a solemn ceremony held in the Senate Chamber by the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution to present the National Society's Americanism Award to His Excellency, John Dempsey, Governor of that State.

Music for the entire ceremony was supplied through the courtesy of the Adjutant General of Connecticut, Maj. Gen. E. Donald Walsh, and his staff, particularly Lieut. Col. Wesley Rogerson, Headquarters Company Connecticut Army National Guard; CWO Theodore Karsmarsky, Bandmaster of the 102nd Army Band, CONNARNG; and members of their unit who helped with parking cars and assisted the DAR ushers. They were also interested spectators at the ceremony.

Guests included members of all branches of the Armed Forces, the Governor's Staff, and other military organizations. Present also were most of the State's elected officers, and many Commissioners, including Education, Tax, Finance, Agriculture, Safety, Banking, Forest and Park, and Civilian Defense, as well as representatives of the Sons of the American Revolution, the American Legion, and many patriotic and veteran's organizations. An honored guest was the Governor's wife, Mary Frey Dempsey. Two other interested spectators were U. S. Senator Thomas Dodd; William E. Smith, District Director of the U. S. Bureau of Immigration; and several hundred Connecticut Daughters, their husbands and friends.

The procession began promptly at 11 A.M., paced to the Battle Hymn of the Republic and headed by the State Marshal, Mrs. C. Robert Kinley, and our Society Flags, borne by Mrs. John J. Ellis of Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter; Mrs. James W. Berrie, State Chairman of Pages; and Mrs. Niel Russo, past regent of the Sarah Whitman Trumbull Chapter. Ushers were Mrs. Grady W. Garner, Mary Clap Wooster Chapter; Mrs. Raymond H. Loomis, Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter; Mrs. Jack Lee Stokes, Abigail Chester Webb Chapter; Mrs. William H. Durban, Jr., 1964 Outstanding Junior Mem-

Admiring the medal are: The State Regent, Mrs. Foster E. Sturtevant; U. S. Senator Thomas Dodd; Governor John Dempsey of Connecticut, (the first State Governor to receive an Americanism award); Mrs. Dempsey; Miss Doris B. Williams, State Chairman of Americanism and DAR Manual; and Mrs. Francis V. Byrnes, State Vice Regent.
to the Governor of Connecticut

in the schools and the naturalization courts where he presided, spoke of the Importance of the Naturalized Citizen to our Country. Excerpts follow:

Once or twice in a year it becomes the happy privilege of a judge of the Superior Court to preside over a Naturalization Session. If one is in the courtroom on such a day, he gets a glimpse of aliens, citizens of foreign lands and subject to the rulers thereof, realize their dreams of liberty and become a part of America. One gazes into their eager, hopeful faces, some old, some middle aged—white—black—Nordic—Slavic and Oriental.

People of every race, creed, and culture have given their lives and labor to the building of America. Our heritage comes from all the world and our peoples from all mankind. Many have achieved greatness—as statesmen in legislative halls, as captains of industry, as leaders before footlights, etc. Names of the foreign born glow like bright lights—as we remember: Alexander Graham Bell—from Scotland; Samuel Goompers—from England; Jacob Riis—from Denmark; Father Edward Flanagan—from Ireland; Albert Einstein—from Germany; Walter Damrosch—from Germany; Leopold Stokowski—from Poland; Igor Sikorsky—from U.S.S.R.; Angelo Patri—from Italy; Senator Robert Wagner—from Germany. But theirs is not the only contribution of the foreign born to the greatness of America. Year after year countless thousands of the great plain people have played no less essential roles. Behind the plow—beside the forge and beside the machines of industry, at the cross-roads of business, and along the highways and by-paths of our great nation, unknown heroes have helped to shape our national destiny and to make our country great. On the battlefields of four wars they have joined its armed forces to defend the freedoms they sought and have come to cherish. In the decades following the American Revolution, it has been well said of the newcomers of the earlier days:

"They built homes—not houses."
"They built Churches—they revered religion and they practiced it.
"They battled on political questions—but with an eye on the good of America.
"They came here because they believed in America—and once planted here they kept the faith."

As we honor them today—may we re-dedicate ourselves to the ideals and principles of the American Way of Life!

He was followed by the State Vice Regent and State Chairman of National Defense, Mrs. Francis V. Byrnes. She explained the criteria upon which the recipients of this award are selected and the reasons why the Connecticut Daughters asked that it be given to Governor Dempsey.

Miss Williams then presented the Medal and Certificate, reading the qualifications of a recipient as outlined thereon, as well as a cordial letter from the National Chairman of Americanism, Mrs. George J. Walz, to the Governor.

In his acceptance, the Governor said, visibly moved:

It is with mingled emotions that I gratefully accept this award from the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This award is all the more prized because it comes from an organization whose dedication to the cause of Americanism is so well known.

The 1964 edition of the Connecticut State Register and Manual is featuring a picture of the Lebanon home of Governor Jonathan Trumbull. With this picture is a notation that this historic dwelling is owned and has been restored by the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution.

Many of your activities are of profound importance to our country and its future.

I can remember well, Judge Troland, the time when America and Americanism came to have deep meaning for me.

It goes back to the day when I accompanied my parents to the court where they were made naturalized citizens and listened to the judge talk about the duties and responsibilities that accompany the privilege of citizenship.

I remember well and will never forget what my father told me as we were leaving the courthouse.

"We are Americans now," he said, "and, with the help of Almighty God, America will never be sorry. As new citizens, we have a duty to do something for this country. That must be our way of saying 'Thank you, God, and thanks to America.'"

A person like myself, having been born under another flag and having lived under conditions far different from the freedoms we know here, perhaps can appreciate more than most how much we owe to those who fought and died to win our independence and how great an obligation we have to protect what they have given us at such a great cost.

I know that the DAR as an organization, and its members as individuals, share this appreciation. I accept very humbly and very gratefully, as one who is proud and grateful to be an American, and in the name of all naturalized citizens and all the immigrants who brought their children to these shores. If ever in the history of the world we needed an organization like the DAR, we need it today.

(Continued on page 62)
AMERICAN HISTORY is one of the most cherished possessions of those fortunate enough to live in this Country, so blessed by God. The stories of the founding and growth of the United States of America, born of the hopes, toil, adversities, adventures, and sacrifices of those who left their native land to tread a rugged and dangerous path, are the basis of the great heritage left by those brave men and women who fought and died for a cause in which they truly believed. The spirit of these, our ancestors, their ideals and their challenges, becomes very real in the shrines and monuments dedicated to preserve their memories.

The First Settlement
The first permanent settlement in America by the English at Jamestown, Va., was a visible manifestation that they were determined to establish themselves in the New World. On May 13, 1607, three ships, the Susan Constant, the Godspeed, and the Discovery, slowly approached the island of Jamestown in the James River. The following day the 144 passengers went ashore. Their first years were so difficult that they are recorded as the “starving time.” Within 3 years it was decided to abandon the Colony and return to England. Only the arrival of Lord Delaware, with fresh men and supplies, saved the Virginia Colony. Familiar names from that story are those of Capt. John Smith, John Rolfe, Pocahontas, and Powhatan. Jamestown is no longer a town. The fort, Powhatan’s home, and the three ships may be found at Jamestown Park, which was built in 1957 during the 250th anniversary of “the birth of a nation.”

Williamsburg and Yorktown
In 1699, after 92 years, the Capital of Virginia was moved from Jamestown to Williamsburg. Today Williamsburg is known as “the city that turned back time.” Through research and patient care, a true symbol of our Colonial heritage has been recreated and lives as it did two centuries ago. Carriages of Colonial design drive through the streets. Visitors to buildings are greeted by folk in Colonial dress. Bruton Parish Church, built in 1711-5, has been in constant use throughout the years. Eighty original buildings have been restored, gardens have been reconstructed, and today the town consists of 325 attractive Colonial buildings.

The golden hour of American independence arrived at 2 P.M. on October 19, 1781. The British Army of Cornwallis, led by Brigadier General O’Hara, swung out of Yorktown down “Surrender Road.” The peak of the American Revolution was reached here at this site, just a few short miles from Williamsburg. The fighting did not end until two years later, but the victory at Yorktown ended forever the rule of any American Colony by a foreign government. Yorktown Battlefield has been restored as it was at the time of the surrender.

The Washington Family
Forty-nine years after the landing at Jamestown, an English ship, the Sea Horse of London, ran aground on the banks of the Potomac. A sudden storm completed its destruction. But for that storm, America might not have had George Washington. The second officer of the ship was John Washington, great-grandfather of the first President of the United States, who decided to settle in the New World and established a home at the place now known as Wakefield. It was here that George, the oldest child of Capt. Augustine and Mary Ball Washington, was born on February 22, 1732. A beautiful early 18th century edifice has been built on the site to replace the original home, which burned. Capt. John rests in the burial grounds close by.

In 1735 the Washington family moved to Hunting Creek, now known as Mount Vernon. In 1738 this house was burned. In reply to an advertisement, Capt. Augustine became the highest bidder for land at Ferry Farm, near the Falls of Rappahannock, and the family settled there. This was the only home in which the entire family of Capt. Augustine lived together. It is here that the famous cherry tree story was supposed to have been enacted, and the spot is marked by a plaque. Ferry Farm is now a national shrine.

Across the river is Fredericksburg. Here may be found the home of Mary Ball Washington, her burial place, the law offices of James Monroe (where he began to practice in 1786), and the Colonial home of Col. Fielding and Betty Washington Lewis (George Washington’s sister), known as Kenmore. This attractive residence of elegance and beauty was saved from the auction block through the efforts of Washington-Lewis Chapter, DAR, and the Kenmore Association.

Mount Vernon, so named by Lawrence Washington in honor of Admiral Vernon, stands on the banks of the Potomac River just south of our Nation’s Capital. When George Washington and Martha Custis were married in 1759, they went to Mount Vernon to reside. It was the family home for 40 years, during the time Washington served as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army and during his Presidency. After his
Key was not allowed to leave the ship until the barrage ended, so he therefore witnessed the entire bombardment. The inspiration this young man received from seeing the Flag of his Country still flying after the battle had ended, inspired him to write a poem that appeared in The Baltimore Patriot under the title of The Defense of Fort McHenry. It was adopted in 1931 by the Congress of the United States as our National Anthem. The banner that Maj. George Armistead kept flying that night and had been made by Mary Pickersgill has been preserved, and is in the Smithsonian Institution. Fort McHenry is one of the few spots in the Nation where the Flag of the United States flies night and day. Another is the grave of Key in Frederick, Md.

Valley Forge

At Valley Forge in Pennsylvania, sacred symbol of the suffering endured for freedom, more than 50,000 pink and white dogwood trees grow over the scene where Washington's men left their bloody footprints in the snow. "Naked and starving as they are," wrote Washington, "we cannot sufficiently admire the incomparable patience and fidelity of soldiers." Here in tribute to great sacrifice are the National Memorial Arch, Washington's Headquarters, and the soldiers' huts. Washington Memorial Chapel—the story of the Revolution portrayed in its stained glass windows—and the DAR Memorial Bell Tower are more recent monuments to Washington and those who throughout the years have died that we might live.

Independence Hall

Independence Hall in Philadelphia is truly a beacon of liberty. It was here, during June and early July, 1776, that the Declaration of Independence was drawn up. After days of debate, it was approved and was signed on the morning of July 4 by John Hancock and Secretary Charles Thompson. Thus the charter of freedom for the United States of America came into being. It was here, also, on September 17, 1787, after long periods of discussion, that the Constitution of the United States of America became the law of our land. Here the Liberty Bell rests. Weighing over 2,000 pounds, it was cast in London and in 1753 was hung in the tower of the State House. Around its crown are inscribed the words from Leviticus, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto the inhabitants thereof." Independence National Historical Park is a shrine to American independence from the people of Philadelphia.

John Peter Zenger

All the battles that led to freedom were not fought with arms. In 1735 the libel trial and acquittal of John Peter Zenger, a German-born newspaperman, established the American right to print the critical, unflattering truth about the authorities. Zenger reported irregularities committed by the henchmen of the Royal Governor. When his employer refused to print the data, Zenger started his own paper, the New York Weekly Journal, and published the story himself. The papers were ordered burned, and Zenger was thrown in jail. For 9 months he edited the paper from the jail, giving instructions to his wife and servants through a hole in the cell door. Andrew Hamilton, speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly, was engaged to defend Zenger. When the prosecution exerted undue influence upon the jury, Hamilton appealed to them for justice, telling them that what they decided "would affect every free man that lives under a British government on the mainland of America." Zenger was found "not guilty." Those 12 obscure but heroic Americans gave their posterity the precious right of freedom of speech and press. As a shrine to the Bill of Rights, St. Paul's Church in New York City was declared a national historic spot in 1943.

New England's Place in History

New England is rich in history. The landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth in 1620 marked the beginning of successful colonization in this area. Plymouth Rock, where they first stepped ashore, the sarcophagus containing the remains of the Pilgrims, the Winslow House, and Brewster Gardens represent the many monuments to history in this early settlement. Just outside the city limits Plymouth Plantation, a reproduction of the original Pilgrim village, is being constructed. A replica of the Mayflower, the ship upon which they sailed to these shores, rests at anchor in the harbor.

The path of Freedom's Trail in Boston leads visitors across Boston Common to the State House, with its goldleaf dome, to famous Park (Continued on page 100)
THE LATE Benjamin Fairless, former Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, once observed:

Capitalism and free enterprise owe their survival in no small degree to the existence of our private, independent colleges. Freedom of education and freedom of enterprise, are part and parcel of the same thing . . . they are inseparable, and neither can survive without the other.

In Indiana, and, no doubt, elsewhere in the Nation, there is ample evidence that knowledgeable business leaders recognize the wisdom of these statements. The 1964 annual report of the ASSOCIATED COLLEGES OF INDIANA reflects the cooperative spirit to be found throughout all Hoosier business and industry. The investment of business in higher education in this State has surpassed the million-dollar mark for the fifth consecutive year of the 16 years of this Association, formed in 1948.

Independent colleges in Indiana—pioneers in joint cooperation with business and industry—believe that even greater opportunities lie immediately ahead.

At present 13 colleges or universities are members of the Associated Colleges of Indiana. Briefly, they are:

Anderson College in Anderson was founded in 1917 as the Anderson Bible Training School and organized as Anderson College in 1929. Its present enrollment is 1,115. (Church of God.)

DePauw University in Greencastle was founded in 1837 and has an enrollment of 2,325. (Methodist Church.)

Earlham College in Richmond was founded as Friends Boarding School in 1847, reorganized as Earlham College in 1849, and has an enrollment of 1,050. (Society of Friends.)

Evansville College in Evansville was founded in 1854 as Moore's Hill Male and Female Collegiate Institute, moving to Evansville and changing its name in 1919. Enrollment, 2,750. (Methodist Church.)

Franklin College in Franklin was founded in 1834 as Indiana Baptist Manual Labor Institute and became Franklin College in 1943. Enrollment, 600. (Baptist Church.)

Goshen College is Goshen was founded in 1894 as Elkhart Institute. It was incorporated in 1903 and its present enrollment is 950. (Mennonite Church.)

Hanover College in Hanover was founded in 1827 and has a present enrollment of 1,010. (Presbyterian Church.)

Indiana Central College in Indianapolis, with a present enrollment of 925, was founded in 1902. (Evangelical United Brethren Church.)

Manchester College in North Manchester was founded in 1889 and has a present enrollment of 1200. (Church of the Brethren.)

Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, was founded in 1874 as the Terre Haute School of Industrial Science. Incorporated in 1875 as Rose Polytechnic Institute, it has an enrollment of 650.

St. Joseph's College in Collegeville was founded in 1899 and has a male enrollment of 1,736. (Roman Catholic Church.) It is coed during summer sessions only.

Valparaiso University in Valparaiso was founded in 1859 as Valparaiso Male and Female Academy and incorporated in 1907 under its present name. Enrollment is 3,200. (Missouri Synod of Lutheran Church.)

Wabash College in Crawfordsville was founded in 1832 and has a present male enrollment of 850.

The four State-maintained institutions of learning in Indiana are:

Ball State College in Muncie, founded in 1918 as the Indiana State Normal, Eastern Division, and changed to its present name in 1922, has a present enrollment of approximately 8,000.

Indiana State College in Terre Haute was approved in the Legislature in 1865 and started as Indiana State Normal in 1870 with 21 students. It was changed to Indiana State Teachers College in 1929 and to Indiana State College in 1961, with a present on-campus enrollment of 7,777 students.

Indiana University in Bloomington was approved in 1820 and opened in 1824. It became a college in 1827 and the State University in 1838. Its present enrollment is approximately 30,000.

Purdue University in Lafayette was founded in 1869. Its present enrollment is approximately 20,000 students, who are specializing in agriculture, science, and engineering.

Other main colleges of universities affiliated with various religious denominations are:

Butler University in Indianapolis, founded in 1855 as the North Western Christian University and named Butler in 1877, has approximately 4,500 students. (Disciples of Christ Church.)

Marion College in Marion is a coeducational school with approximately 500 students and is affiliated with the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

Oakland City College is Oakland City is another coeducational school, with approximately 600 students. (Baptist.)

(Continued on page 96)
Gala Evening Event

Because of the excellent coverage given the evening reception in the Museum on December 2, the entire article from the morning Washington Post of December 3 and the major portion of the Evening Star's account on the same date are reprinted below:

REPRINT FROM THE WASHINGTON POST
Thursday, December 3, 1964

PIANIST PLAYS OFF STORY AT SIGHT AT DAR MUSEUM
by Maxine Cheshire

Pianist Evelyn Swarthout didn't sit down to play an 18th Century pianoforte last night, but she told an anecdote about Mozart and the instrument that entertained her listeners almost as much as a concert rendition.

The antique keyboard was a focal point for guests attending a special tour of the Daughters of the American Revolution's Americana Gallery last night at the national headquarters. When guests discovered that Miss Swarthout, wife of Washington impresario Patrick Hayes, knew so much about the instrument on exhibit, she ended up giving an impromptu lecture.

Miss Swarthout told Swiss Ambassador and Mrs. Zehnder and others gathered about the early piano that it was similar to one that Mozart used in composing. It has black keys, with white sharps and flats, instead of today's reverse. She recognized the name of the maker, Stein, and recalled that the man had been the father of a daughter he considered to be a child prodigy.

The family besieged Mozart to make the girl his protegee. His response was to write a famous letter telling Stein bluntly that the girl "not only makes terrible noises at the keyboard, she also makes terrible faces."

The DAR Museum, which is probably the least known treasure trove open to Washington's millions of visitors, has some of the rarest and most appealing displays of antiquity to be seen anywhere in the city. Last night's black-tie reception was the first of a series this winter to show off some of the newer acquisitions.

The guest of honor last night was the donor of two cases of Early American glass of New England origin. Mrs. James A. Vaughan of Wayzata, Minn., stood in the receiving line with Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, president general of the National Society of the DAR. Mrs. Malcolm Matheson, Jr., is chairman of the Special Events Committee which arranged the party.

The DAR Museum is open to the public daily, Monday through Friday.

REPRINT FROM THE EVENING STAR
Thursday, December 3, 1964

A VIEW OF 18TH CENTURY
By Ruth Dean

There were no roped-off areas to spoil the illusion, so modern-day guests might well have imagined they had stepped back into an 18th century drawing room last night at a reception held in an area adjoining Constitution Hall.

Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan of Alexandria, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was hostess for the evening buffet party in the DAR Museum. It was highlighted by a tour through the museum and rooms in adjoining Memorial Continental Hall furnished with historical items by the DAR's State Societies.

The museum's handsome Americana room was the scene of the gathering. Guests included Swiss Ambassador and Mrs. Zehnder and the former director of the Smithsonian Institution (now vice president for research and explorations of the National Geographic Society) and Mrs. Leonard Carmichael.

200-Year-Old View

Spotting a life-size mannikin across the room wearing an authentic 200-year-old gown of Martha Washington's time, Dr. Carmichael mused: "If you looked out of the corner of your eye, you might almost imagine she wants to join the party."

Spotting the 18th century piano in the center of the room, music-loving Ambassador Zehnder strolled over for a closer look, and engaged in an animated conversation with concert impresario Patrick Hayes about the instrument and the authentic sheet music that lay on it.

Ambassador and Mrs. Zehnder were also fascinated to learn from museum curator Frank Klapthor that a handsome sofa once belonged to Thomas McKean, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Last night's reception also marked the debut of a new acquisition to the museum's collection, which already numbers some 12,000 items, all dating from the Revolutionary War period and not later than 1830. The new items are a collection of American Sandwich glass, some of them rare pieces, donated by Mrs. James A. Vaughan, who flew into Washington from her Wayzata (Minn.) home just four hours before the party. Mrs. Vaughan is one of the museum's advisers.

Sandwich glass was the first American pressed glass, introduced in the 1820's and popular up to the Civil War. Mrs. Vaughan's donation, which now represents the museum's largest single collection of this glass, was prominently displayed in two cases.

Rare Chair

During the tour through the State rooms, the Carmichaels and their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. S. Parker Oliphant, noticed two chairs in the Tennessee Room they thought looked like one they'd seen in the White House. They were right. Of 12 original chairs made by the Federal period cabinetmaker William King for the East Room, only three are left—one in the White House and the two they saw in the DAR Museum last night.
New Membership Card
This attractive, wallet-size membership card is offered to members for the first time by the Membership Committee, Mrs. George L. Baylies, National Chairman. (See Chairman's message, page 34.)

Evening Museum Event
Enjoying the only evening invitational Museum tour of the season at National Headquarters are: (r. to l.) Mrs. James A. Vaughan, Museum Adviser and honor guest; Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Hayes, of the Hayes Concert Bureau; and the Hon. Alfred Zehnder, Ambassador from Switzerland, and Mrs. Zehnder.

Visitors from Distant States
NSDAR Headquarters are included on visitors' first trip to the Nation's Capital. Three Montanans are in this group, pictured before the Museum's rare exhibit, the Revolutionary War uniform of Capt. Aaron Olmstead of Conn.
Memorial Continental Hall at Christmas
Greens silhouetted against the white marble columns, Della Robbia wreaths in the windows and holly trees bright with red berries face 17th street at National Headquarters. Members of the John Alexander Chapter, Alexandria, Va., were responsible for decorating Memorial Continental Hall. Shown below, they are (left) making and (right) hanging the greens.

Annual Staff Christmas Party
National Officers attending the December Board joined 164 Staff members at the Christmas Luncheon hosted by the President General. The Banquet Hall was gaily decorated and music was provided by a strolling accordionist. Featured on the program were the two small granddaughters of Mr. Charles H. Hughes, Chief, Printing, long-time (over 45 years) DAR employee. Pictured with their grandfather are Mary Charlene, who recited "The Night Before Christmas" and Pamela Lue Penny, who led "The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag." Looking on are Miss Anna M. McNutt, D. C. State Regent and Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, 1st Vice President General.

The Staff made a volunteer Christmas contribution to the District Home for the Aged and Infirm, for which they received a gracious acknowledgment from WWDC Radio Station.
One of the most colorful scenes at the United States Naval Academy is the display of flags of all fifty of the United States, each on its own staff, in Dahlgren Hall, the Naval Academy's huge Armory. \(^1\) All graduates of the Naval Academy have vivid and pleasant memories of this great hall, where they took the solemn oath of office as Midshipmen of the United States Navy, where they were addressed by many distinguished visitors to the Naval Academy, and where they attended many dances, including the Farewell Ball.

The State flags displayed in this Armory were first presented by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in 1937. The first set of flags was replaced by the National Society in 1955. Later, in 1959, and again in 1962, several individual flags were replaced. Thus, for nearly 30 years, the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has most generously provided for the display of the flags of the States at the Naval Academy.

The Officers and Midshipmen at the Naval Academy note with pride the presentation of State Flags to the United States Naval Academy.

\(^1\) Introduction to the Official program of the Flag Presentation on December 10.
ticular pleasure that Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., of Annapolis, Honorary President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, attended the ceremonies in 1937 and in 1955; and is again present today.

* * *

After an Introduction by Capt. Dale Mayberry, USN (Ret.) and an Invocation by Chaplain James E. Reeves, USN, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan presented the 17 flags, which were accepted by Rear Admiral C. S. Minter, Jr., Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy. Each was received by a Midshipman from the appropriate State. Mrs. Duncan, President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, spoke as follows in making the presentation:

Officially and personally, on behalf of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, it is a special honor and privilege to me as President General to present to you these 17 flags representing the States of: Delaware, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

These replace previous flags and are for use here in Dahlgren Hall to complete the full complement of 52 State and Territorial flags given originally to the United States Naval Academy by the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1937 and again provided in 1955.

It is a definite source of pleasure and pride to the Daughters to have contributed these colorful flags over 25 years—starting a quarter of a century ago—and, of interest, to reflect upon their use on the important occasion of the Academy's 100th Anniversary in 1945. This participation typifies the keen interest and support the DAR feels for this noble institution, its spirit and outstanding tradition of duty and service.

It has been said: "To know ONE'S SELF, one must First Know ONE'S COUNTRY, its HISTORY and CHARACTER."

Therefore, just as the heroic examples of John Paul Jones, Capt. Josiah Barney, and Matthew Fontaine Maury ever bring inspiration, may these flags have special significance to Midshipmen enrolling here from all sections of our great land.

Further, a ready analogy between the individual, his training as a part of the corps and development for leadership may be likened to the individual unity of the many States with the resultant strength of the whole United States or with the separate State flags in their relationship to the Flag of the United States of America, our Star-Spangled Banner. Whether in service or civilian life may ALL join now in renewed RESPECT, HONOR, and DEDICATION to these SYMBOLS OF AMERICA, its GLORIOUS HERITAGE, and WAY OF LIFE, past and present.

That this ceremony takes place within a few days of the anniversary of Pearl Harbor provides time and opportunity to reflect upon the vital importance of PROTECTION and DEFENSE. Over the years, since its inception in 1890, the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has steadfastly stood for a strong military posture, believing it to be the best and most effective deterrent to war.

THE WELL-BEING OF OUR NATION, its ECONOMY AND INTEGRITY
THE CONTINUANCE OF THE FREE WORLD—as we have known it
AND THE FURTHERANCE OF THE CAUSE OF PEACE
ALL depend upon the MAINTENANCE of an ALERT and ADEQUATE preparedness.

And so, to conclude, I reiterate the privilege we, as Daughters, feel in presenting these flags to you today in TRIBUTE and in ACKNOWLEDGEMENT to the Navy's illustrious service in the past and promise for the future. Thank you!
Tell DAR
... in a radio program

by
EVELYN S. (MRS. JOHN H.) WACHTER
Westfield Chapter, Westfield, N. J.

“Hello; this is Marcelia Hall, and I am talking with Fran Kinneman on ‘Your New Jersey Journal.’”

With these words, the first radio program of Westfield Chapter, Westfield, N.J., was launched last February—“on a wing and a prayer” and a lot of hard work. The radio station in Plainfield, N.J., WERA, received such favorable listener response from the initial effort on Thomas Alva Edison, the great inventor from New Jersey, that the Westfield Chapter’s radio program has become a regular feature on the last Wednesday afternoon of each month.

It all started at the January meeting, when our imaginative and enterprising regent, Mrs. H. Willard Richter, cognizant of the success achieved in radio broadcasting by two other New Jersey chapters, Peggy Warne and Chinkchewunska, told Mrs. Ralph A. Hall, chairman of the American Heritage Committee, that she had “something up her sleeve.” Mrs. Hall smiled obligingly.

“How,” Mrs. Richter inquired, “would you like to be chairman of a Radio Committee for our chapter?”

Mrs. Hall gasped, gulped, smiled again, and replied, “All right. If you think I can do it.” Mrs. Hall says now that she did not realize quite how big a job she was accepting. In blissful ignorance of the problems that lay ahead, she proceeded to round up a committee of what she calls “six lively and talented DAR’s.” They may have been lively—and in some instances talented—but the writer, having been one, can vouch for the fact that most of the committee, like old soldiers, did “not die, they only faded away.”

Purpose of the Program
From the outset it was agreed that any DAR program, to appeal to a wide audience, must be non-controversial. It must also be spirited. Inspiration was derived from the scripts of the Peggy Warne Chapter radio programs so generously shared by Mrs. Fred Alleman, the regent. To put DAR on the map in the Westfield area, the Radio Committee resolved to project the image of an organization dedicated to the American heritage and actively interested in historical preservation.

Theme of the Programs
In line with the Public Relations motto, “Know DAR, Do DAR, Tell DAR,” the committee decided on an oblique approach, “telling” this particular facet of DAR concern that would have a special appeal in New Jersey’s Tercentenary Year, celebrated statewide in 1964. This program would be produced as the contribution of Westfield Chapter to the Tercentenary observance in the Westfield area.

Radio Station WERA (the only local station) operating on 500 kw. in Plainfield, was approached for air time for a prerecorded DAR program once a month. Larry Hogan, announcer and moderator of WERA, gave the proposition a friendly reception and has, throughout the weeks and months that followed, been most cooperative and constructively helpful. He it was who suggested the name of “Your New Jersey Journal,” by which the program has been tagged, and offered a 15-minute spot at 3:05 p.m. on the last Wednesday in February—just 2 weeks away!

Yes, there were only 2 weeks between the moment the blanket OK was obtained from WERA and the date proffered for the initial program—February 26. Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Kinneman (who quickly became her right-hand man) are busy women with homes and families to care for—women, moreover, with no experience in programming, script writing, or producing for radio; but they accepted the date and the challenge, possibly with some inner trepidation, but fired with enthusiasm for the DAR cause, which gave them the courage to continue.

What Should Be the Subject of the First Program?
The program series was to honor the New Jersey Tercentenary. How to start? After discussion, the great New Jersey inventor, Thomas Alva Edison, was selected as the subject of the first program—because of his great significance in modern life and also because he could not be criticized as belonging to “the dead past” or revive that silly question, “Why don’t you DARs live in the present?” Then a tentative outline of programs for the rest of the year was formulated.

Working like the proverbial beaver, Mrs. Kinneman dug into the life and times of Edison, culled factual anecdotes to lighten the presentation, and within a week came up with the draft of a very fine script. Mrs. Hall reworked and revised the draft with patience and imagination.

Meanwhile, the voices of all Radio Committee members were being tested on the Halls’ tape recorder to determine which would be most pleasing over the radio. There were, admittedly, some rather unflattering surprises when the recordings were...
played back! That the most winsome and most listenable voices were those of Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Kinneman was agreed by the entire committee.

What Format Should the Program Take?

Then began the trial recordings. That first script had sounded so well when animated by facial expressions. However, when played back on the recorder, it lacked pep. The verdict of Station WERA: "A good try, but it needs more audience appeal."

Could the monologue format be at fault? Back went Mrs. Kinneman and Mrs. Hall to the writing desk and the recorder. The second and third versions were programs with both voices participating. When played back, the third version sounded rather well. Would it catch and retain the interest of a non-DAR listener who might be idly turning the dial?

On the fourth try, the interview form was decided upon. "Hello, this is Marcelia Hall . . . and I am talking with Fran Kinneman on 'Your New Jersey Journal.'" It was in this form that Westfield Chapter's new radio baby was broadcast on February 26 and evoked that gratifying reaction from listeners.

Subsequent Programs

While hewing constantly to the line of honoring the New Jersey Tercentenary in "Your New Jersey Journal," Marcelia Hall and Frances Kinneman have tried to vary subsequent programs as to both form and content. In March, DAR Historical Essay Contest winners from local schools were invited to appear on the program to explain why they chose a particular patriotic subject for their essays and to read portions thereof. In April, James Hawley, of Summit, an authority on "The Deserted Village" (Feltville), was welcomed as a guest to describe this local landmark of historical interest.

In May, Mrs. Guy L. Quinn, registrar of Westfield Chapter and member of the Union County Tercentenary Committee, spoke about the New Jersey Historymobile, which was to visit Westfield that week. An extra program that month presented two former mayors of Westfield, co-chairmen of the Westfield Tercentenary Committee, and some of their subcommittee chairmen, speaking on the Westfield Tercentenary obser-

vance and the Westfield Tercentenary Pageant to be held on Memorial Day.

In June, on the anniversary of the (local) (Revolutionary) Battle of Springfield, the story of this important engagement was presented in two programs on successive Wednesdays, carefully documented from original sources by Frances Kinneman. In July, Independence Day was signalized with biographies of the Five New Jersey Signers of the Declaration of Independence; this program, based on research by Mrs. Malcolm McBride Panton, ex-regent of Westfield Chapter, utilized the voices of amateur actors. August brought interviews with several owners of historic homes in Westfield and environs. In September, in recognition of Constitution Week, there was a feature on the United States Constitution, research for which was done by Mrs. H. Willard Richter, chapter regent and National Vice Chairman of the Constitution Week Committee. In October, the members of Robert French Society, C. A. R., which is sponsored by Westfield Chapter, produced a skit telling of their activities and purposes.

In November, attention was directed to the Boudinot House in nearby Elizabeth, where lived Elias Boudinot, an early patriot of New Jersey. December was to be brightened by a program on "Christmas—Yesterday and Today."

Program Ideas

The source of an idea for a program is quite unpredictable, according to Mrs. Hall. In June, for instance, on entering the hospital for surgery, she had a roommate who was president of the Westfield Service League. It developed that this organization was preparing a booklet on historic homes in Westfield—and so was born the inspiration for a DAR radio program in August!

Procedure

The labor of love is shared by Marcelia Hall and Frances Kinneman. Mrs. Hall writes, produces, and moderates the program, with the technical assistance of her husband, Dr. Ralph A. Hall, who has generously made available his excellent recording equipment. Each program is prerecorded on his Magnacorder. Mrs. Kinneman fastidiously researches the historical material and has created or collaborated on several scripts. Her voice is also heard on "Your New Jersey Journal" when it assumes the form of an interview between Marcelia and Fran.

Although neither of these DAR members ever had formal training in (Continued on page 60)
The Constitution Is Your Business

by

HARRIOTTE W. B. (MRS. JULIAN C.) SMITH
Virginia State Chairman, National Defense Committee

I speak to you today as one who sincerely believes that the Constitution of the United States is an inspired document, so closely tied to the Declaration of Independence that they are inseparable.

About 12 years ago I read an article by Frank Holman. It told of a group of dedicated women who were deeply concerned because no mention was made of the Declaration of Independence in the history books used in the Chicago public schools. When the Board of Education was confronted with their complaint, its explanation was that the Constitution of the United States could have been written without the Declaration of Independence and that the Declaration of Independence is unimportant in American history and should not be emphasized in our schools, as it teaches nationalism rather than internationalism.

This article startled me and made me realize that the Constitution of the United States is your business and my business; and I found the national defense program of the Daughters of the American Revolution the best place to find ways and means to understand and defend our Constitution and Declaration of Independence.

Perhaps the Constitution could have been written without the Declaration of Independence, but only after our independence had been gained. The Declaration of Independence expressed the motive for the war with England, which turned the 13 original Colonies into independent States. The Constitution was the instrument that united these free States into one sovereign country—the United States of America.

Four Basic Convictions

The Declaration of Independence, which is so closely tied to the Constitution, contains in two sentences the four basic political convictions upon which the Constitution is based. What are these two sentences?

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. To secure these rights Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

What are the four convictions found in these two sentences?

1.—"We hold these truths to be self-evident . . ." it says, "that all men are created . . ." In other words, there is a God, not as a matter of faith but as a matter of fact. The fact of God's existence is cornerstone number 1 of our Republic, and remember that we hold this truth to be self-evident.

2.—"That all men are created equal . . ." All men, in other words, are equal in God's sight and for that reason are equal before the law of the land, for the law of the land is a projection of God's law; equality before God and equality before the law, and beyond that equality ends. Do you think we are all equal, one to the other? Do you think it is possible to make us equal? Everything about us as individuals is different. God made men and women, each of whom is different from each other one, and in that difference lies the secret of civilization. Thank heavens for these differences. Some want to be farmers, some want to be bankers, carpenters, politicians, professors, doctors, plumbers, and so on; out of that great difference and inequality in ambition, energy, aptitude, and intellect emerges our free enterprise system and our freedom of choice in our pursuit of happiness.

That brings us up to number 3. —"We hold these truths to be self-evident." It says, "That all men are endowed"—not by the Constitution or the Bill of Rights, but—"endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty . . ." Life and liberty joined, inseparable, unalienable as gifts of God. Liberty is as important to human nature as life is. Without liberty, man disintegrates—so the third fact of life is the divine origin of rights.

Now came the problem of how to preserve this human freedom, how to keep men free, for with divine rights come divine obligations. In order to secure these rights the fourth political conviction was incorporated. "That to secure these rights governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." In other words, man makes government to protect the rights God gave to man. We begin to get perspective; Government is last, not first. God is first; government is last. It is the fact of God's existence that puts government in its place; that puts natural limitations upon government which man has a moral obligation to enforce, to keep government a servant lest it develop into a master.

Linking of Constitution and Declaration of Independence

These are the four political convictions set forth in the Declaration of Independence which link it to the Constitution and make the two inseparable one from the other. 1.—There is God. 2.—All men are equal in the sight of God and equal under His law. 3.—Every individual has God-given rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. 4.—With these divine rights come divine obligations to keep government the servant of the people, not their master. These convictions contain the breath of life of our Republic, and when these four convictions disappear, disintegrate, or are subverted, the United States will collapse.

Every totalitarianism that ever
A Christian Nation

This Nation of ours was founded as a Christian Nation. In 1607, when the first settlers came to Jamestown, a little band of hardy Christians stretched a sail between two trees to ward off the heat of the sun, and worshipped there, reading the Bible and asking Almighty God for help and guidance. They faced a vast unknown wilderness, and as more settlers came and advanced inland, at every small settlement the first thing to be established was a church; the English, the French, the German, the Scotch, the Irish, the Welsh, and the Dutch, each establishing the church of their choice.

The deep faith of our forefathers was emphasized on July 4, 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was signed by 56 men, representatives of the 13 Colonies at the Second Continental Congress. The last sentence of this declaration is:

"And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

We owe much to these men; the pledged all they had—their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor—with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, to obtain for themselves and for us the freedom we take for granted today. These were men of strong convictions, with moral and spiritual courage asking God’s help in carrying out these convictions. What an example of courage, faith, and national honor for our young people! Yet many educators say today that these statements are unimportant in American history, for they teach nationalism rather than internationalism.

It would behoove us all, young and old, to look into the brand of internationalism being advocated to replace nationalism and discover for ourselves the World Government plan that envisions a World Constitution to supersede our Constitution of the United States of America, a World Church composed of all the faiths of the world (remember that less than 10 per cent of the world’s population is Christian), and a World Court with direct jurisdiction over individuals.

The General Assembly of the United Nations years ago adopted a Declaration of Human Rights, which perhaps is to replace our Declaration of Independence in American history. Since the birth of the United Nations and the adoption of its charter in 1943, as a treaty, the Constitution of the United States has been in peril. The United Nations Declaration of Human Rights embodies convictions exactly opposite to our Declaration of Independence. It contends that government gives human rights and has the power to enforce these human rights; our Declaration of Independence declares that God, not government, gave us human rights, and it is the government’s business to protect these rights. If a government has the power to give human rights, then it also has the power to take these rights away.

We Must Defend Our Basic Documents

The defense of our Constitution and Declaration of Independence is your business, as descendants of free men who were willing to dedicate their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to the cause establishing a government designed to give every individual an opportunity to provide for himself and to this end, the government is the servant, not the master of the people.

The attitude, in regard to our Declaration of Independence, taken by many of our educators today, and recent rulings of our Supreme Court in regard to prayer and Bible reading in our public schools is bound to affect the moral and spiritual attitude of our children, and indeed the attitude of our whole Nation.

We all deplore the lawlessness, riots, and increase in crime throughout our country today. Surely the rights and freedoms guaranteed in our Constitution do not give license for civil disobedience to any law not to one’s liking, or to take the enforcement of a law into one’s hands through violence. A large part of the disrespect for law and order is among our young people, yet the fault lies with adults, and even some of our church leaders who have said repeatedly that resistance to laws of which they disapprove is justified. A former head of the National Council of Churches allowed his picture to be taken on his way to jail with the comment that it is a badge of honor to be arrested for violation of a law which he considers immoral.

The mother of a Governor of (Continued on page 109)
TIME FOR THE HONOR ROLL

The beginning of a new calendar year is a refreshing and inspiring time. With it come renewed energy and resolution to carry out old goals to achievement; to adopt new and greater ones for the future.

This is an advantageous time for the DAR. The new year, calendar-wise, offers several invigorating months for the DAR chapters to close out their old year, fiscal-wise, with an honor roll record of accomplishments to report to Continental Congress in April.

The Honor Roll reflects the full measure of effort and progress toward fulfillment of the three-fold historical, educational, and patriotic objectives of the Society.

How does your chapter stand to date in Honor Roll credits? There is time remaining for improvement. Just put the Public Relations slogan to work: "Know DAR! Do DAR! Tell DAR!"

STATE CONFERENCES

The calendar for late winter and early spring is filled with State Conferences. The President General and other Executive Officers will visit a number of them, which brings to mind this will be the last major round of State meetings during the term of office for the incumbent National Administration. Best wishes to all for the most successful—and newsy—sessions of the three-year period.

DOUBLE SCORES DOUBLE

Clippings received by National Public Relations show that the DAR Diamond Jubilee is in the news, all the way from being mentioned in chapter meeting announcements to full-page newspaper features. In all ways, this is calling attention to the National Society’s 75 years of service.

Space does not permit a complete list of acknowledgments, but the Alliance Chapter of Champaign, Ill., certainly deserves being cited for the tie-in of its 60th Anniversary Celebration with the National Society’s 75th Anniversary. The double observance, a silver tea event, scored double coverage; full-page features in both the Champaign-Urbana Courier and The News-Gazette of Champaign. Congratulations to Mrs. M. Stanley Helm, regent; Mrs. George England, chapter press reporter; and all Alliance members.

A Timely Reminder: Mrs. B. Harrison Lingo, chairman of the State Press Books Exhibit, hopes for 100-percent representation for the 74th Continental Congress.

A Happy NEWS YEAR to ALL.
Motion Picture Committee

MRS. MAURICE E. McLANGHLIN
Preview Editor

Concurrently, the camera itself, with its "eye" representing Lee Oswald himself, goes through the events of that day and later does the same thing for that curious psychopath, Jack Ruby. The fourth day concerns itself with the funeral in Washington, counterpointed in a short and sad little sequence with a brief and bleak interment in Texas—that of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Another documentary of quite another sort is Only One New York. This New York is the emerging New York, a new city, more of glass than of stone, more "becoming" than "being," with its many peoples of every ethnic group, some merging and melding, some insistently clinging to the ways of their ancestors. Here are bits from the lives of many of them, the Chinese celebrating their New Year, the Irish marching on 5th Avenue, a Hungarian Hasidic sect in a religious ceremony, some Japanese Buddhists in their religious procession on Riverside Drive. These, and many more, are the many faces of New York.

Walt Disney has a modern movie for us, Emil and the Detectives, about Emil, a 10-year-old boy, who, on his way to Berlin and his grandmother, has his pocket picked of 400 marks on the bus. He leaves the bus to follow the pickpocket, and adventure follows adventure when a group of boys joins him considering themselves detectives. Another Walt Disney is The Tattooed Police Horse, a delightful and endearing story about a trotting horse which consistently breaks gait on the track, making him worthless as a racer. Sold to the Police Department, he learns discipline and wins the right to race again.

The following review was submitted by Mrs. Robert Schneider, N. Y. State Chairman for Motion Pictures.

It would necessitate the coining of new superlatives to appraise properly Warner Bros.' technicolor superpanavision version of My Fair Lady. All of the old adjectives were used up in describing the Broadway production. This new form of the Lerner and Loewe musical from Bernard Shaw's Pygmalion merits its superlative superlatives, for, impossible as it may seem to those who saw the original, it surpasses its predecessor in sheer beauty and utter, complete entertainment. The greater latitude of a film permits more detail and action, and it is directed brilliantly by George Cukor. Starring Audrey Hepburn and Rex Harrison, and costarring Stanley Holloway, with an excellent supporting cast, My Fair Lady offers three magical hours of enjoyment, a treat to eye and ear. The costumes and sets produced by Cecil Beaton are beautiful and colorful, and the original music and lyrics are even better appreciated with repetition. Rex Harrison and Stanley Holloway, of the original Broadway company, bluster and romp through their parts with a verve and enthusiasm that give no indication of the many, many days they played their roles on stage. Their numbers were enthusiastically applauded by the audience, as though in a live theater. In fact, throughout the film, there was applause for favorite bits and songs, including Miss Hepburn's Wouldn't It Be Loverly? and I Could Have Danced All Night and the scene at the Ascot Races. Audrey Hepburn is not of the original cast, and many views will be weighing her performance against that of Julie Andrews. She plays Eliza Doolittle, not as Julie Andrews, but as Audrey Hepburn, and does a magnificent job. Her transition from the grimy little Cockney flower girl to an assuredly beautiful and poised woman is fascinating to behold. Her acting sparks the entire cast. Rex Harrison is perhaps at his best when he admits I've Grown Accustomed to Her Face, and the audience is aware of their deep feeling for one another, Miss Hepburn's singing voice is said to be a combination of her own and one dubbed in, with a lovely result. Mr. Harrison, as on Broadway, does wonders with his. The box-office line is long.

Like the breeze that swept "Mary Poppins" into the home of an English family bringing fun and magic, several new films have arrived that should provide interest and entertainment for the whole family. (For review, see page 906, November Magazine.)

Two fine documentaries are of current interest—The Finest Hours, the life of Sir Winston Churchill and Four Days in November, the account of the Kennedy assassination. The first, interestingly, avoids the routine chronological order, and in flashbacks and sequences with wonderful color photography of famous English places, we become front-row observers of the first 90 years of this great man. Some of the narration is by Orson Welles, some excerpts are by Churchill himself. Four Days in November records the events before and after 12:30 p.m. of Friday, November 22, 1963. The camera follows President John F. Kennedy from the White House, where plans are made for "fence mending" and peacemaking between the various political factions in Texas. It shows him the day before his death; the next morning, the camera is in the parking lot to await Mrs. Kennedy, who, in the pink suit the country cannot forget, joins her husband. The record shows the President processional right up to the moment of the fatal shot and the dreadful race to Parkland Hospital. The day ends somberly in Washington as Air Force I, the splendid plane, settles slowly down, carrying the body of its dead President, accompanied by the new President, hurriedly sworn in just before leaving Texas.
In Colonial times France owned the vast Louisiana Province. This particular section was a wilderness in which roamed various Indian tribes, some of which were semi-civilized. The modes of travel were the foot trails and waterways, such as the bayous and Red River. Red River was only navigable certain months of the year due to its great rapids. Occasional white fur traders came up the river to the rapids, but fighting with the Indians generally resulted.

In 1690 a white settlement was established, but did not exist very long owing to the hostile Indians.

In 1711 a group of Franciscan missionaries proceeding by way of Texas came down Red River and ascended the left descending bank. Their purpose was to Christianize the Indians. They brought with them Spanish laborers and erected the first Catholic mission right in the front part of Rapides Cemetery. Adobe houses were built, and some of the laborers married the Indian girls. This settlement was given the appellation of Spanish Town. The boundaries were Red River on the west and Spanish Bayou on the north, with the east and south bounded by houses and wilderness. This settlement was the beginning of the present city of Pineville.

**Establishment of a Military Post**

In 1714 St. Denis and some of his French forces visited the Spanish mission. Later the missionaries were asked to leave, as a post or fort was needed in this place.

In 1722 Sieur Diron D'Artaguette, Inspector General of Troops of the Province of Louisiana, visited the site and advocated establishment of a post. He supported his recommendations by citing acts perpetrated by the Indians. For example, the Chickasaw would station themselves and attack the white hunters as they came up the Red River. A Frenchman by the name of Perrier and two of his daughters were captured by the Indians, and Perrier was decapitated. These were perilous times, because Louisiana was a pawn in the hands of the notorious John Law. Bienville was Governor of Louisiana Province at this time.

In 1723 soldiers were stationed here, and the post was named Poste du Rapides because of the rapids in Red River. Its first Commandant was Etienne Maraffret Layssard I, who held his command under French rule. He married Helen Fazende on December 31, 1724, in New Orleans, and they reared a large family on the post. Due to his knowledge of French, Spanish, and Indian dialects he was the general administrator besides being judge at the post. The people raised cattle, corn, chickens and hogs and shipped fur pelts to New Orleans to be shipped to France.

**Shifting Between France and Spain**

In 1736 the post was under the rule of Spain and the name changed to El Rapido. This same Etienne Maraffret Layssard was Commandant for some time. He was succeeded by his son, Valentine Maraffret Layssard. Later another Commandant was Caesar Archinard. The next Commandant was a surgeon, Ennemond Meuillon, from Dauphine, France. He married Jeannette Poiret in Louisiana. He, too, spoke French, Spanish, and the Indian dialects. He was surgeon and doctor for the post.

In 1771 Commandant De Mesieres of Natchitoches Post, under whose general supervision was Post El Rapido, wrote Governor Unzaga that he had prepared maps and taken the census of both posts.

During the Revolutionary period Commandant Etienne Maraffret Layssard was made captain of militia from the post. Commandant Ennemond Meuillon was a lieutenant. They were with General Galvez when he expelled the British from Baton Rouge, La.; Natchez, Miss.; Mobile, Ala.; and Pensacola, Fla.

In 1791 when C. C. Claiborne was Governor, many Spaniards came to Post El Rapido and became farmers.

**El Rapido Becomes Pineville**

A few years later Post El Rapido was called Pineville, owing to the hundreds of pine trees in the village and surrounding territory.

Since the days of the French Capuchins there has been a Catholic Chapel at Pineville. Around the chapel a cemetery was started at the time of Post Du Rapides.

In 1792 Commandant Etienne Maraffret Layssard I was buried there. His grave is the oldest grave identified to date.

(Continued on page 52)
Newsworthy Daughters

Mrs. A. T. Davis, "Essie" to all who know her, is a niece of President James H. Buchanan and a charter member of Sand Hills Chapter of Hyannis, Neb. Left a widow, with a 6-month-old son and a staggering debt, she has parlayed her holdings into the gigantic spread we know as the "OLO" ranch. Now over 80 years old, with the help of her son she manages this tremendous business. As a bride, her first home was a soddie. Her home today is as modern as science can make it. In her active lifetime, Essie has won many honors. For many years she was known as "The Sandhill Cattle Queen." She won the "Master Farmer Award" and was active in the Production Credit Association.

Marybelle (Mrs. Wm. G.) Gunther, organizing regent of her Rodeo de las Aguas Chapter, Beverly Hills, Calif., and a Past State Officer who has held many chairmanships during her 35 years in DAR, established a "first" in the Beverly Hills City Council when she recently presented a large framed copy of the Declaration of Independence "To My Mayor-son, Eugene Gunther," in honor of her chapter. As far as is known, no other mayor of Beverly Hills has ever been so addressed by his "Mom." Mrs. Gunther commissioned Alan Adams, well-known artist, to reproduce this cherished document for this occasion. Last year, as DAR Magazine Chairman, Mrs. Gunther secured 100 percent chapter-ad participation for California.

Anna Blake (Mrs. Mateo M.) Mezquida, La Puerta de Oro Chapter, San Francisco, Calif., State Chairman, American Heritage Committee, won the Edith Cam Nielsen Memorial Award in Poetry in October. She also has the California State Award in Poetry of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Albert Bender Cup for Fiction. As a writer, Mrs. Mezquida is versatile: Fiction and poetry for national magazines and news, commentaries, and dramatic shows for radio. She is a member of the Academy of American Poets, Authors League of America, and Mystery Writers of America and was president of the Pacific Coast Women's Press Association 1962-64.

Betty Newkirk (Mrs. Erwin Frees) Seimes, has been awarded a Medal of Appreciation by the Board of Managers of the Delaware Society, SAR. Mrs. Seimes is the only Delaware Daughter to have served twice on the Executive Board of the DAR. She is a Past Recording Secretary General (1959-62) and is now First Vice President General. She is an Honorary State Regent of Delaware, and during her State Regency Col. David Hall Chapter was organized; in addition, the membership in the C.A.R. doubled.

Helen (Mrs. Elliot Callender) Lovett, Vice President General and Honorary State Regent of Maryland, and a member of Chevy Chase Chapter, has received a certificate from Maryland's Governor Tawes commending her for displaying "integrity worthy of high honor and respect" and stating that it was awarded her in appreciation of her outstanding service to citizens of the State.

"Grandma" Moses continues to be a Newsworthy Daughter. A display of 40 of her paintings of rural 19th century America was presented in Moscow during November, and, of all places "near the Kremlin." "Grandma" was a member of Hoosac-Waleoomsac Chapter, Eagle Bridge, N. Y.

Mrs. Russell F. Barker's collection of old Atlantic City souvenirs has been described in a newspaper "story," a radio broadcast, and an illustrated article in The Spinning Wheel, a national magazine in the field of antiques. Mrs. Barker was organizing regent of Absegami Chapter, Margate, N. J.

Miriam Audrie Whitney White, Gansevoort Chapter, Albany, N. Y., is making a career for herself in the writing field. Her achievements so far include: Poetry editor of the Albany Times-Union, editor of Mayflower Chronicles, and of Pigment Patter; member of Christian Guild of Authors; writing and broadcasting during World War II; member of Artists' Group, Inc.; member of Poetry Society of America (national award); past president of the Albany Woman's Club. This list is far from complete.

When Shirley E. Klein addressed the Third Technical Conference of the International Federation of Newspaper Publishers in Paris on November 18, she was the first American woman ever to have spoken before that assembly. The organization is the Free World's congress of newspapers. Nineteen countries hold memberships. Miss Klein's topic was The Use of Computers for Typesetting, explaining the current application of computers to newspaper publishing and the new uses she anticipated for advanced machines in the near future. She has served for 9 years as executive assistant for the Gannett group's Westchester-Rockland Newspapers in New York State. Miss Klein has worked in newspaper fields for 18 years. She is a member of William French Chapter, Bellows Falls, Vt.

Louise Elizabeth Burton (Mrs. Harry Joseph) Morris, Capt. Thomas Black Chapter, Gilmer, Tex., was made a Fellow of the Texas State Genealogical Society in recognition of her work as a compiler-editor of The Founders and Patriots of the Republic of Texas; this honor was conferred upon her at the annual State meeting of the society on November 28, 1964. This volume contains 5,182 lineages and an index of approximately 27,000 ancestors, never previously published. She has received four other awards for this work and is listed in Texas Women of Distinction and Who's Who of American Women.
A Card to Display With Pride

By

MRS. GEORGE L. BAYLIES
National Chairman, Membership Committee

For some time, the Membership Committee has felt that there has been a definite need for a new, wallet-size membership card that would truly represent the National Society.

Much time and thought have gone into the designing of just such a card—one that is dignified, yet colorful and attractive.

Accordingly, this Committee is happy to announce that the new cards, which will take the place of the present ones, will be available to States and chapters for distribution to members after January 1, 1965.

The pride and inspiration one receives from membership in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, should be enhanced further by this new card.

It is printed in the official DAR colors—blue and gold on white—with the National Society's insignia in the upper left corner and a drawing of DAR Memorial Continental Hall—the first of our three imposing headquarters buildings in Washington—in the lower right corner.

The insignia stands out beautifully in blue with gold stars as does Memorial Continental Hall, with its majestic columns, all in blue.

Mrs. George L. Baylies
National Chairman, Membership Committee

The full title of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is in gold, giving an attractive and impressive balance to the over-all design.

Further, with consideration to the fact there have been no blank moments in the 75 outstanding years of service since the NSDAR was organized in 1890, the Membership Committee decided that the reverse side of the card certainly should not be left bare.

What would be appropriate? What would every member find of value to remind her of what the DAR stands for? The "DAR Creed," of course. This, too, is printed in the DAR colors—the title in gold and text in blue.

We feel certain that every member will be proud to carry and show this new membership card. In a very inspiring way, it TELLS the DAR STORY. It is there—in the insignia; in DAR Memorial Continental Hall; and in the DAR Creed.

Epitomizing the NSDAR, the new card is durable and lasting. Printed on heavy glazed stock, members will find it is easy to slip in and out of a wallet without danger of tearing and marring . . . . a truly tangible reminder of our membership in our fine National Society.

It is felt that the chapters will wish to use the cards as receipts for dues, or in any event, will want to have a supply on hand for those members who wish to buy them. By add means, chapters should present one to each new member.

The Membership Committee acknowledges that some State Societies and chapters have their own individual cards, and the purchase of these is of course optional, but this attractive standard card fills a need and will, we feel sure, receive an enthusiastic response.

The cards will be packaged and sold in lots of 50, 100, and 200, or multiples thereof. The price is 1 cent per card. They may be ordered from the Business Office, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., 20006. Checks or money orders should be made payable to the Treasurer General, NSDAR.

A convenient order blank is provided on this page. See card pictured on page 22.
Alabama History

(Continued from page 15)

Leading political questions in the State's early history included Indian removal, states' rights, aid to education, and aid to transportation. At this early time the number of private schools within the State's borders was indeed surprising. Public education was only 7 years old when interrupted by secession and war. Another theme that tied together the social and economic life of antebellum Alabamians was transportation. In transportation is the story of Indian trails, turnpikes, plank roads, covered bridges, ferries, and stagecoaches; of keelboats, flatboats, steamboats, and railroads. Products were moving to markets, and people were moving into the State by all these means. The population of Alabama increased 135 percent between 1820 and 1830, and from 1830 to 1840 the increase was 90 percent. In other words, when Alabama was a frontier State the increase in population continued to be large; but, as the State became more thickly settled, the rate of growth declined. Between the census years 1840 and 1850 the increase was only 31 percent. Behind these figures lay many changes in the economy, particularly those related to a change from subsistence agriculture to dependence upon cotton as the money crop. There were per capita decreases in production of corn, potatoes, wheat and farm animals. At the same time, per capita production of cotton increased. Thus Alabama shifted gradually from frontier to plantation; but, even so, by the coming of the war, many characteristics of the frontier remained, and the most numerous element in the population was the yeoman farmer rather than the large planter.

The War Between the States

When in November, 1860, new telegraph lines speedily brought news to some points in Alabama of Lincoln's election to the Presidency, the word spread by other means without too much delay to rural communities. With surprising speed, but with some difference of opinion, Alabama elected delegates to a secession convention. Delegates were elected on Christmas Eve, 1860, and by January 11 Alabama members of the convention voted 61 to 39 to secede. Immediately after secession the convention drafted the Alabama Constitution of 1861, replacing the Constitution of 1819 but making few changes in the document. The convention met in the State Capitol building in Montgomery—indeed in the same building that today houses the office of Governor George C. Wallace and both Houses of the Legislature as well. In this same building representatives from various Confederate States assembled and drew up a provisional constitution of the Confederate States, elected Jefferson Davis as President, and set the Confederate Government in motion. Jefferson Davis was inaugurated and took the oath of office on the portico of the Capitol building, February 18, 1861, when Montgomery was the Capital of the Confederacy. The spot is now marked by a brass star.

Military operations in Alabama were less extensive than in most States of the Confederacy but included the following Union attacks: The raid of John B. Turchin on
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<tr>
<td>Anderson, John</td>
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<td>Avery, John</td>
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<td>Caroline County, Va.</td>
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<td>Charlotte County, Va.</td>
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<td>Nantucket, Mass.</td>
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<td>Berry, Thomas</td>
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<td>Bird, John</td>
<td>Fayette (then Washington) Pa.</td>
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<td>Black, Jacob</td>
<td>Darien Township, New Jersey, N.J.</td>
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<td>Bobbitt, Lewis</td>
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<td>Georgia</td>
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<td>Boshard, Rudolph</td>
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<td>Bruen (Bruin), Maj. Peter Bryan</td>
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<td>Core, Michael</td>
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<td>Corwin, Benjamin</td>
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<td>Creighton, Robert</td>
<td>Hebron (then Charlotte County), N.Y.</td>
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<td>Crossman, Phinias</td>
<td>Ashford, Conn.</td>
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<td>Cutter, Gershon</td>
<td>Cambridge, Mass.</td>
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<td>Darrow, Jonathan, Sr.</td>
<td>Fairfield, Conn.</td>
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<td>Dayton, Isaac</td>
<td>Watertown, Conn.</td>
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<td>De Armond, Michael</td>
<td>Reading, Pa.</td>
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<td>Salisbury, Conn. and Tinmouth, Vt.</td>
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<td>Farmer, Joseph</td>
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<td>Ferrill (Ferrell), Capt. Benjamin</td>
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<td>Flick, William</td>
<td>Sharpsburg Hdr., Washington County, Md</td>
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<td>Fort, Benjamin</td>
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<td>Grandy, Ensign Davis</td>
<td>Pasquotank County, N.C.</td>
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<td>Gridley, Samuel</td>
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<td>Green, John</td>
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<td>Gwathmey, Temple</td>
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<td>Half, John</td>
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<td>Hale, Ezekiel</td>
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<td>Hamlin, Charles</td>
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<td>Hanka, Hugh</td>
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<td>Hare, Moses</td>
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<td>Harper, William</td>
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<td>Harrison, Gideon</td>
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<td>Helman, George, Jr.</td>
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<td>Herrin (Herrin), Isaac</td>
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<td>Howell, William</td>
<td>Hampshire County, Va. (now W. Va.).</td>
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<td>Hubbell, John</td>
<td>Albany County, NY.</td>
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<td>Ingraham (Ingram), John</td>
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<td>Ivey, George</td>
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<td>Goschen, N.Y.</td>
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<td>Kimball, Richard, Sr.</td>
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<td>Larrick (Lerrick), Casper</td>
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<td>Lasher, William</td>
<td>Germantown, N.Y.</td>
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<td>Lathers (see Lederer)</td>
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<td>Love, Robert</td>
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<td>Luduș (Ludham), Providence</td>
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(Continued on page 64)
QUESTION: At what point may new paragraphs, etc., be inserted or added to chapter Bylaws?
ANSWER: When all articles and sections reported by the committee have been considered by the assembly. When all proposed by the committee have been considered, the Chair asks, “Are any further amendments proposed?” At this time they may be offered.

QUESTION: May any paragraphs contained in the revision be further amended at this time?
ANSWER: Yes.

QUESTION: What form does the Chair use?
ANSWER: “Are there any further amendments proposed to this revision? If not, the question is on substituting for the old bylaws the proposed revision. Is there any further discussion? All voting in the affirmative rise; be seated. Those voting in the negative, rise; be seated. The affirmative vote by a count of voice, and the proposed revision is carried.”

QUESTION: Please explain the difference in the words cochairman, assistant chairman, and vice chairman?
ANSWER: To have a cochairman would be to have divided authority. The word “cochairman” is not used by our parliamentary authority and cannot be found in Webster’s New Collegiate Dictionary. Robert, P.L., p. 569, says the word “chairman” means the presiding officer of a committee. In speaking of the chairman of an assembly, the word, according to Robert, also means the person “in the chair.” I have never before heard the words “assistant chairman” used in relation to committee work. Why not follow the pattern used by the National Society and use the word “vice chairman” or “vice chairman”?


QUESTION: Does a regent have the right to refuse to put a motion on the floor that is properly made and in order?
ANSWER: When a motion has been correctly made and seconded and is in order, it is the duty of the chair to immediately state the question—that is, “State the exact question that is before the assembly for its consideration and action.” (R.O.R., p. 38, lines 5–6.) The regent should have put the motion on the floor of the chapter for consideration. If the chair did not think the motion was in order, then the chair could have ruled it out of order and from this decision, an appeal could have been taken.

QUESTION: Is an ex-State Officer who did not complete her full term of office eligible for an ex-State Officer’s pin?
ANSWER: This question was answered in the December issue of the Magazine but it has been requested that it be answered again in the January issue. Yes, the Past State Officer is entitled to receive her Past State Officer’s pin for the office in which she served. It is not the time a person serves in office—it is the fact that she has been such an officer that entitles her to the Past Officer’s pin. (P.L., p. 495, Ques. 236.)

QUESTION: Will you give us some of the duties of a presiding officer, according to R.O.R.?

1. To open the chapter meeting at the time designated by the chapter. The regent should be at the place of the meeting a few minutes before it is time to call the chapter to order.

2. The regent should be familiar with the fundamental principles of parliamentary law.

3. The regent should be familiar with the Bylaws of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as well as the Bylaws of the State Society and the Bylaws of her chapter.

4. The regent should have a well-prepared agenda.

5. The regent should call the chapter to order with one stroke of the gavel. She should not bang on the table with the gavel. Robert says that the gavel is used to call the assembly to order and to keep order.

6. The regent should refrain from debate or expressing views on a subject before the chapter.

7. During debate the regent should take her seat and pay attention.

8. Announce business. “The next business in order is——.” These are some of the general duties of the presiding officer, but the regent should read chapter Bylaws carefully and perform the duties set out therein.

QUESTION: A motion was made to discharge a committee to which was referred the motion, “to buy a chapter house” from further consideration of the question and that the question now be taken up. This motion was laid on the table by the regent. A member, after being recognized, moved to amend the motion to discharge the committee, etc., by substituting for the motion to discharge, etc., the following: “That the committee be instructed to report at the next meeting.” This proposed amendment was seconded and placed on the floor by the chair. A point of order was raised that the motion to discharge a committee could not be amended. Will you answer the following questions?

1. Was the point of order well taken?
2. Was the motion to amend by substitution in order?

ANSWER: 1. Yes, the motion to amend by substitution was in order.
2. It may be amended by substitution. “Instructing a committee to report at a specified time may be moved as a substitute for the motion to discharge a committee.” (P.L., p. 110, lines 6 and 7.) It may be amended by substitution, for it is an incidental main motion (P.L., p. 109), and all subsidiary motions may be applied to it (P.L. 109 last paragraph).

QUESTION: Is there any difference between having the floor and speaking?
ANSWER: After the chair recognizes a member and the member has been assigned the floor, that person is said to have the floor. (R.O.R., p. 27.) After the chair has assigned the floor to a member and the member has started to speak, that is termed “speaking.” There are many motions that are in order when a member has the floor, but few that may interrupt a speaker. For a listing of the motions that are in order when another has the floor, see P.L., p. 551.

The motion to lay the motion to reconsider the vote on the table was seconded and carried. The motion to reconsider was not taken off the table at the next meeting. What happens to the main motion, “That the chapter give $150.00 to——?”

ANSWER: All the motions stated in your problem were in order and properly handled. The effect of making the motion to reconsider continues until the close of the next regular business meeting. Since it was not taken from the table and was not called up, the effect of the motion to reconsider expires, and the vote on the motion “TO GIVE $150.00 to——” was in full force. (P.L., p. 98, lines 28–39.)
Urban Renewal—Its Failures and Folly

by

SARA R. (MRS. HENRY S.) JONES
National Chairman, National Defense Committee

"Before you vote to accept federal aid to improve your city, consider the extravagance, favoritism, and misuse of power that have attended urban renewal elsewhere in the nation."

This was the warning which stared out from the pages of the March 1964 Reader's Digest. These words of caution were both introduction to and summary of an article by Congressman John Dowdy (Texas) describing the mounting scandal of urban renewal.

Federally subsidized urban renewal is under increasing fire today. Authorized by the Housing Act of 1949, the Federal housing and urban renewal program has fallen far short of its goals as is so often the case with Utopian schemes launched by bureaucratic planners. It has had its successes, to be sure, but it has left in its wake an appalling record of newly created slums, destroyed property rights, ruined small businesses, and a disregard for the fate of individuals who have come within its shadows. Overreliance on the bulldozer technique in rehabilitating so-called "blighted areas" has raised a storm of criticism. The bulldozer has become a symbol of power—not freedom.

Urban renewal is an appealing term, especially when it comes with a price tag that looks like "something for nothing." The fact is, however, that the Federal Government cannot give away a single dime that has not been first taken from the people by either taxes or inflation, and sometimes both. Moreover, according to S. Howard Evans, Community Development Specialist for the United States Chamber of Commerce, money is being siphoned off from the less affluent States to pay for urban renewal in the States having the greatest concentration of wealth. Thus, it is possible for him to say:

In Federal urban renewal, 39 "poor" States are paying income taxes which are being spent in the centers of greatest wealth and population of the Nation. The needy are being taxed for the benefit of the greedy. (Emphasis added.)

No thoughtful American would wish to oppose a responsible program directed toward improvement of homes or neighborhoods and the rehabilitation of the slum areas which blight our great cities. However, there are many who question whether this is either a legitimate or a constitutional task of the Federal Government.

In 1959, when the Daughters of the American Revolution passed a resolution opposing "Federal financing of urban renewal... with its accompanying centralization of Federal power over cities and its violation of private property rights," it was a voice crying in the wilderness. Today, opposition to federally financed urban renewal echoes across the land.

Through urban renewal, the tentacles of Federal power are reaching into the small towns of America as well as into our great cities. The Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA) in Washington is the administrator of the Federal program. The measure of its power is illustrated by Congressman Dowdy, who states:

Once a city council applies for and receives federal aid on a project, it must subordinate itself to federal laws and regulations, under the threat of forfeiture of federal funds. . . .

Once a program is started, no one is free from condemnation on whim. If but one small structure in a block of five buildings can be declared substandard, all houses or businesses in that block can be condemned for urban renewal. Thus local initiative to improve property is throttled, and blight is accelerated by the very law designed to cure it.

It is for reasons such as this that a once enthusiastic people are beginning to resist its encroaching power. In the last two or three years, there has been a sharp reduction in the number of cities willing to go along with Federal urban renewal or public housing programs. In practice, it has been demonstrated that urban renewal is not just a slum clearance program. It is a federally financed program of city planning which authorizes municipalities to seize homes and other properties from some citizens and resell the razed land below cost to developers who will erect buildings in conformity with the objectives of the city planners. Its price has turned out to be high in terms of dislocated lives and lost property.

Such representative cities as Los Angeles, Dallas, and Indianapolis have turned down urban renewal projects. In Richmond, Virginia, the City Council voted 8 to 1 against a $63 million Federal urban renewal project after hearing it condemned as a socialistic scheme that would destroy property rights.

Human Events (August 22, 1964) reported that in rejecting the plan, Richmond Councilman J. Westwood Smithers said the cost of urban renewal was "too high in the violation of principle." More specifically, he objected to the key provision of urban renewal—the use of eminent domain to condemn one man's property for sale to another.

The Right of Eminent Domain

Under the ancient, but awesome, right of eminent domain, city governments did not have the right to take property from one group of citizens for the comfort (public housing) or profit of another group...
of citizens (private developers). The Constitution has a flat prohibition against seizure of private property "without due process of law." In order that there should be no misunderstanding of the circumstances under which citizens may be deprived of their property, the Founding Fathers added this phrase:

Nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation. (Emphasis added.)

In this phrase, "public use" is no less important than "just compensation," as was pointed out on February 4, 1959 by the Richmond (Va.) News Leader. It stated:

For more than 100 years that language seemed sufficiently clear. Public use meant precisely that—something used by the public, and Government's awesome power of eminent domain was employed to acquire lands for public streets and public buildings, for school houses, parks, sewer lines and the like.

When the power of eminent domain was exercised otherwise, it was by public service corporations, whose rates are subject to public control.

In 1954, the United States Supreme Court enormously expanded the power of eminent domain by a decision which held, in effect, that "public use" could be construed to mean whatever the legislative body conceived to be "public benefit."

Under such an interpretation, the power of eminent domain is almost limitless. The decision was reached in the case of Barnum vs. Parker, in which the owner of a small department store challenged the right of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency to condemn property which was not substandard or slum property merely because the property was in the path of an over-all redevelopment plan.

Justice William O. Douglas delivered the opinion of the Court, saying:

... The concept of public welfare is broad and inclusive. ... The values it represents are spiritual as well as physical, aesthetic as well as monetary. It is within the power of the legislature to determine that the community should be beautiful as well as healthy, spacious as well as clean, well-balanced as well as carefully patrolled. ... If those who govern the District of Columbia decide that the Nation's capital should be beautiful as well as sanitary, there is nothing in the Fifth Amendment that stands in the way. ...

Under this concept of "public welfare" or benefit, what property is now safe, if it can be condemned and seized under eminent domain because of someone else's judgment of a "spiritual" or aesthetic value?

In making this decision, the Supreme Court reversed the opinion of a lower court which had said, in part:

We are of the opinion that the Congress, in legislating for the District of Columbia, has no power to authorize the seizure by eminent domain of property for the sole purpose of redeveloping the area according to its, or its agents' judgment of what a well-developed, well-balanced neighborhood would be. This amounts to a claim on the part of the authorities for unreviewable power to seize and sell whole sections of the city.

When the Supreme Court reversed this decision, it ushered in the era of the bulldozer state. Under the present interpretation of the Fifth Amendment, municipalities can now condemn and acquire by purchase large areas of private property for resale and profit to private developers. Armed with this power, whole areas can be swept bare without regard for the interests and desires of the individuals and small businesses affected. The law of eminent domain has been replaced by what Barron's National Business and Financial Weekly (September 27, 1964) describes as the law of "Arrogant Domain."

Let's Look at the Record

Federally subsidized urban renewal is predicated on the misconception that every social and economic ill requires Federal attention to correct it. This concept serves to undermine the sturdy independence which once characterized this Nation. Admittedly there are many Americans who are inadequately housed, but so far from correcting the evils it was designed to cure, Federal urban renewal has added new abuses to the slum clearance problems facing many cities.

The national housing policy set forth in the Housing Act of 1949 called for "a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family." Fifteen years later the U.S. Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA) has swallowed up at least $4 billion, but this pledge is no nearer redemption than when the program began. Today, any urban renewal successes are seldom described in terms of this goal. Thus, on September 5, 1964, the Milwaukee Sentinel wrote approvingly of Chicago's urban redevelopment program. It reported that on the money side, this program had resulted in an increased tax yield of 115 per cent. Attention was called to the fact that public funds for renewal had attracted an estimated half billion dollars from private sources and from the University of Illinois, which is expected to open its $150 million Chicago campus in 1965. The campus was made possible by clearance of a 105-acre site with urban renewal funds.

Measured in terms of an increased tax take for Chicago, this program may be described as a success. Significantly, the report omits mention of improved housing having been provided for those people who were displaced by this program. It can be argued that public housing is a thinly disguised form of socialism, but the fact remains that the purpose of urban renewal was not only slum clearance but the provision of adequate housing for low-income families. Had such housing actually been provided, there would be less grounds for criticism than exists today.

The extent of the failure to provide such housing was reported in the May 10, 1964, Washington (D.C.) Post. Two hundred top east coast specialists on city design, attending a two-day conference at Harvard University, were quoted as stating that the lower-income housing efforts of the Federal urban renewal program have been "a complete failure" to date.

In an article in the March 1964 issue of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, William G. Grigsby, associate professor of city planning at the University of Pennsylvania, asserted that the housing problems of the disadvantaged have gradually ceased to be a major concern to those responsible for public policy. Faced with rising costs, cities have tended to use Federal renewal funds for projects that would shore up local finances.

Basing his statements on a report of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, Urban Renewal, Professor Grigsby pointed out that over 25 per cent of the communities receiving aid under the Housing Act of 1949 do not have a single residential reuse project. Instead they
have demolished blighted areas to create sites for commerce and industry. Another 25 per cent of the municipalities receiving assistance have reserved 50 per cent of their renewal acreage for nonresidential purposes. Of the projects begun, approximately 600 were primarily residential prior to renewal, but Professor Grigsby estimates that only 350 will fall into that classification upon completion. He also observes that in most instances where local governments have made room in their plans for residential reuse, the new structures take the form of housing for higher income families.10

Professor Grigsby is not alone in calling attention to this trend. The fact is that today there is a rising crescendo of complaints regarding construction of high-rise luxury apartments on land that formerly housed poverty-stricken slum dwellers. Whether this is a proper area for Federal assistance is open to serious question since the private market has never had difficulty in supplying luxury housing without such assistance.

During the debate on the Housing Act of 1964, Congressman William F. Ryan called attention to what he described as the “Manhattantown scandal” where luxury housing was finally built on urban renewal land with rents beginning at $49 per room, and the Washington Square Village development where apartments rent for as much as $246 per room per month.11 Obviously, no erstwhile slum dweller can afford such rents.

The January 28, 1964, Wall Street Journal sheds additional light on what has happened in New York City where some 7,800 new apartments in skyscraper buildings, landscaped plazas and tree-shaded streets were initially planned. Observing that the city's existing slum clearance program was largely bogged down, the Journal went on to say:

City planners in New York in 1956 conjured up a new vision of Manhattan's teeming West Side slums....

Today, nearly eight years later, a visitor strolling through the West Side Urban Renewal Project sees shabby tenement houses deserted and boarded. Bright-colored posters for Broadway shows are splashed over vacant shop doors. And only two new apartment buildings to house 400 families are being built. Construction hasn't begun yet on 7,400 other new apartments that urban renewal people promised for a 20-block area between 87th and 97th Streets.

New York is only one of many cities with real estate lying idle due to nagging delays in completing Federally subsidized urban renewal projects. Red tape, politics, inconvenience and construction financing difficulties are a few of the factors bogging down projects....

Of the 22,000 acres purchased by cities since the program began in 1949, only 6,800 have been resold to redevelopers. Among the remainder, 6,000 acres haven't been cleared yet of old buildings; another 3,300 have been cleared but no redevelopers found; and 5,900 acres are cleared and appear close to being sold to redevelopers.

How much of this land is scheduled for use in providing homes for low-income families or those displaced by these projects is not stated. That it is not all to be used for housing is indicated by Congressman William B. Widnall's report in June 1964, that steps were under way to provide, by means of urban renewal, a new home for the New York Stock Exchange and a fourth great stadium in Philadelphia. It is doubtful that either program was envisioned by Congress when the urban renewal program was initiated.

The follies and extravagances possible under federally financed urban renewal are nowhere better illustrated than by the scandalous performance in Cleveland, as told by Congressman Dowdy. He reported that 84 out of 118 buildings in that city were arbitrarily reclassified as "substandard," including three valued at $900,000, $840,000 and $660,000.12

To this might be added the report of Fulton Lewis, Jr., concerning an incident in the City of Baltimore. Urban renewal authorities are said to have purchased 3 houses for $13,300, then spent $41,939 on landscaping the area. Finding no buyers, the houses were ultimately put on the market at $50 each. No less remarkable is his further report that urban renewal funds are being used to develop a wildlife refuge in the midst of a New Jersey marshland.13

What development of a wildlife refuge has to do with urban renewal is difficult to comprehend. It certainly cannot be described as slum clearance nor as providing low-income housing. However, in this case, New Jersey is no different from cities which have used urban renewal funds for a great variety of purposes having nothing to do with the provision of low-income housing.

Dislocation Woes

One can sympathize with the plight of the cities without approving of the practices described above. It is axiomatic that every urban community, large or small, stands in constant need of renewal. The new buildings of yesterday are the old buildings of today, requiring constant repair and upkeep if they are to maintain their usefulness. Inevitably, some must be destroyed and given way to new buildings. But, let it not be forgotten that when old buildings are kept in repair, they provide a haven for the elderly, for young families needing space, and for small businesses unable to afford the cost of new construction. Thus, wholesale removal of these old buildings in varying states of repair can result in widespread hardship for the individuals affected.

The dislocation woes of those whose property lies in the path of urban renewal must be added to the failures of urban renewal. Moreover, urban renewal has not succeeded in reducing the number of slum dwellers. It has actually created new slums. Thus, on June 12, 1964, in a report titled Inadequate Relocation Assistance to Families Displaced by Certain Urban Renewal Projects in Kansas and Missouri, Administered by the Fort Worth Regional Office, it was possible for the General Accounting Office (GAO) to make the following statement:

In most urban renewal projects a problem arises with regard to families displaced from urban renewal areas. . . . When there is insufficient standard housing for displaced families, such families tend to move into, and further congest existing slums or deteriorating areas. Inadequate housing resources or improper relocation plans could result in shifting slum conditions from one area of a city to another.14

That such a result is often the case is attested to by a report made in February, 1964 by the Comptroller General. He stated, in part:

In certain cities whose programs have been certified and recertified as acceptable by the Administrator, HHFA, families displaced by slum clearance projects were relocated permanently into substandard housing.15

Referring to the above quoted paragraph, Congressman John Dowdy commented:

This statement of urban renewal woes . . . strikes at the very heart of
the urban renewal problem and demands further investigation. Instead of providing a decent home for every American, the Urban Renewal Agency, in too many cases, forces the poor to suffer unnecessary indignities. It moves them from merely poor housing, which in many cases is owned by these people, into worse, or "urban renewal" housing: urban renewal frequently, through eminent domain, takes the homes of the poor and drives them into the clutches of slum landlords."

No group of citizens has been more adversely affected by urban renewal than the Negroes. On September 26, 1963, in discussing The Negro in Washington, over the NBC television network, Chet Huntley made the following comment:

In the last five years, 13,000 low-income Negro families have been displaced by renewal, and very few have found decent homes.

Urban renewal for the Negro is really Negro removal, because in every urban renewal project in America, there has been almost a total displacement of lower income Negro families. All urban renewal does is redistribute the slums, so that Negro families who were living in slum conditions once they've been cleared out, simply move to either an existing slum in another part of the city or create a new slum in a fringe area. So urban renewal, while it solves one problem, creates another problem in another section of the city. (Emphasis added.)

Consider also the plight of the small businessman, dislocated and dispossessed by urban renewal. Such individuals get little or nothing for the loss of their businesses, much less for the good will built up for themselves elsewhere. They have the choice of going to court or accepting whatever offer is made, but the end result is the same. Their business is gone.

Summarizing the dismal results of urban renewal, the July 27, 1964 issue of Barron's stated, in part:

The most striking achievement of urban renewal... has been the wholesale bulldozing of human and property rights... In the futile effort to clear slums, urban renewal has merely succeeded in blighting lives.

In view of its flawed design it could hardly do otherwise. For to cure what is purely a local ill, urban renewal prescribes a federal remedy. Far from reducing the number of slum dwellers, it has swelled their number. Far from correcting social evils, it has spawned fresh abuses. Most notably it has sought to attack the problem of "urban renewal" housing: urban renewal, through eminent domain, takes the homes of the poor and drives them into the clutches of slum landlords."

The most striking achievement of urban renewal is eminent domain—and bureaucratic arrogance—run wild. It's high time Congress called a halt. Urban Renewal Must Come From Within

It is time that Congress called a halt. Congress has not chosen to do this far, but it has endeavored to meet some of the criticism which has been leveled at the program. Thus, the Housing Act of 1964 contains the following provisions:

1. Tightens urban renewal program requirements to encourage more rehabilitation and code enforcement.
2. Tightens relocation requirements and provides additional relocation benefits to displaced businesses, nonprofit organizations, individuals and families.
3. Authorizes 35,000 additional units of low-rent public housing.
4. Broadsens the investment authority of savings and loan associations.
5. Provides a new program of rehabilitation loans to aid homeowners and businesses to improve their properties.

The above is evidence that Congress endeavored to improve urban renewal practices, but the issue of whether this is a legitimate function of the Federal Government still remains. Here is a program authorized to spend slightly less than $1 billion between the time of its enactment in 1964 and the end of fiscal 1965. Congressman Clarence J. Brown of Ohio pointed out that of this amount $697 million would, under the provisions of the bill, go for grants which are largely capital grants. He reminded Members of the House that grants mean gifts that are not recoverable. He pointed out that once made they are gone forever, and become a direct charge against the United States Treasury.

Here is the welfare state brought to full flower. Moreover, this program is but a single facet of massive Federal spending which, in the words of Senator Harry F. Byrd (Virginia), is changing our system of government, but not by amendment as provided in the Constitution.
ENCINITAS (Monrovia, Calif.) Offers the accompanying photograph of four generations living in this State. All are members of different branches of DAR.

Florence Gibbons (216041) joined Encinitas Chapter December 11, 1925, she is the wife of William Howard Anderson. Their daughter Wyla (348183) is married to John Bradford Mendenhall; at the center back is their daughter, Joan, who married David Holmes Ferguson.

CHRISTMAS (Chevy Chase, Md.) elected for 1964-65 the youngest regent in its history—Doris Severa (Mrs. Albert Henry) Bruffey, of Bethesda, Md. She was chosen as the Outstanding Maryland Junior of 1963 at the Maryland State Conference in Baltimore. She also served as Platform Page during the 3 years Mrs. Eliot C. Lovett, former chapter regent, was State Regent. Mrs. Bruffey was admitted to the National Society April 18, 1959, and has been active in National, State, and local work ever since.

In the Chevy Chase Chapter she has served as vice regent, program chairman, chairman of National Defense, and senior vice regent. Chevy Chase C. A. R. Society, and organized a C. A. R. Bazaar that raised money for the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund. Mrs. Bruffey has received a number of awards for outstanding work in various fields, but her most recent achievement was becoming the mother of Priscilla Manning Bruffey in October, 1963; she joined Chevy Chase C. A. R. Society at 5 weeks.

Another Junior Member on the Chevy Chase board this year is the first vice regent, Mrs. Leslie H. Browne, Jr., of Rockville, Md., who has had much DAR experience in C. A. R. and Junior Membership, as well as pagin at Continental Congress. She was chosen Outstanding Junior in Maryland in 1964. The chapter historian, Mrs. Robert A. Lauffer, is also a Junior and senior president of Chevy Chase C. A. R. Society.

The annual report of Mrs. Edward Widmayer, retiring chapter regent, at the Maryland State Conference proved that she had made the National Theme, "Be Strong and of a Good Courage," and the State Theme "Accent on Youth and Education," her inspirations. The chapter received the President General's Citation and was the Gold Honor Roll for the third successive year. The Maryland State Press Book, compiled by Miss Joyce Lovett, daughter of the State Regent, took first honors at Continental Congress.

The display of the United States Flag on holidays by merchants of the Bethesda-Chevy Chase area and the nationwide ringing of bells program as well as the Constitution Day celebration, were successful due to the efforts of the vice regent, Mrs. Anna B. Sandt. Mrs. Sandt, Marylynn, became cradle-roll members of Gabriel Eno Society, C. A. R., sponsored by Encinitas Chapter. They were enrolled after she had a successful cataract operation.

"In God we trust"—Again He gives The miracle of sight to one who lives Bearing her heritage of faith and duty Humbly so each generation Glows with hidden beauty In service to our God and Nation.

—Grace Visher Payne

Mrs. W. H. Anderson holds her great-granddaughters, C. A. R. members Laurie Ann Ferguson and Mary Lynn Ferguson. At the right, seated, is her daughter Wyla, who married John B. Mendenhall; at the center back is their daughter, Joan, who married David Holmes Ferguson.

CHEVY CHASE (Chevy Chase, Md.)

SANTA ANA (Santa Ana, Calif.) was host for the first Southern Council of the State Society at Disneyland Hotel, September 13, with 320 members and guests attending. Mrs. Ernest H. Smith, regent, was chairman, assisted by Mrs. Robert Gallager and Mrs. Eugene Oberly. The theme was Constitution Week, with historic documents on display. The new State Vice Regent, Mrs. Donald Spicer of Michael Wetherbee Chapter, Corona, presided. Walter Knott of the famous Knott's Berry Farm, and head of Freedom Foundation at the farm in Buena Park, gave an inspiring talk on "Our American Heritage." Miss B. Pearl Nicholson, chairman of Constitution Week, secured proclama tions from mayors of three cities, editorials in several papers, and spot announcements on local radio stations and had displays in libraries and a window in Fashion Square, showing family antiques from two members, Mrs. Stanley Marklin and Mrs. Clifford Moser. Mrs.
A group of old-fashioned cooking utensils was a part of the exhibit.

The proclamation in the foreground read; "PATRIOTIC EDUCATION SPONSORED BY C.A.R. OF DEBORAH AVERY CHAPTER." This was signed by Governor Frank Morrison.—Mrs. J. H. Claybaugh.

PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT (Peekskill, N.Y.), Mrs. Vernon Goethe, regent, arranged for monuments to be placed on the graves of four Revolutionary soldiers in the East Bloomfield Cemetery, Ontario County, N.Y., commemorating Lieut. John Adams, his sons John Adams and Jonathan Adams, and a son-in-law, John Fairchild. The three Adams soldiers were in Berkshire County, Mass., regiments. John Fairchild ran away from his home in Sheffield, Mass., to join a Connecticut regiment which spent a summer at White Plains, N.Y., and at Old Fort Arnold (later renamed Fort Clinton), the main breastwork of the early West Point.

John Adams is remembered also as proprietor of the town of East Bloomfield in 1789, bringing with him a colony from Berkshire County, Mass., into the lands of the Phelps—Gorham Purchase.

A dedication ceremony was held on July 4, 1964, when Mrs. Clifton R. Pond, ex-regent of the chapter, spoke. She is a descendant of all but one of the soldiers honored and has recently contributed a book through the chapter to the DAR Library giving a history of the Adams and Fairchild Families—John Adams of Plymouth, Mass., 1621.

The program, in charge of the Ontario County Historian, J. Sheldon Fisher, included the American Legion drum and bugle corps and color guard. A number of members of nearby DAR chapters joined the 100 persons present. Wm. Edson Adams and his son Bruce Adams, the only Adams descendants now living in East Bloomfield, unveiled the stones, assisted by the New York State Historian of the DAR, Miss Charlotte M. Read.

BLUE RIDGE (Lynchburg, Va.) had charge of Constitution Week for the four local chapters this year. Mrs. Maitland and F. F. Hawkins, National Defense chairman, stressed the theme, "Know Your Constitution," in every way possible.

Our main effort was to depict visually, in a downtown bank window, the make-up of the Constitution and its Amendments. All of our editorials, TV, radio, and work in the schools pointed to study of the window. Each Article and Amendment was lettered on a cardboard block about 4 by 8 inches, together with a short explanation of its subject matter and, in the case of the Amendments, the date on which they became part of the Constitution. These blocks were then grouped—the original first seven articles were placed like brickwork on a block on which was lettered the Preamble. On the left of that block was another lettered "Bill of Rights"—First Ten Amendments to the Constitution—Ratified December 15, 1791. On top of this were placed the 10 small boxes, each one representing an Amendment, and labeled, "Article 1—Freedom of Religion, Speech, and the

* this month . . .

We Congratulate

These Chapters

ZEBULON PIKE

Colorado

★ for presenting an annual award of $100 to the outstanding cadet in Life Sciences at the Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs.

LETTIA COX SHELBY

California

★ for including the C.A.R.'s in its American Heritage activities, believing that it is part of the rightful heritage of our young people.

DAVID KENNISON

Illinois

★ for spending much of Constitution Week touring historic spots in Chicago, including Chicago's Independence Hall, the Chicago Historical Society Museum, and David Kennison's grave in Lincoln Park. This patriot, for whom the chapter is named, died at the age of 115.

FRESNO

California

★ concentrated on registering citizens to vote before the November elections.

* Limit five chapters per month.
Press: Right of Assembly," etc. On the other side of the Preamble was another box labeled, "Other Amendments" and holding boxes representing the last 13 Amendments; that is "Article XI—Limiting the Powers of Federal Court, January 8, 1798," etc.

Also in the window were signs saying, "Know Your Constitution," "To Acquire a Knowledge of American History," and "The American Constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man. Gladstone."

A pamphlet copy of the original Constitution, not shown in the picture, was also in the window, together with a copy of the American Constitution showing that the window was sponsored by the four chapters and the Seven Hills Society, Children of the American Revolution, who also helped with it.

TV

One of our television stations (WLVA-TV) gave a spot in its news coverage for September 17. There was a picture of me holding a sign lettered "Constitution Week, September 17-23," together with a Flag. The announcer said that this was Citizens Day, as proclaimed by the President, observing the beginning of Constitution Week and commemorating the 177th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution. He stated that the four local chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution were stressing observance of Constitution Week, and called attention to the downtown window.

Radio

WLVA-TV-radio, read all of the spot announcements during the week.

Radio

WDMS-radio, read all of the spot announcements during the week, and in addition wrote and read an editorial about Constitution Week twice.

Newspapers

Our two newspapers in town gave us excellent coverage—one in the morning and the other in the evening. The day the window was put in the bank, they took an excellent picture, which appeared that evening. The next day appeared an editorial in the evening paper, entitled "Constitution Day." It was typical of the newspaper woman who won an award on her editorial on Constitution Week last year, given by the Virginia State Association of Newspapers—Mrs. Lib Wiley. Sunday morning an editorial appeared giving credit to the Daughters of the American Revolution for urging people to study the window. It is entitled, "Proof of Service."

Schools

One of our history teachers was given the "Citizenship Day and Constitution Week" pamphlets and the spot announcements and other material supplied us, to be shown to the other history teachers and the Civics Department. They will keep this material and use it when they study this particular subject.

We found the spot announcements, pamphlets and other information most helpful.

If it might be of use to other chapters in arranging displays, we would be glad to furnish them with the information with which to letter the blocks.—Mrs. Richard F. Hawkins.

LOUISA ADAMS (Washington, D.C.) and COL. ISRAEL CONVERSE (Bethel-Randolph, Vt.). In the afternoon of August 20, 1964, in a quiet cemetery in Rochester, Vermont, in the heart of the beautiful Green Mountains where she was born and which she always loved, a Daughters of the American Revolution Lay Member's marker was placed at the grave of Mrs. William A. Chaffee, who at the time of her death on March 28, 1958, at the age of 103 years and 8 months, was the oldest member of Louisa Adams Chapter, in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Chaffee was born July 12, 1854, in Rochester, daughter of Gardner Shipley and Mary Taylor Bride, her childhood home having been the site of the first settlement of the Town of Rochester in the 1780's. While quite young she was educated in music and was a teacher of piano for many years, as well as organist in the First Congregational Church in Rochester for about 40 years. In 1924 she and Mr. Chaffee moved to Washington to make their home with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Brinkley E. Callicott, and it was in Washington that Mrs. Chaffee died in 1926.

The marker was presented by Mrs. Callicott, who is also a member of Louisa Adams Chapter. Because of the inability of other members of the chapter to be present, the ceremony was performed on behalf of the chapter by members of Col. Israel Converse Chapter of Bethel-Randolph, Vt., Mrs. Roy LoCicero, regent, and Mrs. John Manchester, chaplain, assisted by several other members of the chapter.

Following the placing of the marker, Mrs. John C. Trask, a member of Col. Israel Converse Chapter, entertained the group for tea at her home in Rochester.

—Ellen Chaffee Callicott.


REBECCA STODDERT (El Paso, Tex.). The El Paso Museum of Art, 1211 Montana Ave., El Paso, Tex., exhibited the "Heritage Collection" of the former International Museum in the summer of 1964 with the cooperation of Rebecca Stoddert Chapter.

El Paso's International Museum existed from 1947-59 and became the present El Paso Museum of Art in 1959-60, when the old building was remodeled and two wings were added. The Heritage Collection display was the answer to numerous requests for an enlarged, historical exhibition during the vacation season. This proved successful, as visitors were delighted to see many of the prized objects and fine art of early El Paso families.

The most active role of Rebecca Stoddert Chapter was assembling the six costume displays; second ranked their search for articles to fill in the "human interest" areas. Such finishing touches as authentic, turn-of-the-century wasshstands, nightshirts, framed sampplers, razor strops, and hoopskirts were unearthed from attics and put in order for showing.

Mrs. John Hopkins was chairman of this educational exhibition and was capably assisted by Mrs. Charles E. Moore (cochairman), Mrs. B. F. Stevens, Mrs. Howard E. Moore, and Mrs. Herbert G. Smith.

Woodrow Crumbo, then Acting Director of the El Paso Museum of Art, and his staff helped these members to install the display, dividing each change of style from the early 1800's to the early 1900's.

At the entrance were the costumes, each set in a niche, entitled "Romantic 40's," "Elegant 80's," "Gay 90's," "Romantic Era," "Gaslight," and "Floradora." In addition to the elegant dress of each period, the models were adorned with the proper shaws, fans, and accessories.

Partly screened were the different compositions of an "18th century drawing room," "19th century master bedroom," and promenades exhibiting elaborate quilts, beaded cushions, painted fans, and ornate silver. Imported tapestries served as backdrops for English Regency cabinets, flanked by matching urns and, on pedestals, metal and marble sculpture.

The Rebecca Stoddert Chapter presented the Heritage Tea, which was the public opening of the exhibition, was well attended, and was held in the marble foyer of the museum, Sunday, June 7, 1964, from 2 to 4 p.m. (The exhibit remained on display until August 8, 1964.)

Mrs. J. J. Willis, chapter regent, headed the receiving line, which included Miss Elizabeth Kelly (a member of the Museum Board), Mrs. John Hopkins, and Mrs. Howard Moore. Presiding at the tea were Mrs. Frank Schuster, and Mrs. B. F. Stevens (also a member of the Museum Board).

Mrs. Schuster was in charge of arrangements and was assisted by Mrs. Robert Harbaugh, Mrs. Craig Gilliland, Mrs. W. A. Burgett, Mrs. Sam Watkins, Mrs. T. B. White, and Mrs. Herbert Gehring. Mrs. B. F. Stevens was in charge of decorations. Decor for the tea complemented the Heritage theme in bright
NATHAN HINKLE (Sullivan, Ind.).

On Memorial Day, 1964, at Mariah Creek Christian Cemetery, near Oaktown, Ind., Nathan Hinkle Chapter dedicated a Government marker at the grave of a Revolutionary soldier, Thomas Piety, who is the ancestor of Miss Belle Yeager, chapter regent, and Miss Jennie E. Kelly, a 37-year member. The Freelandville Legion Post, commanded by Vernon J. Buescher, furnished the firing squad and the bugler for this impressive ceremony. About 200 people attended, among them several lineal descendants of Thomas Piety. Also present were Mrs. Glenn E. Wheeler, State Vice Regent of Indiana, Mrs. Jennie Hutton, regent of the Francis Vigo Chapter Vincennes, Ind.) and five other members of that chapter.

BLOCK ISLAND (Block Island, R.I.).

Block Island is 12 miles from the mainland shore, so when the State Regent visits us, it is a real expedition, since she has to plan an overnight stay. To honor our State Regent, Mrs. Ralph W. Wilkins, at a dinner meeting at the Surf Hotel on the island, when she visited Block Island Chapter on May 18, 1964, the chapter invited Grades 3-5 of the Block Island School, under direction of their teacher Mrs. Jessie E. Ball, assisted by music teacher Mrs. Searles Ball, to repeat their February program, America Sings. Examples of America's songs from Colonial times to the Civil War period were presented by the children in costume. The children also gave interpretations of the minutet and folk and tap dancing. Afterward, the small entertainers had a little party at tables attractively set with re- freshments of ice cream, cupcakes, and treat of treats—cool red slices of watermelon!

The chapter regent, Mrs. R. Hollis Mitchell, opened the meeting against the background sound of happy children having a good time in the adjoining dining room, although there was a startled hush when the good ladies sang The Star Spangled Banner! (Remember when you were 10 and the ladies of the DAR were at least 100 years old?) By the time Mrs. Wilkins presented her interesting report on Continental Congress, the children had been collected by parents and friends and slipped silently away, leaving the memory of a bright and sparkling moment behind them. How could they know they had given us a glimpse of the happy times of our own childhood while they were illustrating the singing and dancing of the childhood of our country?

A newly erected flagpole in front of the Tau Kappa Epsilon Chapter house brought out its members to honor Constitution Day. Sharing this observance are Paha Wakan officers: (L.) Mrs. Bernard Perkins, chairman of the Flag of the United States of America Committee, and Mrs. John H. Litzelman, chapter regent.

A program on "Our Constitution—Our Heritage and Our Responsibility" was given for the initial meeting of the year by Mrs. Frank S. Ufford, Chairman of Constitution Week observances.
Atlanta (Atlanta, Ga.) on July 4, 1964, was hostess for a joint patriotic commemoration with Joseph Habersham Chapter, Atlanta. This, the 188th Anniversary of the Birthday of the United States of America, was celebrated at historic Craigie House.

The National Society, DAR, was organized in Washington, D.C., October 11, 1890. The first chapter was organized March 2, 1891, and the Atlanta Chapter came into existence on April 15. Craigie House was erected by the State of Massachusetts for the Cotton States Exposition in Atlanta in 1895 and afterward was presented to Atlanta Chapter. The original Craigie House, built in 1759 in Cambridge, Mass., was used by Gen. George Washington and other officers from 1775-76. It was the home of Henry W. Longfellow from 1837-82. The present Atlanta Chapter House was completed in 1911, and the name Craigie House was retained. Mrs. Harold Brewer, regent of the Atlanta Chapter, presided at the assembly, assisted by the regent of the Joseph Habersham Chapter, Mrs. Thomas C. Camp.

Promptly at 11 o'clock, three soldiers from the Third Army, Fort McPherson (Pvt. Russell W. Beckman, Sgt. Edward Efringer, and Pvt. Raymond L. Berse) entered and advanced the Colors. This was followed by singing of "America" by the chapter chaplain, Mrs. L. B. Sewell. Sergeant Skee of the Third Army led the Pledge to the Flag and Mrs. George C. Blount, immediate past regent of the Joseph Habersham Chapter, led the members and guests in The American's Creed and The Pledge of Allegiance. Mrs. Camp introduced the special guests, who were heads of other patriotic organizations. Mrs. G. Seals, Aiken, State Music Chairman, presented Clyde Painter, who sang a group of patriotic songs. Hon. George Hamilton, State Treasurer emeritus, the guest speaker, was presented by Mrs. W. Thomson Johnson, program chairman for Atlanta Chapter.

Mr. Hamilton said in part: "Times have changed. I remember that the first Adlai Stevenson said, when he was Vice-President of the United States in 1895—'A generation of men who forget the noble deeds of their ancestors can achieve nothing in their generation worthy to be remembered by their generation'; and his grandson, the present Adlai Stevenson in a speech to the graduating class of Colby College in 1964 said, 'Indeed even a jail sentence is no longer a dishonor, but a proud achievement. Perhaps we are distressed to see in this law-loving land people running for office, not on their stainless record, but on their prison record.'" Mr. Hamilton continued, "I ask you now to which philosophy you would rather mold the life of your grandchildren? "Today's courts denying the right of God and His revealed word to enter our school rooms. I firmly believe in the separation of Church and State, but I cannot accept the separation of God from man. America needs a reawakening of the faith of their fathers and the courage to find its expression in the living of their lives. "May you so use the talents with which God endowed you to make your contribution to this generation that the fundamental truths and freedoms of your fathers may become your heritage to your children."

Following Mr. Hamilton's address, the colors were retired, and the meeting was adjourned for a coffee hour.

From its beginning and through the nearly 75 years, the Atlanta Chapter has tried to follow Daniel Webster's admonition that, "Whatever makes men good Christians, makes them good citizens." Mrs. Brewer, dedicated and untiring in her efforts, has brought inspiring and thought-provoking messages to the Atlanta Chapter and has adopted for the theme of her administration, "Good Christians and Good Citizens."—Mrs. E. Lee McNaughton.

FORT MIMS (Tensaw, Ala.). A beautiful wildflower wreath was placed on the marker at Fort Mims by members of Fort Mims Chapter, in memory of the men, women, and children who were massacred by Creek Indians, August 30, 1813, 151 years ago.

The memorial service was held at the site of the old Fort, and approximately 200 people attended the services, which were led by Mrs. Carl Slaughter, organizing chapter regent. The program followed the DAR Ritual, which was led by Mrs. J. O. Cox.

"Remembering the past is conserving strength for the future. As we look at history, we know that we need today not a show of greatness, not a parade of power, not a recital of our capacity, but more and more a spirit of gratitude," Mrs. Thomas Earle, regent, said in opening the ceremony.

Mrs. Percy Bryant, First Vice Regent, Alabama State Society, was present and was welcomed, as were many other dignitaries.

"Today we are thankful for the loyalty and faith, the courage and self-sacrifice which were the foundations of our Nation." Mrs. Frank Earle, chaplain, said. "Nothing is really ended until it is forgotten. Whatever is kept in memory still endures and is real. Therefore, we, the Members of Fort Mims Chapter in the picture are (l. to r.): Mrs. Victor Reynolds, Mrs. P. A. Bryant (State Vice Regent), Miss Bernice McMillian, Mrs. Frank Earle, Mrs. Thomas Earle (chapter regent), Mrs. Pierce Holmes, Mrs. Carl Slaughter, Mrs. Darrington Hastie, Mrs. W. D. Guase, Jr., Mrs. Y. A. Cox, Sr., Mrs. J. T. Morgan, Mrs. J. O. Cox. Master Joe Slaughter, Tensaw, Ala., was flag bearer. (Continued on page 88)
September 26, 1964 will be long remembered as outstanding, because the two southern Nevada chapters, Francisco Garces and Valley of Fire, served as joint hostesses for the official visit of Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General, NSDAR. This was the first time the Nevada State Society has held a fall meeting. Delegates and members from the six chapters were present for the mid-year Conference, with State Regent, Mrs. Samuel A. Warner, presiding.

The Conference convened at 9:30 A.M. in the Goldfield Foyer of Hotel Tropicana. Following the Processional the Invocation was given by Mrs. Milton A. Madsen, State Chaplain, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. Charles F. Hamilton, State Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America Committee; the American's Creed, led by Mrs. Walter F. Sedgley, State Chairman, American Heritage Committee. Mrs. Lucile Snider Parks, State Chairman, American Music Committee directed the singing of the National Anthem.

Mrs. Warner introduced the guests of honor—Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General, NSDAR; Mrs. Knute A. Johansen, National Vice Chairman, Motion Picture Committee; Mrs. B. R. Addenbrooke, member, National Resolutions Committee and past State Regent; Mrs. Robert Ziemer Hawkins, member, Board of Trustees, Kate Duncan Smith School, and immediate past State Regent; and Mrs. C. D. Hileman, past State Regent of Alaska.

A warm welcome to the Conference was given by the two hostess chapter regents, Mrs. James M. Fallman and Mrs. Richard Toleno, with the response by Mrs. Joseph L. Coppa, State Vice Regent. State Officers, chapter regents, and chairman reported and goals for the new year, not forgetting the National Theme, "The people who know their God shall stand firm and take action." (Daniel 11:32.) Highlights of these reports were a scholarship provided for an Indian girl from Elko to attend Bacone; generous contributions to the Library Expansion Fund; a very successful coverage of Constitution Week throughout the State; and chapter participation in community celebrations of Nevada's Centennial.

Mrs. Duncan's informative message in her 2-hour Forum issued a challenge to each of the Society's 24 Committees; the overall picture of things accomplished; the things yet to be accomplished in carrying on the goals—historical, educational and patriotic—alerted everyone to the impossibility of resting upon past laurels. "Know DAR, Do DAR, Tell DAR" and build for the next 18 months ahead with plans for the 75th Diamond Jubilee of the National Society.

The luncheon, held in the hotel's theatre restaurant, drew a large crowd of members and guests to hear Mrs. Duncan's inspiring address. The Centennial theme of the State was carried out in table decorations, with nut cups in the form of sunbonnets, dolls dressed in Centennial period, and hand-painted covered-wagon place cards. The head table centerpiece was formed around a spinning wheel. Committee members and hostesses were in costume. The Colors were advanced by Michael Taylor, State President, C.A.R., and Barry Hawkins, president, John Ashley Society, C.A.R. The Invocation was given by Rev. Albert C. Melton, and the Pledge of Allegiance was led by Mrs. Charles F. Hamilton.

Mrs. W. Madison Martin, General Chairman, presented a program of music generously provided by Dr. Howard Chase of Southern Nevada University, accompanying Edward Reese who sang, I Walked Today Where Jesus Walked, by O'Hara; You'll Never Walk Alone, from Rodgers' Carousel; and the Nevada Centennial song, Our Nevada, by Betty Sherlock.

Commissioner Harry Levy officially welcomed Mrs. Duncan to Las Vegas and presented to her the key to the city. Mrs. Warner gave Mrs. Duncan a Nevada silver Centennial Medallion on behalf of the State Society. Members of the newly formed Southern Nevada Chapter of the S.A.R. were present. John M. (L. to r.) Seated: Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General, NSDAR; Mrs. Samuel A. Warner, State Regent of Nevada; John M. Tosenley, President, Southern Nevada S.A.R. Standing: Mrs. Robert B. Bartlett and Mrs. Samuel Amorelli, luncheon chairman.
Townley, president, brought greetings, as did Mrs. Harold B. Foutz, Honorary Senior National Vice President of C.A.R. Cynthia Townley, chaplain of John Ashley Society, C.A.R., presented Mrs. Duncan with a nosegay of red roses, introduced by her Senior State President, Mrs. Vincent Thurman; both were in Colonial costume. Miss Marilyn Martin, State Vice President, C.A.R., gave the reading, I Am the United States.

Mrs. Warner entertained Mrs. Duncan, State Officers, chapter regents, and State Chairmen at a Sunday morning breakfast in the Tropicana's Gourmet Room.

All members left inspired to do a better job in DAR and to conquer more in every way.—Mrs. Charles F. Hamilton, State Cochairman, Public Relations.

The Northern Council, Daughters of the American Revolution of California, was honored with a visit from the President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, at its first council meeting of the fall season, September 25, at the new San Francisco Hilton Hotel.

The entire State Board was present for the official visit. Mrs. Harvey B. Lyon, State Regent, presided over the luncheon, attended by 725 members.

Mrs. Andrew Ross, general chairman, was assisted by Mrs. Philip Unger and Mrs. Gregory Weingetz, decorations chairman. The theme of the party was the cable car, traditional emblem of San Francisco. The Wells Fargo Museum assisted by lending authentic reproductions of historic cable cars. A large car stood behind the head table, and smaller cars were featured as center pieces on individual tables.

All arrangements were under the capable direction of Mrs. Raymond Pruellage, reciprocity chairman, who was assisted by Mrs. Freeman Young and Mrs. Harold Palmer.

The key to the City of San Francisco was presented to Mrs. Duncan by Mayor John F. Shelley.

A musical program was presented by Mrs. Will E. Long, State Chairman of American Music, who introduced an original song of welcome to Mrs. Duncan.

The entire assemblage was captivated with the charm and information of the President General, Mrs. Duncan.—Drusilla Strehlow

The 69th Annual Conference of the Minnesota State Society was held March 31—April 2, 1964, at Hotel Lowry, St. Paul, with Mrs. Royce B. Hansen, State Regent, presiding, supported by 10 State Officers, 9 Honorary State Regents, and 13 National Officers. The State Officers Club met the night before the Conference (March 30) at the Lowry Hotel, Miss Jennie Hisock, President, presiding, honoring Mrs. Royce B. Hansen, State Regent, and Mrs. F. Lloyd Young, Vice President General.

State Conference program opened with an anticipated 225 delegates, representing 40 DAR chapters in Minnesota. Delegates heard committee reports covering State DAR interest and activity in promoting and supporting American Heritage, American Indians, Americanism, and DAR Manual for Citizenship, Children of the American Revolution, Good Citizens, the Maria Sanford Loan Fund, and Sibley House Museum at Mendota. Registration was followed by the Board of Management meeting and a Memorial Service conducted by Mrs. Mentor C. Addicks, State Chaplain, assisted by Mrs. Royce B. Hansen, State Regent, and Mrs. Clarence Stearns, State Registrar, with Mrs. Warren Wallgren as soloist, accompanied by Mrs. Gerald Carlson. Thirty-eight members passed away in 1964, 20 since the Conference.

At lunch on March 31, a program was presented by the American Heritage Committee, Mrs. F. Lloyd Young, Vice President General, presiding as State Chairman. Her topic was Our Americana.

The 69th State Conference convened at 2 P.M. in the ballroom at the assembly call, and the Processional was led by Mrs. A. F. Moyer, with the entrance of the State Regent, Hon. George J. Vavoulis (mayor of St. Paul), National Officers, Past National Officers, Honorary State Regents, State Officers, National Vice Chairmen, Cochairman of St. Paul and Ramsey County Regents Unit, Pages, and Color Bearers. Ten followed:

Call to Order: Mrs. Royce B. Hansen, State Regent.

Devotions: Mrs. Mentor Addicks, State Chaplain.

Pledge of Allegiance: Mrs. Sam Hines, Chairman, Flag of the U.S.A.

The American Creed: Led by Mrs. F. Lloyd Young, Vice President General.

The Star Spangled Banner: Led by Mrs. Warren Wallgren, accompanied by Mrs. A. M. Nye.
Welcome: Mrs. George Roth, president, St. Paul and Ramsey County Unit.

Welcome to St. Paul: Hon. George J. Vavoulis, Mayor.

Response: Mrs. Royce B. Hansen, State Regent.

After introductions of all honored guests, the regular business of the Conference was in order, which included reports of State Officers, communications, and resolutions.

Dinner at 6:30 honored chapter regents and included presentation of State Honor Roll Awards and reports of committees, the Youth Hand Bell Ringers providing musical entertainment. Miss Ruth Jedermann reported on the Memorials Book.

Wednesday morning, April 1, the Conference reconvened, with reports of various chapter committees. At the National Defense luncheon, with Mrs. Stephen Brodwolf presiding, Bob Ryan of KSTP was introduced as speaker; his subject—Our Commitment in the World Wide Freedom Fight—was outstanding.

The Conference reconvened at 2 p.m., when reports of the five District Chairmen were given, as well as reports of special committees—American History Month, Constitution Week, and the Partial Restoration of Old Fort Snelling; also the Credentials, Budget, and Resolutions Committees, followed by Blest Be the Tie That Binds, Retiring of the Colors, and adjournment of the 69th State Conference.

The closing banquet was held in the Ballroom, where hostesses were Honorary State Regents, Mrs. Royce Hansen presiding. The Assembly Call was given by Boy Scout buglers from Indian Head Council Drum and Bugle Corps. The seven Minnesota DAR Good Citizens District winners of 1964 awards entered with the procession. They were: Cheryl Wos, Winona High School, Winona; Sharon Aeills, Ellsworth; Arlene Johnson, Wheaton; Karol Benewicz, Detroit Lakes; and Joyce Thompson, Warrington.

The annual meeting of Sibley House Association of the Minnesota Society was held April 2, when reports of officers and Executive Board members were heard, together with Sibley House Committee chairmen. The Sibley House Association luncheon followed, with a skit, From O'er the Horizon. Sibley House Museum is owned and operated by the Minnesota DAR and was the home at Mendota, of Gen. Henry Hastings Sibley, first Governor of the State of Minnesota. It is considered one of the finest museums of its kind in the country. It is opened to the public by the DAR every year from May 1 through October 15.—Mrs. James A. Vaughan.

ILLINOIS

In September Mrs. Ralph A. Killey, State Regent of Illinois, the State Board, and the State Committee Chairmen toured Illinois, meeting with each of the seven Divisions and conducting seminars acquainting the members with the goals and work of the State Society. Accompanying them were: Mrs. Charles Morris Johnson, Chaplain General; Mrs. Len Young Smith, Vice President General; Miss Helen McMackin, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Henry C. Warner, Past Vice President General and member of the Tamasee DAR School Board; and Mrs. Albert Grover Peters, National Chairman of American Heritage. The following State Officers conducted the seminars: Administrative—Mrs. Robert Showers, Treasurer, Educational—Miss Verna Mae Helm, Vice Regent, Patriotic—Mrs. Ralph R. Wilson, Public Relations—Mrs. John S. Devanny, Corresponding Secretary, Membership—Mrs. James Hamm, Registrar, Historical—Mrs. Harold I. Meyer, Librarian. Each State Chairman took part in the panel in the seminars.

At Gibson City, Elgin, Centralia, and Moline the chapters entertained at buffet suppers. In Moline the supper was in the beautiful Butterworth Mansion. At Mt. Carroll the Supperhouse was housed in the Shimer College dormitory, enjoying dinner and a reception that evening in the dining hall and lounge. Mrs. Samuel Campbell, Past Treasurer General, was a guest. In Jacksonville the Rev. James Caldwell Chapter gave a reception in the Governor Duncan Home, which it has restored.

The meeting in the Seventh Division was in Eldorado, and then the members drove to Carmi, where the Wabash Chapter held dedicatory ceremonies for 23 Revolutionary soldiers' graves, which they had marked. A reception followed in the home of Miss Mary Jane Stewart. It is one of the oldest houses in Illinois and is furnished with the original furniture. There were 44 Officers and Chairmen on the caravan. Each one traveled about 2000 miles at her own expense. 111 chapters were represented at the meetings, with 750 present.
Tombstone Records of Burials at Old Drawyers Presbyterian Church, near Odessa, Del. (list copied by Clara W. Eyre, for Caesar Rodney Chapter, Wilmington, Del.)

(Continued from December Magazine)


Lydia, wife of Christopher Vandegrift, d. May 5, 1853.

Margaret A. Fleming, d. Feb. 18, 1876, 66th yr.

Mary Houston, d. Mar. 3, 1852, aged 66 yrs.

Hannah, dau. of Christopher and Lydia Vandegrift, d. Sept. 19, 1807, aged 7 mos., 20 days.

Susannah, an infant dau. of L. G. and S. E. Vandegrift, d. July 12, 1840.


Lydia, wife of Christopher Vandegrift, d. Mar. 2, 1845, aged 67 yrs.

Christopher Vandegrift, d. Jan. 19, 1857, aged 75 yrs., 10 mos., 10 days.

Martha E., dau. of Christopher and Lydia Vandegrift, d. May 22, 1851, aged 42 yrs.

Marc V. Corey, b. Mar. 14, 1823, d. Apr. 3, 1852, aged 29 yrs., 19 days.


Ducha D., son of L. G. and H. E. Vandegrift, d. Aug. 21, 1854, aged 17 mos., 11 days.

William N., son of L. G. and H. E. Vandegrift, d. May 2, 1859, aged 5 mos., 13 days.


Ella S. Pennington, d. Sept. 17, 1873, in 76th yr. of her age.

Mary Keen, wife of Samuel H. Higgins, b. July 2, 1846, d. Mar. 13, 1890.

Eugene Mailly, son of Augustine and Mary Ann Mailly, d. Sept. 20, 1845, d. Apr. 17, 1893.


Ellen E., dau. of Richard L. and Rachel J. Mailly, d. Dec. 25, 1866, aged 21 days.

Joseph Hill, b. in Boston, N. England, d. Dec. 17, 1762, aged 73 yrs.

Martha, wife of Gideon Griffith, d. Nov. 25, 1774, aged 5 yrs.

J. V. Eccles, Co. K—5th Inf.


Lewis V., son of Joseph V. and Christy Eccles.


Jacob A. Vandegrift, d. Sept. 20, 1873, aged 35 yrs., 9 mos., 20 days.


Ward S. Vandegrift, d. Feb. 18, 1874, aged 68 yrs., 8 mos., 14 days.

Ann P., wife of Ward S. Vandegrift, d. Aug. 9, 1867, aged 53 yrs., 10 mos., 22 days.

John Aspril, b. May 27, 1878, d. Nov. 7, 1867.

Ann Aspril, wife of John Aspril, d. May 17, 1866, in 86th yr. of her age.

Sarah A., dau. of Robert and Sarah Ann Higgins, d. July 13, 1859, aged 10 yrs., 3 mos., 11 days.

John Alexander, d. Aug. 20, 1797, aged 46 yrs.


Ida T., dau. of T. McD. and M. E. Janvier, d. Feb. 21, 1854, aged 17 mos., 15 days.


Mary E., relict of T. M. Janvier, d. Mar. 1857, in 30th yr. of her age.

Anton Roemer, Co. D, 2nd E. S. Md. Inf.
John Row and Hannah Chase, mar. Aug. 20, 1767.

A. Dunlay, mar. Lydia Averill, Apr. 23, 1769.

Nathaniel Rumlutt, mar. Lydia Laclat, Apr. 24, 1769.

William and Margaret, children of William and Eliza Gilmore, baptized Jan. 27, 1772.


J. Jacqueen, bapt. Apr. 5, 1772.

Joanna Carney, bapt. Apr. 26, 1772.

Samuel Clensy, bapt. Apr. 26, 1772.

Bapt. three ch. for Loins, May 16, 1772.

Bapt. Searing and two ch., May 26, 1772.

Bapt. three ch. for Emerson, May 29, 1772.

Hannah Emerson, buried May 30, 1772.

Joanna Howard, bapt. Aug. 10, 1772.

Sunday, Aug. 16, 1772, the Church at Cobosee, baptized, Daniel Tibbetts, John Door, and Joseph Pike (adults) and Louisa Fletcher, Theodore, Edward, and Abiather Tibbetts, and Hannah Warren.

At the end of the Journal for 1772 are the following names who were bapt. Some of them are known to have been children at this time: Molly Houldlette, Becky Nye, Becky Emerson, Sarah Emerson, Hannah Emerson, Peggy McGowan, Jenny McGowan, Molly McGowan, Molly Clensy, Betty Kendall, Mary Carlo, Jenny Pochard, Katy Carlow, Lydia Goodwin, Nancy Goodwin, Sally Ridley, Charlotte Smith, Molly Carney, Polly Lovejoy, Fanny Lovejoy, Sally Andros, Ruth Carney, Dolly Houldlette, Anna C. Houldlette, Martin Carlow, George Pochard, William Kendall, Thomas Burns, James Patterson, Ams Holland, James Ridley, John Ridley, and Francis Ridley.

Benjamin Lawrence, bapt. Feb. 25, 1773.

Hannah, Joanna, Nathaniel, and Elizabeth Haley, bapt. Mar. 11, 1773.

Benjamin, son of James Goud, bapt. Apr. 25, 1773.

Cathart and Alice Graves, mar. May 1, 1773.

Sarah, dau. of Louis and Mary Houldlette, bapt. May 2, 1773.

Dolly Feudderick and Betty Jacqueen, bapt. May 9, 1773.

Sarah Pratt, bapt. June 12, 1773.

At Gardinerstown, bapt. Sarah Warren and Molly and — Parker, June 13, 1773.

George Stilphen and Molly Ridley were mar. July 12, 1773.

James, son of James and Susannah Thorn, bapt. July 21, 1773.

Anna Springer, bapt. Aug. 6, 1773.

Baptized Peter Pochard, Aug. 22, 1773; godfathers, George Mayer and Christopher Jacqueen.


Samuel Marson and Jenny Miller, mar. Nov. 2, 1773.

George Mayer and Molly Houldlette, mar. Nov. 25, 1773.


Daniel Dudley and Susy Densmore, Jan. 17, 1774.


Eliza Pratt, Benjamin Noble, Priscile Emery, and Joanna Malbone were bapt. Feb. 5, 1774.

Sarah Spencer, Amos Pochard, Abigail, Mary, Isaac, and Charles Pechin and Mary and Martha Collar were bapt. Feb. 7, 1774.

At Esq. Howards, Mrs. Gardiner's, bapt. Enis and John, Thomas, Polly, and Matthew and Nelly Gaslin, Feb. 8, 1774.

Polly and James Cowan, bapt. Mar. 4, 1774.

Thomas Brian, bapt. Apr. 2, 1774.

Mary Bailey, bapt. May 22, 1774.

Margaret Patterson, dau. of P. Call, bapt. June 16, 1774.

June 19, 1774, bapt. Patrick Drummond, Mary Pechin, Hannah Hallowell Rogers, and Elijia Williams.


Stephen Marson, buried Sept. 29, 1774.

Baptized Cathereine and Thomas Percy, Hannah Porterfield, Sarah and James Todd, Perkins, Eleanor and Thomas Hogan and Jane Stevens, Elizabeth and Rebecca Snelling Malcom and William Mays, Nov. 11, 1774.

Robert Rogers and Jane Grace, mar. Mar. 21, 1774.

Baptized Samuel Meins and James Ward, Mar. 21, 1774.

Baptized Peter Pochard, Apr. 9, 1774.

Baptized Sarah McGowan, Apr. 10, 1774.

Capt. Hubbs and Dorcas Wilson, mar. Sept. 16, 1774.

Baptized Margaret Costello, Oct. 2, 1774.

Baptized Charles Hemmingway, Oct. 15, 1774.

Baptized A. Ridley, Oct. 29, 1774.

Thomas Densmore and Susannah Whitmore, mar. Nov. 23, 1774.

Baptized Sarah Bouds Crossman, Nov. 24, 1774.


Moses Dudley and Apphia Sleeper, mar. Feb. 6, 1776.

Baptized David Huntten, Feb. 6, 1776.

Edmund Doharty and Mary Haley, mar. Apr. 18, 1776.

John Welch and Eliza Baker, mar. Apr. 23, 1776.

Baptized Elizabeth, Hannah, and Olivia Baker (adults), Lorana McGregor and Jane Grace Ward.

Baptized Jonathan Tousier, June 4, 1776.

Baptized Sarah and J. Dickson Parks at Richmond, July 7, 1776.

Baptized John Goud, John Carlo, Lazarus Goud, and Margaret Carlo, July 28, 1776.

Baptized Gilmore Percy, Hannah Rogers, and Samuel Thomas at Georgetown, Aug. 8, 1776.

Baptized Jeremiah Pote Wier, at Capt. Pote's, Aug. 19, 1776.


Baptized John Thorn.

Baptized Hannah Doharty.

Baptized James Houldlette, Dec. 15, 1776.

(Continued on page 72)
Indians became so involved in debt before the American Revolution that Georgia was able to acquire two great tracts of land in 1773. These tracts, known as the Ceded Lands, became the large Wilkes County, Ga., in 1777.

In return for these lands that the Indians gave up, they were relieved of their debts to the traders, of which James Jackson, the fiery Revolutionary hero, and his company were principals, as well as Galphin. The British Government pledged itself to meet these obligations. All seem to have received settlements except George Galphin, to whom the Indians owed almost 10,000 pounds.

As the Revolution soon came, Galphin’s claims were disallowed because the British held that he had supported the Revolutionists, but after the war, the Georgians refused to pay on the ground that the debt was an obligation of the Federal Government. The Federal Government haggled over a slight suspicion that Galphin might have been a wee bit too loyal to the Crown in his political leanings. This troublesome affair dragged out until 1849, 68 years after George Galphin’s death, when his descendants were paid $234,000, including interest, by the United States Government. This was, as Dr. E. Merton Coulter, Georgia historian says, the “pay-off” marking the end of the longest piece of red tape in Georgia political history:

The following story is told of how George Galphin acquired the land on which the town of Louisville, Ga., an early Capital of the State, was afterward built and where his first trading post, Galphintown, was established.

Attracted by the red coat Galphin wore, an old Indian chief whose wits had been somewhat sharpened by contact with the traders approached him in hope of securing the coveted garment.

The chief said: “Me had dream last night.”

“You did?” replied Galphin.

“What did you dream about?”

“Me dream you give me dat coat.”

“Then you shall have it,” said Galphin, handing him the coat.

Quite a while elapsed before the old chief returned to the post, but when he again appeared Galphin was ready for him.

“Chief, I dreamed about you last night,” said Galphin.

“Well!” the chief grunted. “What did you dream?”

“I dreamed that you gave me all the land in the fork of the creek,” said Galphin, pointing to one of the tributary streams of the Ogeechee River.

“Well,” said the old chief, “You take it, but we no more dream.”

Rapids Cemetery

The formal transfer of Louisiana Province from Spain to France to the United States of America took place on November 30, 1803, in the Cabildo in New Orleans, La. At this time E. Meuillon was Commandant of the post.

About this time Father Valentine, pastor of St. Francis in Natchez, in his missionary journeys visited the chapel and cemetery in Pineville; Father de Velez also visited and baptized many of the inhabitants and blessed the Cross.

Commandant Ennemond Meuillon died in 1820, and his wife died a few years later. Both are interred in the same grave. Loyalty Chapter, DAR, marked this grave in 1934.

In 1824 Bishop Dubourg and Father Andrize visited the chapel and blessed the Cross in the cemetery.


During the years, hundreds of people from all the surrounding country were buried there.

In 1881 Father Menard of the Alexandria Diocese visited the cemetery and saw the ruins of the original chapel. He had a replica of this chapel made. It was built over in the other part of Pineville, and services were held regularly.

Rapides Cemetery is the oldest in Rapides Parish. It comprises 5 acres. The boundaries are: Red River on the west, Spanish Bayou on the north, backyards of homes on the south, and Hardtner Street on the east.

Soldiers of all United States wars lie here. Among the Revolutionary veterans buried here is Capt. Benjamin Kitchens, Sr., who fought in many Revolutionary battles and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis. His son Benjamin Kitchens, Jr., is buried next to him. The latter was in the War of 1812.

Walking past the old tombs, one can see the names of men and women who were the first settlers of Rapides and who contributed greatly to its betterment and growth. The monuments are of every description, from marble table monuments to huge obelisks, and there are also hundreds of unmarked graves; people have been buried upon one another, the place is so crowded.

On May 10, 1964, Loyalty Chapter unveiled a large bronze marker at the Hardnter Street entrance, which reads as follows:

Rapides Cemetery

1792-1964
1711-Catholic Mission
Franciscan Monks
1723 Post Du Rapide
1763 Post El Rapido

Oldest Cemetery in Rapides Parish
Heroes of all U.S. Wars lie here.
Erected by Loyalty Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The ceremony was attended by a large crowd. Mrs. A. V. Rachal, chapter regent, presided. Attorney Hunter Pierson, a Son of the American Revolution, was the speaker.

Joe C. Sanchez, Commander, American Legion Post, led the Pledge of Allegiance. He also represented the mayor of Alexandria. The Very Rev. Frank S. Foret, Chancellor of the Diocese of Alexandria, gave the Invocation and the Benediction.

Mayor Elmo Futrell of Pineville welcomed the crowd, and commended the Daughters of the American Revolution for its historic, patriotic, and educational work.

Mrs. Harry Noland, chapter chaplain, gave the dedication prayer.

Then the sound of taps blown by Ben Flynn, Jr., floated over the hallowed spot; truly God’s acres which are steeped in history—Marguerite Quick (Mrs. A. V.) Rachal, regent; (Miss) Flavilla Rushing Bradt, historian and marker chairman; Mattie Ross Ferguson (Mrs. Malcolm C.) Downs; Caroline Brandon (Mrs. E. Thompson) Hutnance, Committee.
THE Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, at 12 noon, Friday, December 11, 1964, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C.

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

The Lord's Prayer was repeated in unison, led by the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Cuff, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by the First Vice President General, Mrs. Seimes.

The Recording Secretary General pro tem, Mrs. Seimes, recorded the following members present: NATIONAL OFFICERS: Executive Officers: Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Cuff, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Allen; Vice Presidents General: Miss Downing, Delaware Mrs. Ragan, District of Columbia; Mrs. Lovett, Maryland; State Regents: Mrs. Sturtevant, Connecticut; Miss McNutt, District of Columbia; Mrs. Barnes, Maryland; Mrs. Smith, Virginia.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Clark, moved that 173 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Watson. Adopted.

Mrs. Clark reported the following changes in membership: Deceased, 455; resigned, 541, reinstated, 173.

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

Mrs. Watson moved that the 1,458 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Clark. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Harris, read her report.

Mrs. Harris moved the cancellation of one chapter authorization; confirmation of seven organizing regents; reappointment of one organizing regent; authorization of one chapter; change in one chapter location; extension of time for four chapters; disbandment of five chapters; confirmation of six chapters provided the necessary telegrams of organization are received by four-thirty. Seconded by Mrs. Cuff. Adopted.

The minutes were approved as read.

The President General invited the Board members to receive with her and to sit at the center table at the Christmas Luncheon Party for the staff at which the President General was hostess, which was scheduled immediately following the Board Meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

BETTY NEWKIRK SEIMES,
Recording Secretary General pro tem.

Mabel Taylor (Mrs. Rex Hays) Rhoades

The District of Columbia Society announces, with deep regret, the loss of one of its most distinguished members—MABEL TAYLOR (MRS. REX HAYS) RHOADES, who passed away on November 6, 1964. Mrs. Rhoades, who belonged to Army and Navy Chapter in Washington, was Treasurer General from 1947-50.

Edward Cooch

Word has been received from Delaware of the death of EDWARD COOCH, a well-known historian, who has contributed articles to the DAR Magazine. He was born in the family homestead at Cooch's Bridge, Del., and lived in the 200-year-old dwelling all his life. He always claimed that the first time the American Flag authorized by the Continental Congress on June 14, 1776, was flown in battle was at the Battle of Cooch's Bridge in August, 1777.
Georgia

Where a proud past lives with a bright future

For the lover of American history, a motor trip through Georgia can be a fascinating adventure into the past. Though modern highways have replaced the wagon roads, and factories stand in erstwhile cotton fields, there still remain the shrines of a proud heritage.

From the cloud-capped mountains of the north to the brooding marshes of Glynn, the traveler comes upon natural wonders and historical landmarks in exciting profusion—homes of men and women who loom large in American history; old forts battered by Spanish shot; early colonial houses and churches; relics of ancient Indian cultures; and many, many others—all authentically preserved to delight the beholder.

Industrially and economically Georgia marches in the van of space-age progress. Her eye is to the future but much of her heart belongs to her storied past—a past she enjoys sharing with others. Come to Georgia.

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Honorary State Regent
Candidate for the office of
Recording Secretary General
National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
April 1965

With devotion, admiration and appreciation
THE BUTTON GWINNETT, GEORGE WALTON, OGLETHORPE CHAPTERS
Columbus, Georgia
pay tribute to
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Edna DeLamar Kendrick
IN COBB COUNTY, GEORGIA (just outside Atlanta), more than 500 families EACH MONTH are moving in to take advantage of our job opportunities, our pleasant living conditions, and our growth potential.

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JANUARY 1965
radio work, Marcella had, in her college days, sung over the college radio station. Since girlhood Frances had been interested in writing and had occasionally written material "for her own amusement."

Westfield Chapter regards its two radio personalities as unusually talented and dedicated people and owes them a debt of gratitude for their efforts and for their achievements. It is probable, however, that many other chapters have on their membership rolls women of comparable talents, and in their vicinity radio stations of equal friendliness. If they would just take the plunge and attempt a radio program! It is no secret that, until put to the test, Fran and Marcella did not even suspect their full capabilities for programming, researching, writing, producing, and appearing on radio features.

When asked her impression of this undertaking, Marcella says: "This radio program is an inspiration to me, and a challenge—not only for the information which I have acquired, but also for the technical know-how that has been achieved through experimentation and experience."

Fran adds: "My one hope is that we can produce programs of such wide interest—historically and New Jersey-wise—that more and more people will remember to listen to "Your New Jersey Journal" for 15 minutes once a month."
JEKYLL ISLAND

GEORGIA'S YEAR ROUND FAMILY BEACH RESORT
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Yes, golf at Jekyll is an all year round sport. The Jekyll Island 9- and 18-hole golf courses rank with the most beautiful in the South.

The Golfer will enjoy the Jekyll Island Club House, well-stocked pro shop, putting greens and driving range. Yes, golf is great at Jekyll all year round. And there's fun and pleasure for all the family at Jekyll, no matter what the season.

OPERATED AND MAINTAINED FOR YOUR ENJOYMENT

BY

JEKYLL ISLAND AUTHORITY

224 Judicial Building    Atlanta, Georgia
Americanism Award
(Continued from page 17)
How fortunate we are in this State to have, in the DAR, an organization devoted to the preservation of historic landmarks and to the conservation of our natural resources and all of the things that make up our American heritage.

And the DAR has made it very plain that the most important way to keep our American heritage alive is to impress our young people with its priceless value.

The ceremony concluded with the singing of America, the Beautiful and the retiring of the Colors.

Three television stations, including the local representatives of ABC, CBS, and NBC, covered the affair, and news releases went out over the AP from the Governor's Public Relations Staff.

The many notes received expressing amazement at and praise for the dignity of the ceremony and of the scope of the work of our Society in this little-known field, as well as the cooperation of the press and television mediums, were very gratifying to our Connecticut Daughters and will increase interest among our members in this work in future.

Hillsborough, N.C.
(Continued from page 7)
gram for the restoration and preservation of Hillsborough "as a living, functioning educational exhibit," to quote the words of the Bill.

This spring, on April 24-25, the Society will sponsor its second Biennial Spring Pilgrimage. Its first, in 1963, was a wonderfully festive and successful occasion with the entire town putting its best foot forward. "Come April . . . -Come to Hillsborough," Society members are saying this year. They could add, "Come to see what a group of alert, imaginative people can do to keep an old, historic town from being a finished one."
Gigantic Stone Mountain, the world's greatest granite monolith, erupts from the landscape near Atlanta with the huge sculpture on its face gleaming like a jeweled setting in the early morning sun. The completed carving, which will duplicate the model seen at right, will cover almost an acre of land and portray Confederate heroes Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee and Andrew Jackson. Not in 3,000 years, since the ancient Egyptians, has man attempted a work of art anywhere near this large.

GEORGIA WORKS TO COMPLETE SPECTACULAR CARVING, RECREATION CENTER AS MEMORIAL

A dream that has existed in the hearts and minds of Georgians for nearly half a century is now nearing reality. And when the dream is fulfilled Georgia will have spent more than $15 million to create one of the Nation's loveliest showplaces—a memorial to the Confederacy.

It all began with an idea nurtured by the United Daughters of the Confederacy 50 years ago. The idea was to carve, on the sheer north side of Stone Mountain, a great work of sculpture which would serve as a lasting and fitting memorial to the Confederacy. Fantastic as the idea may have seemed at the time—as fantastic as the big granite mountain itself—it met with great public acclaim and thus began an effort which, through failure and frustration, has endured.

The first man to tackle Stone Mountain was a temperamental genius whose unfettered imagination gave birth to a work of sculpture so staggering in conception that it would have dwarfed anything ever attempted by man in the history of the world.

The second sculptor to attack the huge granite monolith with hammer and chisel destroyed the work of his predecessor and attempted to impose an equally exciting but artistically different work of sculpture on the sheer face of the monstrous outcropping. He too met with defeat.

For years Stone Mountain's unfinished memorial carving has attracted thousands of people from all over the United States. Today it is destined to attract millions as the State of Georgia progresses toward completion of one of the most beautiful memorial parks and recreation centers to be found anywhere in North America.

Since the purchase of Stone Mountain and some 3,000 acres of land around the mountain, the State with the cooperation of private enterprise has completed a host of top quality recreation facilities and amusements.

STONE MOUNTAIN MEMORIAL PARK

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JANUARY 1965
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Carrollton, Georgia

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

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L. P. ALLEN
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New Ancestor Records

(Continued from page 36)

Maloy, James ... Virginia.
Manley, David, Jr. ... Easton, Mass.
Mann, James ... Camden Dist., S.C.
Martin, John ... North Carolina.
McCoy, Richard ... Montgomery County, Va.
McMurtry, William ... Virginia (part now Ky.).
Mercer, Richard ... Thornbury Twsp., Chester County, Pa.
Merritt, James ... Halifax Dist., N.C.
Metcalf, Obed ... Wrentham and Franklin, Mass.
Miller, Daniel ... Cumberland, R.I.
Miller, James ... Dunmore and Shenandoah Counties, Va.
Mock, Rudolph ... Rockingham County, Va.
Moore, Daniel ... Frederick County, Md.
Morgan, James ... Eastchester, N.Y.
Morris, Ensign
  Lewis R. ... New York City, N.Y.
Nay, William ... Culpeper County, Va.
Nelson, Mary ... Cumberland County, Va.
Newberry, William ... Georgia (prob. Richmond County).
Nowlin (Nowlden),
  Samuel ... Glastonbury, Conn.

(Continued on page 66)
HUBBARD
Makes Slacks for
Fit and Profit

Less alterations mean more profits. Expertly tailored in this season's latest fabrics and colors, Hubbard Slacks continue to sell better than ever.

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MANUFACTURERS

Hubbard
Slacks

FOR MEN AND BOYS

Hubbard Pants Company
Bremen, Georgia
New Ancestor Records
(Continued from page 64)

Olmstead (Olmsted),
   Lt. Elijah  Bolton, Conn.
O’Rear, Sergt. John  Fauquier County, Va.
Parham, Matthew  Sussex County, Va.
Parish (Parrish),
   Col. Jolley  Goochland County, Va.
Parsons, Aaron, Sr.  Springfield, Mass.
Pearson (Piersen),
   Zecharian  Long Island, N.Y.
Perkins, Abiezer  Deerfield, Mass.
Penny, Zadock  South Carolina.
Phillips (Phelps),
   Elihu  Vermont (then claimed by N.Y.),
Phillips, William  Salisbury Dist., Mecklenburg County, N.C.
Picketts, Jonathan  South Carolina.
Pitman (Pittman),
   John  North Carolina.
Powers, Sgt. Ephraim  Pitt County, N.C.
Powers, Jonathan  Newbury, Vt.
Prentiss (Prentice),
   Thomas  Stonington, Conn.
Price, Capt. James  Henrico County, Va.
Price, John  Henrico County, Va.
Purnell, Robert  Cheraws Dist., S.C.
Quarles (Qualls),
   Abner  Virginia.
Randall, Sgt.
   Benjamin, Jr.  Colchester, Conn., and Shelburne, Mass.
Rogers (Rogers),
Rosenkranz
   (Rosecrants)
   Benjamin, N.J.
Rountree, Samuel  Bedford County, Va.
Rowe (Row), George  Culpeper (now Madison) County, Va.
Saltsman, Henry  Montgomery (then Tryon) County, N.Y.
Sample, Moses  Augusta or Greenbrier County, Va.
Scott, Joseph  Washington County, Va.
Scott, Samuel  York County, Pa.
Shaw, Sgt. Benjamin  Beverly, Essex County, Mass.
Shelton, Capt. Eliphaaz  Henry County, Va.
Sherrill, Samuel  Watauga Dist., Tenn. (then N.C.).

Shields (Shield),
   Ensign Robert  Yorktown, Va.
Singletary, Benjamin  Williamsburg Dist., S.C.
Sissell, Joshua  (see Cecil Joshua).
Smith, Bill  Middletown, Conn., and New Lebanon, N.Y.
   Corp. Benjamin  Hancock County, Maine.
Stevens, Oliver Willard  Prob. Petersham, Mass.
Sublett, Lewis  Chesterfield County, Va.
Taylor, Obadiah  Deerfield, Mass.
Thompson, Samuel  Montgomery County, Va.
Transue, Elias  Northampton County, Pa.
Turberville, George  Westmoreland County, Va.
Walker, Frederick  Prob. Rowan County, N.C.
Ward, Benjamin  Warren County, N.C.
Warwick, William  Somerset County, Md.
Weaver, John (see Webber, Johannes).
Webber, Johannes  Lancaster County, Pa.
Webster, Samuel  N.H. and Chittenden County, Vt.
Webster, Stephen, Jr.  Bernardston, Franklin County, Mass.
Weston, Zachariah  Gorham, Mass. (now Maine).
Wheeler, Obadiah  Woodbury, Conn.
White, Joseph  Maryland.
White, Nathaniel, Sr.  Hadley, Mass.
Whittemore, Josiah  Lunenburg, Mass.
Wickessham,
   William, Jr.  Chester County, Pa.
Wildman, Jacob  Loudoun County, Va.
Wilkinson, John  Cumberland, R.I.
Williams, Samuel  North Carolina.
Williams, Simon  Warren County, N.C.
Wilson, Ensign
   Augustin  Dobbs County, N.C.
Wilson, Samuel  North Carolina.
Woodling, Andrew  Hamilton Twp., Northampton County, Pa.
Woodson, Patrick  Fluvanna County, Va.
Woodward,
   Anthony, 2d  New Jersey.
Woody, Jonathan  Surry County, N.C.
Workman, Jacob  Washington County, Md.
Yancey, Jeremiah  Albemarle County, Va.
Yancey, Mary  Mecklenburg County, Va.

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The Old Reliable Since 1918

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GOOD CITIZENSHIP 1964-65
NORTHEASTERN DISTRICT
CHAIRMAN 1961-63
FORMER REGENT
TOMOCHICHI CHAPTER

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Waycross is the gateway to the fabulous Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge and the home of Okefenokee Swamp Park. Okefenokee Swamp was acquired by the federal government to preserve and perpetuate the flora and fauna of one of America's most entrancing wilderness areas, being regarded as one of the nation's most valuable conservation projects. More than 100,000 nature lovers enter the swampland annually through Okefenokee Swamp Park, where facilities are provided to give visitors an opportunity to enjoy Nature in its pristine glory. Boat tours, wilderness walkways, a look-out tower, wildlife exhibits, museum, memorial flower garden, and other attractions are presented to the public daily.

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MRS. HENRY STEWART JONES
Chairman, National Defense Committee

Candidate for the office of Treasurer General
on the slate of Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr.

Best known for her brilliant work as National Chairman of National Defense and as Vice Chairman of the National Resolutions Committee, Sara Roddis Jones also has an extensive financial background. A thorough knowledge of investment programs and tax problems has been required for her 11-year service as president of the Hamilton Roddis Foundation and for her long time service as trustee of some 40 trusts. Her article, "It's Your Money," displayed a grasp of monetary affairs which won the admiration of the banking profession. With an outstanding record in State and National affairs, church, business, and charity, member of PEO, and with years of dedication to DAR work, she brings both talent and distinction to her candidacy for the office of Treasurer General.

With affection Wisconsin Daughters dedicate this page to
"SALLY" JONES

JANUARY 1965
Genealogical Department
(Continued from page 51)

Baptized Peter, son of George Pochard, Jan. 4, 1778.
Baptized Mark Silvester and Mary, Children of James and Rachel Turner, Jan. 9, 1778.
At Bristol, baptized Benjamin and Esther, Parents: David, Alice, and Deborah Vinal, and — Young, Feb. 4, 1778.
Baptized Hannah Turner, Feb. 10, 1778.
Baptized George Waugh, Feb. 19, 1778.
Baptized Edward Lawrence, Mar. 12, 1778.
Baptized William Carney, Mar. 28, 1778.
Baptized Eunice Vinal, Feb. 3, 1779.
Baptized Jon Carlow, Feb. 6, 1779.
Baptized Anna Costello, Feb. 14, 1779.
Baptized Amos and Betsey Hitchins, Mar. 14, 1779.

Town Minutes of Pownalborough, Maine. Copied from Memorandum found among papers in old Pownalborough Court House and contrib. by Pemaquid Chapter, Maine Women's Crusade of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

1762

A few days after the capture of the Margaretta, the inhabitants of the town met and appointed a Committee of "Correspondence, Vigilance and Safety," consisting of Deacon Joseph Libby, Stephen Smith, Benjamin Foster, Jeremiah O'Brien, and James N. Shannon. This Committee was entrusted with the defense of the town, and the settlement was placed under martial law from this time to the close of the Revolutionary War.

London Atus was a special messenger to the Provincial Congress, then at Cambridge.

Sylvanus Scott built a sufficient breastwork near his home at the rim.

The O'Brien family had quite a hand in building Fort O'Brien.

Capt. Jeremiah O'Brien, as a member of the Correspondence, Vigilance and Safety Committee, also served with the other members and had charge of the management of other town affairs as was from time necessary. They had power to call meetings for instructions from the inhabitants. The Committee members acted as general supervisors over the town's civil, financial, and military departments.

Stephen Jones was a judge and justice of the peace; he was chosen moderator of the First Town Meeting, year 1775.

Rev. James Lyons, minister, preached in Machias and East Machias from 1771 to 1795.

Deacon Joseph Libby, a farmer who also did lumbering, was the first deacon of the church. He officiated at funerals when the minister was not present.

Col. Benjamin Foster, one of the first settlers with the reputation of a soldier, was a Military Captain and a Christian Citizen.

Dr. William Chaloner came in 1775. He was a surgeon on land and on the boats under command of Capt. Jeremiah O'Brien. Nearly all of the earlier settlers were employed building sawmills and boats on the East and Middle Rivers.

Col. John Allan was identified with the history of Machias during the Revolutionary War; his headquarters was here as commander of troops stationed in Machias. He was also Superintendent of the Indian Tribes in this vicinity, which position continued until near the close of the war. He was reappointed Superintendent by Congress in June, 1783, but resigned the next year.

Guilford, Vt.—Records from Town Clerk, Town Meetings, Church, Cemetery, and Land Records contributed by William French Chapter: Vol. 34, Vt. Cemetery Records.

Inscriptions from a cemetery known as the "Collins-Williams Cemetery," which is also called "Roaring Brook" and "Starck" Cemetery.

Burrows Family
Births
Oliver, b. Dec. 18, 1794.
Joseph, Jr., b. Apr. 16, 1796.
Eber, b. Aug. 27, 1797.
Eber, b. Mar. 21, 1799.
Hiram, b. Apr. 24, 1801.
Cynthia, b. Aug. 16, 1802.
Delight, b. Mar. 24, 1804.
Daniel (died), b. July 6, 1807.
Children of Joshua and his wife Lydia Gilligan:
Luransa, b. Apr. 9, 1808.
Susan Minerva, b. Mar. 8, 1811.
Children of Henry (Burrows?) Barrow and Jerusha, his wife: Henry Jenks Barrow, son of Henry Barrow (Burrows?), son of Solomon Barrow and Lydia his wife, b. Dec. 29, 1778.
Henry Barrow (Burrows?), son of Solomon Barrow and Lydia his wife, b. May 22, 1803.
Henry Barrow (Burrows?), dau. of Solomon Barrow and Lydia his wife, b. July 6, 1807.

Marriages
Hannah Burrows m. John Tanner Apr. 15, 1827.

(Continued on page 106)
COME APRIL . . . COME TO HISTORIC HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA!

* * * *

HISTORIC HILLSBOROUGH'S
BIENNIAL SPRING PILGRIMAGE

April 24-25, 1964
Hillsborough, North Carolina
Est. 1754

Scene of:
* The War of the Regulation
* Third Provincial Congress
* Five General Assemblies
* Board of War Session
* Tory Capture of Gov. Thomas Burke
* Raising of the Royal Standard of Lord Cornwallis
* Constitutional Convention

See:
* Ayr Mount
* Thomas Ruffin’s Law Office
* Heartsease
* The Old Town Cemetery
* Sans Souci
* Chatwood
* Burnside
* St. Matthew’s Churchyard
* Patterson-Palmer House


Enjoy an April week-end in a 210-year-old, unrestored Carolina Piedmont town where every inch of ground is historic. Walk through the ancient, walled cemeteries where many of Carolina’s greatest figures lie buried; attend services in the picturesque old churches; visit the delightful early kitchens and law offices; and go on the official Pilgrimage itself where a dozen historic houses and gardens are open to you.

Friendly hostesses tell you about the furniture, portraits, silver, and china and escort you through the old gardens with their box plantings and wide perennial borders. Hillsborough’s gardens are famous for their old-fashioned charm.

Everybody in Hillsborough bids you welcome. Helpful guides await you everywhere, and the atmosphere is that of festival time.

COME APRIL . . . COME TO HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA!

The Hillsborough Historical Society, Inc., is an educational, non-profit organization for the conservation and better understanding of our American heritage.

"HISTORY AND HOSPITALITY"
In Memoriam

Susan Deane Van Landingham (Mrs. Norman) Cordon, Vice President General, NSDAR, and Honorary State Regent of North Carolina, was fatally injured in a tragic automobile accident Saturday afternoon, April 25, 1964, while en route from her home at Chapel Hill to visit her twin brother, Ralph Van Landingham, in Charlotte.

The funeral was held at 2:30 o’clock Monday afternoon, April 27, from the Harry-Bryant Funeral Home at Charlotte, followed by interment in Forest Wood Cemetery at Charlotte.

Born with DAR heritage and reared with DAR training, Mrs. Cordon was the daughter of a DAR Vice President General, the late Mrs. Susie Harwood (Mrs. Ralph) Van Landingham; and the granddaughter of a DAR Vice President General, the late Mrs. Mary O. Spratt (Mrs. John) Van Landingham. She was the only third-generation Vice President General in succession in the history of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

As soon as she was eligible, Mrs. Cordon joined the DAR. She became a member of the Halifax Convention Chapter at Charlotte. Her National Number was 222179. Some years later, upon moving to Chapel Hill with her husband, the late Norman Cordon, she transferred to the Davie Poplar Chapter, which she served as Vice Regent, Treasurer, Chairman of Approved Schools and Chairman of National Defense. She was a State and National C.A.R. Promoter.

For the North Carolina State Society she was an able Chairman of Pages and Junior Membership. From 1958 to 1961 she was State Vice Regent. From 1961 to 1964 she was State Regent.

Her State Regency was marked with outstanding success along all the DAR lines of endeavor. Two new Chapters were formed, with a third under way. Many new members were enrolled. Numerous prize awards were won. A marker was placed in Philadelphia at the grave of Joseph Hewes of N.C., a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The State of North Carolina officially designated February as American History Month.

Mrs. Cordon was a past National Chairman of Junior Membership. For ten years she was a Platform Page at Continental Congresses. For seven years she served on the Platform Committee of the National Society.

During her three years on the National Board of Management she attended all the Board meetings three times a year. After her election as a Vice President General on April 23, 1964, with the second highest vote among the nine candidates, she attended her first Board meeting as a Vice President General on April 24 and was a special guest at the Head Table at the Continental Congress Luncheon that day at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington.

Active also in her Episcopal Church, civic and hereditary organizations, she will be greatly missed by her many friends and co-workers.

Surviving are one daughter, (Miss) Susie Cordon, of Chapel Hill and High Point; and one brother, Ralph Van Landingham. Her husband, distinguished as a great Metropolitan Opera star, died on March 1, 1964.

IN LOVING MEMORY

dedicated by

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE SOCIETY

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Marker erected by North Carolina Historical Commission on Highway 220 and 704, leading into Madison, N. C., during the tercentenary, commemoration of his regulator and legislative leadership. The unveiling was September 29, 1963.

From a monument unveiled to his memory at Guilford Courthouse battleground in 1901:

JAMES HUNTER
1771-81 1901
"General" of the Regulators
"The Country is as much master now as ever" 1772
Alamance, May 16, 1771
Cherokee War, October, 1776
Guilford Courthouse, March 15, 1781
Born 1740 Died 1821

Gravestone of James Hunter in family graveyard on a knoll above the homestead.

His wife, Mary McFarland Hunter, is buried by his side.

This page is sponsored by the following chapters of the Fifth District of North Carolina DAR

JAMES HUNTER
BATTLE OF ALAMANCE
GEORGE REYNOLDS
ELIZABETH MAXWELL STEELE
JOSEPH KERNER
GUILFORD BATTLE
OLD NORTH STATE
JOHN KNOX
GENERAL JOSEPH WINSTON
RACHEL CALDWELL

WILLIAM BETHELL

Descendants of James Hunter

MRS. E. E. STAFFORD, District Director
CHAPTERS
OF THE
FOURTH DISTRICT, NORTH CAROLINA DAR
Marker on rock of site of meeting place of "Cabarrus Black Boys." They went by wagon from here to place two miles north where they destroyed a supply of Governor Tryon's powder—May, 1771.

Yadkin River Patriots, Albemarle, N. C.
Colonel Andrew Balfour, Asheboro, N. C.
Cabarrus Black Boys, Concord, N. C.
Alexander Martin, High Point, N. C.
John Foster, Monroe, N. C.
Uwharrie Patriots, Mount Gilead, N. C.
John Grady, Sanford, N. C.
Alfred Moore, Southern Pines, N. C.
Craighead-Dunlap, Wadesboro, N. C.
Thomas Wade, Wadesboro, N. C.

THE MECKLENBURG CHAPTER
Charlotte, N. C.
takes pleasure in honoring
the State Regent
MRS. ABNER M. CORNWELL
and State Vice Regent
MRS. J. CARTER GOLDSBOROUGH
who is a member of the chapter

should not be beyond the reach of any community. Given proper tax incentives and encouragement, active citizen participation and support for local renewal objectives could be counted upon. Except where the demands are capricious or deliberately harassing, most property owners would prefer to cooperate with renewal plans rather than risk the loss of their homes or businesses. The use of eminent domain as a means of accomplishing what city planners conceive to be desirable is abhorrent to the American tradition.

Mrs. Jane Jacobs, author of The Death and Life of Great American Cities, scoffs at city planners who are guided by their notions of how cities ought to work, instead of the way they actually work. Wise in the way of cities, she asserts that a successful big city district should be "a kind of ever-normal granary" so far as construction is concerned. She explains:

Some of the old buildings, year-by-year, are rehabilitated or replaced by new ones. Over the years there is, therefore, constantly a mixture of buildings of many ages and types. In this dynamic process, the high building costs of one generation are the bargains of the next, and the incubators of new business ventures."

A crusader for what she calls "unslumming," Mrs. Jacobs also opposes the bulldozer technique. Her motto is: "Fix the buildings, leave the people."

Such a program would end the dislocation woes which have attended large-scale, federally financed urban renewal programs. However, neither this program nor any other that might be advanced, will accomplish its goal unless the American people first take a long, hard look (Continued on page 88)

THE NORTH CAROLINA TOAST:
Here's to the land of the long leafed pine
The summer land where the sun doth shine
Where the weak grow strong and the strong grow great
Here's to down home. The Old North State

THE ELIZABETH MONTFORT ASHE CHAPTER
Halifax, North Carolina

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
HONORING
MRS. I. FAISON HICKS
(Louisa Williams)
PAST DISTRICT DIRECTOR
Sponsored by the Chapters of N.C. District VII

Battle of Moore's Creek
Richard Clinton
Cornelius Harnett
Battle of Elizabethtown
Colonel Robert Rowan
Joseph Montfort
Moseley-Bright
Colonel Thomas Robeson
Richard Dobbs Spaight
Upper Cape Fear
Colonel Thomas Johnston
Battle of Rockfish
Major General Robert Howe
Stamp Defiance

Georgian Colonial Mansion known as "The Old Lewis Place" which stands west of the City of Rocky Mount, N.C., just over the Tar River. This dwelling is a three-story, fifteen-room dwelling built of English brick which legend says was brought up the James River to Richmond, Va., carried by rail to Petersburg, Va., and then to the building site by oxen and cart. Of special interest are the exterior trim of egg and dart design and the rare, twin-curved stairway within that leads from second to third story. Begun at an unknown date and completed in 1839 by Bennett Bunn.

Bronze plaque in Battle Park, Rocky Mount, N.C., designating site of first Post Office, placed there by local Chapter May, 1941.

HONORING
MRS. PEARL MILLER TOMLINSON
Hickory, N.C.
DISTRICT DIRECTOR
In appreciation of her fine leadership
SPONSORED by The Chapters of the Second District
CROSSNORE, Crossnore, Regent Mrs. S. J. Hughes
COL. JOHN ALSTON, Valdese, Regent Mrs. C. C. Long
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FOURTH CREEK, Statesville, Regent Mrs. Frank King
HICKORY TAVERN, Hickory, Regent Mrs. J. L. Kiser
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MARY SLOCUMB, Mooresville, Regent Mrs. George K. Brown
RENDEZVOUS MOUNTAIN, North Wilkesboro,
Regent, MRS. W. H. WHICKER

A warm welcome awaits you for your 65th convention
March 24-27, 1965

Jack Jar Durham
HOTEL AND MOTOR LODGE
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA
Richard Arey—Manager

HICKORY TAVERN
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DRIVE-IN RESTAURANT
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Food, Courteous Service, Same Ownership.
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Fine dining facilities
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Charlotte, North Carolina

NORTHERN CAROLINA RESEARCH
31 years experience
Wm. D. Kizziah, Box 604, Salisbury, N.C.

ALEXANDRIA CHAPTER, DAR
Huntersville, North Carolina

Greetings from
CASWELL-NASH CHAPTER, DAR
Raleigh, North Carolina

SPINDALE MILLS,
INC.
Spindale, North Carolina

“Our Country is a Republic—not a
Democracy—Let us keep it that
way.”

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
With pride and affection the MASSACHUSETTS DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION unanimously endorse their State Regent.

Miss Gertrude A. MacPeek
as a candidate for TREASURER GENERAL
on the HAIG TICKET

Editor and National Chairman of DAR Magazine
1956-57; National Chairman 1959-61
State Regent 1962-65

Photo by Bradford Bachrach
Announcing the publication of
The Green Linen of Summer
and Other Poems
by
Lily Peter

"In "The Green Linen of Summer," her title poem:

I wrap my thoughts in the green linen of summer
Against the terror of the dragon wind,
And pray that the linen may not too soon be threadbare,
Its texture thinned.

For by and by I know will come November
With its wintry blast;
And what is there to keep body and soul from freezing,
If the linen do not last?

"Lily Peter proves herself a living, flowering bough on the ancient tree of English and American prosody. She sets in her poems a tonal pattern as contemporary as the sound of the WQM helicopter, and at once as traditional as the sound of spring rain. Writing of cypress brakes and music, men and minds, she asserts the continued meaning of the living past, and captures as well the immediacy of her own personal landscape, the landscape of her life.

"Here indeed, one feels, is a poet who is a poet who is participating with her poetry in that most ancient ceremony of evocation from which all poetry and music have been derived. Here is a person who can not only run two huge cotton plantations and participate on the cultural horizon of her State, but who has found as well the meaning and flavor of life around her, and who has been endowed with the great gift of being able to capture it in her songs."

Kenneth Beaudoin-Memphis Commercial Appeal

"Miss Peter is an expert craftsman as well as a sensitive interpreter."

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April, 1965

MARGARET COLEMAN SMITH

JANUARY 1965
Battle of New Orleans
(Continued from page 4)

in the service of the United States, they themselves were willing to serve under their own officers and defend their State. The Battalion of Orleans Volunteers was organized under the command of Maj. Jean Baptiste Plauche, and the Creoles, Franco-Spanish, and the naturalized Frenchmen all flocked to join this Battalion of Volunteers.

Gen. Andrew Jackson arrived in New Orleans on December 2, 1814. Maj. A. La Carriere Latour, in his Memoirs of the Campaign of New Orleans, said: “It is scarcely possible to form an idea of the change which his arrival produced in the minds of the people.” All classes of society were now animated with most ardent zeal; the young, as well as the old, breathed defiance to the enemy and firmly resolved to oppose to the utmost the threatened invasion.

This was quite in contrast to what the British had expected. C. J. Forbes, a British officer, in a letter off Cat Island, dated January 28, 1815, addressed to James Cobb, Esq. of London, said:

I feel particularly happy to state to you certain circumstances regarding our expedition that you are not likely to become acquainted with through any public source of information. It is only since I’ve landed in the neighborhood of New Orleans that we were undeceived as to the reception the Army was likely to meet from the settlers of Louisiana and the Floridas in the event of our attacking them. It was the received opinion founded certainly upon hints given to Military officers high in rank by Sir Alex (Cochrane) before Jamaica and upon our arrival on the American Continent that the vexatious taxes imposed upon them by the American Government had so disgusted the people at large as to leave no doubt of our being received with open arms.

The Issue has proved that the Admiral’s information was fallacious and the returns of our killed and wounded will convince the world that the opposition we have met was owing to the unanimity of every class of men.

... and he goes on to say

Though the Battle of New Orleans was fought after the Treaty of Ghent was signed on December 24, 1815, this was far from being a useless battle. The treaty had not been ratified; and, had the British been victorious, as they had anticipated, they would have abrogated the signed treaty and then would have claimed the whole Mississippi River Valley. It was only on February 17, 1815, that the treaty was ratified by the United States Congress, and the formal hostilities of the War of 1812 ended.

In the first two years of the War of 1812, the United States met defeat after defeat in the North and the East. The relief of the Government was extreme when, on February 4, the news of this victory reached Washington.

Not only did this victory on the plains of Chalmette mark a brilliant victory for the Americans and save the city of New Orleans from capture, but it also had a number of lasting effects on the State, the Mississippi Valley, and the whole Nation.

It validated, for all time, the Louisiana Purchase, it maintained the highways of the seas for American ships, it opened for expansion the great midwest to the Pacific Ocean, and it renewed and strengthened the spirit of nationalism in our midst.

It catapulted Andrew Jackson into political limelight, and, in 1828, into the White House.

Rightly do historians refer to the War of 1812 as our second War for Independence—the victory at Yorktown was the baptism of our new Nation—the victory at New Orleans was its confirmation.

And for the peace of the world—our one-time enemy has now become a lasting friend, and we have been allies in two great wars.

Let us think of these things as we observe the Sesquicentennial of the Battle of New Orleans.
LOUISIANA STATE SOCIETY
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National Defense
(Continued from page 76)

at the actual workings of the Federal urban renewal program. The solution of urban renewal problems is not, and should not be, entirely the responsibility of Congress. It is a continuing problem to be met by the American people themselves. If they cannot muster the necessary responsibility and initiative, this Nation will inevitably continue down the road described by Senator Harry F. Byrd, when he said:

We are being enticed into centralized government by Federal paternalism, forced into centralization by Federal usurpation of power, and driven to centralization under the burden of public debt.

Federally subsidized urban renewal is part and parcel of the "Federal paternalism" which, as the Senator warns, is forcing this Nation into centralized government. Put in this light, can it truly be described as "something for nothing"? And who is there who can deny that temporary handouts are a high price to pay for the loss of freedom?

Footnotes
2. Reader's Digest, March 1964, page 56.
10. Ibid.
15. Ibid, page 14529.
16. Ibid.

With The Chapters
(Continued from page 46)

was mortally wounded. Confusion gripped the people in the Fort, as the rushing savages entered screaming and scalping, despite many deeds of heroism by both men and women. As the massacre proceeded, the Indians set fire to the main building of the Fort. Although wounded, Major Beasley gave orders for all to flee for their lives. Only a few escaped. Weatherford pleaded with the warriors to spare the lives of the women and children. But he was ignored.

(Continued on page 98)
The New Orleans Chapter
Hails the Sesqui-centennial of The Battle of New Orleans
and pays tribute to
Louis William Valentin DuBourg
Second Bishop of the Diocese of New Orleans
and Archbishop of Besancon, France

During the War of 1812, the British invaded lower Louisiana and moved up to capture the important city of old New Orleans. Citizens, including pirates from Barataria, volunteered for the defense of the city, joining with troops from Kentucky and Tennessee and regulars under General Andrew Jackson.

General Jackson asked for the prayers of the nuns at the Ursuline Convent. On January the seventh, the night before the battle, women, children and old men thronged the chapel of the convent and remained there all night praying Almighty God to protect their city and to give strength and courage to the defenders led by General Jackson. The line of battle was drawn upon the plain of Chalmette.

On the morning of the Battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815, the Abbe DuBourg offered prayers before the Statue of Our Lady of Prompt Succor in the Chapel of the Ursuline Convent. When the booming of the cannon at Chalmette was heard, he commenced to offer Mass and before its conclusion, a courier from the battlefield, hastily entering the Chapel, announced the victory of the Americans. In consequence of this event, every year on the eighth of January, a Mass of Thanksgiving is celebrated in the Ursuline Convent.

General Jackson on returning triumphantly to the city from the Battlefield stopped at the Ursuline Convent Chapel "to ascribe the victory which had crowned his arms to mercy of an all wise Providence." A plaque installed in 1915 commemorates this visit.

The wounded were brought to the old Convent and there they were nursed and cared for by the devoted Sisters. Riflemen from Kentucky and Tennessee for many years sent baskets of fruit and other products to the Convent, gifts from grateful soldiers whose lives had been saved by the nuns.

After the Battle, at General Jackson's request the Abbe DuBourg appointed the twenty-third of January as a day of Thanksgiving. This celebration of Thanksgiving for Jackson's victory at the Battle of New Orleans was one of the most stirring events ever witnessed in the St. Louis Cathedral. A mammoth demonstration was held in the square before the Cathedral. The Abbe DuBourg met General Jackson at the door of the Cathedral where he crowned the General with a laurel wreath, then he delivered an eloquent address and escorted the General into the church for the singing of the Te Deum. Hundreds crowded the church and thousands stood outside.

In 1915 the Centennial of the Battle of New Orleans was celebrated in the same manner. The Abbe DuBourg was represented by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Laval who made the identical address that the Abbe DuBourg delivered one hundred years ago.

Pierre Francois Ste Colombe DuBourg, brother of Bishop DuBourg, served in the War of 1812 as Adjutant and Inspector General on Gov. Claiborne's Staff, Louisiana Militia.

There are eight direct descendants of Pierre Francois Ste Colombe DuBourg in the New Orleans Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. They are Mrs. Ronalde C. McClure, Regent of the New Orleans Chapter, Mrs. J. M. Clapp, Jr., Mrs. O. I. O'Brien, Mrs. Perry Walet, Mrs. Lenard Broussard, Mrs. Frank Burke, Mrs. Larry Baird and Mrs. W. L. Kiser.
Old Drawyers Church

(Continued from page 10)

manuscript in the ground until the close of the war, when it was published in book form under the title "United States Bonds."

After Dr. Handy's release from Fort Delaware, the reunited family went to Richmond, where a friend loaned them a house with a large garden filled with flowers, fruit, and vegetables.

They suffered great hardship, humiliation, and privation in Richmond, especially during the 7-day siege, burning, and evacuation of the city.

The garden proved a means of obtaining much-needed money from the occupation troops, as well as food for themselves. The once proud Rebecca made cakes and pies with flour and sugar procured from Confederate stores several days before the fall of the city. She sent her two little boys with these homemade delicacies and her tiny daughter with nosegays of flowers to sell to the Yankee officers. These visits continued for several weeks and literally saved the lives of the family by furnishing modest funds to enable them to live frugally.

The Handys remained in Richmond until a call came to the minister to become pastor of the Presbyterian Churches of Orange Court House and Gordonsville, Va. There he brought back to life the churches that had suffered great losses during the dreadfull war years. With his own money he built a manse.

The last charge of I. W. K. Handy was another historic one, "Old Stone Church" at Fort Delaware, Augusta County, Va. He and his third wife, Rebecca, are buried in the graveyard there. His devoted congregation erected a monument that bears the epitaph he himself wrote.

Isaac William Ker Handy
son of the late James Henry Handy
Of Washington City D.C.

Forty years a preacher of the Word Born Dec. 14, 1815; Died June 14, 1878 He died in the faith of the covenant; a wretched sinner saved by grace. Remember all ye that pass by that death will assuredly come to you

Isaac William Ker Handy was born in Washington City in 1815. His father, James Henry Handy, was an alderman of the Common Council and an auditor of the United States Treasury. He was connected with all public movements in the Capital—educational, philanthropic, military, and religious.

At 4 years of age his education was begun under various tutors, including Salmon P. Chase. He later attended Jefferson College and Princeton Theological Seminary and was given an honorary doctorate by Maryville College.

The Handy forebears settled on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and the progenitor, Samuel Handy, came from England on the ship Assurance in 1635. This ancestor became a prosperous planter and shipbuilder and his will mentions large bequests to his wife and 14 surviving children. It is said that he fathered 21 children and "never saw one of them." This is explained by the fact that he lived to a very great age—over 100 years—and was blind when the last child was born, and so he never saw this one.

Along with his duties as pastor to the churches Dr. Handy served, he had many other facets to his career. He was a prolific writer for periodicals and newspapers, an eloquent speaker, a professor of mathematics and a trustee of Delaware College, a successful fund raiser for many causes, and active in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. He was also an Odd Fellow and held membership in a number of historical societies. A genealogist of wide reputation, he spent years collecting material for a family history, "The Handys and Their Kindred." Unfortunately death came to him before this was published, and the voluminous manuscript, in long-hand, remains as he left it. In addition to his public life, he was a devoted father to his 10 children.

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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 postal office and we pay a 10¢ fee for the notification of the change.
Honoring

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NEW YORK STATE REGISTRAR

1962 - 1965

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Mrs. Wallace has been: Indiana State Regent; Indiana
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Indiana’s Education Heritage
(Continued from page 20)

Notre Dame University in South Bend was founded in 1843 and has a male enrollment of approximately 7,000 students. (Roman Catholic.)

Marian College in Indianapolis is a coeducational liberal arts school with approximately 700 students; it was founded in 1937 as a successor to the St. Francis Normal of 1853. (Roman Catholic.)

St. Francis College in Fort Wayne was founded in 1890 and is a liberal arts school for nearly 600 students. (Roman Catholic.)

St. Mary’s of the Woods College in Terre Haute is a women’s Roman Catholic school founded in 1840, the present enrollment is 600 liberal arts students.

St. Mary’s College in Notre Dame is a women’s Roman Catholic arts and sciences school founded in 1844 in Bertrand, Mich. It moved to Notre Dame in 1855 as St. Mary’s Academy and was given the present name in 1903. There are approximately 1,200 women here.

Space does not permit naming all 35 of Indiana’s accredited 4-year colleges. In addition, there are numerous 2- and 3-year colleges, junior colleges, seminaries, and mother houses. However, for Indiana history, there is one that should be mentioned—Vincennes University in Vincennes, which is said to be the oldest institution of learning in Indiana. It was started as a college soon after Indiana Territory was formed with Vincennes as the capital. Indiana became a State in 1816. Vincennes University is now a junior college.

Most of these colleges or universities are predominantly affiliated with a religious denomination, indicating that God, youth, and education are most vital parts of the future of Indiana; thus Indiana’s educational heritage.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
INDIANA
STATE BOARD

and

Daughters of The American Revolution

ENDORSE

MRS. ALVIE T. WALLACE
As A Candidate

for

CURATOR GENERAL
NSDAR

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Rushville, Indiana

The members honor with pride their Revolutionary Ancestors

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JANUARY 1965 [ 97 ]
With the Chapters

(Continued from page 88)

HARRISBURG (Harrisburg, Pa.). On June 11 Harrisburg Chapter celebrated its 70th Anniversary at a Flag Day luncheon in the beautiful Commonwealth Room of the Penn Harris Hotel.

Visiting State Officers included Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre (State Regent), Mrs. George J. Walz (State Vice Regent), Mrs. Percy Teal (State Chaplain), Mrs. J. Wesley Worrell (State Corresponding Secretary), Mrs. Marion Hobbs (State Registrar), Mrs. George Horning (South Central Director), Mrs. Robert Owens (State Recording Secretary), and Mrs. Thomas Reitz (North Central Director). Visiting Regents included Mrs. Luther Mathiot, Yorktown Chapter; Mrs. E. Witmer Gerth, Witness Tree Chapter, Columbus; Miss Anna Read, Cumberland County Chapter; Mrs. Roy J. Bierbower, Col. James Smith Chapter, York; and Mrs. Fredrick L. Hoff, Lebanon Chapter.

Miss Ruth McCullough Walzer, State Vice Chairman of the Good Citizens Committee, spoke on the current Good Citizens program and presented Good Citizens honor awards, silver charm, to Dauphin County winners—Mary L. Skovron and Nancy Swartz. Sadie Mae Cantone received honorable mention. The girls and their mothers were guests at the luncheon.

Mrs. Lloyd Kister sang several delightful selections, accompanied by Mrs. Hobart Hopkins.

(L. to r.) Mrs. Willard R. Ramsay, regent, Harrisburg Chapter; Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre, State Regent of Pennsylvania; Mrs. George J. Walz, State Vice Regent of Pennsylvania; Mrs. George Horning, South Central Director of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Sayre, State Regent, spoke on The DAR Story, after which Mrs. Ramsay presented Mrs. Sayre with a gift on behalf of the Harrisburg Chapter for the St. Mary's School Project, and a gift for the small room adjoining the Pennsylvania Foyer in Memorial Continental Hall.

BON CHASSE (Mansfield, La.) entertained District I of the Louisiana Society at the annual meeting on October 1 at the Mansfield Battle Park Museum. Visitors of distinction were Mrs. John Barnes Shackelford, President General; Mrs. W. E. Hicks, Past Vice President General; Mrs. John N. Pharr, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Ralph J. Holzer, Jr. State Regent; Mrs. P. C. Fair, Honororary State Regent; Mrs. J. S. Redfield, State First Vice Regent; and 10 other State and District officers and chairmen. Chapter regents of District I present were Mrs. W. J. Knighton and Mrs. Herbert A. McPherson, regents of the Shreveport and Pelican Chapters, respectively, of Shreveport; Mrs. J. L. Martin, regent of Bistineau Chapter, of Ringgold; Mrs. E. E. Bur, regent of Frances Rebecca Harrison Chapter, of Vivian; Mrs. Lefkovits, regent of Fort Jesup Chapter, of

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Zwolle; and Mrs. Ernest Schuler, regent of the hostess Bon Chasse Chapter.

An informal coffee on the patio preceded the business session, which was opened by the District Director, Miss Elzie Fair. The hostess regent, Mrs. Ernest Schuler, extended a gracious welcome to the group. A profitable business session enjoyed. After the luncheon, there was a delightful 1 o'clock luncheon which the State Regent, Officers, and Chairmen presented their plans and goals for the year.

A delightful 1 o'clock luncheon was enjoyed. After the luncheon, there was a tour of the museum wing of the building conducted by Alonzo H. Plummer, curator. The museum and park commemorate the Battle of Mansfield on April 8, 1864, during the War Between the States.

—Faye R. (Mrs. B. A.) Tiller.

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Honors Its Charter Members

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RACHEL CALDWELL (Greensboro, N.C.) experienced a highly successful Constitution Week, September 17 to 23. Through the efforts of Mrs. J. A. King, chairman, and her committee, the people of Greensboro and surrounding communities were reminded of the significance of the United States Constitution.

The chapter's activity was designed to reach the greatest number of people possible and to involve as many members of Rachel Caldwell Chapter as feasible. In addition to standing committees of the chapter, every other committee was represented in some way by such activities as making telephone and personal calls, delivering posters and other materials, typing letters, and issuing announcements.

This year the chapter attempted several completely new approaches in alerting the public to the importance of the observation of Constitution Week. The committee wrote the office of the President of the Southern Railway in Washington, D.C., requesting the use of the “Grace Before Meals” cards on the dining tables in the dining cars of their trains and was gratified to receive a reply from the Assistant to the President that the railway would be very pleased to comply with the request. They asked that the chapter furnish 300 cards. Since the historical facts concerning the Constitution were on these cards, it was felt that this would be splendid coverage.

The committee wrote the editors of publications of a number of leading manufacturers, insurance companies, trucking lines, mail-order houses, etc., requesting them to announce the observance in their house organs, thus reaching a large circulation. One publication ran an editorial and one a page article; several made interesting announcements. The circulation of these publications numbers thousands. Personnel managers of large manufacturers, insurance companies, and mail order houses, etc., were asked to display Constitution Week posters on their bulletin boards for the benefit of their personnel. These requests received enthusiastic response, one company calling the chapter and requesting that they be furnished 12 posters (Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Co.) which has 12 bulletin boards.

The Superintendent of City Schools asked all schools to fly Flags and the principals to announce the observance during chapel programs.

Spot announcements on radio and TV were furnished (copies of the four sheets of announcements) and requested. This included two radio stations and one TV station.

Through the Ministerial Association, churches were requested to announce the observance in their bulletins.

The City Manager had Flags flown downtown and in the Coliseum area, and eight shopping centers also cooperated in flying Flags. Chapter members were requested to fly their Flags at home.

The staff at the large new Public Library directed attention of patrons to the bronze copy of the Constitution which hangs there as part of the permanent display.

The observance was announced on the screen in local theaters.

The framed picture, “The Signing of the Constitution,” by Howard Chandler (Continued on page 104)
Patriot's Devotion  
(Continued from page 19)

Street Church on Brimstone Corner and to Granary Burial Ground where stand the gravestones of John Hancock, Robert Treat Paine, Samuel Adams, Paul Revere, and the parents of Benjamin Franklin. Within walking distance is Old South Meeting House, the spot where Revolutionary mass meetings were held and the plot for the Boston Tea Party took shape. Just a block away is the Old State House, built in 1713 and known as the birthplace of the Revolution. Directly behind it in the center of the cobblestone street, is a marker designating the spot where the first blood was shed in the Revolution. Within a short radius can be located Faneuil Hall, the “Cradle of Liberty,” Paul Revere’s home, and Old North Church, where lanterns were hung to warn of the coming of the British. It was here that the words “One if by land, and two if by sea” became famous. Bunker Hill Monument on Breed’s Hill, Charlestown, marks the site of the battle fought on June 17, 1775. The 44-gun frigate, Old Ironsides, which put to sea in 1798, rides at anchor at Charlestown Navy Yard.

It was to Concord and Lexington that Paul Revere made his famous ride “on the eighteenth of April in ’75.” It was here that American patriots made their first stand for freedom. The spot from which “the shot heard ’round the world” was fired is marked by a boulder on Lexington Green. Upon it are the words of their leader, Capt. John Parker, “Stand your ground, don’t fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have war, let it begin here.” From 1770 to the end of the American Revolution every tenth man of the militia was designated as a “Minute Man” and required to carry a musket at all times. Concord and Lexington are revered shrines to Captain Parker, to the “Minute Men,” and to the embattled farmers who took part in the defense of our freedom.

The Westward Push

As the population of our Nation grew pioneers pushed West toward the ultimate goal of “dominion from sea to sea.” Thomas Jefferson had pointed the way to the setting sun by swinging America’s biggest real estate deal, the Louisiana Purchase, and by sending his private secretary, Meriwether Lewis, and William Clark exploring over the Rocky Mountains to Oregon. Better than 2 years and 4100 miles of travel later they returned with a wealth of information of the West, its Indians, its rivers, mountains, and minerals. A national monument to Lewis in Tennessee contains his grave and marks the site of the inn on the bandit-ridden old Natchez Trace, where he died in 1809.

By 1830 there were 30,000 Americans in Texas. Settlements were scattered across the prairies. Mexico ruled that no further American migration into Texas would be allowed. The rule was not obeyed. Friction mounted between Mexico and the Texans. December 5, 1835, the Texans laid siege to Cos in San Antonio. The Mexicans were surrounded in the partly ruined mission, The Alamo, and surrendered. The following year further trouble developed. Under orders from Gen. Sam Houston, the fortifications were destroyed and the Texans holed up in The Alamo. On March 6 they were wiped out in hand-to-hand combat with Santa Ana and his band of men. From this battle has come the expression “Remember the Alamo.”

Wagon wheels rolling westward grooved deep lines of character upon the face of the West. Fertile farms in Oregon, gold in California, and the Mormon “promised land” in Utah lured the covered wagons on. A national monument at Scott’s Bluff, Neb., and Inscription Rock in El Morro National Park, New Mexico, mark the trails they traveled.

Where the word of Spain went, there went the cross. The armored conquistadores did not find their cities of gold, but the men in rugged brown robes with crosses swinging from their waists located their treasures—“heathens to be converted for the glory of God.” Missions were built in the Southwest. Today the chain of 21 missions in California, begun with the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcala, testifies to the courage and dedication of the Padres. Most of the missions have been restored as they were originally built.

And so it is—suffering and tragedy, the lure of distance, the ache to discover, the urge to have

and to hold, firm faith, the will to preserve, and surpassing love of freedom—all these have molded the pictures in American History.

American History Month

February is American History Month. It was first proclaimed by Governor Lawrence Weatherby of Kentucky in 1952 at the request of the DAR State Chairman of Americanism. As a challenge to the youngsters of this Nation, the DAR sponsors an American History essay contest. Its purpose is to encourage the study of American history. Children of the fifth and sixth grades may write 300 to 500 words, and those in the seventh and eighth grades 600 to 1000 words, using any subject within the scope of “Historic Trailways.”

Chapters are urgently requested to participate in the contest, as well as in the observance of American History Month. Stickers to be used on your correspondence (1 cent each) and posters (25 cents each) are available from NSDAR. Prepare your publicity early, and use DAR spot announcements for radio and TV. Tell the DAR story through exhibits and displays.

Start early on the essay contest. Schools may hold it when it best fits into their curriculum. Deadlines must be respected. Chapters, send essays to your State Chairman by February 10. State Chairmen, forward them, after judging, to National Vice Chairman of your division by March 10. National Vice Chairmen, forward them to the National Chairman no later than March 25. National awards of $25 U. S. Savings bonds will be made to winners in each grade. Valuable books on American history will be given to the division winners.
The Alabama Society
Daughters of the American Revolution
Proudly Presents

Mrs. Henry Grady Jacobs
for the high office of
HONORARY VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
At the 74th Continental Congress

This page is dedicated by the State Officers and Chairmen with affection and deep appreciation for her many years of loyal, devoted service as State Regent, Vice President General and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of

KATE DUNCAN SMITH DAR SCHOOL

JANUARY 1965
Alabama History

(Continued from page 35)

Athens (1862), the raid of A. B. Streight (1863), Lovell H. Rousseau’s raid (1864), the Battle of Mobile Bay (1864), and J. H. Wilson’s raid (1865).

Reconstruction and Afterward

Four years of war were followed by a decade of reconstruction. During reconstruction years (1865–74) Alabama had six Governors. Carpetbaggers, scalawags, and other radical Republicans were defeated by Democrats and Conservatives under Governor George S. Houston (1874–78). Houston’s election ushered in a new era (1874–90) called the Bourbon Period, notable for conservatism, reform, and economy. During this period progress in education was outstanding.

During the 1890’s the most controversial name in Alabama politics was that of Reuben F. Kolb, leader of a reform third party movement. Known as the Jeffersonian Party, this was the Alabama phase of the populist revolt. Kolb was twice defeated in races for the governorship by Thomas G. Jones and once by William C. Oates, but many Kolb policies were later enacted into law. In Alabama, as generally in the Nation, public attention was diverted from populism by the coming of the Spanish-American War. In this war Gen. Joseph H. Wheeler served prominently, as indeed he had earlier conducted himself as a general of the Confederate cavalry. Richmond P. Hobson of Greensboro, Alabama became the Nation’s greatest war hero when he sank the Merrimac with cool gallantry under heavy fire of the enemy.

Including Joseph F. Johnston and the incumbent Governor, George C. Wallace, Alabama has had 19 Governors in the 20th century. This has been an era of the growth of cities, industries, science, and invention. Birmingham, Mobile, and Montgomery have maintained their relative size. Birmingham, because of its rapid growth, was called the Magic City. There, coal, iron ore, and limestone were found close at hand for the steel industry. Huntsville became known as Rocket City and Space Capital of the Universe when the Redstone Arsenal, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, related activities of Dr. Wernher von Braun, and the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center were established in Huntsville. Other Alabama cities grew, and many villages became cities, as people moved from the country to the towns and from the towns to the cities. As people moved away from the country, scientific agriculture made it possible for fewer farmers to raise more produce with higher farm prices. In other words, Alabama farmers became so efficient that many worked themselves out of their jobs. Alabama farmers turned increasingly from the production of cotton toward diversified agriculture and the raising of chickens and cattle. Foreign commerce developed, and the variety of industrial growth in the State balanced agriculture with industry. With the coming of war the home front was profoundly affected while Alabama youth marched off to battle in World War I, World War II, and the Korean War.

Of 1965 it may be said, as Alabama’s first Governor, William Wyatt Bibb, said in 1819: “The two most
THE CHAPTERS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, ALABAMA

Birmingham Territory  General Sumter  Old Elyton
Cahawba  John Parke Custis  Princess Schoy
Cheaha  Jones Valley  Sunset Rock
Cheaha  William Speer

Take pleasure in honoring

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Past State Regent, Past Vice President General, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, who is being presented by the Alabama Society

for the office of

HONORARY VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL

important subjects for legislation in the State are education and transportation.”

Of particular interest to members of the Daughters of the American Revolution is the Kate Duncan Smith School at Grant, Ala. This school combines elementary grades and high school. It is owned and operated by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution and provides education for the people of Gunter Mountain, who were isolated from educational facilities. It was started in 1922 with a 4-room rock building, fewer than 100 pupils, and only 2 teachers. Through the years the DAR National Society and the mountain people have maintained a dedicated enthusiasm for this school; and today, newly accredited by the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges, 670 students are enrolled, using 28 major buildings. Kate Duncan Smith School now represents an investment of about a million dollars.

JANUARY 1965
Honoring

Mrs. Henry Grady Jacobs

who is being presented by Alabama

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Nehemiah Howard
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Stephens
Lewis

CHAPTERS
ALABAMA SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 99)

Christy, the original of which hangs in
the Rotunda of the Nation's Capitol, was
displayed on an easel in the large lobby
of the North Carolina National Bank,
on Jefferson Square, where there is a
large clientele. A card was attached
noting the observance. Immediately after
placing, a number of persons had gathered
to look. The DAR Good Citizens were
requested to make announcements of
Constitution Week in their classrooms.
An attractive window display showing
the poster, a replica of the Constitu-
tion, and other materials was made for
the Gobsonville, N. C., Library.
Posters that showed the Flag of the
United States and the Preamble of the
Constitution were displayed in downtown
banks and building and loan associations,
two Y. M. C. A. buildings, two cafeterias, the Greensboro Historical
Museum, the Greensboro Coliseum, and
at the large airport.
Posters were furnished also to two
Indian Schools supported by the DAR at
Pembroke College at Pembroke and the
Cherokee Indian School at Cherokee,
N. C.
The major was contacted and re-
quested to issue a citywide Proclamation,
which he did.
In addition to the above, the first
chapter program was designed to empha-
size Constitution Week. The speaker was
the new State Vice Regent, Mrs. J. Carter
Goldsborough, of Charlotte, N. C., who
spoke on The United States Constitution
Continues to Serve, a most interesting and
enlightening talk. In addition, the chair-
man of the CAR presented two of the
members of the Bugler Gillis Sovely, CAR,
who gave a delightful skit on the Con-
stitution, which was enjoyed immensely.
A report of the extensive activities during
Constitution Week was given at this
meeting.

(L. to r.) Mrs. I. E. Leonard, regent
of Rachel Caldwell Chapter; Mrs. J.
Carter Goldsborough, State Vice Regent
of North Carolina; Mrs. J. A. King,
chapter chairman of Constitution Week.
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

**QUERY**

Harrison--O'Shields — Historians of early Spartanburg Dist., S.C., can you give me any inf. on Tyrie Harrison and Elizabeth O'Shields? Tyrie Harrison, b. abt. 1790, Port Hopeville, Port Hopeville, S.C., died Oct. 1834, Spartanburg County, S.C. Elizabeth received land grant in Ala. and d. Dec. 16, 1868, Oxford, Calhoun County, Ala. They had 13 ch., who mar. into the Mullinax, Pinson, Anderson, Lawrence, Varner, Duncan, Montgomery, and Knifton families. Very anxious to get inf. Please help me trace my gr.gr.-grandfather. —Mrs. Gayle Cotterell Nemelka, 683 So. 12th West, Salt Lake City, 4 Utah.

---

White--Want ancs., parents, dates, and places of James U. White, b. 1779, d. 1857, buried Maple Grove Cemetery, Macon County, Tenn., not far from Lafayette, Tenn. —Mrs. Dixie Kirkland, 216 E. Lincoln St., Hollis, Okla.

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Whigham--Prince--Davis — Want inf. regarding parents of Col. Thomas Whigham and Alex Whigham, who were living in Jefferson County, Ga., in 1800. Where did they come from? Also, desperate of Sylvanus Prince, b. 1800 Washington County, Ga., and mar. 1825--26, Elizabeth Davis, b. 1806, Washington County, Ga. Her father's name was Thomas Davis, but would like her mother's name also, with dates and places. —Mrs. Annie Bussey Cunningham, 1315 Eberhart Ave., Columbus, Ga.

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Babb--Wilson—Want ancs., wfe., and children of William Babb, b. 1737 and migrated from York County Parish of Hampton, Va., to Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio, as early as 1798, d. Somercost, Ohio, Nov. 1829, aged 92 yr. Also searching for children of Thomas Babb, b. 1766 in Frederick County, Winchester, Va., mar. there in 1788 to Margaret Wilson, dau. of Robert Wilson. —Mrs. Donald M. Babb, Box 20122 Lorain Rd., Fairview Park 26, Ohio.

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Thorn — (Thornton) -- Penn -- Lindsay--Robinson--Fry—Want wfe. and parents, with dates and places of Joseph Thorn, procuring patent from Thomas and John Penn, Oct. 11, 1774, for 154 acres on Conococheague Creek, Hamilton County, Pa., which he named Thorton. Will Aug. 5, 1796, Chambersburg, Pa.—three sons (Joseph, John, William) three daughters (Esther, Martha Boyd, Mary Robinson), two gr.sons (Joseph and Thornton Boyd and Stewart Boyd) sons of Robert; wts: James Brotherton, Jr., and James Lindsay. Deeds settling estate call him Joseph Thornton, father of Joseph and Esther Thornton. In Washington County, Md., will of Joseph Robinson, 18th Dec. 1796—mother, Mary Robinson; dau. Martha Thornton; and two sons; among ch. Godwin and Robert and William; exes., Joseph Thornton; uncle, of Washington County, Md., and James Lindsay, cousin, of Chambersburg, Pa. Mary mar. William Nevin; William, mar. Rachel Fry; Jane mar. Christian Fry; Sarah mar. David White, b. 1781, Philo-chothe, Ohio; (Fry's were of Washington County, Md.).children of Christian and Margaret (Bell) Fry. Who were the parents of Christian Fry, Sr.? Was Joseph Robinson's father, William? And who were his parents? Migrated to Ky., to Ohio. —Mrs. W. Kenneth Cox, 206 Oak Park Dr., Peoria, Ill. 61614.

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White--Young--Richardson--Williams — Wanted ancs., parents, dates, and places of William White, who d. in 1841, Lauderdale County, Ala. Also of Samuel Young, b. July 1792, prob. S.C., mar. Dec. 1815 Margaret (who?), d. October 1833 Lauderdale County, Ala. Also Thomas Richardson, lived Wilkes County, Ga., d. Maury County, Tenn.; will 1815 names wfe. Jane (Williams) and dau. Huldah, b. 1800, Ga. —Miss Ruth White Williams, 567 Commerce St., West Point, Miss.

---

Cowman--Cowie--Streeter — Want ancs., parents, dates, and places of Zachariah Cowing, b. May 19, 1770, vrot. to N. H. by Jacob Hurd. Married Zeruiah Streeter, May 19, 1791 — L. M. Toynton, Box 402, Genoa City, Wis., 53128.

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Kelly--McCullar—Want ancs., parents, dates, and places and birthplace of Eliza Kelly, b. 1802 in Pa. d. 1830 New Bloomfield, Pa., wfe. of William McClure (tanner), broth. Dr. Alexander Kelly.—Cora N. Barns, 1619 University Ave., Columbia, Mo.

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Bledsoe--Roller—Want ancs., parents, dates, and places of Sarah Bledsoe, b. Va., perhaps Rockingham County, June 1805, mar. George Roller, b. Va. March 1803; believe he was from Rockingham County, N.C., to South Carolina, with whom he was married. —Mrs. June S. Bledsoe, 702 W. Shawnee, Tahlequah, Okla.

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Fuller--Larribee--Woodward — Want ancs., parents, dates, and places of Oliver Fuller, b. ca. 1790, Conn., accord. to Greene County, N.Y. 1830 census. Also of Oliver b. Oct. 10, 1786, Salisbury, Conn., to Eleazer and Hannah Larribee Fuller of the line of Robert of Salem. Through Amos and Benjamin? Oliver T. Fuller mar. Lydia Woodward in 1819 in Greene County, N.Y., and was first in 1820 Census there. Where was he before that time? Supposed to have been in War of 1812, Conn., but no record. —Mrs. James L. Lane, 1405 So. 31st St., Temple, Tex., 76501.

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McDaniel--McDannell--Cooper--Woolridge--White — Compiling McDaniel (McDannell) and Cooper family charts. Want ancs., parents, dates, and places of Eli McDaniell, b. abt. 1818, and wfe. Elizabeth McPherison, of Fulridge, Lab, 1817, both in Tenn., moved from Grainger County, Tenn., to Walker County, Ga. Their ch. were—Eliza, Margaret, William, Martha Narissa, Daniel Henry, Elizabeth Cordelia, Wesley, and Frances Emma. Eli was in War Between the States. Also of Joel Cooper and wfe. Louisa White, mar. Columbia County, Ga., 1818; children—John Ervin (Irvin), b. 1823, d. prisoner of war in Camp Morton, 1863, mar. Martha Carolyn Williams: Girls—Elizabeth (Betty), mar. Myers, and Louise, b. 1822. Have heard Joel's father was Andrew or Benjamin. —Mrs. Ray Bunn Slagle, 1023 North Talley Road, N.E. Chatta-nooga, Tenn., 37411.

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Gier--(Cheer)--Adams--Hunter--Huff--Kelm--Lorah—Want parents, dates, and places of Samuel Gier, who mar. Sarah Adams, abt. 1821 in Westmoreland County or Berks County, Pa. Want names of ch. of Baltzer Gheer, wfe. Catherine Hunter, both of Pa., and to whom they were mar. Want names of ch. of Frederick Huff and wfe. Susanah Kelm of Northampton County, Pa. Want parents of Elizabeth Huff, who mar. John B. Lorah in Wayne County, Ohio, abt. 1822 or 1823. Would like to corre. with anyone who can ans. these queries. —Mildred C. Luebben, 1311 N. 11th, Beatrice, Nebr., 68310.

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Deaths

Hannah Burrows (mother) died Apr. 30, 1857, aged 87 yrs.
Joseph Burrows d. May 17, 1862.
Jesse Burrows d. Nov. 20, 1863, b. Stonington, Conn.
Hiram Burrows, son of Joseph, d. Apr. 19, 1868, aged 67 yrs. at Guilford.

Town Meeting Records from 1772-1848

Mar. 1, 1803, James Burrows took the Freeman's oath.
Mar. 4, 1823, Philip Collins, Fence Viewer.
Mar. 1, 1830, Parley Stone and Haroace Smith, Tythman.

Collins Family

Births


Marriages

Thomas Collins of Ellingsbury, N.Y., m. Elizabeth Baynes of Guilford, Vt., June 8, 1821.

Town Meeting Records 1772-1848

Sept. 3, 1799, Philip Collins took the Freeman's oath.
Mar. 1, 1801, Thomas Collins took the Freeman's oath.
Mar. 4, 1840, Peleg Collins took the Freeman's oath.
Mar. 7, 1825 Philip Collins, Fence Viewer.

Mar. 9, 1818, Philip Collins bid 79 cents for Elizabeth Grover.

Baptist Church Records 1822-73.

Oct. 10, 1833, the name of Nathan G. Collins was added to the Church list by letter.
Sept. 21, 1853, dismissed; Nathan G. Collins and Caroline Collins.

Gallup Family

Births

Children of Joseph and Mary Gallup: Catherine, b. Feb. 25, 1787.
Amos, b. Oct. 23, 1788.
Rhoda, b. May 20, 1791.
Joseph Jr., b. Nov. 12, 1793.

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Apr. 20, 1810 Joseph Burrows, Clerk for School District No. 7.
Mar. 5, 1821, Jesse Burrows and Joseph Burrows Jr., and others were Haywards for the ensuing year.
Mar. 4, 1823, Joseph Burrows, Fence Viewer.
Mar. 1, 1830, Parley Stone and Haroace Smith, Tythman.

Collins Family

Births


Marriages

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Rhoda, b. May 20, 1791.
Joseph Jr., b. Nov. 12, 1793.
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Esther H. Stark d. Feb. 8, 1873, age 87 yrs.
Lewis Stark d. Oct. 21, 1889, age 74 yrs. B. Guilford, father, Nathan Stark.
Town Meeting Records, 1772-1848
Ap. 29, 1783, Nathan Stark, an Overseer of Highways.
Feb. 16, 1797, Nathan Stark Surveyor of Highways.
Mar. 21, 1804, Nathan Stark, Tythmong.
Sept. 5, 1809, John Stark took Freeman's oath.

Williams Family

Marriages
Thankful Williams m. Joseph Brown
Feb. 22, 1798; both of Guilford.
John Williams of Vernon, Vt., m. Lefu Frizzle of Leydon, Mass., July 30, 1821.
William Warner Williams of Deerfield, Mass., m. Mrs. Lydia Todd of Guilford.
July 15, 1852.
David Williams m. Sarah H. Dean
June 12, 1845; both of Guilford, Vt.

Deaths
Harry Williams d. Sept. 9, 1879, age 3 mos. 3 days. Parents, Titus O. and Hattie Williams.
Rosanna (Tubbs) Williams d. June 6, 1883, age 77 yrs. Born Guilford, Parents, Nenemiah Williams and Desire Haines or Harnes Tubbs.
George H. Williams d. Nov. 18, 1886, age 13 yrs. Parents, Herbert and Jenny Williams.

Harkness Family

Births
Eastor Harkness b. May 22, 1785; dau. of Asa Harkness and his wife, Eastor.

Marriages
Mary Harkness of Guilford m. Jesse Sumner of Halifax, Dec. 17, 1812.

Olin Family

Births
John Olin m. Ruth Culver June 18, 1826; both of Guilford, Vt.
Roxa Olin of Whitingham, Vt., m. Eber Burrows Sept. 23, 1827.

Marriages
Lyman E. Williams, b. July 15, 1812, age 86 yrs.
George H. Williams d. Nov. 18, 1886, age 13 yrs. Parents, Herbert and Jenny Williams.

Collins-Williams Cemetery Records
Burton M., son of Chester and Lucy Williams, d. Apr. 2, 1831, age 2 yrs.
Lucy, wife of Chester Williams and dau. of Philip and Abigail Collins, d. Nov. 4, 1848, age 42 yrs.
Daniel, Jr. d. Mar. 27, 1849, age 31 yrs. 4 mos. 11 days.
Philip, d. Sept. 11, 1850, age 72 yrs. Relief, dau. of D. and E. Stark, d. Oct. 8, 1851, age 38 yrs.
Lydia A., wife of Lyman E. Williams d. Sept. 7, 1881, age 67 yrs.
Gracie E., dau. of Joseph and Fanny Wallace, d. Feb. 26, 1884, age 5 yrs. 5 mos. 16 days.
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Constitution Is Your Business

(Continued from page 29)

one of our States took pride in being arrested and put in jail, in a State of which she is not a resident, for defying a law that she disapproved.

According to the press, our present Ambassador to the United Nations, in speaking to a group of college students, also condoned civil disobedience of allegedly unjust laws.

Is this the example that should be set for our young people? If individuals in high places of Church and State take it upon themselves to decide which laws are just and moral and obey only those laws, and disregard and encourage violation of those laws which they disapprove, how can we expect our children to have any respect for law and order?

I do not intend to be a fright peddler; but I admit, with no reservation, that I am not only afraid of what might happen to this Republic and our Constitution, but I am afraid of what has already happened.

If this country of ours is to survive as a Christian Nation, under God, we must return to the faith of our fathers and educate our children in that faith. We must teach them that the Declaration of Independence does have an important place in American history. They must be taught that, in this rapidly changing world of the atomic age and advanced science—the fundamental principles upon which our Constitution is based are unchanged.

It should be pointed out that our form of government was established by the consent of the governed and that laws passed by Congress or State legislatures, as representatives of the people, must be respected and obeyed. If change is necessary,
Constitution Is Your Business
(Continued from page 109)

it should be accomplished by due process of law and not by civil disobedience and mob rule.

If our free enterprise system and individual freedom of choice, under the Constitution, are not to be replaced by a Socialist state, if our property rights are to be protected as one of our unalienable human rights, we must teach our children that the Government should do for them only what they cannot do for themselves and that they must accept personal, civic, and religious responsibilities lest the Government become their master and not their servant.

Our Sacred Obligation
We have a sacred obligation to our children and to our ancestors as well. This obligation is to renew our faith in God and make every effort possible to help keep the Federal Government within the bounds set forth in our Constitution. The power of the Government is divided among three equal branches—executive, legislative, and judicial; some way must be found to curtail and check the judicial usurpation of the power of the legislative branch, through the extralegal decisions of the Supreme Court. This is the most serious domestic problem facing us today.

The original copies of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States of America are placed side by side in a sealed case and are on display for all to see at the Archives Building in Washington, D.C. At night they are lowered below ground and locked in a vault. There they are safe from the vandalism and crime of our Nation's Capital, but if the political convictions and our form of government as established in these two documents are, in reality, to be preserved, they must also be sealed and locked in the minds and hearts of the American people.

We must live up to these words of the American's Creed:

. . . It is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies.

Yes, the Constitution is your business, and it is my business. I remember a short poem taught me by my mother. As well as I remember, it is the first poem I ever memorized. I repeat it here—

I am only one, but I am one.
I cannot do everything, but I can do something.
What I can do, I ought to do.
And by the grace of God, I will do.

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A HAPPY NEW YEAR to all, and may each of you help to make it a prosperous one for our Magazine.

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To lead the New Year's parade of States is GEORGIA—MRS. BENJAMIN IVEY THORNTON, STATE REGENT; MRS. WILLIAM S. MURPHY, STATE CHAIRMAN. 51 of its 92 chapters secured ads amounting to $3,084.00, with $119 for cuts and mats. This is an increase of a little over $500 from last year—a most praiseworthy effort.

NORTH CAROLINA—MRS. ABNER MILTON CORNWELL, STATE REGENT; MRS. FRED DUNCAN, STATE CHAIRMAN, accounted for $1,457.50, including $130 for cuts. 72 of its 91 chapters cooperated very well to increase the State's figure just a little over last year. Thank you so much, North Carolina.

LOUISIANA—MRS. R. J. HOLZER, JR., STATE REGENT; MRS. FRANK C. STEWART, STATE CHAIRMAN, sent in $1,222.50, with $40.00 for cuts. This was the result of conscientious support of 38 of the 52 chapters, which is much appreciated.

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