Let Him Speak For Himself

Friends and Fellow Citizens:

In looking forward to the moment which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more to the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If real benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead, amidst appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging; in situations in which not unfrequently want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism; the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts and guarantee of the plans by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave as a strong incitement to unceasing wishes that heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence; that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual; that the free constitution which is the work of your hands may be sacredly maintained; that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue; that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection and adoption by every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Toward the preservation of your Government and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite not only that you speedily discountenance irregular opposition to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all of the changes to which you may be invited remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments as of other human institutions; that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country; that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis opinion, exposes to perpetual change, * * * and remember especially that for the efficient management of your common interests in a country so extensive as ours a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty is essential. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian.

Though, in reviewing the incidents of my Administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects, not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend.
I f Major Pierre L'Enfant's plans had been adopted in their entirety, we would have had a memorial to Washington quite different from the slender, uncluttered shaft that dominates the landscape of the Nation's Capital.

L'Enfant, with true French flamboyance, decided that a fitting tribute would be a chariot driven by our first President in Roman costume, surmounting a series of fountains, water basins, and steps that would have been quite out of character with the subject. It was to have stood not too far from the Potomac. Since much of this region is now "made" land, it is a bit difficult to imagine just how far inland this memorial would be today.

Those who grew up in the Washington of 50 years ago, when a seated statue of George Washington in Roman dress with one shoulder bare faced the Capitol at the head of East Capitol Street, will surely rejoice that L'Enfant's plan for a memorial was not adopted, even though many of his suggestions for a Capital City have been used.

...
John Paul Jones

His haines n'iement se peuvent presenter.
Et quand le Ciel les donne, il faut en profiter.

Dans le Drapeau on doit la gloire de la Patrie.
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

While you at home are doubtless concentrating on last-minute achievements to attain the Honor Roll and to incorporate in your annual reports, activities here at National Headquarters are now geared toward Congress time. The splendid DAR JUBILEE BOOK moves forward satisfactorily. Upon release, advance orders will receive immediate and first attention for mailing. (See coupon, p. 149.)

* * *

Congress program details for the 74th Continental Congress have now been finalized. It is felt that an excellent program, from the point of inspiration and stimulation, awaits those planning to attend.

Encouraged by accelerated conscientious response and extra generosity in supporting the LIBRARY EXPANSION PROJECT, it is now possible to accept memorials and honorariums for furnishings. If chapters or individual Daughters are interested in making gifts, read the explanatory article (p. 138). Since a very limited number of items are available, it is of paramount importance that requests, with checks, be received promptly, especially to assure proper marking by dedication time in April. The Anniversary Book, recording all Library gifts, is now in preparation.

* * *

When speaking of gifts, officially and personally, in behalf of the National Society, your President General takes pleasure in announcing with deep appreciation two recent generous bequests received at National Headquarters, one from California and the other from Missouri. Over the years, such generous kindness has been evidence of the respect and admiration in which this organization has been held and indicative also of the pleasure and satisfaction derived from active membership. In turn, the sincere gratitude already expressed to the families of the deceased is reiterated here.

* * *

Looking toward April in anticipation of the last Congress of this administration, your President General hopes to make it the best of her regime. Your cooperation is asked to this end. Most especially will assistance be offered “first-time” delegates at the Continental Congress. This, to assure full enjoyment and participation in the Congress and to avoid any possible disappointment in not knowing “what to do or where to go.” The March and April issues of the DAR Magazine will specifically include helpful articles for the “long-time” attendants, as well as those coming for the first time. Please watch for these articles, and see that delegates from your chapter have access to them before coming to Washington. Do begin now by referring to stirring OPENING NIGHT and MEMORIAL SERVICE write-ups (pp. 125 and 138, this issue).

* * *

A Little-Known DAR Fact: APPROPRIATE FOR FEBRUARY, AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH, and of interest in connection with the Society’s annual report to the Congress, the following comes from the First Report to the Smithsonian Institution (1890–97):

The small sum of $100, appropriated by this Congress (1896), prevented the loss of the restorative work already done by the “Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities” for the rescue of historic Jamestown, Virginia. But for this aid the encroaching waters would have washed away the embankments already erected and thus obliterated all traces of the first successful settlement upon this Continent.

Cordially,

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

[115]

FEBRUARY 1965
The Knights of the Blended Rose and the Knights of the Burning Mountain confront each other at the Meschiansa.

(Drawing by Mildred Lyon Hetherington.)
On May 18, 1778, at the close of the British occupation of Philadelphia, there occurred the most extravagant dramatic spectacle and performance ever produced in the American Colonies. After 187 years, romantic historians, while they are forced to add their criticism to that of eminent Tories and Whigs both here and in England, take new interest in recounting the glory of the Meschianza and in speculating on the unwritten joys and sorrows occasioned by the affair.

The winter of 1777-8 had been a gay one in the "Quaker City," for, in contrast to the situation at nearby Valley Forge, where Washington's Army froze and starved, there were comfort, food, and rare entertainment in the city. Far too many farmers of the neighborhood were interested only in the "hard money" the British would pay for produce, and small units of Howe's light horse protected their wagons as they hurried into town. The British and Hessian troops under Sir William Howe literally took over the city and, using private houses and public buildings abandoned by the Whigs, set up residence and stabled their horses where they would. Returning Americans were to find holes cut in the floors for the quick disposal of manure and rotted straw, and to be aghast at basements filled with foul-smelling refuse.

But the distinguishing aspect of the city was, that year, its high and jovial spirit. Balls, receptions, gaming parties, sleigh rides, skating revellings were planned by the young British officers. "Howe's Thespians," an energetic and jaunty group, put on 13 plays in 5 months on the boards of the Southwark Theater.

The Tory families of Philadelphia had remained to welcome the British army, but a goodly number of Whigs also preferred to stay where they could keep their eyes on their property. Among the latter we may dubiously include Judge Edward Shippen, whose desire to remain neutral taxed his patience and ingenuity but permitted his daughters to be entertained with their Loyalist friends and to display the latest English mode of hoops and towering headdresses. We are particularly interested in his daughter Peggy, who was later to marry Benedict Arnold and to share his treasonable activities.

And we are even more curious about that charming and handsome young man, a captain in the 20th Camerons, who led the festivities of the winter with talent and style...

Philadelphia Meschianza

by

Evelyn Cole (Mrs. Albert Grover) Peters,
National Chairman, American Heritage Committee

floors for the quick disposal of manure and rotted straw, and to be aghast at basements filled with foul-smelling refuse.

The Tory families of Philadelphia had remained to welcome the British army, but a goodly number of Whigs also preferred to stay where they could keep their eyes on their property. Among the latter we may that versatile youth who later would meet a tragic death on the scaffold as a spy conniving with Arnold and probably with Peggy.

John André had chosen a military career and was determined in every way to increase his prospects in the army, but he was also a bon vivant and a fair actor, musician, and artist. His active imagination and energy inspired the Thespians, as he painted scenery, designed costumes, acted, and wrote prologues for the plays. It was he who planned many a gay rout and diversion and who played a primary role in the final dramatic triumph of the Meschianza.

Sir William Howe had been a popular general. He had the respect of his men in military matters, and his indulgence of the irregular social life of his officers was condoned by his own conduct. Staid Philadelphia matrons soon found that they need issue no invitation to Sir William unless one was also sent to his mistress, the blond and beautiful Mrs. Loring, wife of the Commissioner of Prisoners. Mrs. Loring, whose stately carriage earned her the title of The Sultana, appeared everywhere on Sir William's arm. She was fond of the gaming tables and is said to have placed many bets there and on the prowess of handsome Banastre Tarleton, the dashing and formidable cavalry leader. But perhaps we have reason to be grateful to Mrs. Loring, since some historians believe she softened the attitude of Sir William toward her fellow Americans.

When word was received in Philadelphia that Sir William was to be replaced by Sir Henry Clinton, Howe's admirers were sorely disappointed. Howe, himself, was glad to be relieved of his command, for his efforts to get reinforcements from the King and ministers had been a sore trial. Those worthies were amazed that any should be needed, and indeed the story of the English sergeant who had taken 40 American "caitiffs" singlehanded, was going the rounds. Benjamin Franklin's amused rejoinder upon hearing the story was probably not circulated. It reminded him, he said, of the Irishman who was said to have captured five enemy soldiers by surrounding them.

But to the devoted officers of Howe's command, the evacuation of the city and Howe's replacement called for a great testimonial in his honor. Twenty-one officers made up
a purse of 3,314 guineas to finance a splendid extravaganza. Captain André, finding a gratifying outlet for his talents, plunged into plans for the affair. He drew the designs for the invitations, for the costumes and decorations. In a fever of activity he painted arches and the pavilions, wheeled Philadelphians into lending their precious mirrors and candelabra. His wit and invention and his hands were tireless.

The Meschianza, or Medley, was to have several parts. It would start with a regatta on the Delaware which would transport the participants to the Wharton mansion, called Walnut Grove, at Southwark, where a great mediaeval tournament would be held, “according to the laws of ancient chivalry.” There would follow a tremendous display of fireworks, a midnight supper, and a grand ball. Seven hundred and fifty invitations were issued to guests, but there were only 52 participants, of which a mere 28 played parts in the tournament. The ladies and knights were divided into two sets of seven each, the two parties being those of the Blended Rose and those of the Burning Mountain.

The difficulties presented only a challenge; the few disappointments were taken with a shrug. When, at the last minute, after his daughters had had final fittings in finery and had their hair trussed up by the perspiring coiffeur, Judge Shippen decided to forbid their attendance, André may have commiserated with Peggy as she tearfully handed over her costume to the lucky girl who would now wear it, but he was not too concerned as long as Peggy Chew remained the houri for whom he would tilt.

The Quakers staying in the city had reason to throw up their hands at what they considered unpardonable extravagance and poor taste. The firm of Coffin and Anderson was said to have filled orders for £12,000 worth of silks, trimmings, and incidentals. Some young officers had to sell their commissions to pay their share of the expense.

Let us allow André himself to describe the costumes of the Ladies, which were in the Turkish mode, possibly as a compliment to La Sultana. He wrote:

They wore gauze turbans spangled and edged with gold and silver, on the right side a veil of the same kind hung as low as the waist, and the left side of the turban was enriched with pearl and tassels of gold or silver and crested with a feather. The dress was of the Polonaise kind and of white silk with long sleeves. The sashes which were worn around the waist and were tied with a large bow on the left side hung very low, and were trimmed, spangled and fringed according to the colors of the knight.

This description referred to the dress of the Ladies of the Blended Rose, which featured silver, white, and pink. The costumes of the Ladies of the Burning Mountain were similar, except that black and orange touches contrasted with the flowing white of the Polonaise. The Knights of the Burning Mountain were in black and orange, but André writes of his own outfit as a Knight of the Blended Rose:

My vest was of white satin, the upper part of the sleeves made very full, but of pink, confined with rows of straps of white satin laced with silver upon a black edging. The trunk hose were exceedingly wide... A large pink scarf fastened on the right shoulder with a white bow crossed the breast and back, and hung, in an ample loose knot with silver fringes, very low under the left hip. A pink and white sword belt laced with black and silver girded the waist. Pink bows with fringe were fastened to the knees, and a wide buff leather boot hung carelessly round the ankles. The hat of white satin, with a narrow brim and high crown, was turned up in front and enlivened by red, white and black plumes; and the hair, tied with contrasted colors of the dress, hung in flowing curls upon the back.

May sunshine blessed the famous day. The gaily decorated barges and sloops of the party put off from Knight’s Wharf to a salute of 19 guns from the frigate Roebuck and to sprightily music from many bands. Hundreds of spectators shouted and laughed from the banks of the river or accompanied the procession in small boats, which were prevented from drawing too close to the regatta by police boats sent out on both flanks.

The Wharton House and its lawns running down to the river had been converted into a fantastic fairyland. To the great house had been added a huge pavilion, with a dance hall and a dining area 210 by 40 feet and 22 feet high. André’s decorations inside the mansion and the pavilion were admired with enthusiasm. Walls were paneled and painted to
resemble marble; festoons of flowers and foliage draped the panels; mirrors reflected the lights of hundreds of sparkling “branches” or candelabra.

When the boats had deposited all the guests at the Wharton House wharf, the gay throng formed a line through an avenue of Grenadiers, and proceeded through decorated triumphal arches to the huge square of the tilt yard . . . an area 150 yards on each side. At either end of the square stood a small mediaeval pavilion, one for the Ladies of the Blended Rose and the other for those of the Burning Mountain. Before these pavilions the ladies, in their Turkish finery, were seated. Troops and flagbearers, holding all the colors of the British and Hessian troops, flanked the square.

A blare of trumpets announced the appearance of the Knights of the Blended Rose, who were all, like André, on gaily caparisoned gray horses, and who were followed by their respective squires on foot. The cavalcade made a circuit of the square; the Knights saluted their ladies and then drew rein before them. Their richly dressed herald, Mr. Beaumont, after a flourish of the trumpets, proclaimed the challenge of these knights, declaring that the Ladies of the Blended Rose excelled in wit, beauty, and accomplishment those of the whole world, which they would defend in the lists.

Trumpets now warned of the approach of the Knights of the Burning Mountain, preceded by their herald, on whose tunic was a mountain sending forth flames over the motto, _I burn forever_. These seven knights in black and orange, deftly managing black chargers, and faced their adversaries; the chief of the white knights threw down the gauntlet, which was retrieved by the head squire of the blacks. The knights all received their lances from their squires, fixed their shields on the left arm, made their salutes, and at full gallop shivered their lances.

The second and third encounters they discharged their pistols and in the fourth fought with swords. We can assume that John André, the actor, and Banastre Tarleton, the warrior, gave performances that had the verve and determination of reality. The tournament ended with a draw and great applause.

The participants now ascended carpet-covered stairs to the mansion, where cooling drinks were served as the knights, on bended knee, received the favors concealed in the turbans of their ladies. The ball was interrupted at 10 o’clock for the magnificent fireworks planned by Captain Montresor, the chief engineer; and at midnight the folding doors to the great dining hall were opened for the banquet. Three hundred wax tapers on the tables added their light to the hundreds of branches and lusters that decorated the walls or hung from the ceiling. Black slaves in Oriental dress, with silver collars and bracelets, served 450 people. The 1200 dishes included the finest fruit and other delicacies that could be brought up from the West Indies.

As the banquet drew to a close, trumpeters gave a flourish to toasts to the King, the Royal Family, the brothers Howe, and the Managers of the Meschianza.

The dancing continued until 4 a.m. but was again interrupted this time by a rude note of American defiance. An American cavalry officer, Capt. Allen McLane, and his men, who had continued to harass British movement outside the city, had poured kettles of whale oil on the British fortifications near Germantown and sent them up in flames, as they yelled in oafish glee. The alarm spread in the city; cannon and drums gave the warning. Some of the British officers left their partners and hurried to investigate. The damage was done, and no one was in the mood to retaliate. But many of the guests probably shuddered as they dreaded the return of the Whigs, and the now frenzied packing ahead of them as they left a city beloved to most of them . . . a city they would never see again.

A few days later all sorts of vehicles carried nearly 5,000 inhabitants of Philadelphia, together with what belongings they could take, to the transports headed for New York. André, who with his captain, Grey, had made headquarters in Franklin’s house, managed to take with him some of that patriot’s books, musical instruments, electrical apparatus, and his portrait by Benjamin Wilson. The last was presented to Grey, whose descendants graciously returned it to America, where it now hangs in the White House.

Clinton’s army, with André and the rest of the dashing Knights of the Meschianza, proceeded overland through New Jersey, to be set upon, sans laws of ancient chivalry, near Monmouth Court House by the Whig rabble who had survived the rugged winter of Valley Forge.

**Primary References**


(Continued on page 205)
AN AWARD OF MERIT from the American Association for State and Local History attests to the professional excellence of the Mississippi State Historical Museum, Old Capitol Restoration, Jackson, Miss. The names of more than 10,000 visitors who signed its register in a single month witness to the popularity of this historical attraction.

Since its opening 2 years ago, some of the most significant historical artifacts in the United States have been added to its collections, including the long-vanished guns of Jefferson Davis, held as prizes of war in Washington from the date of the capture of Davis, May 10, 1865, to 1914, when they were returned to the Davis heirs. In 1961 a dealer bought the guns, and in 1963 they were acquired by the State Historical Museum, Old Capitol Restoration. Each spring thousands of school children alight from yellow buses and see the exhibits, wide-eyed, as the story of Mississippi unfolds before them in three-dimensional form. The magnificence of the rotunda, the luxuriance of the furnishings in the period rooms, and the chaste splendor of the Greek Revival architecture inspire enthusiastic comment by visitors from all over the world. So in January, 1964, the State Historical Museum begins its third year of operation with a proud record.

Perhaps the most outstanding feature of this outstanding southern museum, which was reorganized and reconstructed from 1959-61, is the use of its space. The concept of a museum in a historical building is not a new one, but the application of this concept in the case of Mississippi's Old Capitol is an unusually happy blending of architecture and artifact. The Museum was planned to tell Mississippi's story in chronological exhibits which do not interfere with the original historical space in the Greek Revival building itself. Thus, exhibits are installed in the rooms of the building, which have not been altered and are designated as to original use. The museum is a living thing, because its visitors may go beyond the velvet cord and hold meetings and conferences in its historic House of Representatives. A museum expert who recently visited the Old Capitol called it the most creative work in its field today, because of this adaptive use of historic space for museum functions.

For more than 50 years the Department of Archives and History of the State of Mississippi had the responsibility of administering the State's museum without adequate facilities. In 1958 the Old Capitol, begun in 1833 and first occupied by the Legislature of 1839, was rescued from actual decay by action of the State Building Commission. Considered by historical architects one of America's finest examples of Greek Revival architecture, the Old Capitol had gradually deteriorated through the years and was virtually abandoned from 1903 (when the New Capitol was built) to 1916 (when it was partly demolished and rebuilt as a State office building). The 1959-61 restoration had to include the rebuilding of inner space, but preserved much original material. The outer brick walls and the slender Ionic columns are original, as are the lintels over the windows and most of the first or basement floor. The House and Senate Chambers, torn out in 1916, have been reconstructed faithfully, by the use of photographs taken before the tragic 1916 rebuilding. Some of the capitals of the original columns are used in the Senate reconstruction. The total cost of the 1959-61 restoration was more than a million and a half dollars.

The Rotunda, the Apartment of the Governor, the graceful curving stairways in the entry, the High Court of Errors and Appeals, the House of Representatives, and the Senate Chamber have been treated architecturally as historical restoration. Other space which originally housed State offices has been specially lighted and equipped as a State historical museum, to display a distinguished collection of Mississippi doc-
Among the permanent case exhibits in the museum are four dioramas, or three-dimensional reconstructions of vivid and important events in Mississippi history. These dioramas, the first in Mississippi, depict the discovery of the Mississippi River by DeSoto and his Spanish conquistadores, in May, 1541; the steamboat *New Orleans* landing at Natchez-under-the-Hill, in December, 1811; the Treaty of Doak's Stand, by which 5,500,000 acres of Indian land in Mississippi were opened to white civilization, in October, 1820; and the running of the Confederate batteries at Vicksburg by Yankee gunboats, in April, 1863. This important naval action set the stage for the fall of Vicksburg. Design of these dioramas is based on research and specifications by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Details of costume, terrain, and other elements making up the setting have been established as accurately as possible, and the miniature modeled forms appear in exact detail against a specially lighted background.

The Governor's "Apartment," which has been decorated with handsome and authentic period furnishings of the 1850's, is a very popular exhibit. This office, in the southwest corner of the first floor of the Old Capitol, was designed as "the Apartment of the Governor" by a Mississippi law of 1842, and was occupied by Mississippi's Chief Executives from that time until 1903. The handsome antiques with which the room is furnished are authentic, but were not the original furnishings of this particular room. These furnishings were lost or otherwise disposed of though the vicissitudes of the building, but the elegant room is now furnished with handsome antiques as it might have been in the 1850's.

The most historic and hallowed area in the entire building is the House of Representatives, on the second floor. The following great events were enacted here, from 1839 to 1903:

1. Passage of first law in America giving property rights to married women, 1839.
2. Andrew Jackson's address to the Legislature, 1840.
3. Henry Clay's address and reception, 1844.
4. Jefferson Davis and Mississippi Volunteers hailed on return from Mexican War, 1847.
5. Passage of Ordinance of Secession, 1861.
6. Constitutional Convention of 1865, first in the South after the fall of the Confederacy.
7. Overthrow of carpetbag government by the Legislature of 1876.
8. Last address of Jefferson Davis to the Legislature, 1884.
9. Establishment of first State-supported college for women, higher education of women in America, 1884.
10. Constitutional convention of 1890.

The Hall of Fame of the State of Mississippi is in the State Historical Museum. By action of the Board of Trustees of the Department of Archives and History, any part of the Old Capitol Restoration may be considered as the Hall of Fame. Portraits of distinguished Mississippians of the past hang in the Senate Chamber and in other areas of the building. Jefferson Davis, L. Q. C. Lamar, Edward Cary Walthall, and James Z. George are among the many great men of Mississippi's past represented here.

Prime objective in planning the Museum-Restoration was education in Mississippi history. The Museum was also planned as a dignified tourist attraction. So far, it seems to be fulfilling these aims. As visitors stand in the House of Representatives, the very hall where mighty acts took place which influenced the history of the entire Country, the place where Jefferson Davis made his last address to the Legislature, where Mississippi left the Union to become the second Confederate State, history becomes a real presence to them. As more and more people visit the building, and enjoy its beauty and grace, the word goes out that here indeed is a sight to see. So more people come, and linger to look and learn, and leave with the conviction that Mississippi is a truly distinguished State.

"Your National Society Represented You—"

**December 18** ....... **Smithsonian Institution**—Presentation of ball gown to "First Ladies" Gallery by Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, First Lady.

**January 22** ....... **United States Coast Guard Officer Candidate School**—Presentation of DAR Award, Yorktown, Va.
ABOUT a thousand years ago, when the Crusades were being waged in Europe, a little known civilization was flourishing along the banks of the majestic Mississippi River in the region that nearly 646 years later became the State of Iowa. Evidences of the existence of these people have been left in the soils of Iowa and surrounding States in the form of burial mounds.

The burial mounds near McGregor, Iowa, are in the region known as “Little Switzerland.” This region is extremely rough and rocky, due to geological disturbances that did not affect the remainder of the State. The northeastern section of Iowa was ejected from a shallow sea which covered the entire central region of the United States centuries ago. After the seas receded, glaciers covered much of the interior of America, smoothing and leveling the land; however, these mile-high ice sheets bypassed the land of the Mound Builders. The result was an area of rough terrain and extreme beauty, especially in the fall of the year, when the trees along the river don the multitudinous colors of autumn in contrast to the blues of the sky and the river.

Indian Life in Iowa a Thousand Years Ago

The region must have attracted the earliest settlers of Iowa also, since evidence indicates that these Indians resided here for many generations. Their life, as described by archeologists and historians, was one of comparative peace and plenty, since time was available for constructing giant mounds. Food was accessible in the forests that grew abundantly along the river. Wild strawberries, mulberries, raspberries, and other fruits and nuts must have been present. Meat was also plentiful; bison roamed the area, with deer, wild turkey, pheasant, geese, and ducks. From the river, the Indians could catch fish and gather clams. From the river, the Indians could catch fish and gather clams. Evidence of some farming has been found, according to B. F. Gue in volume I of his four-volume History of Iowa. Maize may have been grown, as well as squash, pumpkins, and sweet potatoes, but there is more recent evidence that gardening was done only on a small scale, if at all. Thus far, the Indians of “Little Switzerland” sound much like other later tribes concerning whom much has been written, and the similarities do not end here.

It would appear that these people dressed in skins of animals, which they prepared with crude methods. They may have used shelters of skin or brush, or rock caves to protect them from the severe cold and snow of the Iowa winters. It is assumed that they had a form of government, a religion, and a social organization to protect the rights of individuals, but these things are not proved. There is much about the Mound Builders that must be surmised.

Their origin, too, is subject to supposition. Some believe that they, through successive generations, left Asia by way of the Aleutian Islands when this was a connecting link between the two continents. It is believed that they traveled to what is now southwestern United States. After the last glacial period, it appears that they migrated northward and eastward, eventually settling in the region of the Mississippi, where, according to The Palimpsest of April, 1961, “they hunted elephantine mammals and extinct forms of bison...” After many generations their culture had advanced to a relatively high degree, yet was primitive as compared with the Aztec and other Central American civilizations.

The Mound Builders

The Mound Builders of Iowa were unusual in many ways. According to B. F. Gue, these people knew how to farm, to build roads, and to clear trees. Gue also presents evidence that they knew how to make and use a form of cement in constructing their mounds. He further claims that a form of writing was found. They created thick pottery, which was decorated with cord prints, and they made copper jewelry.

The Mound Builders used many items, however, that were foreign to their environment in Iowa. These items, found in their mounds, at first puzzled archeologists. For example, a pipe was found that was
THE MOUND BUILDERS

By Jean Ann Courtney
Jean Marie Cardinell Chapter
Des Moines, Iowa

carved in the shape of an elephant. This would indicate that, at some time in their heritage, these Indians had been in an area where these animals existed. The pipe would also indicate the use of tobacco. Remnants of cotton cloth have been found in the mounds, wrapped around the bodies. It must be surmised that either these people knew how to weave cotton and grow tobacco, or they knew tribes that did. Further, items found in the mounds include copper pieces. The nearest copper is found in northern Michigan and Wisconsin. Moreover, mica and obsidian, rocks found in the Carolinas and western United States, respectively, have also been found in the mounds.

Another puzzle is the prevalence of seashells. Evidently these objects had a significance in the religion of the people, but they are not native to Iowa; the Gulf of Mexico would be the nearest area where these could be found. In one mound, eight bodies were seated with knees drawn up to the chin and the arms wrapped around the legs. All of these faced a seashell. Archeologists have explained the unusual contents of the mounds by saying that the people traded with other tribes for items that they could use. If so, they traded from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico, west to the Rocky Mountains, and east to the Carolinas.

The Mound Builders also had knowledge of architecture, gained over several generations. Early mounds were relatively simple and were built for a single burial. The body was placed on the ground and covered with dirt. Other mounds were depressions in the earth in which the body was placed, and all was covered with dirt. Further examples of mounds were larger, several bodies being buried in one mound. In these larger mounds, construction was more complicated, since logs were sometimes needed to hold the earth. These mounds were sometimes round or cigar-shaped. The burials were bundles of bones, which were tied together and buried after the flesh had decomposed. At other times cremation was practiced.

Effigy Mounds
The most elaborate and unusual mound construction was the effigy mound, which was made in the shape of an animal, bird, or human being. These mounds varied in size but ranged up to 15 feet in height and 150 to 170 feet across. In McGregor, Iowa, are several mounds in the shape of bears, and there are some bird-shaped mounds at the Effigy Mound National Monument. Gue claims that at Toolisburo, a small town near Burlington, Iowa, there is a mound in the shape of a serpent. Interestingly, in the effigy mounds, the bodies were usually found where the brain or the heart of the animal would have been. According to Logan and Ingmanson, in their article in the April, 1961, issue of The Palimpsest, “It appears that there was a gradual shift to a mound of less complex nature.” This would indicate that the effigy mounds were built at the height of the cultural advance of these people.

In the winter or in the spring, before the grasses and foliage become too dense, one is best able to distinguish the mound shapes. While standing on a bold bluff overlooking the Mississippi at the Effigy Mound National Monument, one cannot help but be impressed by the elaborate architectural wonders created by these primitive people, who used only the most rudimentary of tools. No one knows or even speculates as to how long a time it took to build a mound or how many hands were needed. No one knows why these people felt it necessary to go to such extremes of labor to bury their dead. One is able only to guess.

What Happened to the Mound Builders?
One may only speculate as to the final destination of these people. For some reason, they ceased building mounds. There have been theories that the tribe was annihilated by advancing tribes from the east, who were being driven from their homes by the white men. Others say that the Mound Builders were caught between tribes being pushed westward and tribes moving east to

(Continued on page 186)
DIAMOND JUBILEE YEAR

sees spanning of Continent in location of

Revolutionary Sailor’s Grave

Recently, word was received at National Headquarters that California’s only known Revolutionary Sailor’s grave has just been located (see December Magazine, p. 966). This provides a further important link between the West Coast and the Nation’s founding years. On Washington’s Birthday, the California Daughters plan to hold impressive ceremonies at the gravesite of Capt. William Smith, where a marker will be placed honoring this California pioneer. It will be listed in the 1965 Annual Smithsonian Report.

Do you know that the gathering of data on unmarked Revolutionary Soldiers’ and Sailors’ graves commands special attention, as this is not just a public service but constitutes a continuing task entrusted to the DAR long ago? It is done specifically for the Government, no Federal bureau, department, or other agency having this responsibility. (Wars other than the American Revolution are covered through Government for this service.)

Of surprising interest is this index of graves. It was started in 1897-98 and has been kept current annually. During the first year 32 graves were reported; in the interim, the number has run to a peak 8,000 in one year, and at present new ones recorded average 250-300 graves a year. Further, location of graves is not confined as might be supposed, to the East Coast and the 13 original Colony States. No, a number have been verified west of the Mississippi, even in Canada. The actual number of States represented yearly ranges from 22 to 30. The 1963-64 Report now “in process” records 223 graves marked in 22 States.

OPENING

NIGHT

AT THE

DAR Cont

A Tribute to a Virginia

Mrs. Robert V. H. Dun

Impressive Constitution Hall is filled to overflowing with Daughters—all in finest raiment, with gentlemen of importance scattered here and there; fluttering colors and hum of voices, an undertone to the music of the United States Marine Band is prevalent in the air. But wait . . .

The Band is silenced; every voice is stillled when the young sergeant’s bugle sounds Assembly. The audience—4000 strong from all 50 States and overseas—rises to the stirring notes of Stars and Stripes Forever. Every eye is focused—
The Colors are advanced to the rostrum; all stand at attention. The procession of State flags, followed by National Officers with young girls as personal Pages, passes through the double line of white-dressed Pages, spaced each side the entire length of the center aisle.

The President General enters...

Eyes strive hard to “face front” properly, though many heads turn inadvertently. When the President General approaches the center of the great auditorium, a flutter and ripple, which seem almost electric, precede the applause that rises to a crescendo.

An intake of breath, involuntary, yet in unison and loud enough to be audible and—felt, coincides with unfurling of the huge Flag of the United States of America as it is released to float down “from the blue up-yonder” ceiling. Slowly and majestically, it settles above the Presiding Officer’s head as she reaches the midway point in the aisle.

In compliment, the Marine Corps Band, with verve, breaks into the song of her native State. She reaches the platform to stand erect at the podium and declare in a distinct, clear voice. . . “By virtue of the authority vested in me as President General, I now call to order the Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.”

Thrilling, gala, spectacular; another Congress is in process . . .

MRS. LAURA T. G. HYATT,
Lynchburg Chapter, Virginia.
THE HISTORY of the migration and settlement of the Seminoles in Florida begins about 1750, when a group of Indians separated from the Creek Tribe in Georgia. They were led into the Florida Territory by Chief Secoffee, seeking the protection of Spanish laws. They refused representation by the Creeks and elected their own chiefs to govern them.

The record of the Seminoles in Florida is a long and tragic saga of a people searching for a peaceful place to live, telling not only of the Seminoles' struggle for survival but of their attempt to maintain an individual and tribal freedom under ancient tribal laws and to secure land on which they could plant and hunt and fish undisturbed by white men and their laws. This chapter in Florida history escaped notice for many years; but recently, because of greater interest in the welfare of the Seminoles, they have emerged from one of the darkest episodes in American history—fraught with betrayals, trickery, and cruelties.

First Settlement in Northern Florida

The Seminoles first settled in the northern part of Florida on land deeded to them by both the British and Spanish Governments. During the American Revolution they were allies of the British and fought on the British side. Later, in the treaty transferring the Territory of Florida to the United States, legal title to land was given to the Seminole Nation, and in the articles of transfer it was stipulated that "the Indian population shall be under the protection of the American government."

Florida was well-suited to the Seminoles because of climate; the wooded areas, with groves of live oaks and pines dripping with moss, gave them shelter; bubbling, clear springs and rivers supplied them with fish and water; and a thick ground cover of scrub oaks and palmetto palms and other undergrowth furnished protection for an abundance of wild game and food and supplied medicinal herbs.

Seminole Characteristics

The Seminoles are a mixed race, having married with escaped Negro slaves. Their dark skins blend with the shadows and give them protective coloring and the ability to fade like wood smoke into the landscape. They are shy and reserved, speak quietly, walk lightly, and never raise their voices. Even the children are not noisy and boisterous in play.

Like most primitive people, the Seminoles are close to nature. They have inherited knowledge, lore, and instincts which tell them of many things unknown to white men. Early settlers took warning and prepared to withstand a hurricane whenever they saw the Seminoles begin to move to higher ground and deeper into the Everglades. It is said that, when the sawgrass pollen floats in calm air, the Seminoles retreat from their less-sheltered villages to the protection of higher ground as they recognize this as a sign of an approaching hurricane. They have knowledge of certain other signs of nature and of certain curative properties of plants and appreciation of the results of applying hot mud and mullein-leaf plasters to reduce pain. Sweetbay leaves, sassafras roots, and cedar leaves are some of their specifics and are still used today. Willow leaves were used to bring luck to hunters. To be efficacious, it was believed that these medicinal herbs must be picked from the north and east sides of a bush. To use leaves from the south and west sides of a plant would bring bad luck, or possibly death.

One of the Seminole traditions was to abandon a village as soon as someone died in it. This custom is seldom practiced today. Tradition demands that women and children be buried in the swamp near the village, but Seminole men must be buried in the remote jungle.

The Seminole "Chikee"

Seminole live in villages, called in the Seminole language istihapo. A village is composed of a scattered group of shelters known as chikees. They usually surround a central chikee used as an eating house or...
a communal meeting place. A chikee is a palmetto-thatched shelter built of four or more cypress poles driven into the ground upon which a frame of light poles is tied. Upon this frame wood is fastened and topped by a thatched roof of palmetto fronds, which make a tight, rainproof matting. The sides are open except at night or during a storm. A platform of saplings about 3 feet from the ground forms a floor for sleeping or storage. Blankets or skins are used for sleeping mats or for warmth.

The chief food of the Seminoles is so/tee, a gruel made of crushed corn stewed with wild game, venison, or turtle. The so/tee kettle is kept over a perpetual fire, with a large, wooden, communal spoon nearby so that so/tee may be dipped up and eaten whenever desired—as they do not have regular meal hours. The Seminoles grow their corn and sugar-cane near the village. Melons, potatoes (both white and sweet), beans, guavas, coconuts, palmetto hearts, and flour made from coontie roots, as well as wild game and fish, furnish them with a variety of foods.

Although the Seminoles have lived in swampland for many years they have been one of the healthiest Indian tribes in the Nation. No doubt, this is because each family lives in its own chikee apart from his neighbors and because of their outdoor life and lack of tensions. In recent years, since they have adopted some of the white man’s customs and the children have been attending crowded schools, they have been exposed to many of the white man’s diseases. Within recent years, whooping cough, measles, chickenpox, and mumps have been prevalent.

Often Seminoles live to be 100 years old or more. Old people are greatly respected by members of the tribe.

Comparatively few Seminoles attend school beyond the grammar school grades. When they reach higher grades some of them attend the Cherokee Government School in North Carolina.

Rarity of Divorce

There has been little marriage between the Seminoles and the white population. Because the Seminoles are a very moral race, divorce is rare. When a man and woman marry, the man moves into the wife’s clan. When divorce occurs, he leaves the wife’s clan and returns to his own. If a couple has resided in a camp of their own, the wife and children return to her clan’s camp. To remarry, either party must obtain the approval of the tribal leaders or councilmen. It is almost unknown for a man to leave his wife for another, and such conduct is considered disgraceful. The usual reason for divorce is incompatibility. Unlike most aboriginal people, the Seminoles treat their wives with both consideration and kindness. They are never regarded as slaves or beasts of burden.

The Grandmother as Guardian

According to tribal law, when a mother dies the children go to the maternal grandmother. In 1955 a Florida court tried to arraign two Mikasuki councilmen for aiding a grandmother to gain custody of her five grandchildren. By hiding them in the Everglades, they attempted to keep the court from serving habeas corpus writs to return the children to the father. In an appeal to the President of the United States, the Seminole Council claimed that the Florida courts had violated international law by bringing charges against the two tribesmen who had assisted the grandmother. And the Tribal Council claimed further that the white man’s law is inimical to Indians’ interest and is contradictory to the United States program of peace. And, furthermore, they asked the United States Government not...
Tribal Lands

When Spain formally relinquished Florida to the United States in 1819, it presented an acute problem to the Seminoles. It meant that a new and foreign government was in control of their country. Would the land deeded to them by the Spanish and British Governments still be theirs? And even though it had been stipulated in the treaty of transfer that the Indians should remain on their Florida land, Gen. Andrew Jackson was now Military Governor of the Florida Territory, and his hatred of the Seminoles was well known. To them he was "Big Knife."

Only a few years later, in 1823, a meeting of representatives of the United States Government and the Seminoles was held at Moultrie Creek, about 5 miles south of St. Augustine, with Col. James Gadsden representing the United States and a group of 40 Seminole chiefs representing the Indians. By this treaty the Indians were to be moved south to the Withlacoochee River and "the United States promise to guarantee to the said tribe the peaceable possession of the District assigned to them, and to restrain and prevent all white persons from hunting, settling, or otherwise intruding upon it." They would be recompensed for their losses incident to the move and be given absolute autonomy of this new land, which would comprise about 4,000,000 acres from the Withlacoochee River to Lake Okeechobee, located about a third of the way down the Florida Peninsula. The money to recompense the Indians for their move never has been paid to them. It is supposed that the Government agents benefited from it.

Only 32 chiefs of the 40 signed the Moultrie Creek Treaty. Osceola and seven others refused to sign.

Encroachment on Indian Land

About this time a Territorial Capital was built at Tallahassee. The Government sent in more troops, and a fort and stockade were built at the head of Tampa Bay. This became Fort Brooke. It was well within the new land deeded to the Seminoles, although the Government had promised to prevent white persons from intruding on Indian land. Gen. Wiley Thompson, who became commandant of the fort, claimed they were established there to protect the Indians! A little later, another fort was built nearer the Deep Springs settlement of the Indians and this was called Fort King. It was well known that General Jackson favored moving the Indians out of Florida, and soon after he became Military Governor of Territorial Florida, more and more white settlers moved into the northern part of Florida. They soon began to push farther south, demanding the lands given to the Seminoles. In order to take this land, they subjected the Indians to harassments and cruelties. Their villages were raided, their cattle were stolen, their crops were destroyed, their slaves were captured, and Maroons and Seminoles were stolen and sold into slavery. The Indians retaliated.

(Continued on page 214)
NSDAR INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN NATIONWIDE GUIDEBOOK SERIES: A very notable compliment has been extended by the editor of "Guide to the USA" to submit for inclusion in eight regional volumes. DAR-owned or maintained museums and restorations open to the public. Listings will include site, name, location, and visiting days and hours. Attention of all State Regents is called to this opportunity to participate and to acquaint the public with DAR historic shrines. This material should be sent to Mrs. Preston Parish, c/o Fodor's Modern Guides, Box 784, Litchfield, Conn., 06759.

National Headquarters has already responded to such a listing for inclusion in a new tourist handbook of Washington.

DAR MAGAZINE AS A REFERENCE SOURCE: It is hoped that many Chapters and individual Daughters complied with the request in the Librarian General's packet (repeated in the President General's Message last month) and followed through in December to get State, local and school librarians to write letters recommending the DAR Magazine for consideration and inclusion in the next Guide to Periodical Literature compiled by H. W. Wilson Company.

In line with this, it is most gratifying to have received at National Headquarters copies of letters from the following colleges and universities setting forth the value of the Magazine in their libraries: Howard College, Birmingham, Alabama; Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana; Fairleigh Dickinson University, Rutherford, New Jersey; Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois; University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona; University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas; and University of Maine, Orono, Maine.

STATE SOCIETY COOPERATES IN GOVERNOR'S SAFETY MEASURE: Word comes from Mrs. Herman H. Barker, State Regent of Wisconsin, that Governor-Elect Warren P. Knowles asked the "support of DAR members in launching a comprehensive highway safety program." In 1964, over 1,000 people were killed and over 30,000 were injured in the State. Because Wisconsin is the first State requiring seat belts, the State Regent sent Mr. Knowles a copy of the DAR booklet "Stylist for Safety," which urges use of seat belts. Many other States are also assisting on safety programs.

CHAPTER REGENT NAMED "LADY OF THE MONTH" BY ARMED FORCES JOURNAL: Miss Anne M. Stommel, Regent of Old Topanemus Chapter, New Jersey, a scenario writer for motion pictures at the U. S. Army Electronics Laboratories, was honored in the December issue of Signal Magazine, the Journal of the Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association, for her work. This is indeed a "signal" honor for a woman in what is known primarily as a man's organization.

1965 AMERICAN RED CROSS DRIVE FOR MEMBERS AND FRIENDS: Advance preparation for the annual drive in March is being made by the American Red Cross, neighbor of long standing to the north of National Headquarters. Daughters will recall the friendly relations existing between the DAR and ARC, and the special cooperation during the war years.
EL CUARTELEJO! The Spanish for "fortified place," came into being about 30 years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock.

This western Kansas valley was journey's end more than 300 years ago for a band of Pueblo Indians from the upper Rio Grande Valley, fleeing from the oppressive rule of the Spaniards in what is now New Mexico. To these pueblo Indians, skilled in irrigation, this place seemed an oasis, with its abundance of many kinds of wild game, a plentiful supply of water from a spring-fed meandering creek teeming with fish, fertile soil, and sheltering valley walls. They chose this pleasant little canyon for the site of their new home.

In the middle of this valley they built the northernmost Indian adobe pueblo ever built in the United States. They constructed it of heavy sandstone blocks carried from the nearby hills, cemented together and covered with adobe clay. The pueblo had neither doors nor windows, and entrance was by way of ladders to the roof, pulled up and used to descend into the interior. The walls of this seven-room pueblo were 2 feet thick, smoothly plastered inside, as were the floors, with low platforms or benches for sleeping and an occasional fireplace—one with a Spanish flue. There was a kiln for baking pottery, and centering the floor of one room a large, boxlike receptacle for grinding grain.

These pueblo Indians raised their corn crops, and you can today see vestiges of their irrigation system—they lived here for 10 to 30 years (depending on which historian you read) before they were persuaded, pleasantly or otherwise, to return to their former homes. After their departure, the pueblo was occupied at intervals by Plains Apache Indians, and later, about 1717, by French fur trappers and explorers who opened a trading post, and by their occupancy established a record of the first white dwellers in what is now the State of Kansas. The later apparently deliberate burning of the pueblo was in all probability an attempt to discourage further Spanish settlement.

In 1898, Professors S. W. Williston and Handel T. Martin, of the University of Kansas, directed excavation of this historic pueblo, recording exciting detailed description of the rooms, their number and size, contents, and many details of pueblo living. These authentic records, with fascinating drawings, were published in the Kansas University Science Bulletin of 1909.

These excavations, made over 65 years ago, were long since allowed to drift full again and were covered once more with buffalo grass, as they are today. It is said this "filling in" was helped a bit by a Kansas pioneer named H. D. Steele, who, with his wife, homesteaded this land. The pueblo excavation attracted so many people who came to dig and trespass that Mr. Steele finally losing all patience, went out, and plowed up a good deal of the pueblo ground.

However, Mr. Steele did not underrate the importance of this historic place, and in 1922 he deeded the 5 acres, with the pueblo site, to the Kansas Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, knowing of their keen and continuing interest in things educational, patriotic, and historical. They received this deed with the understanding that El Cuartelejo would be properly marked and every effort made to care for and preserve it. In 1925 the Kansas Society raised $1,200.00—a sizable amount in those days—and erected a granite shaft.

Plans to re-excavate this famous pueblo twice proved unsuccessful—it isn't accident prone, it's just removal prone! A 24-hour guard would be needed to prevent its being carried away. Nearby is the western Kansas pioneer home of Mr. and Mrs. Steele, with its springhouse, wagonwheel-flanked path leading to amazing twin front doors—some years ago the Scott County Historical Society opened the old home as an authentic early-day Kansas museum; everything was carried off or destroyed by vandals, except a huge, ponderous hand-hewn weaving loom too heavy to lug away!

Today national recognition has come to this very old historic place in Kansas—the United States Government has placed a bronze marker here and declared it a National Registered Historic Landmark! A great day in Kansas history, and a time of intense satisfaction for KSDAR—now the world may learn of this remarkable place—we give you El Cuartelejo!
QUESTION: When a member of our chapter is discourteous, what can the chair do?

ANSWER: If the discourtesy is a breach of order, the chair can call the member to order. The chair cannot, however, by parliamentary law cannot oblige anyone to be courteous. (P.L., p. 528, Ques. 352.)

QUESTION: May a delegate split her ticket? That is, may she vote for a certain candidate on one ticket and another candidate for a different office on the other ticket?

ANSWER: There is nothing said in our National Bylaws concerning a “ticket.” ARTICLE VI, Sec. 1, says “Nomination of candidates for all national offices shall be made from the floor of the Continental Congress.” In ARTICLE VI, Sec. 3, “The officers of the National Society with the exception of the twenty-one Vice Presidents General, shall be elected by ballot at the Continental Congress every third year. . . . A majority vote shall elect.” From among the candidates for office you may vote for whom you please as long as you do not vote for two candidates for the same office. A delegate will usually vote for the candidate she considers is best fitted to perform the duties of the office she is seeking. It has long been the custom for a candidate for President General to invite a candidate for each of the other offices to become associated with her as a group and thus has naturally arisen the term “ASSOCIATES.” This is a custom and not a requirement of the National Society. Although each candidate for President General would be happy to see her entire “ticket” elected with her and though candidates feel that the “ticket” should not be split it is not a parliamentary requirement, and each delegate may vote for any candidate she wishes as long as she casts only one vote for a candidate for each office.

QUESTION: When there are three candidates for an office, how long should the balloting continue?

ANSWER: In all elections of the National Society all names remain on the ballot, and the balloting continues until one of the candidates receives a majority. A trailing candidate may and often does withdraw her name.

QUESTION: What is the meaning of the motion “To adjourn sine die?”

ANSWER: The authority for the statement that the maker of a debatable motion has the right to debate the motion first, if he asserts his right, is found in (R.O.R., p. 28) (1) (2), lines 24—31). The right to close debate by the maker of a debatable motion has certain restrictions, namely, that if he has exhausted his time, he cannot debate again and he cannot debate the second time until everyone wishing to speak has spoken. If debate is closed on the motion, he cannot avail himself of the privilege of debating last. Usually the maker of a debatable motion conserves his second time for debate. The opening and closing speeches are the most important and persuasive. (R.O.R., p. 179, lines 3–8.)

QUESTION: Where does the parliamentarian of the chapter sit?

ANSWER: The parliamentarian should sit near the regent, who is the presiding officer. (P.L., p. 324.) A parliamentarian must be available for consultation and should be able unobtrusively to call the attention of the regent to anything that is out of order. This would be impossible if the parliamentarian were seated any distance from the regent. All points that may arise should be carefully discussed with the regent before the meeting, so that during the meeting a note given the presiding officer will be sufficient. Nothing should be done by the parliamentarian that would lessen the dignity of or respect for the regent. It is a rule with professional parliamentarians that they go over the agenda with the presiding officer so that questions that may arise will be anticipated and the details for handling them worked out. Consultation during a meeting should be avoided as much as possible. (P.L., p. 325.)

QUESTION: What is the meaning of the motion “To adjourn sine die?”

ANSWER: It literally means “without day,” “without appointing a day to reassemble,” or “the session is closed.” If debate is closed a session, and, if there is no provision for convening the assembly again, it dissolves the assembly. (R.O.R., p. 62.)

QUESTION: Is it true that our chapter regent does not have to be elected by the chapter to represent the chapter at Continental Congress?

ANSWER: It is certainly true that a chapter regent does not have to be elected by the chapter to represent the chapter at Continental Congress. ARTICLE VIII, Sec. 2. “The voting members at the Continental Congress or at any special meeting of the National Society shall be— . . . and the Regent or, in her absence, the first Vice Regent or alternate, and the other delegates or alternates of each Chapter in the United States and other countries, in accordance with paid membership, required by these bylaws.” A chapter regent is a voting member of Continental Congress, by virtue of the National Bylaws.

QUESTION: Will you tell me when registration closes?

ANSWER: ARTICLE VIII, Sec. 5, “Registration shall close at 3 o’clock of the afternoon preceding the election of officers.”

QUESTION: Where in the National Bylaws does it give the qualifications for a delegate or alternate?

ANSWER: ARTICLE IV, Sec. 6. “Only a chapter member in good standing shall be eligible to be a delegate or an alternate to the meetings of the National Society, or of a State Convention, or to hold a National or State office, or to serve on a National or State Committee”—.

ARTICLE XIII, Sec. 11. “A member shall have belonged to the chapter at least one continuous year immediately preceding the Continental Congress to be eligible to represent the chapter at said Congress”— Read the section for certain exceptions to this.

QUESTION: How many alternates may a chapter elect?

ANSWER: ARTICLE XIII, Sec. 12 (d). “Chapters shall be entitled to elect alternates provided the number of alternates elected by a chapter shall not exceed twice the number of representatives to which the chapter is entitled.”

QUESTION: A few years ago at a national convention the Resolutions Committee reported by giving each of its members the privilege of presenting one of its resolutions. One of the committee, in presenting the resolution she was given the right to present, said, “I offer the following resolution.” She was interrupted and required to use another form. Is the form, “I offer the following resolution” incorrect?

ANSWER: Resolutions that originate in a committee are usually reported by the chairman of the committee or a member designated as the reporting member. Since this privilege was given to each member to act as a report-

(Continued on page 186)
The battle of Kings Mountain, on October 7, 1780, was an overwhelming blow struck by American patriots against British forces engaged in the relentless Southern Campaign of the American Revolution. The military importance of this sharp engagement was described in strong and realistic terms by Sir Henry Clinton, then commander in chief of the British forces in North America. He spoke of the battle as "an Event which was immediately productive of the worst Consequences to the King's affairs in South Carolina, and unhappily proved the first Link of a Chain of Evils that followed each other in regular Succession until they at last ended in the total loss of America."

KINGS MOUNTAIN was a surprising action that halted the triumphant northward movement of Lord Cornwallis, British commander in the South, who had undertaken to subdue that section in a final effort to end the Revolution. Though far removed from the main course of the Revolution, the hardy southern Appalachian frontiersmen rose quickly to their own defense at Kings Mountain and brought unexpected defeat to Cornwallis' Tory invaders under Maj. Patrick Ferguson. With this great patriot victory came an immediate turn of events in the war in the South. Cornwallis abandoned his foothold in North Carolina and withdrew to a defensive position in upper South Carolina to await reinforcement. His northward march was thus delayed until January 1781, giving patriot forces an opportunity to organize a new offensive in the South. After Kings Mountain there also came a sharp upturn of patriot spirit in the Southern Piedmont which completely unnerved the Tory organization in the region. This renewed patriot resistance led eventually to the American victory at Yorktown in 1781. The engagement at Kings Mountain was not only a memorable example of the individual valor of the American frontier fighter, but also of the deadly effectiveness of his hunting rifle.

In 1778 the British turned to the South in their final major campaign to end the American Revolution. Military failures in the North during 1777-78 and a strong belief in southern loyalist strength encouraged the British War Office to undertake a full-scale southern invasion in the autumn of 1778. The American-French alliance following the British defeat at Saratoga and the threat of French intervention also made it urgent for the British to move southward. They hoped to obtain food and recruits in the South and an effective base from which to attack the remaining patriot armies in the East. A British military and naval expedition was also to assemble in the Chesapeake Bay area and from that point aid the British forces in the South to crush patriot resistance. This time the British were confident of success. They strongly doubted that the South, thinly populated and torn by sectional strife between patriot and loyalist groups, could unite and fight off the invader.

Conquest of Georgia and South Carolina

The ports of Savannah and Charleston were vitally needed to support the new invasion and the British set out first to capture them. At the direction of Sir Henry Clinton, the first British landing was made in Georgia, and Savannah fell on December 29, 1778. By February 1779, Augusta and other key points in the State were captured, and by summer the British dominated Georgia. Their first move against Charleston ended in failure in June 1779, but they successfully forestalled a combined French and American attempt to recapture Savannah in the fall of that year.

The fortunes of war turned further against the southern patriots in 1780. Returning to Charleston in the spring of 1780, Clinton besieged the city with overwhelming numbers and forced the surrender of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln's American garrison on May 12. The loss of this large, well-equipped army was a marked disaster for the patriot cause in the South and greatly strengthened the British position in South Carolina. Soon Clinton could depart for New York by sea, leaving Lord Cornwallis in command of a large British force which in a few months quickly occupied fortified points in much of the State.

Believing South Carolina to be largely subdued, Cornwallis now began a northward march for the purpose of invading and overrunning North Carolina. His plans were upset temporarily by the advance of a new American army under the command of Gen. Horatio Gates, the patriot victor at Saratoga. Appointed by Congress to succeed General Lincoln as American commander in the South, Gates had reached North Carolina in July. Moving southward to capture the important British port of Camden, S.C., he commanded an army composed of veteran Delaware and Maryland Continental troops and raw Virginia and North Carolina militia. In a surprise meeting for both forces near Camden on August 16, 1780, Gates' tired and disorganized army was crushingly defeated by Cornwallis. The last large organized American army in the South had been destroyed, and the British, more than ever before, appeared to be invincible. Their triumph at Camden opened the way for the resumption of Cornwallis' triumphant march and the invasion of North Carolina in September 1780.

Whigs and Tories in 1780

The British victories at Charleston and Camden in the summer of 1780 increased the bitter strife between the loyalists (Tories) and the patriots (Whigs) in the South. Both groups had been active in partisan warfare since the invasion of Georgia in 1778. Cornwallis' march through
South Carolina greatly encouraged the Tories. Many of them from the coastal and interior regions of the Carolinas now joined him as active recruits. Overawed by British force, other inhabitants of this area renewed their allegiance to the King or remained neutral to escape damage to themselves and their property. To counteract the loyalist movement, daring partisan leaders including Francis Marion, Thomas Sumter, and Andrew Pickens, now took the leadership in strengthening Whig resistance. Desperate and unexpected assaults by day and night upon the advancing British and their outposts quickly began throughout the lowlands and upcountry. While Cornwallis was gathering supporters by threats and force or by allowing only loyalists to trade, the Whigs remained steadfast in their devotion to personal and political freedom. Soon the merciless nature of the Tory attacks upon outlying Whig settlements and Whig guerilla fighters so disgusted the neutral citizens of the region that many of them turned to the Whig cause.

The seriousness of the day-to-day combat between Whig and Tory in the Carolinas is shown in a military report of the time:

The animosity between the Whigs and Tories of this State renders their situation truly deplorable. There is not a day passes but there are more or less who fall a sacrifice to this savage disposition. The Whigs seem determined to exterminate the Tories and the Tories the Whigs. Some thousands have fallen in this way in this quarter, and the evil rages with more violence than ever. If a stop cannot be put to these massacres, the country will be depopulated in a few months more, as neither Whig nor Tory can live.

The southern Whigs included among their numbers both rich and poor. They were people who placed principle above personal gain. They came, or were descended from people who had come, from Western Europe to America to escape religious and civil persecution and to find a new life where the dignity of the individual would be respected.

Among these immigrants were numerous Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. They had settled first in the eastern sections of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Later, they migrated in considerable numbers to the interior of the Carolinas and present-day eastern Tennessee. As they cleared new land for settlement and established their churches, they enjoyed for the first time complete religious and civil liberty. Moreover, they believed in the family as the important unit in all human life and patterned their lives accordingly. The invasion of the South now threatened to destroy their democratic society. They also believed it would lead to the loss of their hard-won individual liberty and force them to give up their right to develop the frontier and its resources as they wished.

The British Threaten the Carolina Frontier

When Cornwallis began his march from Charleston, Maj. Patrick Ferguson had been detached to lead a smaller loyalist force into the western section of South Carolina. He was also to protect the western flank of Cornwallis' advancing army.

One important stronghold in the Carolinas remained undisturbed by Cornwallis' victories and the Tory raids in the summer of 1780. This was the region of the foothills and ranges of the Appalachian Mountains which stretched through northwestern South Carolina, western North Carolina, and into the present eastern Tennessee. Here, the independent mountain yeomen were establishing a new frontier and protecting their crude homes from the nearer threat of the border Indians. Rumors of Ferguson's activities in the upcountry brought forth a few adventurous mountain men in the summer of 1780. After fighting brief actions with Tories east of the mountains, however, these frontiersmen retired. Victory by such border fighters at the Battle of Musgrove's Mill, on August 18, 1780, caused some of the mountain leaders to fear that Ferguson would soon attempt to avenge this defeat.

Ferguson did not immediately pursue the mountain men. With the news of Cornwallis' success at Camden, he had also received urgent orders to search the upcountry for the patriots under Col. Thomas Sumter. This plan was interrupted by news of Musgrove's Mill and by orders calling Ferguson to a meeting in Camden with Cornwallis. Here, he was informed of the British commander's determination to invade North Carolina at Charlotte in September. Ferguson also learned that his Provincial Corps of American Loyalists was to be detailed from the post of Ninety-Six to join his Tory militia. Finally, he was directed to move with his strengthened force through upper South Carolina and across the North
Carolina border, crushing the remaining patriots and rousing the back-country Tories. His advance was intended to protect the rear and western flank of Cornwallis' army which reached Charlotte on September 26.

On September 7 Ferguson pushed across the western North Carolina border. At Gilbert Town (the present Rutherfordton), he issued his famed threat to the back country which aroused the horde of mountain men who eventually brought disaster upon him at Kings Mountain.

Remaining at Gilbert Town during most of September, Ferguson was a constant menace to the bordering region. From his headquarters, early in the month, he tried to frighten the mountain leaders into submission.

The Gathering of the Mountain Men
At the headwaters of the Watauga, the Holston, and the Nolichucky Rivers, in present-day eastern Tennessee, news of Ferguson's actions was received with growing alarm by the back-country settlers. Their freedom-loving leaders were spurred in their determination to gather a volunteer force with all possible speed for a surprise attack that would destroy the British invader. Meeting at Jonesboro, Col. Isaac Shelby and Col. John Sevier, head of the militia in Washington County, N. C., hurriedly adopted a plan for immediate action. They set forth a final appeal for volunteers, some of whom would remain behind to protect the settlements from the Indians while the main force marched quickly after Ferguson. * * * All volunteers were urged to gather by September 25 at Sycamore Shoals, on the banks of the Watauga, near the present site of Elizabethton, Tenn.

On that date over 1,000 of the mountain men assembled at the designated meeting place. In appearance, it was a rough but resourceful gathering. Many of the fighters wore hunting shirts of buckskin, breeches and gaiters of tan, home-dyed cloth, and wide-brimmed hats covering long hair tied in a queue. Each was equipped with a knapsack, blanket, and long hunting rifle; most were mounted on horses, but some were on foot. Notable among the militia units present was that of Col. William Campbell, which numbered 400 men.

To reach Sycamore Shoals many of his men had traveled almost as far as they would in the final march to Kings Mountain.

On the following day, September 26, the great adventure of the mountain men began, and they left Sycamore Shoals on their march over the mountains. Five days later, after covering about 90 miles, they arrived at Quaker Meadows, on the Catawba River. The first part of their route followed old hunting and Indian trails, difficult at times for passage by either man or beast, and this proved to be the most rugged portion of their march to Kings Mountain.

Despite fears of a possible ambush, the patriots crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains safely on September 29. The two units, into which the volunteer army was divided, passed, respectively, through Gillespie Gap and what is believed to have been McKinney's Gap. Shortly afterwards, they were reunited at Col. Charles McDowell's plantation, at Quaker Meadows, near the present site of Morganton, N. C. Here they rested during the evening of September 30.

In the meantime, Col. Charles McDowell rejoined the patriots on September 28. Before the expedition left Sycamore Shoals, he had undertaken to secure the support of North Carolina patriots living east of the mountains. He brought cheering news on his return. He reported to his colleagues, that, according to his latest information, Ferguson was still at Gilbert Town.

Unknown to the patriot expedition, Major Ferguson's army in the meantime had hurriedly left Gilbert Town. Two messages that he received made this withdrawal advisable. In the first, received September 25, Lt. Col. J. H. Cruger, commander of the British post at Ninety-Six, requested Ferguson to intercept a band of Georgia patriots under Col. Elijah Clarke. This group was reported to be moving northward to join the main body of mountain men. In the second message, English agents in the Watauga settlements furnished Ferguson with the first warning of the rising of his back-country formidable enemy.

Ferguson immediately sent couriers in all directions to enlist the support of the nearby region. Others were sent to call back all Tories who had been temporarily furloughed. On September 27 he headed south in the direction of Ninety-Six, reaching the Green River on September 30.

From this point he sent an urgent message to Cornwallis at Charlotte calling for reinforcements. This communication was received by Cornwallis after the battle, too late to be of any help. The following morning Ferguson left the vicinity of the mountains and marched his corps to Denard's Ford on the Broad River. On October 3 he hastened his march eastward toward Charlotte along a route to the north of the main Broad River. Near Buffalo Creek he camped at the plantation of a loyalist named Tate. Here he rested his men and awaited expected reinforcements.

The Pursuit to Kings Mountain
The American patriot force meanwhile had moved cautiously southward down Cane Creek toward Gilbert Town on October 3. The following day, they learned that Ferguson had withdrawn from the town. At the time he was miles away, camping at Tate plantation. Although the mountain men were disappointed they could not engage Ferguson at Gilbert Town, they did not permit this to dampen their hopes. They now took up a relentless pursuit of his retreating army.

By the evening of October 4 they had pushed farther southward and camped near Denard's Ford on the Broad River. At this point they temporarily lost Ferguson's trail. Continuing southward, however, on October 5 they completed a march.

(Continued on page 206)
THE VISITOR to Oklahoma is treading on historic ground, especially when a trip to Fort Gibson is included in the itinerary. Located on State Highway 10, between Muskogee and Tahlequah, Fort Gibson is about 65 miles southeast of Tulsa and approximately 75 miles northwest of Fort Smith, Ark. A community of nearly 1,500 people, Fort Gibson lays claim to being the oldest town in Oklahoma (proclaimed on the water tower); to having Oklahoma's first military post established there in 1824; to having the first post office in Oklahoma, the oldest Presbyterian Church, the first commercial telephone line, the first community building and theater (constructed on the post), and the only National Cemetery in the State. The first planned and surveyed road began at Fort Gibson and extended to Fort Smith. The Fort Gibson Dam and a portion of the reservoir and recreation area are now on the old Fort Gibson military reservation.

The Fort Gibson Military Park contains approximately 55 acres with gently sloping, grassed areas accentuated by native trees, situated along the east bank of the Grand River. Most picturesque and of greatest interest in the park is the log stockade—a replica of the old fort, which has been reconstructed on the site. The final order for abandonment of Fort Gibson as a military post in 1890 directed withdrawal of the troops and disposition of the public property there. An inventory 2 years earlier listed this property as 7 stone buildings and 10 frame, nearly all large, substantial buildings in fair to good condition. Sale to private owners resulted in most of the buildings being razed for the material in them. The old log fort, constructed originally of green logs, required constant repair during its occupancy and deteriorated rapidly after its abandonment. Fires and vandalism took their toll.

Restoration of the Fort

In 1933 the Oklahoma Historical Society's Board of Directors announced its determination to take steps to save this most historic fort from dissolution. The remaining south half of the old stone barracks building was purchased, also the stone ammunition building and the great brick oven, together with the land on which they are situated. With the expenditure of a considerable sum of money, these buildings were restored and preserved from further disintegration, and are open to inspection by visitors.

The commanding officer's residence, erected in 1867, according to the inscription on the cornerstone, is in the best state of preservation. Here, in 1871, Col. William Babcock Hazen brought his bride. Later, as his widow, she became the wife of the Spanish-American War hero, Admiral George Dewey. James G. Blaine visited there when his daughter's husband, Lt. Col. John Joseph Coppinger, was commandant of the fort.

The Fort Gibson American Legion Post, in cooperation with the Oklahoma Historical Society, raised funds with which to reconstruct the stockade. Completed in 1936, it stands essentially as it was originally, enough information on the original construction having been obtained from old Government records.

The Stockade

Owned by the State of Oklahoma and supervised by the Planning and Resources Board, the stockade is now a museum where relics of the past are preserved. It is of log construction, built around the sides of a 300-foot-square parade ground, with heavy log blockhouses on the southwest and northeast corners. The square design was to assure maximum protection against attack, and the corner blockhouses were used as strongholds. Across the front of the fort is a palisade of pickets, with a single gateway allowing entry to the stockade. An old Army cannon stands guard in the center of the parade ground, sighted directly toward the gate. Also within the enclosure is a stone-walled well, stocks used as a form of punishment for Army discipline problems, and an information booth. The present curator is a direct descendant of a prominent early-day family.

The "Indian Ivy" Vine

An Indian ivy vine has festooned itself along the face of the roofed veranda of the two-story portion of the quarters. This vine came up after the stockade was finished, and some time later a visiting botanist identified it as "Indian Ivy." Its twisted, bark-covered trunk is several inches thick. Its light-green leaves are rounded at the base, coming to a gradual point at the tip, with

(Continued on page 218)
A LOST CEMETERY

By
EDNA N. BRYCE, Regent
Sarah Platt Decker Chapter
Durango, Colo.

SINCE MANKIND inhabited the earth, there have been cemeteries or burial places for the dead. Many burial places of antiquity survive, but many more have disappeared. Cemeteries of more recent years have been filled and abandoned; overgrown with grass, bushes and weeds, their leaning or fallen tombstones hidden by the underbrush, their epitaphs nearly obliterated by time and weather, they are a mute reminder of man's tendency to forget. But this is a story of a modern burying ground that has disappeared so completely that few even know where it was.

Early in the 20th century a stage station was located on the Animas River (Rio de Las Animas Perdidas) about 14 miles south of Durango, Colo. It was called La Posta, which is Spanish for "stage station," and the name was also given to the straggling little settlement that grew up around the station after the Southern Ute Reservation was opened to settlement in 1899. Nearly all of the settlers were so-called Spanish-Americans, as shown by the family names—Rendon, Vigil, Sanchez, and Medina. A few Indian families also took up land—Weasel-skins and Croup Charlie. Virtually all of these settlers were Roman Catholics, but for some time there was no chapel, and few priests visited such a small and unprofitable place. However death does not wait for churches to be built or for priests to be available. So a small cemetery was established on the property of one Encarnacion Rendon and his brother.

The plot was fenced with cedar poles, but no grave had a headstone or even a marker. Probably no undertaker had ever entered the plot, but the ground had been blessed by Father Francisco Gomez, an itinerant priest.

Services were quaint and primitive. On the night following a death, weather permitting, the corpse, clad in night wear, the face covered with a cloth, was carried outside on a length of ladder and laid on the ground. A row of lighted candles flickered on either side of the body.

Male friends and relatives of the deceased gathered around a bonfire, visiting and drinking coffee, while indoors a leader read from his "book of praises" and lined out the songs, which a group of women half-sang, half-chanted in a weird sort of singsong. The singers were joined at intervals by groups from the bonfire. The "alabados" or praises continued throughout the night, accompanied by feasting and coffee drinking. This service was called "velorio" or "watch" and was similar to an Irish "wake."

It is a strange and eerie picture: The flickering shadows from the bonfire playing over the still, white figure on the ground, the vagrant breeze occasionally lifting the cerecloth, the muted voices of the mourners mingling with the plaintive strains of the death chant, while perhaps, on a hill in the background, a coyote added his dismullations to the funeral music.

The next morning burial services were held. No coffins were used. The body, wrapped in graveclothes, was laid in the grave, where a separate niche had been scooped out for the head. The older people had a distrust of the "boxes" or "cajones," as they called coffins, and many made a dying request, "Don't bury me in a box." In the absence of a priest, prayers were read by a layman. Mass might be said later, when a priest was available.

Possibly 30 such burials had been made in the cemetery when the little chapel was built a mile to the north. Then began the custom of burying near the chapel, and the first graveyard was gradually abandoned. The property of which the cemetery was a part was sold, and the new owner plowed over the unmarked graves and planted his crops there, undisturbed by the prophecy of his neighbors that nothing would grow where the graves had been. The prophecy proved unfounded. So today—60 years later—no trace remains of the last resting places of many of the early residents of La Posta, and few are left to remember that it ever was.

Note:—The main body of this article was taken from an article written by this author in volume 4 of the Pioneers of the San Juan Country, and its use has been authorized by the Sarah Platt Decker Chapter, NSDAR, which holds the copyright.
### Final Report Announced for 1964 DAR Magazine Contest

"Congratulations to the winners and appreciation to all participants," said Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease, National Chairman, DAR Magazine, in announcing the final outcome of the 1964 DAR Magazine Contest. State and Chapter winners by percentage are given as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Grand Prize</th>
<th>30.8%</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Chapter Winners by Divisions</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Northeastern</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Eastern</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Southeastern</strong></td>
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<td><strong>North Central</strong></td>
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<td><strong>South Central</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Western</strong></td>
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**Elsie May Bell (Mrs. Gilbert) Grosvenor**

Elsie Grosvenor, a member of Chevy Chase Chapter, Chevy Chase, Md., died on December 26 at her home, Wild Acres, Bethesda, Md. She was the daughter of the inventor of the telephone, Alexander Graham Bell.

**James Roger Yates**

James Roger Yates, senior partner in the firm of Main, LaFrentz and Company, died in Washington on January 4, 1965. Mr. Yates' firm has audited the DAR Treasurer General's books since 1894.
MEMORIAL SERVICE AND CONGRESS BREAKFAST

May the true spirit of the Christmas Season—its joy, its beauty, its hope, and above all its abiding faith stay with you throughout the New Year.

GROW

Beware
Of static good.
All Christian lives should show
How well they heed God's great
command
To grow.
. . . Gail Brook Burket

CHAPLAIN GENERAL'S BREAKFAST

Easter Sunday morning, April 18, in the Ballroom, Mayflower Hotel. Time: 7:15 a.m.—price, $3.50. Bus ($1.00) to Arlington and Mount Vernon for wreath-laying immediately after the breakfast. Only guests purchasing tickets by noon Friday, April 16, are eligible for the bus trip. Reservations: By mail to Miss Grace Witherow, 4707 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20008. Mail reservations must be accompanied by check and self-addressed, stamped, return envelope. At the Business Office, NSDAR, on Friday morning, April 16; also on Saturday, April 17, for Breakfast tickets only.

SPECIAL FLAG DEDICATION

A ceremony for dedication of the Christian Flag, my personal gift in honor of my mother, will be conducted in the Kansas Chapel on Monday, April 19, at 4 p.m. Please announce and invite your delegates to share these experiences with us.

MRS. CHARLES M. JOHNSON, Chaplain General, NSDAR

LIBRARY EXPANSION PROGRESS REPORT

Available Furnishings Now Listed

It is a pleasure to announce that the Library Expansion work has advanced to the stage where the list of required furnishings may be released. Available items are:

- Lighted bookstacks 20 @ $300 each
- Straight chairs 72 @ $35 each
- Reading tables 18 @ $125 each
- Table lamps 18 @ $40 each

All above items, except lamps, may be marked as memorials or honorariums.

Large construction items still available that may be marked are three one-quarter sections of the upper balcony railing at $2,250 each.

Donations for the less glamorous but most essential construction work are still needed to conclude this project successfully before Congress in April. Gifts of this nature qualify for special Honor Roll credit.

Foundation supports in the basement and main Library floor have been completed. Part of the balcony railing is in place, and additional sections are installed as five to six decorative panels are assembled. Bookstacks are in place and are being wired.

The names of donors of gifts of $600 or more may still be included on the large plaque to be placed on the 17th street balcony wall if checks are received in Library Expansion Office before March 10, 1965. This is also the closing date for listing names in the Library Expansion Record Book, which will include the names of donors of memorials or honorariums.

Reservations should be addressed to the Library Expansion Committee, 1776 D Street, N.W. Checks, payable to the Treasurer General, must accompany each reservation, together with the PRINTED WORDING (not to exceed three lines) for inscription on small plaques and in the Record Book.

The Dedication Ceremony for the Library balcony will be held during Continental Congress, April, 1965.

ETHEL D. HARTMAN,
(MRS. GEORGE B.)
National Chairman

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
January at National Headquarters

National Headquarters Tree A Victim
A workman (upper right of picture) begins removal of an elm on the grounds facing C Street after all efforts failed to save the tree.

Improved View of Washington Monument From National Headquarters
The destruction of temporary Government buildings on Constitution Avenue at 17th Street reveals the base of the Washington Monument. Landscaping is beautifying the park between Memorial Continental Hall and the famous landmark.

Library Expansion Progress
A section of the balcony renovation showing a portion of the two levels. Behind the new railing being installed on the upper level are lighted book stacks. The chair and table are on the lower level where readers will be accommodated to relieve overcrowding the main floor of the library. (See p. 138)

A Daily Morning Mail Scene in the Administration Building
(I. to r.) Mrs. Erma O. Ash, Chief Clerk, Business Office, and Mrs. Marie H. Yochim, Chief Clerk, Corresponding Secretary General's Office, assorting a typical morning's mail received at National Headquarters.
Genealogical Department

Mrs. Ivan T. Johnson, National Chairman
Genealogical Records Committee

Cemetery Inscriptions, Neshannock Presbyterian Churchyard, New Wilming-
ton, Lawrence County, Pa., contributed by the Robert Morris Chapter.

James Gilliland, b. Mar. 25, 1787; d. May 1811.
William Cotton, d. Mar. 20, 1843; aged 47 yrs.

Henry Mercer, d. Apr. 23, 1842; aged 83 yrs.
Bruce Hezlep, d. Sept. 16, 1821; aged 49 yrs.

Samuel Wallace, d. Sept. 29, 1835; aged 58 yrs.

Elizabeth, wife of Wm. S. Wilson, d. Dec. 14, 1843; aged 22 yrs., 1 mo., 19 days.

John W. son of James (?) Hammond, d. Dec. 1, 1837; aged 68 yrs.

Elizabeth, consort of Wm. Johnston, who d. Dec. 24, 1838; aged 68 yrs.

William Johnston, d. Sept. 9, 1838; aged 75 yrs.

Elizabeth, consort of Wm. Johnston, w. who d. Dec. 24, 1838; aged 68 yrs.

Wilson, father, Thomas, 1789-1860; mother, Rachel, 1797-1884.


William C. Gautl, Esq., d. Jan. 9, 1856; in his 62nd yr.

Benjamin Love, d. Oct. 20, 1861; aged 30 yr., 8 mos., 16 days.


Elizabeth, dau. of A. J. (?) Buckwalter, d. July 22, 1859; 17 yrs. old.

John Pomroy, d. May 18, 1872, in his 74th yr.

Eliza Pomroy, d. Nov. 12, 1820; aged 78 yrs.

William Young, d. Dec. 27, 1820, in his 89th yr.; Rev. vet.

Mary, wife of Wm. Young, d. Oct. 5, 1836, in her 83rd yr.

John Young, 1746-1826; pvt., Capt. 3rd Ind. Cav. 1836, in his 89th yr.; Rev. vet.

Anne Love, wife of James Love, d. Aug. 28, 1856, in her 72nd yr.


Livingston Carman, b. Apr. 12, 1799; d. Nov. 4, 1872.

Rebecca, wife of Isaac Donaldson, d. Sept. 17, 1865; aged 72 yrs., 5 mos., 21 days.

Isaac Donaldson, d. May 25, 1858; aged 66 yrs., 5 mos., 8 days.

Sarah Hammond, wife of James Hammond, d. Jan. 10, 1861; aged 73 yrs., 2 mos., 26 days.

James Hammond, d. Feb. 20, 1852; aged 81 yrs.

Rachel Biddle, d. May 1814, in her 71st yr.

Soldiers Buried in Kirklin Cemetery.

Clinton County, Kirklin, Ind.: Presented by Mrs. Fairy Harding Miner, Capt., Har-
mon Auge Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Frankfort, Ind.,
1963.

Abernathy, Richard, Civil War.


Bower, Daniel, Civil War, Wilder Battery, Ind. L.A.

Bower, Isaac, Civil War.

Bower, John, Civil War, 22nd Ind.

Bower, Joseph, Civil War.

Bower, Jos., son of Lydia Bower, d. 1845, aged 17; sec. 11.

Bowser, Daniel, d. 1856, aged 67; sec. 11.

Boy, Theda, wife of Daniel Bowser, d. 1888, aged 73; sec. 11.

Boyes, Winnie, b. 1849, d. 1886; sec. 11.

Boyer, Theda, wife of Daniel Bowser, d. 1888, aged 73; sec. 11.

Campbell, Charlotte, wife of Mark Campbell, d. 1872, aged 62; sec. 12.

Carr, Louis, Civil War, Wilder Battery, Indiana L.A.; sec. 3.


Carruthers, John, son of R. M. and H. Carruthers, d. 1855, aged 5; sec. 1.

Coon, Mary J. E., died 1871, aged 21; sec. 7.

Cornell, Della, d. 1852; sec. 7.

Cornell, Edward, d. 1867, aged 46; sec. 7.

Cotton, Orion, son of J. and Amelia Cotton, d. 1862, aged 46; sec. 7.

Cox, Amanda, wife of Samuel Cox, d. 1854, aged 24; sec. 1.

Cox, David J., son of T. B. and Mary Cox, d. 1864, aged 25; Civil War; sec. 3.

Cox, Juliet, d. 1852; sec. 3.

Cox, Martha J., d. 1838, d. 1861, aged 23; sec. 2.

Cox, Mary A., wife of T. B. Cox, d. 1879; sec. 3.

Cox, Osmer, son of Samuel and Amanda Cox, d. 1853; sec. 1.

Cox, Samuel J., infant son of T. B. and Mary Cox, d. 1845, aged 2; sec. 2.

(Continued on page 236)
Congress is almost here! Are you planning to come as a delegate or as a member? If you are coming as a voter we of the Pages Committee and of the House Committee will be here to help you. If you are coming as a visitor, please consider an invitation for service as one of the important cogs in helping make this the finest, most efficient Congress yet.

Who is eligible for these committees? Anyone who is not a voter and has some free time to contribute to smooth operation of the Congress machinery. Congress committee members are not expected to serve all the time. Advance scheduling allows time for those sessions and activities especially important to you and your chapter.

How does one become a member of one of these committees? Tell your chapter regent that you would like to have your name submitted. Chapter regents, ask your members if they wouldn’t like to be a vital part of Congress, not just “onlookers.” Active participation in Congress operation is a splendid way to learn more about the National Society, to become acquainted with Daughters from all over the United States and gain inspiration for your own chapter and State.

The largest Congress Committee is the House Committee. This group does just what the name implies—manages the House. These ladies are the doorkeepers and tier ushers, serve at Information and Lost and Found tables, sell literature, and handle hundreds of other duties to make Congress run smoothly. Street clothes and comfortable shoes are the daytime attire. Many of these committees do not have evening duties, and the members are free to attend those stirring sessions. The Doors and Tiers members usually find short, semiformal dresses most satisfactory; but, again this is optional. Most of the ladies wear hats in the daytime.

Congress is going to need many willing hands this year. You will very much enjoy being a part of this bustling activity.

If you have served on one of these Committees in the past, and have been a voter recently, or have not found it convenient to attend Congress, your name has probably been dropped from the lists. If this has happened, tell your regent, and ask her to resubmit your name. Then, when you respond, perhaps you would like to indicate the assignment you enjoyed in the past, or a new and different phase of service you would enjoy. If you have preference, feel free to state it, and every effort will be made to heed your wish; this is also true for new applicants.

A few precautions to start remembering now:

As in any large crowd, there are several reasonable precautions that must be observed. To avoid unnecessary falls, DO NOT HURRY. Transportation to and from hotels in groups is desirable. Official Committee photographs are scheduled and announced. Keep your purse close by you.

The House Committee maintains for everyone associated with Congress many services for convenience, comfort and safety. There are snack bars, gift and newspaper concessions, a hospital room with a registered nurse in attendance, police and firemen. Make yourself aware of what is available, patronize our concessionaires, and call on our personnel to help you.

This is going to be a tremendous Congress. Plan to be a part of it. Come, visit your National Society and your Headquarters buildings in April.

If you can serve, have your name sent in promptly.

Notice to Daughters Planning to Attend The 74th Continental Congress

Have you arranged for your hotel reservations during Congress Week? Remember that this Congress, which will include celebration of the National Society’s Diamond Jubilee, occurs in the Society’s triennial election year, and accommodations will soon be hard to get.

If you wish assistance with your housing problem, please contact the National Chairman of Congress Housing, MRS. ANNA B. SANDT, 6813 Brookville Road, Chevy Chase 20015, Md.
Our Government, conceived in liberty and purchased with blood, can be preserved only by constant vigilance. May we guard it as our children’s richest legacy, for what shall it profit our Nation if it shall gain the whole world and lose the “spirit that prizes liberty as the heritage of all men in all lands everywhere”? — WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

The Constitution, on which the Government of the United States of America was built, is and should be “our children’s richest legacy.” In our own generation, however, there has been a serious erosion of constitutional principles and values. An entire generation has grown up with neither reverence for, nor any real knowledge of, the Constitution. Today, there are men in high places in Government who chafe under the still remaining “checks and balances” of a Constitution they regard as outmoded. Also today, there are those who are willing to subordinate both constitutional government and national sovereignty to a socialistic one-world government.

This is the atmosphere which has permitted an enormous expansion of Government power and the consequent undermining of the Constitution. In the name of “liberalism,” a substantial degree of socialism has been fastened upon the American people at the cost of individual constitutional liberty. We have reached a moment in history when the press of the Nation does not even bother to report the warning offered on May 20, 1964, by Senator Harry F. Byrd. He said, in part:

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.

Make no mistake. Excessive Federal spending in Federal aid and all other Federal programs is a lever of centralized power which may crush the blessings of liberty right out of the Preamble to our Constitution.

Federal Power Achieved at Expense of States

The expansion of Federal power referred to by Senator Byrd has been achieved at the expense of the reserved powers of the States as set forth in the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution. The rights of the States have been steadily whittled away over a period of several decades without evoking a serious protest from either the States or the people. Today few Americans are familiar with the viewpoint once expressed by the Supreme Court in Texas vs. White that the preservation of the States and the maintenance of their governments are as much within the design and care of the Constitution as the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the National Government.

The American people have become so accustomed to “Big Government” that many are unprepared for the philosophy expressed in the following paragraphs which are quoted from an article titled “Federal Usurpation in the Regulatory Field.” Written by Everett G. McKeage, constitutional lawyer and former president of the California Public Utilities Commission, the article states:

It must never be forgotten that the United States is a dual form of government, and that it is an indissoluble union of indestructible States. I agree with Thomas Jefferson that no greater tyranny could be visited upon a people than to subject them to a truly consolidated government. The core and spirit of a free society must be nourished by local autonomy. The road to centralization and consolidation is the inevitable road to tyranny. A free society could never survive in such a frame of reference.

The American people, today, are faced, as never before, with a persistent, accelerating, and ever-growing centripetal force in Government which takes from the several States and deposits with the Federal Government political substance which the spirit and intent of the Constitution demand should ever remain with local autonomy.

Power of Executive Orders

As the power of the Federal Government has expanded, so, too, has that of the Chief Executive. In this, the Congress has not been guiltless. Countless bills approved by Congress vest wide discretionary powers in the hands of the President. This power is then augmented by “Executive orders,” which are issued under the authority of existing laws and do not require the further approval of Congress. They become the “law of the land” the moment they are placed in the Federal Register unless rescinded by Congress within a specified time.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
achieving unprecedented and dictatorial power at any time the Chief Executive finds it necessary to declare an “emergency.” No less important is the fact that the executive branch of Government is free to determine what constitutes that “emergency.” Heretofore, this has been a war in which the Nation has become involved, but Executive Order 11051 includes periods of increased international tension or economic crisis as possible reasons for authorizing the Office of Emergency Planning to utilize emergency controls.

The following Executive orders, issued February 17, 1962, assign emergency functions to the various departments of Government and authorize:

Executive Order 10995—Assigning telecommunications management functions by establishing the position of Director of Telecommunications Management.

Executive Order 10997—Assigning emergency preparedness functions to the Secretary of the Interior covering (1) electric power; (2) petroleum and gas; (3) solid fuels; and (4) minerals.

Executive Order 10998—Assigning emergency functions to the Secretary of Agriculture covering: Food resources, farm equipment, fertilizer, and food resource facilities as defined. . . .

Executive Order 10999—Assigning emergency preparedness functions to the Secretary of Commerce covering development and coordination of a centralized control of all modes of transportation; federal emergency operational responsibilities with respect to highways, bridges, tunnels, ships, ports, etc.; production of all materials; and the use of all production facilities.

Executive Order 11000—Assigning emergency preparedness functions to the Secretary of Labor covering civilian manpower mobilization, wage and salary stabilization, worker incentives and protection, manpower resources, and labor-management relations.

Executive Order 11001—Assigning emergency functions with regard to health services, civilian health manpower, health resource welfare services, and educational programs as defined.

Executive Order 11002—Designating the Postmaster General to assist in the development of a national emergency registration system (of individuals).

Executive Order 11003—Assigning emergency preparedness functions to the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency covering the emergency management of the Nation’s civilian airports, aviation operation facilities and services, and civil aircraft other than air carrier aircraft.

Executive Order 11004—Assigning certain emergency preparedness functions to the Housing and Home Finance Administrator covering all aspects of lodging or housing and community facilities related thereto, including billeting and population movement. . . .

No such standby authority has ever before been granted to the executive branch of Government, in peace or in war. It should be noted that if these powers, presently vested in the executive branch of the United States, were brought into effect, they would give the President almost complete control of every facet of life in the entire Nation.

As one contemplates these awesome and potentially dictatorial powers, one is reminded of the vast power also granted the President under the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, which states:

Sec. 5 (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, whenever the United States is called upon by the Security Council to apply measures which said Council has decided, pursuant to article 41 of said Charter . . . to give effect to its decisions under said Charter, the President may, to the extent necessary to apply such measures, through any agency which he may designate, and under such orders, rules, and regulations as may be prescribed by him, investigate, regulate, or prohibit, in whole or in part, economic relations or rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication between any foreign country or any national thereof or any person therein and the United States or any person subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or involving any property subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. (Emphasis added.)

(b) Any person who willfully violates or evades or attempts to violate or evade any order, rule, or regulation issued by the President pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than $10,000 or, if a natural person, be imprisoned for not more than ten years, or both; and the officer, director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation or evasion shall be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both, and any property, funds, securities, papers, or other articles or documents, or any vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and equipment, or vehicle or aircraft, concerned in such violation shall be forfeited to the United States. . . .

The extraordinary powers available to the President in the combination of the Executive orders cited above and the United Nations Participation Act almost stagger the imagination. Here is the blueprint for tyranny, a combined grant of almost unlimited power.

The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Amendments

If reverence for the Constitution and its doctrine of limited powers had consistently obtained in this Nation, no such emergency powers as those enumerated above would ever have been granted in peacetime. Moreover, the American people must accept at least partial responsibility for the almost unbridled power of Government today, in this and other fields. It is they who are responsible for a Congress which has grown careless of their freedoms. But the States must also share some of the onus, since they have been less than zealous in asserting their prerogatives under the Constitution.

The trend to centralized Government may be said to have begun in 1913, when the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Amendments were added to the Constitution. These two Amendments marked the first great crack in the constitutional edifice. The Sixteenth Amendment gave the Government of the United States its first unlimited grant of power—the unrestricted power to tax incomes. The Seventeenth Amendment authorized, for the first time, election of the Senate by popular vote. Both Amendments served to weaken the power reserved to the States by the Tenth Amendment.

As initially conceived, the Senate was designed to represent the sovereign States. Its members were elected by the legislatures of the several States. Until 1913, and the adoption of the Seventeenth Amendment, the House of Representatives was the only body of Congress elected by popular vote. As its name
implies, the House of Representatives was intended to represent the people. The Senate, on the other hand, was established as the voice of the sovereign States. As such, it was presumed that the Senate would serve as a check on any ill-considered action which might be taken by members of the House of Representatives.

The Seventeenth Amendment changed all that. The States lost their voice in the Federal Government and, today, it is often the House of Representatives which acts as a brake on the Senate. More important, however, is the fact that both houses of Congress must look to the people for election. Election to the Senate now depends upon a State-wide campaign which, it should be noted, costs more money with each passing year. Since campaigns must be financed by contributions, Senators are subject today to exactly the same pressures as members of the House of Representatives.

The Sixteenth Amendment has been the instrument by which Government has enormously expanded its power. Armed with the unfettered power to siphon off the resources of its citizens, the Government has been able to build a vast bureaucracy over which the American people have little or no control. This power has been achieved at the expense of the States who have become mendicants at Washington's gates, seeking grants-in-aid to carry out their legitimate functions and responsibilities. So great has the power of the Federal Government become that one must now question whether the American people can any longer curb that power. Certainly, it cannot be done without great effort and self-discipline on the part of the people.

In view of the power presently accumulated in Government, it is worth noting in passing that when the Sixteenth Amendment was proposed, a few far-seeing individuals sought to place a 10 per cent ceiling on income taxes. This effort was beaten down by those who insisted that the American people would never stand for such a tax. Today, income taxes range from 20 per cent of taxable income to a confiscatory 91 per cent on the highest incomes.

Some modification has taken place this year and more is scheduled in 1965, but there is no evidence that income taxes will continue to be anything but an enormous burden on the people and, at the same time, permit the Government to wield a dominating influence in the life of every American.

Here it should be noted that there was no mention of a graduated income tax when the Sixteenth Amendment was ratified. It was not long, however, before this philosophy was incorporated into the tax laws and later approved by the Supreme Court. In this manner, the American people have foisted upon them a major plank of the Communist Manifesto—a steeply graduated income tax.

This Marxist philosophy of graduated taxes is applied in no other area of taxation—except estate taxes. Within a given State, everyone pays the same rate of sales tax or property tax in the knowledge that if he buys more, or has a house more valuable than his neighbor's, he will pay more taxes. This "equality under the law" does not exist in Federal income tax laws. A man making 10 times as much as his less affluent neighbor could not complain if he were required to pay 10 times more tax. But when, instead, he is required to pay as much as 20 to 25 times more tax, as is the case under existing law, who can argue that this is not actually legal larceny?

Erosion of Power of the Legislative Branch of Government

Most of the enormous power presently exercised by the executive branch of Government and the Federal bureaucracy has been accumulated during the last three decades, irrespective of the political party in power. It has been won at the expense of the Congress as well as of the States.

The depression of the 1930's served as a springboard from which to launch a long series of programs until then considered beyond the scope and power of the Federal Government. During those fateful years, a supine Congress meekly accepted legislation ground out by the White House, and to this day the Congress has been unable to recover its full constitutional legislative authority.

The depression years also witnessed the beginning of government by crisis, a perpetually useful tool in the centralist kit. The technique for asserting need for government power or intervention in some crisis, real or manufactured, has been highly developed in the years which have followed. World War II, the Cold War, the menace of international communism—all these have provided the executive branch with excuses to ask for, and get, more power.

The American people have grown weary, as have many members of Congress, of supporting a foreign aid program which has neither bought friends nor contained communism. But year after year, foreign aid is justified by some new crisis occurring about the time the subject comes up for debate in Congress, and vast sums are made available once more. On various occasions, Congress has tried to tie strings to the aid program but, somehow, substantial sums always end up in the hands of communist countries, in defiance of congressional wishes.

On June 12, 1964, Congressman Thomas R. Pelly mourned:

As a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have had to watch the steady erosion of powers of the legislative branch by the executive branch of Government.... The American people have grown used to government by crisis, We have therefore come to accept the exercise of Presidential powers which generations of Americans before us would have considered dictatorial.

He then went on to say that nowhere is the executive effort to thwart the powers of Congress more evident than in its "borrowing" of Treasury funds. Such "borrowing" is described as "trapdoor spending." This is a device whereby the executive branch borrows money and spends it on projects without prior scrutiny by Congressional Appropriations Committees. It provides the Government with the equivalent of a blank check, and, as Congressman Pelly explained:

The end result of this is the transfer of control of the Government purse strings from elected officials—from representatives directly responsible to the people—to executive department bureaucrats. ... Bypassing in this way the normal legislative appropriations procedure makes of the Legislative Branch a mere rubber stamp. It erodes congressional power and eliminates a safeguard written into the Constitution to protect ... all the taxpayers of America.

The "Gag Rule"

Another illustration of the erosion of congressional authority is the "gag rule" imposed by Presidential
successive administrations and have been used by the executive branch of Government.

These directives have been used by the executive branch of Government.

Consider the difficulties which have beset Otto OtePKa, civil career officer and State Department employee, because he gave testimony in 1963 before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee concerning alleged laxity and mismanagement in the State Department’s security program. In presenting this testimony, Mr. OtePKa was presumably protected by the laws of Congress. Despite this, he was first fired and later reluctantly reinstated in a downgraded position by the State Department, whose suit against him is still pending.

At the time, Senator Thomas J. Dodd, Chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, pointed out that in “the topsy-turvy world of the State Department,” security violations have come to mean, not turning over information to an alien power, but giving information to a Senate subcommittee. He added that the charges pressed against OtePKa boil down to the “simple fact that OtePKa testified honestly before the subcommittee about matters relating to security in the State Department.”

Grave constitutional issues are involved. On December 20, 1963, the Johnstown (Pa.) Tribune-Democrat noted:

Senator Dodd calls this an affront to the whole Senate, which does not seem to be an exaggeration. It suggests that the executive branch of the Government has concluded it has no accountability to the legislative branch, and that is out of line with our constitutional system of divided powers. While a President may, and sometimes does, withhold confidential information from Congress, that power does not reside in any lesser official.

The handling of the OtePKa case implies that Congress has no right to look into the manner in which internal security measures are being taken in the most vital area of Government. This challenge to congressional authority must be met vigorously, since Executive accountability to the representative branch of Government is a fundamental part of our constitutional system.

The Supreme Court

The above challenge to congressional authority is dwarfed, however, by the challenge offered by today’s Supreme Court to congressional authority, States’ rights, and constitutional government. Over a period of ten years, the Court has repeatedly overridden State laws, reversed a long line of consistent decisions, and undertaken to legislate by judicial decree.

The Fourteenth Amendment has been the weapon used to justify many of the Supreme Court decisions. Interpreting it as an unlimited grant of power, the Court has used it as a bludgeon to strike down State laws which do not conform to its own theories of political philosophy. Thus, in the words of Senator Willis Robertson:

It strikes down State laws concerning voluntary reading of the Bible in schools, it strikes down State laws to eliminate the employment of Communists in State positions . . . it strikes down State laws on the payment of tuition for private schools, it strikes down State laws on the subject of congressional redistricting . . ., and last, but by no means least, it arrogates to itself the function of State legislatures . . . to compel the imposition of taxes for the operation of public schools.

The Senate merely mentions in passing the assistance given by the Court in emasculating the internal security laws of the Nation. There were two such decisions in the month of June 1964. On June 8, the Court upheld a decision which says that on technical grounds the Communist Party cannot be forced to register with the Attorney General and provide pertinent information on its membership, finances, or meeting places. On June 22, the Supreme Court ruled that American Communists cannot be deprived of their constitutional right to travel abroad.

It ordered that passports be granted to Mrs. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, chairman of the Communist Party U.S.A., and to Herbert Aptheker, editor of Political Affairs, a party organ.

Justice Arthur J. Goldberg, speaking for the majority in the 6 to 3 passport decision, said the subversive activities control act, which denies passports to members of officially designated communist organizations, is a broad and indiscriminate contravention of the right to travel which is guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment.

Justice Tom C. Clark, joined by Justices John M. Harlan and Byron R. White, described the majority opinion as “irrational.” Justice Clark pointed out that when Congress passed the law (authorizing denial of passports to communists) it had ample evidence that the use of passports by American communists was a threat to national security, enabling them to exchange vital secrets with other communists and to be trained in sabotage and espionage. The Justice also asserted that the right to travel is not absolute, and Congress has a constitutional right to restrict it.

There are other areas of American life where Court decisions may be said to have been helpful in fulfilling communist aims, notably the recent antiprayer decisions. It will be remembered that in 1932, William Z. Foster, the president of the Communist Party, U.S.A., predicted in his book, Toward a Soviet America, that

God will be banished from the laboratories as well as the schools . . . . The studies will be revolutionized, being cleansed of religious, patriotic, and other features of the bourgeois ideology.

In the single month of June, 1964, there have been other revolutionary decisions, the effect of which cannot yet be appraised. The passport decision has already been noted. On June 15, 1964, the Court held that both houses of State legislatures must represent substantially the same number of people. The Court declared unconstitutional the present legislative apportionments of six States—New York, Maryland, Alabama, Colorado, Virginia, and Delaware. The June 16, 1964 Chicago Tribune noted that most of the remaining 44 States will fail to qualify for the new standards, which will force most of the 50 States to re-appoint their legislatures.

One week later, on June 22, 1964, the Supreme Court delivered several other rulings in the field of State rights. In two cases, involving pornographic books and the other a motion picture film, the Court struck down State laws aimed at obscenity. Justice Harlan, dissenting, said that the more he saw of such cases, the more convinced he

(Continued on page 183)
This is the story of a remarkable woman. Muriel Hazel Wright is a member of the Oklahoma City Chapter, NSDAR, and is recognized as an outstanding historian on State and American Indian history in Oklahoma. She is editor of *The Chronicles of Oklahoma*, the quarterly magazine published by the Oklahoma Historical Society, a position she has held for many years.

Miss Wright's ancestry goes straight back to beginnings in America, for she is of Choctaw descent and of a distinguished family in the history of the Indian Territory and Oklahoma. It was her grandfather, the Rev. Allen Wright, principal chief of the Choctaw Nation (1866-70), who gave the name Oklahoma for a proposed Indian territory when he was a Choctaw delegate in making a new treaty at Washington for his Nation with the Federal Government in 1866. This name "Oklahoma," meaning "Red People" in Choctaw, became popular and was chosen as that of Oklahoma Territory organized in 1890, in the western part of the present State. The name was again chosen as that of the State of Oklahoma, admitted to the Union in 1907.

Miss Wright's father, Dr. E. N. Wright, well-known physician and surgeon, president of the Indian Territory Medical Association, initiated (1904) and accomplished the merging of this association with the Oklahoma Territorial medical association as the new Oklahoma State Medical Association in 1906, a year before statehood. With ancestry like this, along with her Colonial heritage—her paternal grandmother (Harriet Mitchell Wright, from Dayton, Ohio) was a direct descendant of Elder William Brewster of the Mayflower Pilgrims, and her mother (Ida Richards Wright, from St. Louis, Mo.), of New England lineage (Bassett, Stone, Sprague), Muriel grew up in history, and it is natural that she has made it her lifework. She is well known for her historical research and writings on the entire scope of the Oklahoma story, her published books including standard reference volumes and State-adopted textbooks in the public schools. Her more than 250 articles on Oklahoma's history have appeared in newspapers and periodicals over the country. Special notices of her work appear in many authoritative historical volumes.

She also is noted in the State for her work in marking and preserving Oklahoma historic sites. As secretary and member of the Choctaw Advisory Council (1934-48), officially recognized by the United States Indian Bureau, Miss Wright was the leader in securing the preservation of the last capital of the Choctaw Nation at Tuskahoma on its original site as an educational and historical center on Choctaw tribal land. She served on the Oklahoma Committee for the Centennial of the Butterfield Overland Mail (first transcontinental United States mail—St. Louis to San Francisco, 1858-61, through Indian Territory) sponsored by the American Association of State and Local History, and was active in the work of the Oklahoma Semicentennial Celebration of Statehood in 1957, these efforts resulting in the production of markers for many historic sites on the highways in eastern Oklahoma. She has also collaborated at different times with other writers of history in publications, the latest being the Centennial Civil War Map (pictorial for sites in this region), sponsored by the Oklahoma Civil War Centennial Commission and published in 1963 by the State Highway Commission.

Miss Wright, who is known and beloved throughout Oklahoma, is a charming person. She is tall and statuesque in appearance, with flashing eyes and great pride in her Indian blood and her Colonial ancestry. Yet, with all her achievements, she is unassuming, and almost any day of the week she may be found at her typewriter, working like a Trojan.

Her spacious office in the beautiful Oklahoma Historical Building is a mecca for the history-minded. People come from all over Oklahoma, as well as other States, to confer with Muriel Wright, and there is no way to estimate the number of writers and historians she has assisted through the years.

One has only to thumb through her scrapbook and a stack of clippings and mementos to see that honors have been heaped upon this interesting woman. For instance, here she is receiving the Distinguished Service Citation from the University of Oklahoma in 1948, in recognition of "her exemplary work as Historian of her Native State and Chronicler of its people, her fruitful service on In- (Continued on page 232)
While we are awaiting news as to the action taken on the nomination of Caroline Scott Harrison for the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, Daughters should remember that we already have a member in that distinguished company—Susan B. Anthony—born February 15, 1820, died March 13, 1906. She held DAR membership No. 26,155. Miss Anthony belonged to Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester, N. Y. Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, in a Senate speech, commented that February had given the United States three fighters—George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Susan B. Anthony.

Bessie Whittington (Mrs. J. Kenneth) Pfohl was appointed in 1963 to the important post of National Chairman of the Committee on Hymnology and Hymn of the Month of the Church Music Department of the National Federation of Music Clubs. A member of Gen. Joseph Winston Chapter, Winston-Salem, N. C., Mrs. Pfohl's lifetime has been divided into three phases, in which she has served as minister's wife, mother, and musician. Her husband is now Bishop of the Southern Province of the Moravian Church. All of her six children and her husband, too, are musical, and each plays more than one instrument. Those usually identified with each in ensemble work are: Mary, first violin; Donald, second violin; Elizabeth, viola; Ruth, harp; James, trumpet; Kenneth, Jr., cello; Dr. Pfohl, flute; and Mrs. Pfohl, piano. No wonder the family was awarded a cup in 1929 by the National Federation of Music Clubs as “America's Most Musical Family.”

Bessie Lewis, of Townsend, Ga., member of Vidalia Chapter, has written a fascinating account of Feudalism in Early Georgia, which was published in the Savannah Morning News of November 8, 1964. It will surprise many to learn that originally Georgia was christened “the Margravate of Azilis” by a Scottish baronet, Sir Robert Montgomery, which had, as objectives, acting as a barrier against French, Spanish, and Indians and providing an abundance of exotic fruits and other commodities to give Britain a commercial advantage in trade with Mediterranean countries. Other recent articles by Miss Lewis include Early Georgia Fortress: Darien's Fort George Counteracted French Expansion in 18th Century America and Button Gwinnett, a Mystery: Signer of Declaration of Independence Consumed With Jealousy and Ambition.

Dr. Mona Fletcher, charter member of Aaron Olmstead Chapter, Kent, Ohio, has made an enviable record in the field of political science. Not only has she been a full professor in that subject for many years at Kent State University, but she has been, for 20 years, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio political science organization. She has also been vice president of the Midwest Political Science Association. In 1952 she was voted the most distinguished graduate of Kent State University and in 1960 the university's most distinguished faculty member. It was her privilege to deliver the convocation address that year. Delta Gamma Fraternity presented her the coveted shield award for distinguished service to education. Kent State University has named a fine new dormitory Fletcher Hall in her honor. Three years ago she wrote and broadcast over the radio a series, Let's Rediscover America. She is listed in Who's Who in America, Who's Who of American Women, and Who's Who in the Midwest.

Kathryn Miller (Mrs. Mark A.) Kreg, Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, New York, N. Y., retired from her teaching position at Hunter College last winter, moved to Florida with her husband, and was promptly engaged as headmistress of Holy Trinity Episcopal Day School in Melbourne, Fla. She had been on the staff of Hunter College Experimental School in New York City, where she was engaged in training teachers and developing elementary curricula.

Gertrude S. (Mrs. Gilbert D.) Nelson, immediate past regent of Lakewood Chapter, Lakewood, Ohio, was given a testimonial luncheon recently by the Lakewood Junior Chamber of Commerce for her contribution to The Westerly, a model senior housing unit, which has 160 apartments and has been in operation one year. It was built with Federal funds and is operated on a non-profit basis in order to make the rents as reasonable as possible. A recreational area is provided for a Senior Center where the residents and other senior citizens in the community can enjoy recreation under a competent director. Mrs. Nelson pioneered in organizing the first Golden Age Club in Lakewood and has worked for 10 years for better housing for citizens 62 years and over, who can manage for themselves if living is made easier for them among congenial friends. The Westerly is known as a model for housing senior citizens and is visited by social workers from coast to coast. It is 100-percent occupied at present.

Early last year Silva Wilson (Mrs. Stanley Noble) Partridge, California DAR member at large, living in Los Altos, completed a unique and interesting scrapbook containing all available documents and photographs regarding the California Masonic Ambulance Corps of World War I. It is believed to be the only all-Masonic corps to serve in any war. With members of this corps, Mrs. Partridge presented this 400-page book, 19 by 20 inches in size, to the Hoover Library of War, Revolution, and Peace on President Hoover's birthday. He went to France on the same ship with the ambulance corps. The unit was sponsored and financed by Masonic chapters of California, and was composed of 12 ambulances, 3 motor trucks, 4 motorcycles, and 160 Masons.
DEADLINES ARE IMPORTANT

How many resolutions were broken during the first month of the New Year? Doubtless, many, but thankfully, few—if any—of consequence. True to the maxim that New Year’s resolutions are made to be broken.

It would be quite a relief if the same were true in making and breaking “deadlines.”

What are deadlines? In Public Relations endeavors they are most commonly associated with the news media, but there are deadlines—simple to complex—in virtually every field of endeavor.

Deadlines are important time schedules that serve various purposes according to particular application. All have one point in common; they establish termination of given periods of time during which specified tasks are to be performed. The nearer the deadline approaches, the closer to completion must be the task. The entire objective can’t be accomplished at the last minute.

The scheduled date and time for a chapter meeting is a simple but important deadline. It concludes the period of planning and preparation necessary to assure a prompt beginning and an interesting program. A delayed opening dampens enthusiasm, and a hastily, poorly prepared program lacks interest. Organizations habitually at fault experience a decline in membership; an increase in absentees.

Important deadlines are rapidly approaching for filing annual reports and here the need for adhering to them vigorously can’t be overemphasized. This is vital to compilation of the most complete and interesting reports possible for Continental Congress. Needless to say, this applies to all reports, as well as to Public Relations. Each and every one will tell a phase of the DAR Story.

Chapters hold primary responsibility for meeting initial deadlines. Here, too, advance preparation is vital. At this time, chapter records and reports covering the preceding 11 months should be up-to-date, ready for necessary adjustments as the final month of activity progresses. If this is done, reports will be complete for forwarding at once when the report year ends.

It should be kept in mind that deadlines are final dates, but the earlier reports are forwarded the more time it allows for careful consolidation at State and National levels.

A last-minute reminder: Double-check all instructions, particularly noting what is to be covered in the reports and to whom they should be sent. (Refer to the December Mailing.)

FEBRUARY IS AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH!

American History Month is sponsored each year by the DAR to focus attention on American history and to encourage its study in all grades of school for the purpose of creating deeper understanding of our great American heritage.

In the words of our President General, “The National Society through the years has patriotically supported and encouraged appreciation of our American heritage and Way of Life wherein lie the fundamental principles and ideals that have given this Nation and its people the greatest freedom, most justice and the highest standard of living known to man.”

This month in response to direct requests by Daughters, Governors of States and Mayors of cities throughout the entire Country are proclaiming February as American History Month. Give to news media NOW.

DAR chapters are sponsoring essay contests on the subject Historic Trailways, in which many interesting tales will be told in new young ways about, perhaps, Paul Revere’s Ride, Lewis and Clark Expedition, Pathway of the Padres, Natchez Trace, etc. Give winning essays and fact sheets on winners to news media IMMEDIATELY.

DAR members are addressing school assemblies, telling of interesting local historic events. Special community observances have been planned. Arrange NOW with local news media to cover all events.

Spot announcements featuring interesting historical anecdotes were included in the December Omnibus Mailing. Take these NOW to radio and TV stations and to your local newspapers to be used this month when space allows.

Flash!!!

Give news media information on Delegates to Congress. Tell them about our Diamond Jubilee observance just begun. Tie it in with a REAL DAR STORY.

Know DAR Do DAR Tell DAR
From Our Bookshelf


Those who enjoyed Ice Storm, on the page of Christmas poems by Daughters in the December Magazine, have a treat awaiting them in Miss Peter's Green Linen of Summer. Gifted with an extensive and picturesque vocabulary, Miss Peter is, among other vocations, an extremely potent spokesman for all kinds of wildlife, who can characterize any living creature with a telling and appropriate phrase—owls she terms "marshland Druids"; there are also "picayune woodmice," and "paterfamilias quail," "frogs with luminous voices praising the springtime," and "the deacon grackle." One also reads with delight of the "clattering silver hooves of the plunging rain," the dogwood "slim with copsy grace," and the sassafras "holding his arms aloft in gestures of copper and crimson necromancy," as well as "into the amethyst twilight over the swampland rises the moon, a scarlet dahlia without a stem." An inherited love for and appreciation of music has guided Miss Peter's approach to much of her subject matter.


The author of The Carolina Housewife was a Real Daughter! As an author she was listed until the reprinting of her book simply as "A Lady of Charleston." At that time the Library of Congress could give her name—Sarah Rutledge, daughter of Edward Rutledge, signer of the Declaration of Independence from South Carolina.

Probably the first "receipts" the author saw being prepared as a girl were cooked over the hearth in the kitchen building of her father's house on Broad Street, Charleston; undoubtedly, the last were made in the kitchen of the Charles Cotesworth Pinckney house on the large lot above Market Street and going down to the water. (Harriett Pinckney was a first cousin of Sarah Rutledge, who stayed with her the last years of her life.) The Rutledge kitchen building still stands and is now a residence; and the kitchen of the great Pinckney house was well remembered before 1860 by one who wrote about it, saying, "This house differed from those of later date in Carolina, by having the kitchen and offices in the basement."

Those DARs who live in Charleston or go there surely hear "Come into the kitchen," very frequently. This probably means that the person speaking lives in a wing where the old kitchen and "offices" were and is now a separate residence.

In The Carolina Housewife, in addition to the 500-odd "receipts" (most of them usable today, although taking quantities of eggs, cream, and butter), there are suggestions for typical Charleston menus with modern directions by a dietitian, as well as an appendix by a contemporary food editor. Many of the "receipts" use typically American ingredients, such as arrow root, American smilax, and sassafras. The last was in The Carolina Housewife's New Orleans Gumbo, but the truly American soup is Seminole Soup, which included squirrel, hickory nuts, and sassafras. The last was in The Carolina Housewife's New Orleans Gumbo, but the truly American soup is Seminole Soup, which included squirrel, hickory nuts, and sassafras. Before or after a heavy Christmas dinner, try Family Plum Cake or Plum Cake for a Wedding. Scotch Cakes and Inn Biscuit are economical, as their (Continued on page 200)

DAR Diamond Jubilee Book RESERVATION
Narrated through National Headquarters

Beautifully Illustrated in Color • Publication release date early 1965

MAIL COUPON TODAY
Miss Virginia B. Johnson, State Regent, called the West Virginia State Conference to order at 8 p.m., October 22, 1964, in the crowded ballroom of the Fairmont Hotel, Fairmont, W.Va. Mrs. William W. McClaugherty, Honorary State Regent and past Vice President General, brought a message on behalf of all the Honorary State Regents. Mrs. Charles F. McNutt, Senior State President, West Virginia Children of the American Revolution, brought greetings from the C.A.R. and spoke briefly. Mont Stutler, past State President of the Sons of the American Revolution, brought greetings from that organization and presented the Society’s Medal of Appreciation to Miss Johnson for her dedicated leadership in the preservation of our Constitutional Republic.

Mrs. Dwight P. Cruikshank, III, State Chairman of National Defense, introduced the speaker of the evening, Herbert Philbrick. His appearance at a West Virginia State Conference was a long-planned project of our National Defense Committee, and his message reached far beyond the limits of our Society to the many guests present and the heart-warming delegation of enthusiastic students from nearby West Virginia University. The question period following his address was lively. A beautifully appointed reception concluded the evening.

Mrs. Ashmead White’s address was the highlight of the Friday luncheon session. Mrs. White, Honorary President General, traveled from her home in Lubec, Maine, to attend her third State Conference with the West Virginia Daughters, who delighted in her charm, her warm, friendly manner, and the inspiration of her address.

A detailed report was given of the major State project, Our American Heritage Week Camp. This virtually turned into an old-fashioned testimonial session, as chapter regents and members felt compelled to share the enthusiasm of their own campers. It was clearly evident that the camp is firmly established and is already having tremendous impact on the campers, their sponsoring chapters, and their communities.

Mrs. Jackson A. Hammond, State Librarian, reported with great pride that West Virginia has completed our goal of at least 65 cents per capita to the National Library Expansion Project. Recognition was awarded to chapters completing their obligation during the past year. The Conference voted to mark the three sets of stairs undertaken in the project in honor of our dedicated State Regent, our State Librarian, and the West Virginia State Centennial.

The Conference bazaar, begun when our State Regent was State Chairman of Junior Membership, netted about $500 this year. The funds are to send West Virginia C.A.R. girls to Our American Heritage Week Camp. The bazaar was a most impressive display of quality hand-made items and featured a beautifully embroidered quilt with historical scenes in blue and white, made by the National Defense Committee of James Wood Chapter. The drawing for the quilt was conducted by two of our tiny Pages, who drew Mrs. Ashmead White’s name.

The Conference Banquet, honoring the chapter regents and featuring their reports, was highlighted by several other events. Miss Anne Higgenbotham, State President, West Virginia C.A.R., greeted the delegates. Mrs. W. H. S. White, Honorary State Regent, received a standing ovation when she read several poems from her book, Unhoarded Gold.

Mrs. William Lyle Wilson, State Chairman of American Music, presented the DAR State Chorus for its third Conference appearance. The chorus, begun during this administration, has brought much pleasure to the conferences.

Miss Donna Gabriel, chosen the Spirit of America for 1964 at Our American Heritage Week, was a banquet guest and delivered the same talk that she had given at camp when she was a candidate for this honor. The evening concluded with Donna and the Pages presenting the candlelight ceremony from Our American.
Heritage Week. Although we didn't have enough Pages for the 141 candles of the camp and the banquet hall provided no lakes to reflect their lights, watching the Colors retired to Candle light was a breathtakingly memorable scene.

The business sessions included the election of Mrs. Carl C. Galbraith, State Vice Regent, as State Regent, 1965–68. Mrs. C. William Moore was elected State Vice Regent.

It was the pleasure of the Conference to endorse our charming and capable State Regent, Miss Virginia B. Johnson, as a candidate for Vice President General in April, 1965, after electing her Honorary State Regent for Life. Unlike routine courtesy resolutions, the Resolutions Committee presented a tribute to Miss Johnson's efficient and good-humored conduct of the sessions in song, composed by Mrs. Jack R. Adams, State Chairman, Resolutions Committee.

The last Conference is done, the administration is almost over, but it will not be forgotten by those of us who were a part of this or by the many whose lives were brushed by the waves of patriotism that West Virginia DAR sends forth into our State and communities. —NINA S.

OREGON

Oregon's 50th State Conference was held in Portland at the Portland-Hilton Hotel, February 27-29, 1964, Mrs. William Craig Coyner, State Regent, presiding. Hostess chapters were members of District 1.

Registration on Thursday morning was followed by meetings of the State Executive Committee and the State Board of Management, and luncheon in the Pavilion Room.

Memorial services in the First Congregational Church were conducted by Mrs. William Craig Coyner, State Regent, and Mrs. Lawrence D. Jackson, State Chaplain. The prelude and recessional were played by organist D. Deane Hutchison, and taps was sounded by Darrell Meisenheimer.

Providing “music and song” for the Conference were Marion Peery, soloist; Mrs. Darwin G. Johnson and Mrs. Jerry E. Ward, pianists; Ella Connell, concert pianist; Lucille Pullian and Mary Altman, Irish harpists; Mrs. Cordes M. Shipley, Mrs. Harry H. Hunt, and Mrs. Ellis Ek, an instrumental trio; a boys' choral group from Grant High School; the DAR State Chorus, and Darrell Meisenheimer, bugler.

Pages for the Conference were: Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn, Historian General, Sybil White; and for Mrs. Coyner, Charlene White and Margaret Coyner. Floor Pages were: Sally Wales, Sue Davis, Nicolette Davis, Mary Ann Hartman, Mary Lou McIntyre, Jodine Van Alst, Mrs. Vernon Beard, Mrs. Jack Hopper, Mrs. Jack Lesher, and Mrs. Richard H. Janes. Conference chairmen were Mrs. Harry G. Melvin and Mrs. G. F. Fuegy.

Preceding the Conference opening, dinner was served in the Galleria, honoring all chapter regents. Waukeena was the hostess chapter. Theme for the evening was For You a Rose Grows in Portland. Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn was initiated into the Mystic Order of the Rose by Joyce Enright Bess of the Portland Women's Advertising Club.

After formally opening the Conference, Mrs. Coyner introduced Wayne Leland, representing Mayor Terry Schrunk, who welcomed the ladies to the “City of Roses.” Greetings and a telegram were read from Governor Mark Hatfield and from Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General. Oregon Daughters introduced were Mrs. John Y. Richardson, Past Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution and National Vice Chairman of the DAR Museum; Mrs. Howard P. Arnst, Past Vice President General and member of the Resolutions Committee; Miss Jeanette I. Dentler and Mrs. Claud G. Stotts, Past Vice Presidents General. National Vice Chairmen introduced were Mrs. George R. Hyslop, DAR Schools; Mrs. Albert H. Powers, Junior American Citizens; Mrs. Owen R. Rhoads, Genealogical Records; and Mrs. Robert W. Taylor, Junior Membership.

Bringing the members a welcome from various organizations were Sig Unander, President, Portland Chapter, S.A.R.; Greig Warner, State President, C.A.R.; Mrs. Wm. L. Wales, Jr., State Senior President, C.A.R.; Mrs. Arch G. Proctor, State Regent, D.A.C.; Mrs. Oscar T. Tinkle, State President, D.C.W.; Miss Ethel May Handy, State President, D.F.P.A.

Reports of the six district chairmen were given, followed by reports from the chapter regents in the respective districts.

Friday morning, reports of the State Officers and the State Chairmen were given. Nominations for State Officers and the first reading of the Resolutions were heard.

The luncheon program featured Accent on Youth. A patriotic skit was given by the 5th grade from Irvington School. Mrs. Richard H. Janes was presented the State Regent's Award as Oregon's outstanding Junior Member. Mrs. Cecil McKenzie, regent of the new Ochoco Chapter, and Mrs. James Batchelder, regent of the new Yaquina Chapter, were presented leis from our newest State, Hawaii. Tillamook Chapter won the $25.00 award for sponsoring a new chapter with 15 or more members, and three or more Junior Members (Yaquina).

The afternoon session was opened with an address by George Sanders, news analyst, radio commentator, and civic leader, whose topic was The Magnitude of the Problems Confronting America.

Greetings and congratulations were extended to two 50-year members attending, who were Mrs. Mark V. Weatherford and Mrs. Lillian Greenman. Mrs. Coyner, State Regent, presented them with “Golden Bells.” The assembly was notified of a coveted award having been won by a local DAR, an award given by the Theta Sigma Phi to Oregon Women of Achievement. The recipient was Mrs. John Y. Richardson, who will be honored at the Matrix Table for her devotion, time, energy and money expended in the restoration projects of McLoughlin, Barclay and Robert Newell Houses; the McLean Hostess House; the parlor in the Hoover House; and the current restoration of the Caples House.

Reports of State Chairmen were continued.

The speaker for the Golden Memories Banquet was Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn, Historian General. Her topic was The Spirit of Freedom. She was given a check from the State Society to apply on the Americana Room indexing project. Mrs. Coyner presented her with the new Oregon Ancestor Roster. A reception for Mrs. Kilbourn followed.

(Continued on page 158)
LAHONTAN (Fallon, Nev.). Members of Lahontan Chapter played an important part in Nevada's Centennial Celebration at the local level this year. Mrs. G. T. Woodward, regent, was a member of the planning board for the Churchill County pageant depicting the history of the area during the last 100 years. Miss Pamela Hill, daughter of Mrs. Lawrence Hill, past State Regent, and herself a member of Fort Churchill C.A.R. Society, participated in the Trails-Toil and Triumph spectacular as leader of the pioneer children. Miss Susan Saxton, also a C.A.R. member and National Vice President of the Western C.A.R. Region represented American youth in the pageant.

Mrs. Lawrence Hill, Mrs. William A. Saxton, Mrs. Richard Erb, and Mrs. Harold Fitz were responsible for decorations at various festivals during the week of the celebration and for the fashion show to which authentic costumes of 1860 were contributed and modeled by Mrs. Harley Enlow, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Howard, and Mrs. Walter Nygren. The latter's grandchildren also modeled children's costumes of the period. Mrs. James Johnson was hostess at the tea honoring descendants of the pioneers.

Miss Pamela Hill was awarded a prize at the State Centennial celebration in Carson City on October 31, 1964, Nevada's Admission Day, for her statewide prize-winning historical essay, entitled "Indian Worshipping Rock."

Lahontan Chapter members were also active in the Independence Day celebration for children held in the city park on July Fourth. The children's parade and games were under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Merton Domonoske, the latter a chapter member. Assisting at the refreshment booths were Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. B. S. Morrison and Mrs. Arthur Chalstrom. A patriotic program preceded the entertainment.

SAN CLEMENTE (San Clemente, Calif.) added something to its record of activity and achievement by entering a float in the San Clemente Fiesta parade last July and winning the third place award among organization floats.

The parade is a highlight of the annual 3-day community celebration, attracting visitors and vacationers from far and wide; it recreates the Spanish atmosphere of Southern California's past and commemorates an event of both historical and religious significance. This was the first Christian baptism of an Indian child, known to history as "La Christianita", in what is now the State of California, and took place nearly 400 years ago at a spot a few miles south of present-day San Clemente.

Theme of the parade was "From Missions to Moonshot", and for the theme of their own float the San Clemente Daughters chose our President General's motto, "The people who know their God shall stand firm and take action."

They designed a tableau that brought to life a scene from early American history, the making of the first Flag. Wearing Colonial costume and seated in antique chairs, three Daughters rode the float: Miss Roberta Kegan, junior member of the chapter, impersonating Betsy Ross as she took the final stitches in a 13-star Flag; Mrs. F. J. Bowman, regent, working at a spinning wheel; and Mrs. Ben Kleinwachter, past regent, reading aloud from the family Bible.

The authentic spinning wheel, complete with a skein of real flax, was loaned by Mrs. John Holland Kinkaid. Miss Kegan's costume was complemented by a heavy gold locket and black lace shawl which once belonged to her great-great-grandmother; and the final "authentic" touch was a pair of big square buckles which her grandfather, Gen. David Blake- lock, made for her slippers.

The white truck that bore the float was draped in DAR blue, and on each side was a large DAR banner, accurate in every detail, made by Mr. Kleinwachter.

Many chapter members worked hard to create this embodiment of DAR historical, educational, and patriotic ideals, and they appreciated, even more than the official award, the shout of a little boy that greeted them from the crowd of onlookers: "Hi there, Betsy Ross!"—Laure (Mrs. J. N.) Smith.

PETER MEYER (Assumption, Ill.). In observing the Diamond Jubilee Anniversary of NSDAR, Peter Meyer Chapter, Mrs. John Funk, regent, has initiated three major projects, all of which are currently in progress.

(1) Research by the chapter has located the grave of Jonathan Hicklin, Christian County's only known soldier of the Revolutionary War. Plans are being made to replace the broken tombstone at his grave and to mark it with a DAR memorial plaque.

(2) The chapter is conducting a survey of Christian County cemeteries. The compiled data will be placed in historical libraries of the State and in Washington, D.C.

Volunteers under the direction of Mrs. Ural Gardner, chapter survey chairman, have spent more than 3 months copying names from every legible stone in more than 50 cemeteries. Some plots were unkept pioneer burying grounds where survey workers had to chop their way through briars and underbrush to locate gravestones.

The interest and concern shown by citizens of the community in the chapter's efforts to improve the condition of these old burying grounds has been gratifying. Through the cooperation of county officials, the chapter has secured the removal of Walnut Hill Cemetery and a pledge that cleanup operations will be resumed in the spring.

(3) The chapter is collecting and compiling histories of churches and cemeteries of the county, many of which are without records in our State Historical Library. An appeal for community-wide assistance in the research was published in three newspapers in the county and has met with encouraging response.

Chapter members assisting Mrs. Funk and Mrs. Gardner in their tireless efforts are Miss Dorothy Drennan (past regent), Miss Freda Kerss, and Mrs. Paul Rozanski.

RALPH HUMPHREYS (Jackson, Miss.), entertained its friends on November 4, 1964, combining its annual coffee party with a show of Early American articles, which aroused much enthusiasm. The party was held in the home of Mrs. J. P. Evans, a chapter member. This beautiful and stately house in Eastover lent itself well to the occasion.

Guests were greeted by the State Regent, Mrs. Pentress Rhodes, a member of Ralph Humphreys Chapter; by Mississippi's First Lady, Mrs. Paul Johnson;
the chapter regent, Mrs. Cecil Inman, Sr.; several distinguished State Officers; Mrs. A. B. Neal, second vice regent of the chapter and general chairman of the party; and all other chapter officers and board members. Also assisting were the regents of the three other DAR chapters in the city, Mrs. Lucien Hodges, regent of Magnolia Chapter; Mrs. E. Griffin Alford, regent of Rosalie State Chapter; and Mrs. T. L. Carraway, regent of Rebecca Cravat Chapter.

Many family treasures were on display, including handsome old silver, glass, china, jewelry, samplers, pictures, a spinning wheel, pewter, old papers and records, and memory books of the long ago. These precious heirlooms were a reminder that our ancestors loved and appreciated beauty and elegance and made it a part of their everyday lives. It made us more aware of our rich American heritage in arts and crafts. Among the articles of special interest was a watch worn by a Revolutionary soldier at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, shown by his descendant, a member of our chapter. Heirlooms of the family of Mississippi's famous United States Senator, John Sharp Williams, displayed by his descendant, included the gold watch worn over the years when he so brilliantly served Mississippi in the Congress and Senate of the United States. The collection was arranged by Mrs. Cecil Inman, Jr., chapter chairman of the American Heritage Committee.

Two talented musicians, Mrs. Joe Jack Hurst and Mrs. Robert Brantley, rendered a program of Early American music on piano and violin, which added greatly to the occasion. More than 300 guests called during the hours of the party.—Mrs. Cecil Inman, regent.

Nanih Waiya Chapter presenting a Flag to the Chamber of Commerce, Louisville, Miss. (L. to r.) Mrs. Jessie Graham Mitchell, first vice regent; Mrs. W. H. Fancher, Flag chairman; David McCoel, vice president, Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. W. B. Holman, librarian; Mrs. Fred Ivy, registrar; Mrs. A. R. Hull, regent; Miss Sylvia Parks, secretary of Chamber of Commerce.

American History Month was observed by giving history medals to three schools, and preparing a window display of historical books. This year will also be observed with a George Washington Tea and display of antique articles. One member, Mrs. W. B. Holman, has been working on a project of copying data on all the cemeteries in the county. She has been 7 years collecting this material, which includes 114 cemeteries, a number of which are old family burying grounds that have been abandoned. The oldest tomb dates back to 1835. She plans to publish these data in book form at an early date.

Constitution Week was observed by having a proclamation by the mayor, obtaining spots on the radio, asking ministers to observe it in their sermons, and requesting schools to participate by having programs in chapel. A program, Republic Versus Democracy, was given at the chapter meeting.—Frances (Mrs. A. R.) Hull.

Nanih Waiya (Louisville, Miss.). A United States Flag was presented to the Chamber of Commerce of Louisville, Miss., by the Nanih Waiya Chapter on June 13, 1964, the eve of Flag Day. The Chamber of Commerce is in one of Louisville's landmarks, the old Masonic Building, which was built in 1853 by the Masons; the upper floor was used as a lodge room, and the lower floor was used as the Masonic Female Institute. This was a school until 1908, when the Louisville High School was built. This building has recently been redecorated and is used as a community house and for the Chamber of Commerce. The building is in perfect condition, having been built of virgin pine.

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(ST. LEOER COWLEY Nebraska)

EAGLE ROCK
New Jersey

* for promoting, with the local SAR chapter, a patriotic service on the Sunday preceding George Washington's Birthday for the past 54 years. In 1954, 13,500 printed copies of Washington's Inaugural Prayer were distributed free to churches for insertion in programs.

LA GRANGE-ILLINOIS
Illinois

* for making patchwork quilts for DAR schools and St. Mary's Indian School at joint "social" meetings of the American Indians and DAR School Committees. Seven quilts were completed last year, and blankets and clothing were also shipped to the schools.

ST. LEGER COWLEY
Arkansas

GILBERT MARSHALL

* for observing the DAR Diamond Jubilee and its own Golden Anniversary with a tea at the Governor's Mansion in Little Rock on October 16 last. A charming feature was the use of the magnificent silver service from the battleship Arkansas, sunk in an atomic test. As the minutes of the chapter show that it gave $225 toward the original purchase of the tea set, Gilbert Marshall members felt it most appropriate that this beautiful service was part of the celebration.

* Limit five chapters per month.
Junior American Citizens Contest

By

OLIVE R. (MRS. FREDERICK NEALE) TOMPKINS
National Vice Chairman in Charge of Contest, JAC Committee

Stand Firm, Be Brave, Have Faith in Home and Country. By now these words have become familiar to the many JAC Clubs. This is the third and last contest theme of this administration, and, with Footprints on the Sands of Time and Marching with the Heroes—Forward Through the Ages, completes the trilogy. These themes were suggested to complement those of the National Society.

There are seven categories in the contest work: Essays (250 words), posters, poems, songs, plays, programs, and Club projects. Because of the great difference (from kindergarten through high school), there are five age divisions. The National Vice Chairman in Charge of Contest receives only the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and honorable mention in each category and of each division. Even so, if all States sent the full quota, 7000 items could be judged at the national level. Outstanding judges in the various fields graciously give much time and thought to awarding the prizes. Last year 291 national awards were presented. Each recipient receives a DAR certificate signed by the President General, National Chairman JAC, and National Vice Chairman in Charge of Contest, and if the award is 1st, 2nd, or 3rd, a small monetary prize is attached.

The winning entries are on exhibit at Continental Congress each April—2nd floor Administration Building.

In the October 1964 issue of the Magazine, Mrs. G. Murray Campbell, National Chairman, described the top national project award—that of the Kittredge School of Decatur, Ga. Over the country many other excellent projects were carried out by the JAC Clubs. Outstanding among these were two of special interest.

One Club of 30 children helped a family of four where the father, because of illness, could earn very little. This JAC Club had a different project each month for the family. One month the children collected so many clothes that an extra box was sent to Crossnore. Special events, such as Valentine Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas, were celebrated with appropriate gifts to all. Each month, in addition to food and clothing, some money found its way to the family. The mother said they had never had such a bountiful Thanksgiving and happy Christmas. A young daughter in the family is retarded, but through the efforts of the Club she won her heart’s desire of becoming a Girl Scout, and the Club even bought her uniform.

The past year has been New Jersey’s Tercentenary, and the Grade 5 JAC Club at the Wyoming School of Millburn wanted to do something special. The children found that, though the schools in the county had American and United Nations Flags, there were no State flags. Because of their interest and letters to the county officials, the problem was favorably solved. The children then raised enough money to frame patriotic pictures to hang in their school and at the end of the school year held a dedication ceremony. The scrapbook the children made picturing their meetings and describing their plans was beautifully executed and most ingeniously worked out. It was one of the most beautiful scrapbooks received at national level.

The Clubs work in many ways to aid their schools and communities. Often the children help with the handicapped by having parties for them, inviting them to picnics or as guests at their special meetings where possible.

The national awards are of very great interest to the local communities, and much excellent publicity is gained through them. The Chairman of one of the Southern States called the National Vice Chairman (one midnight) to verify the fact that the awards received were actually National. The local press could not believe it, and thereafter, it really “sat up and took notice” of the local JAC Club. The work done by the JAC Clubs in the Miami area in Florida is excellent, and among other things has done much to aid some of the Cuban refugee children. One school in the area has received a Valley Forge Freedoms Foundation Award for 4 years, and the principal gives much credit to the school’s JAC Clubs. This marvelous work would never have been accomplished except for the dedicated interest and leadership of Miss Julia St. John, the local DAR chairman of the JAC Committee. Many more leaders such as she are needed over the country.

The items sent to National are varied. Last year, in the project category, they ranged from an old rusty nail taken from a Civil War battlefield raised from the muddy floor of the Mississippi, to an Indian adobe home made by a Florida group. Posters of every description were entered, essays, poignant poems, and ambitious playlets. It is amazing to learn how many ways a theme may be interpreted.

One of this last year’s winning posters was returned to its young creator because her father’s company became so interested in her award. The company wanted a picture of the father, young girl, and poster for its monthly publication. Often we do not realize what excellent DAR publicity is gained through the marvelous JAC Club work at its local level.

The judging itself is fascinating, though often difficult and frustrating. We often wish all could receive prizes. Here are a few samples of some winners:

These words for an original

(Continued on page 182)
February is American History Month. It is the month when patriotism quickens in the hearts of the people.

Lincoln and Washington are honored and red, white and blue crepe paper is sold in abundance. Perhaps we notice the beauty of the Flag a bit more as we see it flying out of doors and congratulate ourselves on our deep patriotism. We discuss Lincoln's log cabin and self-education. We argue a bit about the story of George Washington and the cherry tree while eating cherry pie.

Isn't this about the extent of the average citizen's thoughts of our American heritage? Why?

Let the Junior American Legion Auxiliary lead you on a quick review of our glorious history and those who made it—made it from sacrifice and pain and self-denial and carefully preserved it and passed it down through the generations to us.

The period before the Revolution was a time of crises. Men faced the decision of remaining loyal to the Crown, despite the tyranny of King George or joining the patriots and fighting for their precious rights and freedoms.

Many men were fearful of being marked as traitors and prosecuted. Only through the men who were willing to sacrifice, to take the chance necessary to compose our Constitution and sign the Declaration of Independence were we able to obtain the precious rights which are now taken for granted.

George Washington, “Father of Our Country” was a great man, gifted with true qualities of leadership. Thomas Jefferson also was a very talented man, especially in literary work. However, it required the great oratory of Patrick Henry to arouse and inspire the Colonists and reveal the plight of the Colonies and real necessity of fighting for their freedom.

(Continued on page 185)
PAUL REVERE

By
William G. Forbush

5th Grade, Julia Ward Howe School, Pittsburgh, Pa.
(Sponsored by William Wallace Chapter, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Paul Revere was born in Boston, January 1, 1735, the son of a silversmith. He studied at North Grammar School, where he learned the silversmith’s trade. In 1754, when Paul was 19, his father died. In 1756 he served for a short time in the French and Indian War. Then he married Sarah Orme and entered his father’s business.

As a leader of Boston craftsmen, he met Revolutionary leaders Samuel Adams and John Hancock. He was one of the 50 workers in the Boston Tea Party.

In April, 1775, General Gage of the British Army sent Lt. Col. Francis Smith with 700 men to Concord to destroy supplies and to arrest Adams and Hancock. Joseph Warren, a patriot leader, sent William Dawes and Revere to warn Adams, Hancock, and the Minute-men. They arranged for a signal to be flashed from Old North Church. They left Boston at 10 o’clock and arrived in Lexington at 12. Revere borrowed a fresh horse and rode across town to warn Adams and Hancock. At 1 o’clock Revere and Dawes left for Concord. On the way British cavalry surprised them. Revere was captured, but Dawes was shot while trying to escape. They released Revere and let him go to Lexington without his horse. When he got there, Adams and Hancock fled for safety. Revere stayed in Lexington to get important papers hidden in Hancock’s trunk. When the British reached Lexington the Americans were waiting for them.

From 1776 to 1779 Revere commanded a garrison at Castle William in Boston Harbor. In 1779 he commanded artillery in the disastrous Penobscot Expedition, an attempt to invade British territory in Maine. This move cost Massachusetts almost its entire trading fleet and more than £1 million of inflated currency. Revere was accused of cowardice and insubordination, but a court-martial cleared him.

When the war began, Revere learned how to make gunpowder and cast bronze cannon for the Army. He designed and printed the first issue of Continental paper currency, and he designed the State seal which is still used by Massachusetts. After the war he returned to his silversmith’s trade in Boston. Craftsmen still copy the graceful lines of his work. He marked his own work with the name “Revere” or the initials “P. R.” He developed great skill in engraving copper plates for print-

(Continued on page 189)

The subject for the 1964 prize-winning Essays was “A Revolutionary Patriot.” Over 56,000 students had entries in the contest.

JOHN PAUL JONES

By
Russell B. House

6th Grade, Elkhorn Elementary School, Frankfort, Ky.
(Sponsored by Susanah Hart Shelby Chapter, Frankfort, Ky.)

John Paul Jones, a naval officer of the American Revolution, was born John Paul in Scotland, on July 6, 1747, the son of John Paul, a landscape gardener. Apprenticed to John Younger, a Kirkcudbright merchant shipper, he sailed at the age of 12 to Virginia, visiting his older brother William, a tailor, at Fredericksburg. When Younger failed in 1766, the apprenticeship ended, and Jones received a warrant as acting midshipman in the British Navy. That he ever served seems doubtful, as this same year found him chief mate of a Jamaica-owned slave ship. He bought another ship in September, 1772, and made several voyages to Tobago. Although what he did during the next two years is obscure, it is apparent that he sought his older brother in Fredericksburg. When his brother died, Jones (who had changed his name to John Paul Jones) participated in the estate. In Philadelphia in 1775 he received a commission in the new Continental Navy as senior lieutenant.

On December 3, 1775, Jones acquired the ship Alfred, which had 20 9-pounders. In a sea battle in March, 1776, the Glasgow, a British warship, escaped from under the Continental fleet. As the captain of the Providence, an American ship in this battle, was court-martialed for cowardice, Jones secured command of it. It was a vessel of 12 4-pounders and 70 men. He also was given a temporary commission, dated May 10, 1776. He later was given one dated August 8.

On June 14, 1777, the same day the Stars and Stripes was adopted as our National Emblem, Jones was given command of the Ranger, a ship with 18 6-pounders, at Portsmouth, N.H. On April 24, 1778, off Carrickfergus, Ireland, Jones took the Drake, a British ship of 20 4-pounders, in a battle that lasted an hour. Jones lost 8 men, either killed or wounded, and the Drake lost 42.

On August 14, 1779, Jones acquired the Bon Homme Richard, an old East Indiaman armed with 42 18-, 12-, and 9-pounders, named in honor of Ben Franklin and his Poor Richard’s Almanac. In this ship he won one of the most famous naval engagements in history.

(Continued on page 177)
JOHN MARSHALL

By
Debra Klumph

7th Grade, Southampton School, Richmond, Va.
(Sponsored by Old Dominion Chapter, Richmond, Va.)

John Marshall is enshrined in American memory as the greatest Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court and as a jurist of matchless accomplishment.—Saul Padover.

John Marshall's accomplishments were many and great. Yet, behind these accomplishments was a man of great character, humility, and wisdom. Many of his great qualities were evident in his boyhood, in his life as a soldier, in his courtship of Polly Ambler, and as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The following, then, is A Portrait of John Marshall, and highlights the qualities that earned him his rightful place in American history.

In a cabin at Germantown, John Marshall was born to Mary Isham Keith Marshall and Thomas Marshall on September 24, 1755. His father was a surveyor and a burgess for the county of Fauquier. These duties kept him away from home most of the time.

Being the oldest of 15 children, John spent a great deal of his youth "minding" the children and playing "Pa" to the Marshall family. He had to decide and explain just what their father's rules meant. He also had to settle the disputes among the younger children.

Through these experiences he learned how to get at the facts so he could understand the situation better as well as the people involved. His qualities of being fair, judicious, logical, and impartial developed their roots at this early age.

He was particularly interested in quoit throwing. He played this game from childhood to old age with a great zest. His physical activities gave him great strength and agility. They also show his qualities of being active, energetic, and fun-loving.

Although they had few books, his father inspired him with a love of history and poetry. At 12 years old, John knew Pope's Essay on Man by heart, and he could quote from Shakespeare, Dryden, and Milton.

At 14, John attended Westmoreland Academy for one year. James Monroe was a classmate. When John was 18, his interest in law began with the study of Blackstone. He had no college training except a few lectures on law and natural philosophy at William and Mary College in 1799.

(Continued on page 166)

MRS. CHARLES S. MILLER
Past National Chairman,
American History Month Committee

NATHAN HALE

By
Malonnie Kinnison

8th Grade, W. K. Kellogg Junior High School, Battle Creek, Mich.
(Sponsored by Battle Creek Chapter, Battle Creek, Mich.)

"A Spy from the Enemy... was Executed this day..." General Howe could not have known that this "routine" item in his orderly book was to become a patriotic challenge to millions of Americans then unborn.

Yes, Nathan Hale's example of courage and devotion is indeed worthy of our attention, and it is regrettable that it's not better known. Nathan Hale's story is a simple one. He was born in Coventry, Conn., the son of an industrious farmer, who was a deacon in the village church. Like most of the community, Nathan was deeply religious.

As was his father, Nathan was a firm patriot. "Liberty," a word so often used in the Hale household, was of special interest to Nathan. Deacon Hale explained that liberty was "Freedom to do and believe as you choose, providing you hurt no man. Liberty means you are free to live as you choose and what you earn fairly is yours. You are free to express your own ideas and thoughts publicly." Nathan absorbed these thoughts and vowed never to let any man take away these freedoms.

The two boys were to follow the family tradition and become well-educated. Nathan and Enoch were happy with the privilege of attending Yale College. The boys had been well instructed in religion, Latin, and Greek. At Yale the brothers lived entirely different lives. Enoch was set on the ministry. Nathan was as yet undecided. He was quite interested in the political affairs of the time. At every opportunity Nathan spoke his mind against the tyranny of British officials in their restrictions of colonial freedoms. His father's definition of liberty always guided his thoughts.

After graduation in 1773, Nathan began teaching in East Haddam, Connecticut. He showed evidence of being brave and intelligent. His vigor and vitality won the hearts of many young ladies and the respect of prominent citizens. In New London, Conn.—his second teaching assignment—he was a highly respected citizen. However, when he heard of the battles at Lexington

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State Activities

(Continued from page 151)

Saturday morning the Conference heard reports from the Committees on Credentials, Resolutions, Budget and Constitution Week. Awards were given for proficiency in various phases of our DAR work. Gifts were presented to the Pages. Mrs. George Goodrich reported that her committee was well pleased with sales of the Oregon Ancestor Roster.

A report of the tellers was given by the Chairman, Miss Ethel May Handy, and the newly elected Officers were introduced by their respective chapters.

The speaker for the morning was Dr. Don P. Pence, President of Central Oregon College, whose topic was Philosophy of the Community College.

The DAR Good Citizens and their mothers or sponsors were guests at the Saturday luncheon. District winners were Carolyn J. Carlisle, Claudia L. Faulk, Cindy K. Harold, Valerie Bilyou, Carolyn Holderread, and Lynn Marie Jackson. Each was given a pin, a certificate, and a Savings Bond, Valerie Bilyou received the State Award.

Mrs. Ivan R. Spicer of Eugene, the retiring Vice Regent, newly elected State Regent, and her elected Vice Regent, Mrs. John D. Lesch, will be installed at Continental Congress. The remaining nine Officers were installed by the retiring State Chaplain, Mrs. Lawrence D. Jackson.

Adjournment of the 50th Oregon State Conference followed the Benediction and the Retiring of the Colors.

Oregon was privileged to have a second State Conference, which convened September 8 at the Sheraton Motor Inn (Lloyd’s Center, Portland, hostess), honoring our President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan. Conference chairmen were Mrs. Harry G. Melvin and Mrs. Howard P. Arnst. Registration was at 9 a.m.

Mrs. Ivan R. Spicer formally opened the Conference at 10 a.m., introducing Mrs. Duncan and granting her the entire time for presenta-

tion of the many phases of our DAR work on a national scale.

During the luncheon hour Mrs. Duncan was given a dozen red roses and was initiated into the Mystic Order of the Rose. She was the speaker for the afternoon, relating the progress of the Library Expansion, the indexing of the Americana collection, and many little-known facts concerning our organization.

A reception for Mrs. Duncan followed adjournment of the Conference at 3 p.m.—Mrs. IRBY B. CATE, State Historian.

With the Chapters

(Continued from page 153)

program honoring the New Jersey State DAR Officers at the Atlantic City Country Club. The chapter regent, Mrs. William H. Mowen, presided at the head table, with Mrs. John Kent Finley, State Regent, and her Board, including Mrs. R. Eliot Surtees, State Chaplain; Mrs. Abraham Eisenberg, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Howard M. Weest, State Treasurer; Mrs. Arthur J. Griner, State Registrar; Mrs. Benjamin Martorelli, State Historian; and Mrs. Henry A. Klie, State Librarian.

Others at the head table were Mrs. George C. Skillman, Vice President General and former State Regent; Mrs. Palmer Martin Way, Sr., Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Earl W. Young, Southern District Chairman; and Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, candidate for NSDAR President General, of Washington, D.C.

The table decorations were classically beautiful. Red, white, and blue flowers were used, were linked with wide sashes and bows of blue satin ribbon. Each table had as a centerpiece three flags—the United States Flag; the DAR banner; and the New Jersey State Flag.

The Invocation and Pledge were given by Mrs. Surtees, and guests were introduced and welcomed by Mrs. Mowen. Mrs. William F. Cline was luncheon chairman. She was given a special thanks and recognition by Mrs. Finley for her devoted service and very fine work as State Genealogical Records Chairman. Mrs. Haig also expressed her appreciation to Mrs. Cline for planning the musical program for the Continental Congress in Washington a few years ago.

Mrs. Haig gave a short, but most interesting and timely talk on the theme, Rebuilding the Spirit of America. She urged rededication to ideals and goals, stressing the need for positive thinking, continuing the enrichment of minds to the aims and work required and expected of all DAR members.

Mrs. Samuel J. Boyd, Jr., who arranged the musical program, introduced Clarence Fuhrman, of Haddonfield and Ocean City, former musical director for NBC and Ocean City summer concert conductor for over 20 years, and Tom Perkins, bass-baritone soloist for the Ocean City Summer Concerts. They gave us songs from 1900 to the present day, including numbers from Oklahoma, Music Man, My Fair Lady and Gigi, as well as selections from Victor Herbert, Irving Berlin, and Jerome Kern. The program concluded with everyone singing God Bless America.

Assisting Mrs. Mowen and Mrs. Cline were Mrs. Clarence S. Scull, who handled reservations, table arrangements, and tickets; and Mrs. Clinton B. Price who helped at the door.—Sarah G. (Mrs. William H.) Mowen.

COL. WILLIAM WALLACE (Pittsburgh, Pa.) began celebrating its 30th year with a three-chapter joint Constitution Day program in September, which was held in the historic Bethany Presbyterian Church, Bridgeville, Pa. (This church celebrated its 150th anniversary this year.) Other participating chapters were Bower Hill and Canonsburg. Members of each had a part in the program, with Miss Sara E. A. Lensett, a 50-year member of Canonsburg Chapter, as speaker.

Our Juniors always have charge of the November meeting, at which time boxes are packed for our DAR Schools. Mrs. Albert McBride told of her recent trip to Bacon and St. Mary’s Indian Schools.

Other speakers have been Mrs. Glen Olds, Pennsylvania State Library Chairman; Dr. Walter Moser, Past President of Pittsburgh SAR; and Joseph B. C. White, of the Educational Division of Pennsylvania Conservancy.

At our 30th Birthday in April, we will be honored to have Mrs. Joseph Val- lery Wright, Past Regent of Pennsylvania, and Vice President General from Penn- sylvania.

Mrs. Frank G. Trau, Past Regent of State of Texas, and Past Organizing Secretary General, will be the honored speaker for June luncheon and will install the new officers.

Of our 12 Regents, 3 have passed away. Mrs. John Howard Phillips was the organizing regent. Nine organizing members are still on our roll, with three charter members.—Helen G. (Mrs. Walter F.) Ainsworth.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE (Ventnor, N.J.). New Jersey’s Tercentenary received top priority treatment all over the State, with 1964 celebrations. In keeping with this, General Lafayette Chapter’s project was the ceremonies at Chestnut Neck, May 16, 1964, for the dedication of three dogwood trees, the State memorial trees. These trees were dedicated to the memory of the patriots who had so valiantly defended the small port on the Mullica River in October, 1778.

A high stone monument on land deeded to General Lafayette Chapter was erected by the State of New Jersey through the efforts of the chapter and dedicated October 6, 1911. A full-size granite figure

(Continued on page 193)
RALPH HUMPHREYS CHAPTER, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, AND FRIENDS

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AMITE RIVER CHAPTER, DAR

With the peace of Bethlehem in her heart and no doubt with the feel of the dark earth of Amite County and the smell of pine in the dark recesses of her mind, life eased from the body of Mrs. Fannie McLain Ratcliff on Sunday, October 25, 1964, and she departed her earthly surroundings to join her Maker who had seen fit to grace the earth with her presence for 91 years.

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John Marshall

(Continued from page 157)

John Marshall enlisted at the age of 18. He found a group of country boys who were eager for the adventures of war and anxious for instruction. They needed a leader to organize them. John came to the rescue and gave his first speech. He told them they should be ready to defend their Country's and their own rights and liberties. He would teach them to use firearms in the field.

John fought in the Battles of Iron Hill, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. He lived through the winter at Valley Forge. He remained with Washington until the Colonies became free.

This experience was of great value to Marshall. It broadened his views and quickened his insight into government questions. As he says, he entered the Army a Virginian and left an American.

* * *

The Ambler girls had heard about the war hero, John, from their neighbors, the Marshalls. No other officer had created so much interest and excitement. From all they had heard, they expected to meet a tall, handsome gentleman, elegantly dressed, with perfect manners.

After meeting the tall, awkward man with unpolished manners and complete disregard for his appearance, all the girls except one lost interest in John. This exception was the youngest sister, Mary, or Polly, as she was called. From the first introduction John became devoted to her.

Polly and John were married in January, 1783, after a courtship of three years. Polly was 17 and John, 28.

Once again John Marshall must play "Pa." Only this time he must play "Pa" for the whole country. He would have to decide and explain just what the rules meant in the Constitution of the United States.

When he began his great career as Chief Justice on January 31, 1801, many provisions of the Constitution were not clearly defined. Many people felt that each State had a right to do as it pleased. Marshall insisted that the Constitution had bound separate States into one Nation. The Nation had to have more power than the State. In all his decisions, he insisted on this until the separate States had grown into a single united Nation.

His power of going directly to the core of any matter was his greatest asset. No outside issue confused him. His logic was unquestionable. He spoke simply, with no appeal to the emotions.

John Marshall died in Philadelphia, where he had gone for treatment of an enlarged liver. He died with his sons about him on July 6, 1835, in the 35th year of his Chief Justiceship and the 80th year of his life.

The sorrow of the Country was deep and widespread. His unfailing good humor, his kindness, his directness and simplicity, his respect for women, his devotion to his wife and family, and his reverence for religion made him loved and admired by friend and foe alike.
Memorial Day, now observed throughout the Nation, originated in Columbus, April 25, 1866. Ladies of the town marched in procession to magnolia-shaded historic Friendship Cemetery where they placed flowers on the graves of both Confederate and Union soldiers. This act inspired Frances M. Finch's poem "The Blue and The Gray." At the head of this poem, as published in The Atlantic Monthly in September, 1867, appears this note: "The Women of Columbus, Mississippi, animated by noble sentiments, have shown themselves impartial in their offerings to the memory on the graves of the Confederate and National soldiers."

The restoration of the Bluett-Stephen D. Lee Home, in Columbus, is being promoted by the Society for Preservation of Antiquities and is under the direction of the S. D. Lee Foundation. The building is being used as a civic and cultural center, also Pilgrimage Headquarters. General Lee was the first president of Mississippi A & M College.

THANKS. The Bernard Romans Chapter of the DAR, Columbus, Miss., acknowledges with thanks the following sponsors who made this page possible:

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The Ironclad - U.S.S. "Cairo" — 1862 - 1964

By MRS. J. H. WHATLEY
Regent, Ashmead Chapter, Vicksburg, Miss.

MOUND CITY, Ill., and Carondelet, Mo., were United States naval shipbuilding centers in 1861 and 1862, where seven blunt-nosed, sternwheeled ironclads of the "City" series were put together quickly by James B. Eads. The first of these was delivered in 45 days to Flag Officer Andrew Foote, and they were the first ironclads in this hemisphere built for river action. Their duty was to clear the rivers, to reduce towns and enemy batteries by shelling, and to divide the Confederate States. Knifing through mid-America, the ironclads got the job done, together with an unassuming Army general by the name of Ulysses S. Grant.

The Cairo, one of the "City" series, was a 512-ton ironclad that was successful in the battles of Plum Point, Fort Pillow, and Memphis. But while on a torpedo-clearing mission in the Yazoo River, north of Vicksburg, she came in contact with a torpedo and sank to the river bottom in only 12 minutes. The Confederates had heavily mined that river with hand-made and hand-manipulated torpedoes, which were set off by men from the bank of the river, hidden in camouflaged torpedo pits. Before the war's end, 38 other United States ships were to meet the same fate as the Cairo.

Edwin C. Bearss, research historian for the National Park Service, has recently uncovered the diary of the last man to leave the sinking Cairo—George Yost, powder boy (who may be seen leaning on the front jackstaff in the picture). The record says that it was on December 12, 1862, around 11:30 a.m. that a loud explosion blew a hole in the starboard bow; water quickly flooded the gundeck and dismounted one of the heavy guns.

Three men were severely wounded by the force of the explosion. In spite of every effort, it was obvious that the ship could not be saved. Queen of the West, a ram, rescued the crew of 160 as the Cairo disappeared with a roar, under the turbulent waters of the Yazoo. All that was visible were the flagstaff and the smokestacks. Yost went back and removed the Flag from the staff and knocked over the smokestacks to hide the location of the gunboat from the enemy.

A century later, at the exact spot, the Cairo is undergoing the rigors of salvage operations. Having been located only in 1958, until this year salvage operations have been

(Continued on page 170)
Historic Vicksburg on the Mississippi

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The Cairo

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

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U.S.S. Cairo

(Continued from page 168)
slow. Swinging in her cradle of cables on October 29, 1964, as the Cairo was lifted inch by inch, high

bow gunports, the anchor chain, the paddlewheel frame and portions of the rudderpost were visible. Momentarily, as she emerged from her watery tomb, one could half expect to hear her Civil War bluejackets give a shout of joy that she was raised again!

The heroic old vessel, after 102 years under water, did not survive salvage intact, as she was cut into three pieces. Each piece will be put on a barge and reassembled at a later date as a Naval Museum in Vicksburg. The present salvor on the project is Capt. W. A. Bisso, Jr., of New Orleans, La., and the diver is Sam J. Bongiovanni, also of New Orleans.

The bow section is now resting on a barge. The stern has not been placed on a barge as of this writing. The middle (boiler) section, weighing over 100 tons, was lifted onto a barge November 17, 1964. The treasure hunt continues, as artifacts are carefully removed for cleaning and cataloging. It is almost unbelievable that unbroken glass lamp shades, still soot- and mud-coated,

(Continued on page 234)
THE NATCHez PILGRIMAGE

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The modern parkway, a unit of the National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, also memorializes the historical significance of the Natchez Trace. At Tupelo Headquarters the Natchez Trace Visitor Center provides a museum and orientation services for visitors. Last year, the parkway had about 5,000,000 visitors. Completion of the entire parkway is anticipated by 1968.

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A Charter and Fifty-one-year Member. She served as Chapter Treasurer for forty-three years when she entered Life Eternal, March 10, 1964.

The Pathfinder Chapter, which presents this Memorial, rejoices that she has long been with them, and left a Legacy of unexpressed riches to her family, Presbyterian Church of which she was a life-time member, the Community, and to the Pathfinder Chapter, the Mississippi Society, National Society of The Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mary Daniell Bagnell

The ruins of “Windsor”, the ante bellum home of the Daniell family, built in 1860 and destroyed by fire in 1890. Located on Windsor Plantation in Claiborne County near Port Gibson, Mississippi.

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Kratotkyn, Mary M. (Mrs. W.) | Capt. Henry Emerson, N. C.
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John Paul Jones

(Continued from page 156)

On September 23, 1779, a fleet consisting of the Alliance, the Pallas, the Vengeance, and three others that later abandoned the fleet, were sailing back from a cruise under the Bon Homme Richard, the ship Jones commanded. Off the coast of Scarborough, England, the fleet spotted a Baltic merchant fleet under convoy of the Serapis, a British ship armed with 54 8-, 9-, and 6-pounders, and the Countess of Scarborough, a British ship armed with 20 guns. Jones engaged the Serapis by moonlight, and for 3½ hours the vessels lay yardarm to yardarm, with the Alliance twice circling and firing indiscriminately into both. When the Serapis struck, she was on fire, and the Bon Homme Richard was in a sinking condition. One of Jones' junior officers estimated the killed and wounded on the Bon Homme Richard at 302. Jones transferred his crew to the Serapis.

For the next few years he was highly acclaimed by royalty for his actions at sea. Yet later in his short lifetime, many of his victories were credited to others. He went to France, embittered and broken physically, and rapidly went into a decline. When he died, on July 18, 1792, he was buried in an unmarked grave in St. Louis Cemetery for Protestants. More than a century later, the body having been found and identified through the efforts of Ambassador Horace Porter, an escort of United States warships brought Jones' remains back to the land of his adoption, where a crypt had been prepared in the naval chapel at Annapolis. His grave is a National Shrine.

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With deep affection and grateful recognition for her years of service and outstanding leadership

FEBRUARY 1965
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STATE REGENT OF IOWA
1964-1966

The Daughters of the Iowa State Society, DAR, with pride and affection dedicate this page to

Helen Fouts Haney

FEBRUARY 1965
Junior Citizens Contest
(Continued from page 154)
song were “dreamed up” by 4th graders in Pennsylvania.

How Washington Dressed
When Washington was President
He wore the queerest clothes.
His shoes had silver buckles on—
Now, why, do you suppose?
His suit was made of velvet cloth
With buckles at the knee.
He wore lace ruffles on his coat
When he went out to tea.
His hair was tied with ribbons, too
And braided like a girl’s.
How could he be a President
And wear his hair in curls?
(Quite different from our recent political campaigns—at least none of the candidates were besmirched for using ruffles and wearing curls!)

Two first graders had unique poems—

Danny Smelcer, age 7, from Eagleston Elementary School Maryville, Tenn., on Sam Houston.
Sam Houston was brave
Sam Houston was strong
He taught the Indians right from wrong.
He drank from a spring that ran by the door.
A very great man even though he was poor.

George Washington chopped down a cherry tree.
He went one, two, three,
And down came the tree.
No longer a tree will it be.

But the poem entitled Lincoln, judged the best of all submitted, was written and typed by Bobby Sigler, age 12, grade 7, of Welsh Elementary School, Lake Charles, La.

There was a lad of other days,
A quiet, awkward, earnest lad,
Who trudged long weary miles to get
A book on which his heart was set—
And then no candle had!
He was too poor to buy a lamp
But very wise in woodmen’s ways.
He gathered seasoned bough and stem,
And crisping leaf, and kindled them
Into a ruddy blaze.
And as he lay full length and read,
The firelight flickered on his face,
And etched his shadow on the gloom,
And made a picture in the room,
In that most humble place.
The hard years came, the hard years went,
But, gentle, brave, and strong of will,
He met them all. And when today
We see his pictured face, we say,
"There's light upon it still."

We need not worry about our youth who are JAC's, and would that all could be enrolled in such Clubs; and we adults would not be so concerned about the question of prayers in schools if we knew the young people could feel and write poems such as this:

A Prayer for the Nation's Footprints
By Glenda Sue Burrows, age 14
Caney, Kans.
O Lord Our God, Thy mighty hand
Hath made our Country free,
From all her broad and happy land
May worship rise to thee;
Fulfill the promise of her youth,
Her liberty defend
By law and order; love and truth,
Americans befriend.
The strength of every State increase
In Union's golden chain.
Her thousand cities fill with peace,
Her million fields, with grain.
The virtues of her mingled brood,
In one new people blend,
By unity and brotherhood,
Americans befriend.
Through all the waiting land proclaim
The gospel of good will;

And may the joy of Jesus' name
In every bosom thrill.
O'ye hill and vale, from sea to sea
The holy reign extend
By faith and hope and charity.
Americans befriend.
Where walk the great and lowly too
Dear Father, may it be,
Thy footprints o'er the ages past,
Lead us, dear Lord, to Thee.
Amen
National Defense

(Continued from page 145)

was that the States should be permitted wide scope in this field.20

These two decisions concerning obscenity remind one of the pungent summary of the Court's position made by Congressman August Jøhansen when he summarized the findings of the Court on another day in June 1962 with the single sentence:

Prayer, no; obscenity, yes.

A more recent indictment of the Court was made by Senator Strom Thurmond in his June 15, 1964 Report. He said, in part:

The Court has sought to put across in America a new social and legal order which sets the stage for transformation of our Nation into a Socialist America.

The Voice of Dissent

Few decisions of the Court have aroused more consternation and anger in the States and in Congress than the holding which requires the States to structure both legislative houses on a population basis, without regard for factors previously taken into consideration. Congress has reacted by formulating a series of constitutional amendments, all of which have the purpose of nullifying this decision. However, constitutional amendments take time and, meanwhile, much damage has been done.

The far-reaching consequences and significance of this decision are best illustrated by the two dissents which were offered by Justice John M. Harlan and, on a more limited basis, by Justices Potter Stewart and Tom C. Clark. Both dissents merit the careful study of every American. Justice Harlan wrote, in part:

Today's holding is that the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment requires every State to structure its legislature so that all the members of each house represent substantially the same number of people; other factors may be given play only to the extent that they do not significantly encroach on this basic population principle.

Had the Court paused to probe more deeply into the matter, it would have found that the equal protection clause was never intended to inhibit the States in choosing any democratic method they pleased for the apportionment of their legislatures. This is shown by the language of the 14th amendment taken as a whole, by the understanding of those who proposed and ratified it, and by the political practices of the States at the time the amendment was adopted.

The failure of the Court to consider any of these matters cannot be excused of "developing" constitutional "development" when both the language and history of the controlling provisions of the Constitution are wholly ignored.

In my judgment, today's decisions are refuted by the language of the amendment which they construe and by the inference fairly to be drawn from subsequently enacted amendments. They are unequivocally refuted by the consistent and practice from the time of the adoption of the 14th amendment until today.

Finally, these decisions give support to a current mistaken view of the Constitution and the constitutional function of this Court. This view, in a nutshell, is that every major social ill in this country can find its cure in some constitutional "principle," and that this Court should "take the lead" in promoting reform when other branches of Government fail to act.

The Constitution is not a panacea for every blot upon the public welfare, nor should this Court, ordained as a judicial body, be thought of as a general haven for reform movements. (Emphasis added.)

The Constitution is an instrument of Government, fundamental to which is the premise that in a diffusion of governmental authority lies the greatest promise that this Nation will realize liberty for all its citizens. This Court, limited in function in accordance with that premise, does not give its high purpose when it exceeds its authority, even to satisfy justified impatience with the slow workings of the political process. For when, in the name of constitutional interpretation, the Court adds something to the Constitution that was deliberately excluded from it, the Court in reality substitutes its view of what should be so for the amending process.21

The Stewart Dissent

The dissent on the apportionment cases, written by Justice Potter Stewart and concurred in by Justice Tom Clark, is no less important than the Harlan dissent. It states, in part:

The question involved in these cases ... is to what degree, if at all, the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment limits each sovereign State's freedom to establish appropriate electoral constituencies from which representatives to the State's bicameral legislative assembly are to be chosen. The Court's answer is a blunt one, and I think woefully wrong. The equal protection clause says the Court "requires that the seats in both houses of the bicameral State legislature must be apportioned on a population basis." (Emphasis added.)

To put the matter plainly, there is nothing in all the history of this Court's decisions which supports this constitutional rule. The Court's Draconian pronouncement, which makes unconstitutional the legislative apportionments of the 50 States, finds no support in the words of the Constitution, in any prior decision of this Court, or in the 175-year political history of our Federal Union.

With all respect, I am convinced these decisions mark a long step backward into that unhappy era when a majority of the members of this Court were thought by many to have convinced themselves and each other that the demands of the Constitution were to be measured not by what it says, but by their own political philosophy.

The rule announced today is at odds with long-established principles of constitutional adjudication under the equal protection clause, and it stiles values of local individuality and initiative vital to the character of the Federal Union which it was the genius of our Constitution to create.

What the Court has done is to convert a particular political philosophy into a constitutional rule, binding upon each of the 50 States, from Maine to Hawaii, from Alaska to Texas, without regard and without respect for the many individualized and differentiated characteristics stemming from each State's distinct history, distinct geography, distinct distribution of population, and distinct political heritage. My own understanding of the various theories of representative government is that this Court, ordained as a judicial body, should this Court, ordained as a judicial body, comprehensively and uniformly for the Federal Union. (Continued on page 194)

The Constitution Must Be Saved

This Supreme Court decision requiring State legislative apportionment on a population basis only, and the historic dissents which accompanied the decision, may finally goad Congress into action. Confronted by a choice between judicial tyranny and judicial limitation, Congress has no real choice but to curb the Court. The wonder is that Congress has allowed the Court to go its uninhibited way so long.

(Continued on page 194)
General Grenville Mellen Dodge (photo opposite), “the greatest railroad builder of all time” and respectfully called “Long Eye” by the Indians, built this handsome, fourteen-room, three-story Victorian house in 1869 at 605 Third Street in Council Bluffs, Iowa.

The Council Bluffs Park Board initiated a movement to acquire the property in January of 1963, encouraged by a public funds drive under the sponsorship of the Historical Society of Pottawattamie County. In October of 1963, the United States Department of the Interior designated the house as a Historic Landmark. WE INVITE YOU to visit this public museum and memorial.

For further information, write to Mrs. John A. Whittaker, Chairman, Historic Dodge House Board of Trustees, 902 Forest Drive, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

The Regent, Mrs. L. C. Nielson, and members of the Council Bluffs Chapter, DAR, gratefully acknowledge these Council Bluffs, Iowa, sponsors:

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Eliner P. Joel, President
Directing as chief engineer the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad from Omaha to Promontory Point, Utah; made over 100,000 miles of railroad surveys; and built more railroad mileage than any other American.

Was president of seven railroads and nine railway construction companies.

Created the first body of Federal Scouts organized west of the Mississippi, a spy system invaluable to Grant and other Union commanders.

Felt that his greatest honor was serving as Grand Marshal at the dedication of Grant’s Tomb in 1897.

Served on Theodore Roosevelt’s advisory committee in 1904.

Died while residing at his home, which is now called THE HISTORIC GENERAL DODGE HOUSE (photo opposite).

February

In his great speech which is so often quoted, he stirred the hearts of all present, many of whom wrote how it affected them and others. No spoken words of any nature could ever equal the stirring and forceful words of Patrick Henry: “Give me liberty or give me death!”

These men have been succeeded through the generations by many other great and creative Americans. February is the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, probably the most inspiring man our country has ever produced. It also is the birth month of Thomas Edison, one of the greatest inventors of all time.

America has many heroes, both great and small. American history can inspire each of us to do his part to maintain our precious heritage.

This is American History Month. It is more than crepe paper streamers and cherry desserts. It’s more than a passing glimpse of our Flag and a moment of self-satisfaction. It is a month for serious thoughts of ourselves and our future in relation to the great people in our past.

Do we have the inner strength and love for our Nation that they had? Of course we do. We only have to recognize it and encourage it and let it grow. Our heritage is part of us. Our Flag is part of us. The United States of America is ALL of us and it’s the greatest land in the world.

NOTICE

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

(Continued from page 123)

hunt for game. Still others believe that the tribe moved south to Colorado or Central America. Currently, however, most historians believe that the Mound Builders were not destroyed or driven from Iowa. Now it is believed simply that they were ancestors of more recent Indian tribes who inhabited the region. Their economy became agricultural in nature and comparable to the later Woodland Indians who were present at the coming of white men.

The Mound Builders were an extremely interesting people who left a unique heritage in the soils of Iowa. According to Charles Reuben Keyes, in The Palimpsest of August, 1951, Iowa originally had thousands of Indian mounds. He says that many have been destroyed by cultivation and by relic hunters. However, even with these uneducated destructions, others remain protected for future generations to see and to enjoy.

National Parliamentarian

(Continued from page 131)

ing member and to present one resolution, in that case the correct form would have been, "By direction of the Committee on Resolutions, I move the adoption of the following resolution." (P.L., p. 275, lines 19-23.) When a member wishes to make a resolution and have it adopted, he obtains the floor and then says, "I offer the following resolution—. (R.O.R., p. 34, line 24.) This would be the correct form when the resolution does not come from a committee.

QUESTION: Is a rising vote of confidence out of order?

ANSWER: Yes. The proper form will be found in R.O.R., pp. 34-35. Every resolution should be in writing. (R.O.R., p. 34, line 2.) A resolution of a permanent nature may be adopted by a majority vote at any session of a chapter and is in force until it is rescinded. (P.L., p. 528, Ques. 353.)

QUESTION: Who fills the vacancies in a chapter's delegation?

ANSWER: The chapter regent fills the vacancies in the chapter's delegation to the Continental Congress or special meetings of the National Society, but the vacancies must be filled from duly elected alternates in the order designated by the chapter. (ARTICLE XIII, Sec. 12 (d), Bylaws of the National Society.)

QUESTION: Is it the duty of the secretary to determine whether or not a quorum is present?

ANSWER: No, it is the duty of the regent. In ordinary societies the president should not take the chair until a quorum is present or the chair is assured that there is not going to be a quorum. (R.O.R., p. 258, lines 29-32.) It is the duty of the chair to ascertain that a quorum is present before opening the meeting. (P.L., p. 357.) In a convention or club large enough to warrant it, the chair can appoint tellers and order a count. If the chair does not order a count and there is any doubt of a quorum being present, a member should rise to a point of "no quorum." (P.L., p. 529, Ques. 369.)

QUESTION: How long do officers of the National Society hold office?

ANSWER: The officers of the National Society hold office for 3 years or until their successors are elected. (National Bylaws, ARTICLE VI, Sec. 4.) The term of office begins at the close of the Continental Congress at which they are elected. Every chapter should be as definite about the length of the term of office and when the term of office begins.

QUESTION: While I was in Florida, I heard many of the DAR's speaking of Gen. Henry M. Robert's Day. What is it?

ANSWER: The celebration of Gen. Henry M. Robert's Day has nothing to do with the DAR, but is a day set aside by the Florida State Association of Parliamentarians to honor Gen. Henry M. Robert, their parliamentary authority. This particular celebration is one of the most popular and worthwhile events of the convention. It is an annual affair.

QUESTION: At the last meeting of our chapter, the regent was authorized to appoint a special committee to perform a special duty. The regent asked for and received permission of the chapter to appoint the committee after the meeting adjourned. At the next regular meeting, after the minutes were read, a member rose to correct the minutes, saying, "The names of the members of the special committee authorized to be appointed by the chair are omitted from the minutes." The regent took the position that the chair would announce the names of the com-
IOWA'S FIRST STATE PARK

Backbone State Park, just off highways 13 and 3, the latter being "The Chicago Black Hills Highway," also the new "Hiawatha Pioneer Trail," about three miles south of Strawberry Point, is the home of Iowa's first, largest and most beautiful State park of over 1600 acres. Natural rock formations of rugged limestone bluffs rising 90 to 140 feet above the curves of the Maquoketa River form the Backbone which gives the area its name. The Nebraska glacier at one time covered all of Iowa, including the park area. The three following glaciers passed it by, and because of this phenomenon, the bottom of the ocean is plainly shown here in the rock formations. Backbone State Park provides vacationers with the most versatile and economical vacation land in the middle west. This park offers a large, sandy beach, cabins, camping, trout streams, river fishing, boating and outstanding scenic spots. A plaque placed in the park in 1936, states: six thousand trees were planted by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Iowa in 1928. Strawberry Point is Gateway to both the "Backbone State Park" and the "Little Switzerland of Iowa."

Sponsored by the following Chapters from the Northeast District of Iowa

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Waverly—REVOLUTIONARY DAMES
Northwood—HELEN HINMAN DWELLE

Cedar Rapids—ASHLEY
Mason City—MASON CITY

FEBRUARY 1965 [ 187 ]

mittee at the present meeting and that the names would appear in the minutes of the next meeting. Who was correct, the regent or the member?

ANSWER: The regent was correct, and the member was not. Robert says that at the next meeting, he (the chair) should announce the names and at the present meeting the chair did so; the names of the committee will be entered in the minutes of the present meeting and will be read at the next meeting. (P.L., p. 499, Ques. 246.)

QUESTION: Our bylaws provide for the election of the officers of the chapter at the annual meeting. At the annual meeting all officers were elected except the regent. There were three candidates for the office of regent, and none of the candidates secured the necessary majority vote. The time was late, and a member moved to adjourn. This motion was placed on the floor. A member then rose and said, "I move that when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet — at 2 p.m. This motion was carried, after which the motion to adjourn was voted upon, and the meeting declared adjourned. When the adjourned meeting was called to order — at 2 p.m. the election of the regent was in order. Ten members were present at the adjourned meeting who were not present at the annual meeting, and their right to vote was challenged. The chair stated that the question was, "May the ten members who were not present at the annual meeting and who consequently did not vote on the first ballot, vote on the second ballot?" The chair stated that this was an adjourned meeting and ruled that the 10 members could vote. Was this ruling correct?

ANSWER: The adjourned meeting was a continuation of the annual meeting. (R.O.R., p. 60, line 10.) The chair was correct in allowing the 10 members to vote. This was a second ballot, and members may vote on a second ballot, whether or not they were present when the first ballot was taken. Each balloting is independent of the other. (P.L., p. 481, Ques. 199; P.L., p. 476, Ques. 181.) The adjourned meeting was a legal continuation of the annual meeting. (R.O.R., p. 60, lines 7-13.)
KEOKUK NATIONAL CEMETERY
18th and Ridge Streets

Keokuk National Cemetery is the only National Cemetery in Iowa, and is among twelve National Cemeteries recognized and approved by Congress pursuant to Legislation of July 12, 1862. It includes soldiers of the Civil War, 606 known and 21 unknown, among them eight Confederate soldiers who died in Keokuk Hospitals while prisoners of war, Spanish War Veterans, World War I and II and Veterans of the Korean War.

A Memorial to the Unknown Dead of the Civil War was erected in 1912 by the Women’s Relief Corps.

As of December 31, 1961, interments in the Keokuk National Cemetery total 1893. Here in this little Iowa National Cemetery ordered rows of white marble headstones tell of the services of members of the Armed Forces who in life sustained and strengthened their Country.

FISHER COMMUNITY CENTER

The Fisher Community Center was built by the Fisher Foundation for the benefit of the people of the Marshalltown community. Completed in 1958, it has been maintained by the Foundation since that time and is available to clubs and civic organizations without charge. Lectures, concerts, plays and conventions are held in the auditorium. Smaller rooms with kitchen facilities are used for club meetings, including Spinning Wheel Chapter, DAR.

The Chamber of Commerce, Visiting Nurse Association, Red Cross, Girl Scouts and Central Iowa Art Association have permanent space in the Center. The Art Association holds classes in painting, sculpture and ceramics throughout the year. A valuable art collection, the property of Mr. J. W. Fisher, is on display at all times, and special art exhibits are held monthly.

The late Christian Peterson was commissioned by Mr. Fisher to do the sculpture in the photograph. Building and site have received top honors from the Iowa Chapter of American Institute of Architects.

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New London, JOHN SEE
Sigourney, JAMES McELWEE

Ottumwa, ELIZABETH ROSS
Fort Madison, JEAN ESPY
Fairfield, LOG CABIN
Iowa City, PILGRIM

Keosauqua, VAN BUREN COUNTY
Burlington, STARS and STRIPES
Davenport, HANNAH CALDWELL
Tipton, OPEN PRAIRIE

Washington, WASHINGTON
Mt. Pleasant, JAMES HARLAN
Iowa City, NATHANIEL FELLOWS

FISHER COMMUNITY CENTER

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Boone, DeSHON CHAPTER
Grinnell, GRINNELL CHAPTER
Knoxville, MARY MARION CHAPTER
Marengo, IOWACO CHAPTER
Montezuma, MONTEZUMA CHAPTER

Marshalltown, Iowa

Nevada, SOLOMON DEAN CHAPTER
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Belle Plaine, ARTESIA CHAPTER
Marshalltown, SPINNING WHEEL CHAPTER
Chariton, OLD THIRTEEN CHAPTER

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
THE INDIAN BURIAL TREE

This Indian Burial Tree is one of the few that remain on the great central plains. An ancient oak, growing in a stand of native timber north of Ida Grove and a few rods above the old stage coach road that ran from Ft. Dodge to Sioux City, it marks the highest point in a 300 acre tract of land recently purchased for development as a pioneer memorial park and a recreation area.

Before the white man came, this tree was used by the Sioux in the last rites for their dead chiefs and warriors whose bodies, in their best clothing, were seated on one high limb, the shoulders bound to a limb above. All the equipment needed for their spirits' last journey, together with many gifts, were placed around them. Here their spirits could linger for a time before finally taking leave of their earthly habitation.

The distorted limbs of the tree offer mute evidence of the weight they often bore. The mound of earth, snow-covered in the picture, which slowly rose beneath the tree, has provided collectors with countless Indian artifacts, bright beads, and other relics of times and tribes long since gone.

This space sponsored by the Northwest District of Iowa

ALGONA CHAPTER, Algona
BETTY ALDEN CHAPTER, Emmetsburg
OKAMANPADO CHAPTER, Estherville
FORT DODGE CHAPTER, Fort Dodge
MARY BREWSTER CHAPTER, Humboldt
CUMBERLAND VALLEY CHAPTER, Ida Grove
SAC CITY CHAPTER, Sac City
LYDIA ALDEN CHAPTER, Spencer
ANN JUSTIS CHAPTER, Odebolt
CLEAR LAKE CHAPTER, Clear Lake
MARY BALL WASHINGTON CHAPTER, Sheldon
MARTHA WASHINGTON CHAPTER, Sioux City
LADIES OF THE LAKE CHAPTER, Spirit Lake
BUENA VISTA CHAPTER, Storm Lake
PILOT ROCK CHAPTER, Cherokee
BAYBERRY CHAPTER, Sibley

Paul Revere

(Continued from page 156)

ing. He also cast many bells in bronze, and some are still used today.

Revere was the first American to invent the process of making sheet copper and built the first copper-rolling mill in the United States. Until his time all sheet copper had to be imported.

Paul Revere died in 1818 at the age of 83. He is a fine example for young Americans today. He worked hard and succeeded in his chosen profession. At the same time, he knew that such opportunities for all men could be possible only in a free country. So he also devoted himself to his Country, and history has rewarded him both as an artist and a man of great courage. He fought against the enemies of freedom and was a true patriot.
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see page 149 for details

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
During the Battle of Long Island (July, 1776) Washington was becoming desperate for any clue to Howe’s plans. Two thousand men were killed, wounded, or imprisoned in one major defeat. If the situation remained unchanged, Howe could destroy the entire Continental Army. After the disastrous Battle of Long Island, Washington was even more in need of information concerning General Howe's plans. Col. Thomas Knowlton was given a free hand in choosing men for special ranger duties. Nathan considered it an honor to be chosen for this hazardous assignment. At the first meeting of Knowlton’s Rangers, Colonel Knowlton asked for a volunteer to spy on the British troops and obtain information for General Washington. All of the men felt that spying was no job for respected officers. It was considered a disgrace. Walking from Colonel Knowlton’s tent, Nathan meditated on the subject. He then decided anything that was necessary to serve his Country and to retain liberty became honorable. He returned to the colonel’s tent and volunteered. He was then given secret orders by General Washington and told to be back within a fortnight. Nathan dressed as a civilian, with his Yale diploma as credentials. Disguised as a Tory schoolmaster, Nathan crossed Long Island Sound. He landed near The Cedars, a tavern and a place for lodging. The proprietor and waitress discussed the arrival of some important news.

Nathan listened to the conversations of British soldiers for hours. Finally a man rode in with confirmation of the mysterious news: “New York was taken!” Stunned, Nathan was forced into toast after toast to the British good fortune, even though he was heartsick.

Nathan’s mission was theoretically ended; he could have returned to his own lines at this time. But the Army, now driven out of New York, was worse off than ever. After meditating, Nathan decided he would obey previous orders by finding out further information pertaining to the British positions and knowledge of their plans. He journeyed to New York, where it was possible to obtain vital information. As he listened he remembered the information so he could later record it. In the privacy of his quarters he drew maps, using Latin captions, and put them between the soles of his shoes.

The story of Hale’s capture is a very uncertain one. It is generally believed that he was tried at the headquarters of General Howe near Turtle Bay. He was convicted of spying and sentenced to death at sunrise. Hale was put into the custody of the ruthless and unmerciful Capt. William Cunningham.

On a bright Sunday morning in September, 171-year-old Nathan was taken to Artillery Park. When Cunningham mockingly demanded a speech, the immortal words rang out, “I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country.” The ladder was pulled beneath him. America’s first martyr had met his fate beneath him. America’s first martyr had met his fate.
THE ALASKA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
and
ALASKA CHAPTER
National Society
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
have the honor to present by unanimous endorsement
MRS. RAE STEVENS HOOPES
as a candidate for the office of
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
at the
Seventy-fourth Continental Congress, April, 1965

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 158)
of a Revolutionary War soldier saluting toward the sea stands aloft the shaft.
A plaque at the base of the statue reads: "In honor of the brave patriots of the Revolutionary War who defended their liberties and their homes in a battle fought near this site October 6, 1778."

Chestnut Neck at the beginning of the Revolutionary War was a thriving spot for a rendezvous of American privateers. Since New York and Philadelphia were in the possession of the British, a new port of entry had to be found for the southern vessels bearing provisions for Washington and his armies. Chestnut Neck, on the coast, was selected as the official port of entry for this landing fleet.

The British in New York, finding their commerce injured by privateers, fitted out an expedition to destroy Chestnut Neck. As the British reached the shore, they met resistance by a small body of militia. A charge was then made on the militia and they were driven from their positions and compelled to take refuge in the woods, where the women and children had preceded them.

Before leaving Chestnut Neck, the British destroyed the houses, buildings, and barns, with the exception of one home.

Today, Chestnut Neck is a sleepy hamlet just off Route 9 on the banks of the Mullica River, with a monument that stands as a memorial to those men who were willing to sacrifice so much. These patriots were honored again by the members of General Lafayette Chapter in planting memorial trees in the hope and expectation that these dogwoods will grow strong and beautiful, a joy to generations to come.

Chapter members and guests attended a luncheon at historic Smithville Inn preceding the ceremonies at the Chestnut Neck monument. Mrs. W. Russell Estabich, Jr., general chairman, and Miss Mida C. Blake, cochairman of the ceremonies, arranged for the public to attend the dedication. An informative program on the Chestnut Neck monument, compiled by Mrs. John B. Baratta, was presented to the audience by C.A.R. members. Music by the Pleasantville High School Band set the pace for the Tercentenary Celebration. The march past the reviewing stand included baton twirlers and a Color Guard.

A highlight of this program was the dedication of the memorial trees by the State Regent, Mrs. John Kent Finley, and the State Chaplain, Mrs. R. Eliot. Mrs. John Wright Wagner, National Chairman of American Music, gave an inspirational vocal rendition of "Trees."

Hon. Vincent S. Haneman, Associate Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court, was the guest speaker of the afternoon.

The program was concluded with the Benediction and the effective sounding of Taps from the grove of trees adjacent to the Chestnut Neck monument.—Emily H. (Mrs. R. Eliot) Surtees.

DAVID KENNISON (Chicago, Ill.)
Constitution Week was observed by David Kennison Chapter by touring many of Chicago's historical spots. The Illinois State Regent, Mrs. Ralph A. Killey of Monmouth, Ill., was with the chapter, having addressed the group at its chapter meeting the 16th and remaining over for the events on Constitution Day, September 17.

Chicago's Independence Hall was the first place visited. One is filled with a great sense of pride while listening to Miss Deane Carroll, Director, who makes history live as she relates our historic past while showing priceless American treasures. Dr. Sidney L. DeLove, President, has collected these historical, invaluable articles and arranged to have the chapter see, in honor of Constitution Day, the actual signatures of all those who signed the Constitution, and other documents not usually shown. It was an inspiring experience. Everyone should certainly visit Independence Hall, a replica of Independence Hall in Philadelphia. It is at 2720 West Devon Avenue.

Next, the Chicago Historical Society Museum in Lincoln Park was visited. Miss Sarajane Wells, Education Director, and others from the museum were most gracious in greeting our DAR group and conducting us on a short tour. We viewed in the Senate Chamber Room the tea that David Kennison obtained as a souvenir while taking part in the famous Boston Tea Party. Also, among many other exhibits of that early American period were paintings of George Washington, clothes he wore, items associated with Adams, and other Revolutionary memorabilia.

Mrs. Killey placed a wreath on David Kennison's grave in Lincoln Park as part of the service at the grave honoring the patriot for whom the chapter is named. He died in Chicago in 1852 at the age of 115 years. He was given a military burial by the city, with all honors of his Country, which he valiantly served.

In the evening, the Citizenship Day and Constitution Week program presented by The Citizenship Council of Metropolitan Chicago, of which Mrs. Helen G. Lynch is Chairman, was attended by the group as the event winding up a day of most interesting and educational activities, (Continued on page 196)
National Defense
(Continued from page 183)

Here, one must also wonder why both the Congress and the American people have meekly accepted the current theory that any Supreme Court decision is the "law of the land," when any freshman law student could explain that a Supreme Court decision is only "the law of the case."

In a broadcast on July 5, 1964, Dean Clarence Manion, constitutional authority and former head of Notre Dame Law School, hammered home this point when he said:

The current impression that a Supreme Court decision proclaims the law of the land for the entire country is a popular delusion, whipped up by propagandists who brandish sociological axes that Congress and State legislatures have refused to grind for them.

No single Supreme Court decision is or can become "the law of the land." It is, and forever remains, merely the law of the decided case. The basic law of the land is the Constitution itself. When Congress passes a law pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, that congressional statute likewise becomes the law of the land and as such it binds everybody in the country.

If one turns to the Constitution, he will search in vain for any authority, judicial or congressional, to dictate the structure of State legislatures. Regarding the form of State governments, the Constitution, in Article IV, Section 4, has only this to say:

The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, . . .

In all of the 176 years of the existence of the Constitution, this clause has never before been construed as license for either the Congress or the Court to intrude on the right of the States to determine the rules under which their legislatures are apportioned.

As the legislative body of the Federal Union, Congress not only has the authority but the duty to preserve the rights of the people and the States. There is much that can be done and, belatedly, Congress appears to be in a mood to take action to correct the excesses of the Supreme Court. Several Members of Congress have introduced Resolutions proposing that the Constitution be amended to permit the States to elect members of one house of their legislative body on some basis other than population—a right, incidentally, the States have heretofore had.

Whether this is the right approach is a highly debatable question. The amending process is slow and difficult. It should be undertaken with caution especially since Congress already possesses the constitutional authority to strip the Court of jurisdiction in this matter. Furthermore, it has been argued that to amend the Constitution is to risk admitting that the Constitution does, in fact, require election of both houses of the States' legislative bodies on a population basis—which it does not.

For the same reason, it is also argued that to amend the Constitution to clear the way for prayer in the schools is tantamount to admitting that the Constitution actually prohibits prayers in the schools—which it does not.

Those who advance these arguments insist that no constitutional amendments are needed to curb the Court. They point to the fact that Congress already has the constitutional authority to do so by the simple expedient of limiting the appellate jurisdiction of the Court in almost any area deemed necessary. This power is contained in Article III, Section 2, of the Constitution which states, in part:

In all other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make. (Emphasis added.)

This power of Congress to regulate the jurisdiction of the Court is one of the important "checks and balances" in the Constitution. By a simple majority vote of Congress, and without a constitutional amendment, Congress can deny the Court authority to make decisions in such fields as State legislative structure or religious observance in public institutions.

More than two years ago, on May 2, 1962, Senator James O. Eastland stood on the floor of the Senate and protested Supreme Court decisions which were a foretaste of the decisions of June 1964. He insisted that it is a mockery for Congress to concern itself over any federally established right to vote, when nine men appointed for life, with no responsibility to the people in either their appointment or tenure, can arrogate to themselves the power to dictate to the sovereign States how they shall conduct their internal affairs, even to the point of stepping in and overturning the established constitutions and laws of the States.1

Earlier in the same speech, the Senator pointed out that the Members of the Senate and their colleagues in the House of Representatives are the last bastion for the defense of constitutional Government. He added:

Far from yielding to the pressures and demands of the courts and the Executive, it is our duty to resist on every side the encroachments on our power and prerogatives, and to begin here and now to restore to the people of the United States the proper balance of power between the three coordinate branches of the Federal Government, and to protect the rights of the States and of the people thereof in preventing them from all powers that were not specifically delegated to the National Establishment.

Only Congress has the power to undo the damage to the Constitution which has already been effected by the Court, by the executive branch of Government and, last but not least, by its own supine surrender of constitutional authority. If freedom is to endure; if the Constitution, itself, is to survive as anything but an empty shell without substance, heroic measures are required of both the Congress and the people. But, whatever the cost, the Constitution must be saved.

There are many areas of action open to Congress to restore the Federal system to a healthy balance. Any action taken should be directed toward a basic objective. With the help of the American people, Congress must stiffen its spine, reassert its constitutional authority, resist the usurpations of the Supreme Court, and curb the expansionist tendencies of the executive branch of Government.

Such a program will not be easy. But when, in all history, has a task worth doing been easy? It is a task in which we dare not fail if we are to preserve the "blessings of liberty" to ourselves and posterity.

Footnotes

(Continued on page 224)
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THE WIZARD OF TAMASSEE CHAPTER

and the business establishments listed below—urge the thoughtful observance of the following CONSERVATION PLEDGE:

"I give my pledge as an American, to save and faithfully to defend from waste, the natural resources of my country; its soil and minerals; its forests, waters and wildlife."

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With the Chapters

(Continued from page 193)

culminated by witnessing the ceremony honoring the newly naturalized citizens bridging the historic past, the promising present and our brilliant future.

ZEBULON PIKE (Colorado Springs, Colo.). Our regent, Mrs. L. Dale Giberson, and the chapter membership mourn the loss of our second oldest member, Florence M. (Mrs. William H. R.) Stote. She was called the “Grand Old Lady of Colorado Springs,” and her passing, on November 9, 1964, was a loss to the community as well as to our chapter. She was active and prominent in many civic, religious, educational, patriotic, and community organizations and endeavors and was constantly busy with personal services to others while able to do so in her 94 years. She had taught school and had established the first kindergarten in this city. Her interest in Colorado College at Colorado Springs was never ceasing, and for more than 20 years she assisted students to acquire an education. During World War I she devoted her entire attention to war work. She attained quite a measure of success as a writer and wrote the words to the song, I Pledge Allegiance to My Flag, which was used in the NSDAR National Congress in Washington, D.C. She was Regent of Zeb-

(Continued on page 200)

The Old 96 District Chapter of Edgefield County, South Carolina, dedicates this page with pride and affection to a distinguished native son, the Hon. Strom Thurmond, United States Senator (Republican, S. C.). Senator Thurmond is a son of the late Hon. J. William Thurmond and Mrs. Gertrude Strom Thurmond who was South Carolina State Mother in 1947. His career has covered a wide range of service to community, State and Nation as school teacher following graduation from Clemson College; circuit judge, interrupted by World War II from which he emerged as lieutenant colonel and winner of many awards for valor from the United States and other allied governments; governor of South Carolina 1947-1951; States Rights candidate for President 1948; United States Senator, to which office he was first elected as write-in candidate in 1954. Senator Thurmond is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution through descent from Lieut. John Thurmond (Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina) and is a member of the executive committee from South Carolina on the National Board. He married Jean Crouch of Elko, South Carolina, who passed away Jan. 6, 1960. He and Mrs. Thurmond established their home in Aiken. In the above picture he is receiving a Boy Scout pin from Harry S. Dent, Jr., son of the Senator’s administrative assistant, Harry S. Dent, and Mrs. Dent.

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- Pendarvis Chevrolet Co., Inc., Edgefield, S. C.
- J. Raymond Folks, Attorney, Edgefield, S. C.
The Governor’s Mansion

Symbol of the grace and imperishable spirit of the ante-bellum South, the Governor’s Mansion of South Carolina is a historic building which escaped the flames of war in 1865 when Union General Sherman’s invading army devastated Columbia. Today it fulfills a vital role as the official home of the State’s First Family and as the beautifully impressive setting for state social functions. Under the sponsorship of Governor and Mrs. Donald Russell the occasions are numerous on which the public may enjoy the Mansion, for it is their strongly hospitable feeling, as stated by Mrs. Russell, that “the Mansion belongs to the people of the State” and that “it should have a welcoming air.”

The 108-year-old edifice has, in effect, belonged to the people from its earliest days. Located in the heart of the Capital City upon a full city block, it was, at the time of the hostilities, one of a complex of buildings which comprised the Arsenal Academy and gave to the area the name of “Arsenal Hill.” Converted from a state arsenal which housed one of the State’s two military academies, the Arsenal building which was to become, later, the Governor’s Mansion, was termed then “a brick tenement building.” A two-story double-house detached from the main buildings and serving as the officers’ quarters, this structure was untouched by the catastrophic fire which destroyed the Academy’s center. It was the one remaining building.

In 1876, retiring Governor James L. Orr said in a statement to the General Assembly: “The State owns a large, commodious and handsomely furnished building which commands a picturesque view of the city and the valleys of the Congaree, Broad and Saluda rivers for many miles; a beautiful grove is in front of the house; the out-buildings are convenient and ample, and the adjacent grounds, embracing some eight acres, will furnish a sufficient space for gardens, et cetera … I recommend that this edifice be set apart as the executive mansion of South Carolina.”

After investigation and approval by a special Committee, and the appropriating of $2500 “to prepare said place,” the simple but spacious Arsenal building was designated the Governor’s Mansion.

Reconstruction Governor, Robert K. Scott, of Ohio, was the first governor to occupy the Mansion. Records show that the next two governors during the Reconstruction lived in their own homes in the city and the building was rented to a Mrs. Sara Wright, “who conducted a boarding house there.” In 1879 Governor W. D. Simpson made it his official residence and the Mansion has been occupied continuously since by the state’s governors.

Through the years, the Mansion has undergone repairs and redecorating to keep it livable and to suit the individual tastes of the occupants. Drastic changes were made at one point of its history when its original design was changed by the cutting of arches in the walls that had separated the two apartments of the original building.

Today, in its latest renovation, the Governor’s Mansion combines the graciousness and opulence of Old South décor with the functional beauty and comfort of the contemporary. Steel beams have reinforced sagging walls and two floors which had been declared “unsafe” have been replaced.

Everywhere there is reflected the warm and vibrant personality of Virginia Russell, as well as the First Lady’s deep sense of tradition. A charter member of the University of South Carolina Chapter, DAR, Mrs. Russell is ever aware of the past and of its importance in the present.

Historic furnishings belonging to the state are highlighted in the soft refugence of the first floor’s antique crystal chandeliers, along with the objets d’art, both early and contemporary, from the Russells’ collection and the comfortable divans, chairs and other pieces from their private home which lend a modern touch to the Mansion.

Interest is focused in the formal dining room on the state’s treasured silver, the magnificent Battleship South Carolina Service, comprising 66 pieces. In the dining room is displayed, also, the impressive state china, a Haviland pattern made in France about 1919. It is bordered in gold and has the State seal in the center.

Elegantly touched with gold, the state seals gleam on the carved white mantel in the reception room and the famed Doughty birds are exhibited in a cabinet in that room. The dainty birds, the work of the noted English artist, have as a center figurine the South Carolina wren perched amidst a cluster of the state flower, the yellow jessamine.

Over the fireplace is the portrait of a graceful Quaker lady which was painted in 1747 and was bought by Mrs. Russell in Paris. Another prized possession from France is the celebrated Thomière group in bronze, the six-branched candelabra and fruit-flower clock, with seated figurine. This graces a table in the entrance hall.

Throughout, the First Lady has blended aesthetically with the state furnishings such items from her own home as contemporary paintings, gold-frames, mirrors, epergnes in gold, exquisite Wedgwood urns, Chinese ginger jars, lamp bases and vases, these last giving the authentic eighteenth century touch of chinois influence. Brightly-patterned draperies and wallpaper in a green and yellow color scheme lighten the ancient house, as does the thick gold carpet covering the stairway, entrance hall and floors of the formal rooms.

The book-lined library which is a favorite family room and the spacious flower-bordered patio enclosed by a low wall of old brick were Mrs. Russell’s innovations.

A beautiful old cast-iron gate marks the entrance to the white-stuccoed Mansion, with its Palmetto tree silhouette to the right of the main door and its Stars and Stripes and Palmetto state flag flying. A cast-iron fence surrounds the handsomely-landscaped grounds with their three-tiered fountain, trees and profusion of flowers. The gate and fence are symbols in themselves of the leisure and the beauty of South Carolina’s past which is preserved in the Governor’s Mansion, an indestructible beauty which will be ever-present in the state’s challenging, exciting future.

—Compilation and writing by Everetta L. Blair, Ph.D., Member USC Chapter, DAR.

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BOOK OF CRESTS has been reissued with the original two volumes combined into one. The publisher's announcement states:

"Fairbairn's Book of CRESTS was first published in 1859 and since that date has passed through a number of editions. Considered a major work in this category, it is an indispensable book for everyone interested in heraldry and belongs in every reference library. Furthermore, beyond its value to the student in heraldry, it is also a profitable source for the artist, craftsman and designer; and is referred to as a means of identification in portraits, heraldic book bindings and bookplates, embellishment of silverware, seal rings, and many kindred presentations."

The retail price for from 1 to 4 copies is $3.50 each. (For mail orders add 25 cents each for postage and handling.)

Send all orders and inquiries to S. S. S. Publishers
Box 848
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From Our Bookshelf

(Continued from page 149)

names imply. Names seldom heard today are Love Cakes, Lady Cake, Apees, Jumbo soup, then a Carolina pilau or shrimp pie, and end with a fig pudding or an apple pudding a la rhum. All are delicious.

BOOK OF CRESTS of the Leading Families in Great Britain and Ireland and Their Kindred in Other Lands, by James Fairbairn; revised by Laure nce Butters; edited by Joseph Mac Laren. Genealogical Book Company, Baltimore, Md. 1964. 760 pp., over 2000 illustrations. $15.00.

Long a standard genealogical reference work, Fairbairn's CRESTS has been reissued with the original two volumes combined into one. The publisher's announcement states:

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"* * * The text lists over 30,000 names, alphabetically arranged, with a full description of the crest and reference to the plate in which it is illustrated. Another outstanding feature of Fairbairn's work is a list of mottoes, containing approximately 3,500 entries, with English translation and names of families using them."

With the Chapters

(Continued from page 196)

ulon Pike Chapter in 1918-1919. She was also an Honorary State Regent. Thus we pay tribute to a real DAR and a wonder ful woman who had 94 years of a life.

Colorado Daughters were very fortunate to have as their guest at the State Board meeting at the Broadmoor Hotel, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, the President General. Her warm personality and charm and her stirring address endeared her to all present.

In 1965 we celebrate our 70th Anniversary. Our chapter was organized 5 years after the National Society was founded, and we are proud to be the oldest chapter west of the Mississippi River.

Two years ago our chapter started to give a $100.00 award to the outstanding cadet in Life Sciences at the Air Force Academy; this award is to continue for a 5-year period. This year we have given 250 books to the Loan Library for Indian students at Pueblo Taos, New Mexico. Three Good Citizen pins are given to outstanding high school senior girls each Spring.

Within the past year our chapter has won 2 history essay awards out of 8 given by the State. Over 400 grandfather genealogical forms have been submitted to the State Chairman of Genealogical Records, covering all of our members, past and present. Our chairman of Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship, Mrs. Ethel Allison, has worked with our new citizens, teaching them reading and what was most needed from 1952 to March, 1964. During this period she has taught 1910 people, spent 3,454 hours (one couple required 150 hours), and given out 844 manuals. She has also made speeches (32 in number) and has given out 1,185 American Flags. Most of the new citizens are from the Services at Fort Carson. The chapter is really proud of her accomplishments. Because of poor health Mrs. Alli son has had to give up this work, which is now being handled by Miss Marjorie Davis.

FEDERAL CITY (Washington, D.C.).
An outstanding event of the fall season was the arts and crafts benefit show sponsored by the Federal City Chapter. It was held in the District of Columbia (Continued on page 202)
CHESTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

With Its Healthy Industrial Climate and New Five-Million-Dollar Water Development Extends a Cordial Welcome to Industry

1. Fish dam used by Indians to trap fish.

2. Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church was organized in 1752 by persons chiefly from Pennsylvania. The cemetery entombs the bodies of veterans of five wars.

3. Catholic Presbyterian Church was organized by Rev. W. M. Richardson. Many Revolutionary soldiers worshipped at this church.

4. Old Purity Presbyterian Church site and cemetery are pre-revolutionary. Its first name was Bull Run and was organized in 1772.

5. Woodward Baptist Church was constituted in 1789 and the present brick building was erected in 1830. Mrs. Jefferson Davis spent the night as the Confederate Capital at Richmond was being evacuated.

6. Home of William Davie (Garrison House)—Davie was ambassador to Italy, built Trivoli, governor of North Carolina, and founder of the University of North Carolina.

7. Jones Residence at Lewis, formerly a tavern during Revolution and Colonial days, was a regular stopping place for stage coaches. Aaron Burr spent the night here on his way to Richmond for trial on charges of treason.

8. Cornwall House—previous to railroad, stage coaches stopped here enroute to Columbia. It was at this house that a great celebration was held in honor of the first train to pass through Chester.

9. Lewisville Female Seminary (W. W. Gaston’s House) offered educational advantages to young women—closed in 1854.

10. The Landsford Canal in eastern Chester County was the first step in Engineer-Architect Robert Mills’ ill-fated dream to span a continent by water. The plan would have extended a waterway from Charleston to the headwaters of the Catawba River, thence by one of four ways to connect with the westward flowing Ohio River.

The canal with locks was designed to by-pass the shoals in the Catawba at Landsford. A few strokes of the ax in cutting down the trees now growing in the canal, fitting of the lock gates, diversion of water from the near-by Catawba into the canal and a barge of cotton could be on its way down to Charleston.

Few visitors know the historical significance of the canal’s perfect masonry, because the landmark bears not a single mark of identification.

HISTORICAL ATTRACTIONS

Courtesy of:

Belk-Hudson Company
Carolina Coca-Cola Bottling Co.
Chester County Board of Commerce and Development
The Chester Drug Company
Chester Motor Lodge and Squire Restaurant
The Chester Telephone Co.
Duke Power Company
Kimbrell’s Furniture Co.
The Peoples National Bank of Chester
Stone Insurance Agency, Inc.

MARY ADAIR CHAPTER, DAR, CHESTER, SOUTH CAROLINA

FEBRUARY 1965
With the Chapters
(Continued from page 200)

Chapter House on Veterans' Day (November 11). The show was in line with the work of the DAR's American Heritage Committee.

There were 11 exhibitors, all of them outstanding in their respective fields and all well-known in the Washington area. Demonstrations in spinning, on an old spinning wheel dating back to 1795, were among the many highlights of the show. There were other interesting demonstrations in bobbin-lace making, quilting, rug hooking, china painting, hand-molded ceramics, doll making, furniture painting, candlemaking, jewelry making with precious and semiprecious stones, glassblowing, and the designing and weaving of fabrics.

Many useful and decorative articles, products of the exhibitors, were for sale. There were exquisite pieces of gold and silver jewelry; hand-painted china; lamps and jewelry; Christmas candles; lovely hand-woven silks, cloth throws, and fabrics for suits and dresses; Christmas tree ornaments; ash trays; and other articles too numerous to mention.

During the afternoon hours tea was served in the second floor dining room, with many National and State Officers presiding as hostesses.

It was an unusual and interesting show and the first of its kind to be held at the Chapter House. There were so many favorable comments that it seems quite likely it will be repeated another year.

WATCH TOWER (Maplewood, N.J.). New Jerseyans are proud of its Historymobile, which visited many cities and towns in observance of its Tercentenary Celebration.

There was a fascinating display, also nostalgic, as follows:
1. A piece of the cable from Brooklyn Bridge, built by John Roebling, of Trenton, 1848.
2. Paterson Silk Mills of 1850 replica.
3. Lenox china, used by Woodrow Wilson, the first American china ever used in White House.
6. Blue lustre ware, peacock feather design, of Durand Glass Co., Vineland, 1892.
8. Du Pont No. 1 rifle; smokeless gun powder.
10. Illuminated map of PT boat.
11. Paterson locomotive model.
12. Replica of Edison's laboratory, 1887, with carved figures and talking doll.

Shown helping are: Mrs. Harold J. Staatsburg, regent of Watch Tower Chapter, Maplewood; Mrs. Thor B. Andersen, recording secretary, and also senior president of Jefferson Village C.R.; Miss Althea Scheffler, C.R. president; George Scheffler, C.R.; Howard Wiseman, Director of New Jersey Historical Society and member of SAR; Dr. Paul Lomax, SAR; and Thomas Prior, of Maplewood, representing Boy Scouts of Maplewood.

13. Replica of Clara Barton's School, Bordertown.
15. A sign, orange and blue, captioned "REPEAL THE 18TH AMENDMENT." Also a picture of New Jersey smugglers.
16. Picture of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, from Tenafly, who helped Susan B. Anthony demonstrate for right to vote for women.
17. Parchment of first New Jersey Constitution, 1776, eliminating religious qualifications for office holder, also separating legislative, executive, and judicial branches to conform to Federal Constitution.
18. Picture showing the last of New Jersey slaves leaving Coll's Neck, N.J.
20. A huge poster showing Uncle Sam at recruiting station, 1918, Newark.
22. A cartoon by Thomas Nast, drawn 1873 (25 years before we were at war with Spain). Signed, "Let us think twice before we let loose the dogs of war," loaned by Princeton University.

SABINE (Many, Louisiana). Members of Sabine Chapter held their October meeting in the charming, graceful Colonial home of Mrs. Clinton Davis of Many, with the regent, Mrs. Lee Terry Williams, presiding. Following the business session and an informative talk on National Defense, the chapter enjoyed an interesting program, The DAR Emphasizes American Heritage, which was presented by the chairman, Mrs. Georg A. Boyens, and which emphasized the opportunity for all DAR chapters to participate at local community levels in worthwhile historic and educational preservation, with special attention upon what has made our American heritage great. Before the meeting, chapter members had been asked to bring their family heirlooms and historically important treasures to be tagged and identified.
**VISIT ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA**

**EDISTO MEMORIAL GARDENS**

Edisto Memorial Gardens, fifty-five acres of breathtaking azaleas, roses, and moss-draped trees, began as a small tract of swampland. Owned and maintained by the City of Orangeburg, it is open year round to the public, free of charge. A former wasteland has become the city's greatest asset—the utmost in conservation.

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Be sure
to read
“The Battle
of Kings Mountain”
IN HONOR OF
FOUR SOUTH CAROLINA REVOLUTIONARY WAR HEROES

General Francis Marion
General William Moultrie
General Andrew Pickens
General Thomas Sumter

Columbia Area Chapters

Ann Pamela Cunningham Chapter
Columbia Chapter
Richard Winn Chapter

Eleanor Laurens Pinckney Chapter
University of South Carolina Chapter

David Hopkins Chapter
William Capers Chapter

Charles Pinckney Chapter, DAR, Bamberg, Denmark, South Carolina

Carlisle Military School
Bamberg, South Carolina

James F. Risher, President
William R. Risher, Headmaster

Camden Military Academy
Camden, South Carolina

James F. Risher, President
Lanning P. Risher, Headmaster
Kings Mountain

(Continued from page 134)
of 12 miles and rested that night at Alexander's Ford on the Green River. On October 6 they pressed forward another 21 miles to reach the Cowpens. This point in South Carolina was so named because of the extensive cattle enclosures owned there by Hiram Saunders, a wealthy Tory. Ferguson's hope that the mountain men would be misled and continue southward toward Ninety-Six was a false one. From the Cowpens, the route of the frontier army was to be generally southeastward toward the Broad River and then north and east to Kings Mountain.

Along their route to the Cowpens, the mountain men were favored by good fortune. They received accurate information from patriot supporters in the region regarding the country through which Ferguson's corps had passed in its retreat toward Kings Mountain and Charlotte. Their spirits were also spurred by Col. Edward Lacey, of South Carolina, who visited the patriot camp on the Green River to report that a large body of North and South Carolina militia was ready to join the expedition at the Cowpens.

As early as September 23, Col. James Williams, of South Carolina, with the permission of North Carolina patriot authorities, had issued a call for patriot recruits from the border of both States. His appeal was headed: "A call to arms: Beef, bread, and potatoes," and resulted in the assembling of 400 men. Included were the forces under local militia leaders, such as William Hill, Edward Lacey, James Hawthorne, Frederick Hambright, William Chronicle, and William Graham. When, on the afternoon of October 6, these forces were united with Colonel Campbell's command at the Cowpens, the combined volunteer army numbered approximately 1,790 men.

At the Cowpens the report of a patriot spy named Joseph Kerr that Ferguson was only a few miles ahead in the vicinity of Kings Mountain, confirmed earlier rumors of the British force's position. To overtake Ferguson without delay, the leaders of the patriot expedition chose from their various commands a select group of stalwart fighting men, all mounted, who immediately rode ahead during the night of October 6 toward Kings Mountain. The exact strength of this advance party is not known, but it is certain to have exceeded 900 men.

By this time, Ferguson's army was already encamped upon the top of Kings Mountain. From Tate's plantation, his route on October 6 for 16 miles followed the old Cherokee Ferry Road between Buffalo and Kings Creek. He crossed a branch of Kings Creek near Whisnant's mill site and continued along the old Ridge Road to the main branch of Kings Creek. Fording this creek, Ferguson bore off in a northeastward direction toward what is known today as Hambright's Gap. Later in the day, he led his force through this gap toward the vital ridge of Kings Mountain, about three quarters of a mile beyond.

The decision to post his army on the top of this ridge represented a change of his plan to push forward and join Cornwallis at Charlotte. It was a decision hard to understand when it is realized how close he was to the security of the main British army. It is generally believed, however, that Ferguson made the decision deliberately and with the definite intention of meeting the patriots in battle.

Meanwhile, the picked group of mountain men rode through the night toward their objective under the cover of a drizzling rain. To keep the flintlocks of their weapons dry, bags, blankets, or even hunting shirts were wrapped around them. To add to their difficulties, a number of Campbell's men lost their way in the darkness. By the morning of October 7 they were rounded up, and the progress of the march was delayed very little.

The Americans approached the scene of the battle with great caution. Their path was along the same route as that followed by Ferguson on the preceding day. They passed near his campsite at Tate's plantation, where they expected to find a covering force on the east bank of the Broad River. To avoid possible discovery at this point, they crossed the river at Cherokee Ford, 2½ miles below. By the forenoon of October 7 the men and their horses showed the effects of the tiring overland march from the Cowpens. Despite the suggestion by a number of the leaders that a halt be called, Colonel Shelby is reported to have replied: "I will not stop until night, if I follow Ferguson into Cornwallis' lines."

It was not long before the patriots learned definitely that Ferguson was but a few miles ahead, posted on Kings Mountain. Constantly on the alert for Tories who could be expected to warn him of their approach, they followed the Ridge Road past present-day Antioch Church.

Kings Mountain ridge, upon which the encounter soon occurred, extends 600 yards in a northeasterly direction and forms but a small part of the 16-mile Kings Mountain Range. The summit of the ridge, which was stony, stood about 60 feet above the surrounding country and was 60 to 120 feet wide. One of its main advantages (for the patriots) was that the tree line stood almost to the top. This enabled an expert rifleman to fire effectively from ample cover on either side of the ridge upon individuals on its crest.

The Battle of Kings Mountain

After passing through Hambright's Gap, the frontier detachments moved rapidly into their pre-assigned positions around the ridge. Seeking cover in the wooded ravines, the patriots advanced, and Campbell and McDowell hurriedly passed through the gap at the southwestern end of the ridge. They took positions respectively on the southeastern and eastern slopes. Sevier formed along the western slope, while Shelby took position on the northwestern slope. Meanwhile, the other patriot detachments were forming along the bottom of the ravine leading around the northern and northeastern base of the ridge.

Ferguson's main camp was near the northeastern end of the ridge, but his picket line extended along the crest nearly to its southwestern end. About 3 p.m., as the patriots began to encircle the ridge, Ferguson's pickets sounded the alarm and engaged the advancing mountaineers in a brief skirmish. Then, as they reached their positions, Campbell and Shelby almost simultaneously opened the main attack. From the crest the Tories and provincials replied with a burst of trained volley firing. But Campbell's and Shelby's men moved steadily up the slope Indian fashion, from tree to rock. For 10 to 15 minutes they

(Continued on page 208)
HONORING

MRS. JOHN KENT FINLEY
State Regent of New Jersey DAR

Presented with great affection
by Seventeen Chapters of the Southern District

Absegami  Ann Whitall  Cape May Patriots  Captain Joshua Huddy  Colonel Thomas Reynolds  General Lafayette
Great John Mathis  Greenwich Tea Burning  Isaac Burroughs  Kate Aylesford  Millville

MRS. EARL W. YOUNG, District Chairman

FEBRUARY 1965
MONMOUTH CHAPTER,
Red Bank, N. J.

In recognition of the New Jersey Tercentenary, Monmouth Chapter of Red Bank, dedicated on June 4, 1964 a bronze plaque on the old Rising Sun Hostelry, Middletown Township.

Mrs. Bruce W. Campbell, Regent, presided, assisted by acting Chaplain Mrs. Harry S. Willey, and Chapter Historian, Mrs. Edwin H. Dominick.

In 1663 the land was purchased by Capt. John Bowne. The historic house was built in 1680, and was a pre-Revolutionary War Stage Coach stop. From 1808 to 1859 it was known as “The Rising Sun Hostelry.” Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Gopsell are the present owners of the house.

Unveiling the plaque were (l. to r.) Mrs. C. Herbert Parkell, daughter of Mr. Gopsell, and Mrs. Benjamin Martorelli, State Historian.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN CHAPTER
ORANGE, N. J.
1905-1965

Honors Her Regents
Mrs. Herbert Turrell 1905-1914
Mrs. Oscar R. Flynn 1914-1916
Mrs. Katherine B. Roberts 1916-1917
Mrs. William H. Bonnell 1917-1919
Mrs. Horace Hatton Smith 1919-1921
Mrs. William H. Blodgett 1921-1923
Mrs. Robert D. Anderson 1923-1926
Mrs. Percy Ray Abrams Jan. to May 1926
Mrs. Edward A. Marks 1926-1929
Mrs. H. Warren Baker 1929-1932
Miss Dorothy Taylor (Mrs. Charles E. Scherholz) 1932-1934
Mrs. Ralph A. Peters 1934-1936
Mrs. Charles K. Hogan 1936-1938
Mrs. Mott C. Peters 1938-1940
Mrs. H. Warren Baker 1940-1942
Mrs. William T. Weston 1942-1944
Mrs. Willard I. Kimm 1944-1946
Mrs. Frederick S. Bolenius 1946-1948
Mrs. Percy Ray Abrams 1948-1950
Mrs. Herbert G. Dean 1950-1952
Mrs. Frank P. Muchmore 1952-1955
Mrs. William W. Stapler 1955-1957
Mrs. Ralph W. Emerson 1957-1962
Mrs. Harold W. Adams 1962-1965

Kings Mountain
(Continued from page 206)

maintained their attack, while the other patriot detachments moved into position around the ridge.

While the trained Tory force “depended on their discipline, their manhood, and the bayonet,” the mountain men relied upon their skill as marksmen. According to an eyewitness account of this phase of the battle “the mountain appeared volcanic; there flashed along its summit and around its base, and up its sides, one long sulphurous blaze.” Ferguson believed steadfastly in the effectiveness of the bayonet charge, but the terrain at Kings Mountain proved “more assailable by the rifle than defensible with the bayonet.”

As the two patriot commands neared Ferguson’s lines, the Tories charged and drove them down the slope at the point of the bayonet. Though they had no bayonets, the patriots rallied at the foot, and the unerring marksmanship of their deadly Kentucky rifles forced their pursuers to retire. Slowly following the retreating Tories and Provincials, Campbell’s and Shelby’s men were again driven down the rugged-incline by the Tory bayonets. Taking cover behind trees and rocks, the two patriot commands again forced the Tories to retreat toward the crest.

Much of the volley firing of the Provincials and Tories, with their muskets and a possible scattering of Ferguson breech-loading rifles, was aimed too high. It passed harmlessly over the heads of the two patriot detachments, which now pushed even higher toward the crest. As the Tories began their third bayonet charge upon Campbell and Shelby, they were suddenly attacked along the northern and eastern slopes by the other patriot detachments. Moving to meet the patriot attack from these quarters, the Tories allowed Campbell and Shelby to gain and hold the southwestern summit.

Now completely surrounded, Ferguson’s disorganized and rapidly decreasing force was gradually pushed toward its campsite on the northeastern end of the ridge. In this desperate situation, with attacks and counterattacks raging on all sides, the piercing note of Ferguson’s silver whistle urging his forces on continued to be heard above the shooting and
shriek whoops of the mountaineers. Suddenly, Ferguson attempted to cut through Cleveland’s lines near the northeastern crest, but was struck from his horse by at least eight balls fired by the mountain sharpshooters. He died a few minutes later.

The Meaning of the Victory

The lifting of the spirits of the patriots in the Carolinas and the renewal of their will to resist the British invader were important and immediate effects of Ferguson’s defeat at Kings Mountain. News of this decisive victory spread rapidly through the region, bringing out stronger patriot militia forces in North Carolina and from nearby Virginia. It also revived patriot guerrilla warfare in South Carolina. Tories in the Carolinas became greatly discouraged and disorganized. The British did not immediately sense the importance of this sharp improvement in patriot morale and were inclined to discount the loss of the relatively small Tory force under Ferguson. At the headquarters of the British forces in New York it was even denied that the battle had taken place.

The unexpected success of the patriots at Kings Mountain caused a delay of almost 3 months in Cornwallis’ northward advance. This was a serious loss of time which had a far-reaching effect upon his campaign in 1781. The immediate turn of events in the war in the South that came with the victory at Kings Mountain forced Cornwallis to abandon his foothold at Charlotte, in the unfriendly territory of North Carolina.

The Kings Mountain expedition and engagement illustrate the characteristic vigor of the untrained American colonial frontiersman in rising to the threat of border invasion. These events are memorable as examples of the personal valor and resourcefulness of the American frontier fighter, particularly the Scotch-Irish, during the Revolution. The battle is a stirring record of the mountain man’s unerring marksmanship. It was truly a hunting-rifle victory.

Considerable interest was manifested in the following items: A plaid of the Mackie Clan of Scotland, as the immigrant ancestor of the organizing regent, Mrs. W. M. Knott, had a son who served in the American Revolution; the lineage of the Stillé family (from whom the regent is descended), dating back to the immigrating ancestor who came to America in 1674, with old pictures of members of the family, land patents, old maps, copies of land grants, and records of the family, copies of old deeds recording land purchases and transfers as well as coins of foreign countries that had been brought to America by early family members who came to settle; several coats of arms dating back to the 16th and 17th centuries, from which chapter members have traced their ancestry to descendants who rendered service in the Revolutionary War; a panel from a wedding gown made and embroidered in England for the Bartrom family, which lived in Philadelphia in the late 1700’s; a handsome piece of tapestry made in the late 1700’s, which belonged to the Crosby family; and a pleating iron, a hair-waving iron, scissors which was owned by this family as early as 1795; the 1782 land grant of 40 acres to Martin Anthony by the State of North Carolina.

In addition, there was an old clock, manufactured in America in the early 1800’s, which belonged to the Bridges family; the marriage certificate of Rebecca Austin and Isaac Williams, both from Philadelphia, dated early 1800, a bonnet...
## POLLY WYCKOFF CHAPTER, DAR
West Englewood, New Jersey.

**Honor Their Revolutionary War Ancestors.**
Regent, MRS. JOHN C. LEWIS, Tenafly, New Jersey.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ANCESTOR</th>
<th>STATE</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ballengee, Doris Piver</td>
<td>Colonel James Bonner</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barr, Louise Rogers</td>
<td>Joseph Higging</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barthen, Kathryn DeWolf</td>
<td>Johann DeMott</td>
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*Charter members
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**PRINCETON CHAPTER**

Princeton, New Jersey
Honors a Three Generation
DAR-S.A.R.-C.A.R. Family Group

Mrs. Albert Campbell Cornish

Chapter Regent 1959-1962
Chapter Regent 1962-
State Chairman, Public Relations 1962-
Chairman, DAR Schools 1956-1959
Chairman, American Indians 1956-1959
Senior President, Mary Stillwell Society, C. A. R. 1946-1947

Mrs. William Anthony Pistell

Chairman, DAR Schools 1959-1962
Chairman, DAR Schools 1962-
Chairman, American Indians 1959-1962
Chairman, American Indians 1962-
Albert Campbell Cornish, Jr.
John Hart Chapter, S. A. R.
Morven Society, C. A. R.
Deborah Christie Cornish
Albert Campbell Cornish, III
Christopher Almy Pistell
William Chadwick Pistell

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**SHREWSBURY TOWNE CHAPTER**

Shrewsbury, New Jersey

These Members of SHREWSBURY TOWNE CHAPTER, Shrewsbury, New Jersey, Honor Their Revolutionary Ancestors on our Thirtieth Anniversary:

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<tr>
<th>Ancestor</th>
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<td>Mrs. Oliver Hathold</td>
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*Photo by Tustin-Simonet*
PEGGY WARNE CHAPTER, WARREN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

Honors Its Regent, Mrs. Frederick R. Alleman—1962-1965
And the Revolutionary Ancestors of Its Members—1901-1965

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Honoring the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of NSDAR and also the 75th Anniversary of the Washington Camp Ground Association under whose auspices the 13-star flag, which flies day and night by authority from the National Government, is and has been replaced each Fourth of July with appropriate ceremonies.

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 209)

made by slaves belonging to the Crosby family of South Carolina, an Ithaca gun over 100 years old belonging to the Vines family, various items made before and during the Civil War, such as prayer books, hand-made towels, counterpanes, and personal belongings; paintings by a member of the Crosby family dating to the early 1800's. Other heirlooms included those made in the late 1800's and early 1900's, such as the crystal cake stand belonging originally to Sarah Bledsoe Bridges, a Valentine of 1895, a calling card of the "gay nineties," and a covered steak dish, made in 1908, which had been given to Elizabeth Vines. There were other treasures, of course, which included pictures and personal items covering the years 1900 to the present.

During the delightful social hour that followed, delicious refreshments were served by the hostess, Mrs. Clinton Davis, who was assisted in the courtesies of the afternoon by her mother Mrs. Van Vines.

—Mrs. Lee Terry Williams, regent.

Chapter members shown in the picture (reading l. to r.): Mrs. Clinton Davis, hostess; Mrs. Georg A. Boyens, chairman, American Heritage; Mrs. J. B. Morron; Mrs. J. T. Leopold; Mrs. Earl L. Meharg; Mrs. Van Vines; Mrs. Nathan Wright; Mrs. Lee Terry Williams, Regent; Mrs. C. C. Wood; Miss Myra Addison; Miss Rita Lee Wright, Miss Lila Carol Anthony; and Mrs. Robert J. Buvens. Another member not shown in picture, but who attended the meeting is Mrs. W. M. Knott, the organizing regent of 1959.

Sarah Stillwell Chapter's Constitution Week exhibit.

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Used—Reconditioned
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Sirens—Badges

NEW JERSEY FIRE EQUIPMENT CORPORATION
Dunellen, N. J.
The Seminoles
(Continued from page 128)

To convince the authorities that it was the Indians raiding isolated settlements and killing and stealing, the white raiders adopted Indian footgear, so that the moccasin tracks would convince investigators that they were Indian depredations. Hence came the term "Moccasin Boys" applied to the lawless white raiders.

Proposal to Move Seminoles to Arkansas

During this period, Andrew Jackson was elected President of the United States, and more pressure was put on the Congress to remove the Seminoles west to Arkansas and end the disturbances. The incident that promoted these sporadic uprisings into flaming war was the capture by slave traders of Chief Osceola’s wife, Morning Dew.

She was taken to Fort King and later carried off to St. Augustine and there sold into slavery, even though Osceola himself went to Fort King to protest to General Thompson. The general refused to have her released. He hoped by capturing the wife of the leader of the rebellion he would subdue Osceola and restore peace.

A committee of Seminoles had been persuaded to go west to inspect the land which the Government proposed as an Indian settlement. After being plied with liquor, some of the chiefs were persuaded to sign an agreement. Upon their return, General Thompson called a meeting of the recalcitrant chiefs and flatly told them that they might as well sign the agreement because they would be sent west anyway. Every child who has studied the history of the Seminole War in Florida is familiar with the story of Osceola's dramatic gesture when his turn came to sign the agreement. He drew his knife and plunging it into the paper on the table he exclaimed, "That is the way I sign such treaties!"

The Dade Massacre

Then followed the massacre of Maj. Francis Langhorne Dade and his command near Wahoo Swamp, on a march from Fort Brooke to Fort King. It was the first time on record that an entire command of the United States Army had been wiped out by Indians!

Capture of Osceola

Months of starvation, of sickness, of hiding deeper in the Everglades for the Indians, of brutalities on both sides, dragged on from 1836 to 1842, until Osceola was persuaded to go to St. Augustine under a flag of truce to discuss the situation with Gen. Joseph M. Hernandez. He went with only one other chief, Wildcat. It is said that General Hernandez was acting under orders of General Jeseps, who was in command of St. Augustine. When Osceola approached with the white guide and Wildcat, carrying the white flag of truce, it became only too evident that this was merely a trick to capture the elusive Osceola. The peace talks soon faltered, and General Hernandez gave the order to arrest the two Indian chiefs. And so the brave Osceola was captured under a flag of truce, and the two Indians were imprisoned in the Spanish fort (Fort Marion) at St. Augustine. The end soon came. History records that Wildcat escaped from Fort Marion but that Osceola refused to even try to escape. He was moved to Fort Moultrie at Charleston, S. C., for safety. There he contracted pneumonia and died.

The best known portrait of Osceola was painted by George Catlin while Osceola was confined at Fort Moultrie and is now in the Smithsonian Institution.

The treachery and disgrace of capturing a brave enemy under a flag of truce created a storm of protest all over the Nation, and the black blot on the honor of the United States has not been erased to this day.

Present-Day Conditions Among the Seminoles

Many Seminole children are attending white schools today. The Government is building modern houses for them at the reservations, equipped with electricity, washing machines, electric stoves, and refrigerators. However, a number of the older members of the tribes would prefer to be allowed to live in chiebes. Near the Dania Reservation the Baptists have built a Baptist Church for the Indians.

The Indians on the Brighton Reservation are of the Cow Creek Tribe. They are building up a fine herd of cattle—Brahma crossed with native stock. The "Trail Indians" are the Mikasuki Tribe, which lives on the Tamiami Trail at Forty Mile Bend between Fort Myers and Miami. They have had their own school for 2 years. For many years the Episcopal Church has maintained a mission for them and has kept a deaconess at Everglades to help and work with them. (The palmetto-palm crosses used at Palm Sunday in the Episcopal Church are made by the Seminoles.)

DAR Interest

The Florida Daughters of the American Revolution have had an active American Indian Chairman for years. She has aided them with gifts of clothing, beads, small sums of money, and the purchase of handicraft. At present the Florida Society is educating, through a scholarship, Billie Cypress at Stetson University. Billie is of the Mikasuki Tribe, from the Big Cypress Reservation, and is in her senior year at Stetson, majoring in English and studying the humanities. He hopes to return to his people to teach. He is studying the white man's culture and plans to help his people through this transition period, which presents so many complicated problems to them.

Another outstanding student is Mary Osceola, who went from the Dania Reservation to New Mexico and studied art at the Institute of American Indian Art in Santa Fe. The reproduction of an altar mural is her interpretation of the Nativity and shows the Holy Family as Seminoles. It is a 3- by 5-foot altarpiece in the chapel of the new St. Andrew's Episcopal School for Boys at Boca Raton, Fla. The chapel itself was built by Johnny Tucker, a Seminole who was converted to Christianity. It was he who suggested that Mary Osceola paint the altarpiece. It is a delightful tangle of Christian teaching and pagan ways. The Seminole Christmas is known as "Big Safe Day." Mary Osceola longs to return to the simple Seminole way of living, and one of her goals is to join the Tamiami Trail Indians and paint the Seminole way of life in the Everglades.
Honoring

MRS. CHARLES EMERY LYNDE

State Regent, New Hampshire

1962 - 1965

A Margaret Erb Photograph

By unanimous endorsement,
The New Hampshire Society, Daughters of the American Revolution,
is proud to present Mrs. Charles Emery Lynde,
State Regent, as a candidate for the office of
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
at the Seventy-fourth Continental Congress
April 1965
Erected—1815  Restored—1909

Buntin Chapter, DAR
Pembroke, N. H.

Annual Service, 1st Sunday in Aug.

Honoring New Hampshire State Regent
MRS. CHARLES E. LYNDE
PUTNAM'S, N. H.

Honoring MRS. MABEL W. FROST
Regent, RANGER CHAPTER, DAR
FERGUSON, N. H.

Compliments of
GOL. SAMUEL ASHLEY, CHAPTER, DAR
CLAREMONT, N. H.

With the Chapters

(Continued from page 213)

BLACK HILLS (Lead, S.D.), Mrs. C. Q. Wilcox, Vice President General, was honored by the Black Hills Chapter by establishment of an annual award in her name to the outstanding graduate at St. Mary's School for Indian Girls at Springfield, S.D. The announcement was made at the annual meeting of the West River chapters of South Dakota by Mrs. Guy Savin, Black Hills Chapter regent.

Mrs. Marguerite Truax, State Regent, and Mrs. John Leffer, State Senior C.A.R.

(Continued on page 220)

At the Gilbert Marshall Diamond Jubilee and Golden Anniversary Tea in the Governor's Mansion at Little Rock, Ark., are (l. to r.): Mrs. Edward L. Westbrooke, State Regent; Mrs. Alonzo H. Perry, chapter regent; Miss Marie Lloyd, Past Vice President General; and Mrs. Orval E. Faubus, wife of the Governor of Arkansas.

GILBERT MARSHALL. (Little Rock, Ark.) held a Diamond Jubilee and Golden Anniversary Tea at the Governor's Mansion, Little Rock, Ark., October 16, 1964, celebrating the National Society's 75th Anniversary and the chapter's 50th anniversary. Since this tea was held 5 days after the Diamond Jubilee observance started, it is believed it is the first or at least one of the first teas held in honor of this memorable occasion.

The magnificent tea service at the Governor's Mansion, which was used at this tea, is that taken from the battleship Arkansas, which was sunk in the Pacific in an atomic test. Arkansas citizens provided the tea service for this battle ship, since it bore the State’s name. In minutes for 1914 of Gilbert Marshall Chapter it shows that its members donated $225 toward this silver service. This knowledge added interest to the tea.

Receiving were Mrs. Orval E. Faubus, wife of the Governor of Arkansas; Mrs. Alonzo H. Perry, chapter regent; Mrs. Edward L. Westbrooke, State Regent; Miss Marie Lloyd, Past Vice President General, followed by Honorary State Regents: Mrs. Clarence S. Woodward, Mrs. Charles N. Haynes, Mrs. Louis N. Frazier, Mrs. Harold C. York, Mrs. Benjamin W. McCrory, Miss Lily Peter, Mrs. John A. Carr; State Vice Regent, Mrs. Winlow C. Spousta; State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Thomas F. Dodson; State Chap lain, Mrs. Mark L. Chambers, and chapter officers, Mrs. John Hemphill, Mrs.
New Hampshire Society
Honors
MRS. FORREST FAY LANGE

Honorary State Regent
Past Vice President General 1959-1962
New Hampshire State Regent 1956-1959
Ranger Chapter Regent 1958-1959

Candidate for Historian General
on the slate of Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr.
Fort Gibson

(Continued from page 135)
toothed edges. One of the early records states that it was necessary to clear the ground of trees with their trailing vines, some of the vines having trunks 4 to 6 inches through. It is exciting to speculate whether this vine might have been one of those cut down so long ago.

Importance of Fort Gibson

Why was Fort Gibson established? Why was it of such strategic importance? For an answer, it is necessary to recall that Oklahoma was part of the vast domain known as the Louisiana Purchase. Acquisition of this great territory from France by the treaty of 1803 opened the way for explorers, fur trappers, and white settlers. The head of navigation of the Arkansas River was in the Three Forks area, where the Grand, Verdigris, and Arkansas Rivers join. To this area came adventurous white traders from New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other river points, with boats loaded with tons of merchandise to exchange for furs, skins, and bear oil brought by the Indians. Honey and beeswax had a ready market, as well as wild game and pecans. Crude trading posts were erected, and the settlement became a busy place, familiar to Indians and traders far and near. This route along the Arkansas River became known as the best route from St. Louis to Santa Fe and Chihuahua, and traders returned with kegs of Spanish coins strapped to the backs of donkeys. Such coins have been plowed up in the area of this early settlement and attest to the commerce with Spanish America.

The Rampaging Osages

The Osage Indians ranged the surrounding countryside, claiming the exclusive right to game in the area. They challenged the hunters of other Indian tribes and made savage attacks upon them. The white traders were often innocent victims of this warfare and entered claims to the Government for reimbursement of their losses. Bands of Indians moved up and down the Arkansas River on raids and horse-stealing forays, and the Osages were engaged much of the time in expeditions against the Cherokees who lived in what is now Arkansas.

When the Indians could not be controlled by the garrison from Fort Smith, which had been established in 1817, it was determined to establish a fort nearer to the towns of the Osages. Consequently, Col. Matthew Arbuckle, with his command of the Seventh Infantry, arrived on April 21, 1824, with two long flatboats loaded with miscellaneous camping equipment, axes, saws, and food supplies. Finding that the boat landing on the Verdigris River was already occupied by the trading-post settlement, the soldiers proceeded north from the Arkansas River up the Grand River for about 3 miles. When they found a rocky ledge on the east bank, suitable for unloading the boats, they landed and established Fort Gibson. Two years later the land had been cleared, and log houses had been built on four sides of a square, with a stout wall of pickets surrounding them for protection against attack. A number of handsome stone buildings were erected in due time.

The new post was named in honor of Gen. George Gibson, a native of Pennsylvania, who had been commissioned as major of the Seventh Infantry in 1811 and was later advanced to general. Col. Matthew Arbuckle was in command of Fort Gibson for nearly 20 years. He then transferred to Fort Jessup, La., and in 1845 he was again trans-
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Fort Gibson

ferred to Fort Smith, where he was in command at the time of his death in 1851, during a cholera epidemic.

Fort Gibson aided in civilizing the whole Southwest. Many military expeditions set out from there on far-flung missions all over what is now Oklahoma, in an effort to make contact with the western Indians and to negotiate peace treaties with the various tribes. The fort was known far and wide as the source of information about the remote parts of this great territory. At the close of the Seminole War in Florida, all of the cavalry regiments were centered at Fort Gibson. During the Mexican War most of the troops were with-

(Continued on page 230)
With the Chapters
(Continued from page 216)

Clyde Arnold, Mrs. W. B. Carder, Mrs. C. C. Engle, and Mrs. James H. Stevenson.

Mrs. A. E. Shields, only surviving charter member, presided over the early records and minutes of the chapter.

ST. LEGER COWLEY (Lincoln, Nebr.) at its November meeting, recognized Miss Isabel McOmber of Crete for her outstanding work with Junior American Citizens in her home county, Saline. She was nominated as Daughter of the Year and awarded a 50-year pin. Miss Blanche Newhall, regent, made the presentation.

Guests of the chapter for the occasion were Mr. and Mrs. Bernard J. Klasek of Wilbur. The former is superintendent of Saline County schools. He entertained the chapter with a tape recording of an interview with Miss McOmber regarding her membership in DAR and her club work with the rural school children in the county.

Miss McOmber, a long-time Nebraska teacher, first became a member of DAR in 1914, and has been regent of the chapter in Crete and also of St. Leger Cowley Chapter in Lincoln.

Always interested in patriotic work among children, she began the formation of JAC Clubs in Saline County about 12 years ago, and this year there are 19 Clubs, with a total membership of 256 in all the eight grades.

Last spring the children turned in 377 entries of original poems, songs, essays, playlets, posters, and other projects and won 13 national prizes, the largest number awarded through any one of the 10 participating counties in the State. Furthermore, the 1057 club members in these 10 Nebraska counties won 34 national prizes, the largest number going to any one State.

Teachers are given a manual to follow, and children learn simple parliamentary procedure and the responsibilities of office as well as American history and citizenship. Teachers are usually skillful in adapting the projects to the various age levels. Club meetings are held every 2 weeks.

In presenting the program, Superintendent Klasek expressed his gratification at the accomplishments of these clubs and said that, instead of procuring a speaker for the annual graduating exercises of the eighth grade, he allows the students to give their own program, using their prize-winning numbers.—Edith M. Callender.

JUDEA (Washington, Conn.). Judea Chapter DAR enjoyed an outing and lecture at Connecticut's Audubon Center in Sharon, Conn., on September 15. J. Stanley Quickmire, naturalist-director, guided the tour, giving a lecture describing the work at the center in maintaining the 526 acres of fields, ponds, and brooks.

Members of Judea Chapter who wished to attend contacted Mrs. Edward R. Ellis, Transportation Chairman, Washington Green. The motorcade left from Bryan Plaza, Washington Depot, promptly at 10:30 a.m. Each member was instructed to bring her own lunch box.

Miss Helen Wersebe, regent of Judea Chapter, announced that during Constitution Week, September 13-19, Governor Dempsey would be presented with an Americanism Award from the Connecticut (Continued on page 228)
HONORING
MRS. HERMAN HENRY BARKER
Eau Claire, Wisconsin
State Regent of Wisconsin

In appreciation of her fine leadership this page is affectionately and proudly presented by the Wisconsin Daughters of the American Revolution and the following chapters:

Lt. Nathan Hatch Chapter—Milwaukee
Ab-dah-wu-gam Chapter—Wisconsin Rapids
Racine Chapter—Racine
Port Washington Chapter—Port Washington
Waukesha Continental Chapter—Waukesha
Milwaukee Chapter—Milwaukee
John Melchert Vanderpool Chapter—Delavan

Kenosha Chapter—Kenosha
Janesville Chapter—Janesville
Ft. Atkinson Chapter—Ft. Atkinson
Louisa M. Brayton Chapter—Madison
John Bell Chapter—Madison
Gov. Nelson Dewey Chapter—Madison
Col. Benjamin Harrison Chapter—Monroe
Jean Nicolet Chapter—Green Bay
Wau-Bun Chapter—Portage

Nequi Antigo Siebah Chapter—Antigo
Plymouth Chapter—Plymouth
Fort Crawford Chapter—Prairie du Chien
Ellen Hayes Peck Chapter—Sheboygan
Stevens Point Chapter—Stevens Point
Fond du Lac Chapter—Fond du Lac
Beloit Chapter—Beloit
La Crosse Chapter—La Crosse
Betsy Hoyt Chapter—Clinton
MICHIGAN

DID YOU KNOW THAT

Fourteen years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock there were French explorers and fur traders in Michigan.

Permanent settlements were made at Sault Sainte Marie in 1688 and at Saint Ignace in 1671 by Father Dablon and Father Marquette. Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac founded Detroit in 1701.

Four flags have flown over Michigan; French (1634-1763); English (1763-1796); Spanish (1781); and the Flag of the United States of America since 1796. In 1781 a raiding band of Spaniards captured Fort St. Joseph, located at what is now Niles, Michigan, and for several days flew the flag of Spain.

AND DID YOU KNOW

There were nineteen Michigan women among the charter members of the National Society; the Michigan Society was organized in 1893; elected its first State Regent in 1894; and has held annual State Conferences since 1900.

Michigan has furnished the National Society with twenty-five National Officers, including three Honorary Vice Presidents General; and has supported with unfailing loyalty every phase of the National Society's program through every administration.

RESULTS TELL THE STORY OF ANY SERVICE

Consider the qualifications of Michigan's candidate for the office of Historian General, Mrs. Clare Edgar Wiedlea, and just a few of the results in historical work done during her terms of office as State Historian and State Regent.

Jane Smith Wiedlea has an AB degree, did graduate work in history, and was a college history instructor.

The number of American History essays submitted were increased from 15 in 1958 to 1,478 in 1964, and Michigan had two National winners. As State Historian, she reported the locating, re-checking or marking of 104 graves of Revolutionary Soldiers, their wives and daughters, and DAR members.

Mrs. Wiedlea was a National Vice Chairman of American History Month; a Regent from Michigan of the James Monroe Memorial Foundation; and she wrote the biography for John Hancock for the Patriot Stone in the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge.

As State Regent, she added a second original signature of Michigan's first Governor to the Archives collection.

A Freedoms Foundation Teacher Award was made to a Michigan teacher sponsored by Mrs. Wiedlea's chapter.

The Michigan Legislature passed a Resolution on February 5, 1964, proclaiming February annually as American History Month.

The Historical and Genealogical Record of the Michigan Daughters of the American Revolution, 1952-1964, was compiled and printed.
Candidate for the office of Historian General

Mrs. Wiedlea is an associate with Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig. She has served Michigan with distinction as State Historian, State First Vice Regent, and State Regent. Michigan Daughters endorse her candidacy with pride and support with confidence the Haig Associate Candidates.
ATTENTION

On another page in this issue you will find facts about Michigan and Michigan's candidate for the office of Historian General.

JANE SMITH WIEDLEA (MRS. CLARE EDGAR)

The following chapters contributed toward the publication of this interesting page and urge that you read it.

Anne Frisby Fitzhugh
Capt. Samuel Felt
Fort Ponchartrain
Genesee
Isabella
John Crawford
Louisa St. Clair
Mary Marshall
Menominee
Philip Livingston
Saginaw
Shiawassee

Alexander Macomb
Colonel Joshua Howard
Elizabeth Cass
General Richardson
John Sackett
Job Winslow
Lansing
Marquette
Nancy DeGraff Toll
Rebecca Dewey
Sarah Ann Cochrane
Sophie de Marsac Campau

Coldwater
Ezra Parker
Gen. Josiah Harmer
John Alden
Lucinda Hinsdale Stone
Major John Biddle
Mecosta
Piety Hill
River Wabwaysin
Sarah Caswell Angell
Three Flags
Ypsilanti

National Defense

(Continued from page 194)


Honoring

MRS. LYLE ARMS
Past Regent
BATTLE CREEK CHAPTER
Michigan


Left to right: Mrs. Paul Greenlease, State Vice Regent and National Chairman, D.A.R. Magazine, Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn, Historian General, Miss Pauline Cowger, State Regent of Kansas, at dedication of El Cuartelejo as Registered National Historic Landmark. (See story, p. 130.)
PIETY HILL CHAPTER
Birmingham, Michigan
Presents with Affection

MRS. GRAEME B. SUPPLE
Regent 1963-1965

Courtesy of The Arnold Studios
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<td>Rev. Benjamin Stone</td>
<td>Ohio, Va., S. C.</td>
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The Meaning of Coats of Arms

Ruth Thayer Ravenscroft, 1926 Cheyenne Blvd., Colorado Springs, Colorado 80906, internationally known Genealogist and Heraldic Artist, announces June 1965 publication limited edition THE MEANING OF COATS OF ARMS, 320 pages, 8 1/2 x 11 inches, hard green leatherette cover, gold lettering. History and present-day uses of Heraldry, descriptions and symbolisms of 224 authentic colored coats of arms used in United States, 60 black and white illustrations. Invaluable to study of genealogy, medieval history, religious symbolism, textile and art design and insignia of all types. Each copy autographed by authors. Pre-publication price $25.00, after $30, including postage.

EAGLE ROCK (Montclair, N. J.)
and the Montclair Chapter, SAR, have held a patriotic service in the First Congregational Church of Montclair on the Sunday preceding George Washington's Birthday for the past 54 consecutive years. The purpose of this service is "to inspire the community at large with reverence for the principles of the government founded by our forefathers and to perpetuate the memory and spirit of those who achieved American Independence."

In 1964 the Eagle Rock Chapter decided to broaden the base of those participating in these important services through the support of the churches in Montclair and surrounding towns by multiple church services. 84 churches were contacted by a multiple form letter with lution for nationwide observance of the plan was submitted and passed at the SAR National Congress, May 9-12, Detroit, Mich.

Project patriotism! Promote the Multiple Church Service Program!—Harriet L. (Mrs. Alex W.) Mackenzie.

The Birthday

Today—He has not heard the musket shot That split the April morning air. He has not braved December night To cross the freezing Delaware. Today—His shoulders are not stooped beneath Responsibilities of state, Nor does he dream that history Will someday honor him as great. He has not heard the dying pray For homes they will not see again, Nor cries of "first in war, in peace and First in the hearts of countrymen." He has not met young Lafayette— Nor felt the cold of Valley Forge. Today—A boy is ready to chop down A cherry tree—

Happy Birthday, George.

KATHRYN BOICE, Washington State Historian.
The Famous Spanish Peaks near La Veta from the Navajo Trail, Highway 160

Time immemorial—
Hunting Ground of the Utes
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Lehman's
Mildred's Cafe & Drive-In
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VHF Oil Company
Webster Insurance Agency
Young Honey Farm

1650
The Spanish Conquistadores

1860
The Cattlemen

1820
The Mountainmen
Sponsors:
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"It's a must to see this Store" Welcome Visitors!

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Mrs. Geiser in the charming lounge

The casual cafe
drawn to the Rio Grande, but at its close the troops were again stationed there. In an effort to prevent whiskey from being brought into the Indian country, detachments were frequently sent out from the fort to seize shipments of the contraband and to arrest and remove the whiskey peddlers from the area. Other detachments were employed on land or in boats, patrolling the Arkansas River for the same purpose. Many of the troops were engaged in relocation of the Five Civilized Tribes during their tragic removal to Indian Territory. The Creeks sought protection from their enemies. Rations were issued to several thousand Seminole Indians when they were brought as prisoners from their home in Florida. At one time there were several hundred Seminole Negroes there, who claimed that they had been promised freedom in return for their surrender. While their status was being determined by Washington authorities, they were employed in constructing the stone buildings at the fort.

West Pointers at Fort Gibson

Almost every class of the United States Military Academy at West Point had 1 to 10 graduates among the officers stationed from time to time at Fort Gibson. Many of these men, whose illustrious deeds have been recorded in the history of our Country, were sent to Fort Gibson to get their first taste of Army life and frontier experience. Young society girls came from the East to visit; officers brought their families to live there; good houses were built; and traders had fine stocks of merchandise. The fort became the center of much of the official and social life of the Indian country. There was a race track, a Thespian Club with weekly performances, and a fine band of musicians. A most colorful event occurred in June, 1834, when, before a gathering of Cherokees, Osages, and Choctaws, the First United States Dragoons were reviewed by Gen. Henry H. Leavenworth. Their uniforms were resplendent with braid and buttons, and the spirited horses of each company were of matched color.

Fort Gibson was the base for establishing other military posts in Oklahoma—Camp Arbuckle, Fort Holmes, Fort Coffee, Fort Wayne, and Fort Washita—and for re-establishing Fort Smith. There was no more important post on the frontier during its days of greatest usefulness, but changed conditions and advancement of the frontier led to its abandonment before the Civil War. During that war, it was first occupied by Confederate troops and later by Federal troops; thus it sheltered the forces of both North and South during those tragic years. Following the Civil War, the post served as a point for the departure of officers and supplies traveling to Fort Sill and other western posts in Oklahoma. It was the center of a large amount of river freight until the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad was built in 1872. Then its mission was to cope with the lawless element attracted by movement of the railroad construction camps. Two years later, a telegraph line was constructed to the fort from Gibson Station, and in 1886 the first commercial long-distance telephone line in Oklahoma was placed in service, connecting Fort Gibson with Tahlequah and Muskogee.

Payment to the Cherokees

In 1894, 4 years after its final abandonment, Fort Gibson was the center of amazing activity when a payment of more than 1 million dollars was made to the Cherokee Indians. The money, piled on a table in the old barracks building, was guarded by armed Indians as the Cherokees came up when their names were called to get their allotments. Creditors of the Indians were there to collect what was owed them, and vendors of all kinds of merchandise tempted the Indians to part with their new wealth.

Distinguished Visitors

Aside from the outstanding Army officers who visited or served at the fort, other distinguished visitors came. Sam Houston arrived in 1829 to operate a trading post and marry a Cherokee maiden. In 1832, Washington Irving was a guest of Colonel Arbuckle before departing on a month's expedition and exploring tour in the company of Capt. Jesse Bean and his Rangers. From the experiences of this trip, Irving wrote A Tour of the Prairies. George Catlin, the artist, arrived in December, 1834, in the company of a regiment of Dragoons from St. Louis. He not only painted many portraits of the Indians he saw but wrote an account of his experiences in this new country. Nathan Boone, son of Daniel Boone, left Fort Gibson on a trip to the Great Salt Plains, and the Englishman, Charles J. Latrobe, marveled at the strange sights and the abundance of wild game.

The Fort Gibson National Cemetery

The National Cemetery at Fort Gibson contains some 3,000 graves, many of them unidentified. The hazards of bringing civilization to the new frontier, the Civil War battles, and the ravages of cholera and smallpox epidemics exacted a sad toll of lives. Within the circle around the flagpole, known as Officers' Circle, is a monument for Talahina, the Cherokee wife of Sam Houston; one for Flora, the Cherokee wife of Lt. Daniel H. Rucker; and one inscribed with the name "Vivia."

Who Was Vivia?

A mystery surrounds the life of Vivia, which has been of great interest these many years. It is told that she made the long trip from the East to see her lover, stationed at the fort, only to learn that he had been untrue. When he was found dead, the circumstances remained unexplained until Vivia confessed to the killing before her death some 20 years later. She also revealed that she had served all these years as a soldier at the fort, and no one had known that she was not a man.

The story of Fort Gibson is one of adventure, bravery, toil, hardship, endurance, romance, pageantry, sickness, and death—a princely heritage for present and future generations.

Bibliography

Oklahoma—A History of the State and Its People, by Joseph B. Thoburn and Muriel H. Wright.
A Replica of Old Fort Gibson, reconstructed on its former site at Fort Gibson, Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA STRESSES CONSERVATION

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Lady from Oklahoma

(Continued from page 146)
dian Councils and committees, and her unfailing response to civic duties and responsibilities.” Before this, she was an honoree in the “Oklahoma Hall of Fame.” Last year in May, 1964, she received the honorary degree of “Doctor of Humane Letters” (L.H.D.) from Oklahoma City University.

It also appears that everybody wants to give Muriel Wright an award! Here is a list of some of them: Award of Honor in October, 1964, from Oklahoma City Chapter, DAR, for her honorary degree of L.H.D. from Oklahoma City University; Award of Honor, Oklahoma City public schools, 1957, for her contributions in history and educational radio and TV; Honorary Life Member Award, Oklahoma Historical Society, 1961; Commendation, Oklahoma Centennial Civil War Commission, 1963.

On a nearby bookcase in Miss Wright’s office is a foot-high trophy in bronze—a winged victory figure and plaque. This was presented her (1963) for “Outstanding Research in Oklahoma History,” by the Epileptic Activities Center, Tulsa, Okla. She had given the data from her original research in the historical records on the Great Seal of the State of Oklahoma and each of the seals of the five Indian nations (Five Civilized Tribes) for a special project in handicraft for 24 epileptics, and had also pointed out the State symbols of Oklahoma—flower (mistletoe), tree (red bud), and bird (scissor-tail flycatcher), along with the exact color scheme for each. The epileptic group worked nearly a year and produced each of these seals and emblems—enlarged—in varicolored beads and sequins, using many millions of these, shown completed on a nylon net tablecloth over 10 feet long. As a result of the precision work, the beauty of the designs, and the interest in Oklahoma history aroused, the epileptic group was able to regain health, and some were employed. The gorgeous tablecloth was requested by the White House in Washington, for an Oklahoma exhibit at the conference of the President’s Committee on the Employment of the Handicapped in April, 1964, and won first place award in the Nation.

By this time, in this brief review, one can see how tall Muriel Wright stands in Oklahoma, and why, to thousands of us, she signifies Oklahoma History. However, we wonder how one woman can get around to all the positions she holds and all the committees on which she serves. To mention a few: She is past Oklahoma State President, National League of American Pen Women; President of Oklahoma City Civil War Round Table (1964); Vice President of the National Hall of Fame for Famous American Indians, her special interest being the placing of bronze portraits in sculpture of noted Indians in American history and other bronze art works on Indian life in the Indian Hall of Fame’s landscaped, out-door museum at Anadarko, Okla.

Glancing over Miss Wright’s work-filled desk, a framed proclamation of the Oklahoma City Council catches one’s eye, signed by the Mayor of the city in October, 1964. This was presented her in appreciation of her work in researching old records and documents and writing the special article on 14 Flags Over Oklahoma.

WASHINGTON, D.C. DECEMBER 7, 1965

[ 222 ] DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
HIGH PLAINS CHAPTER  
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Ancestor—Patriot Christopher Hitch, Md.

Hall, Mary Hitch (Mrs. J. L.)  
Ancestor—Patriot Christopher Hitch, Md.

Hammon, Miss Alza Mele  
Ancestor—Patriot Christopher Hitch, Md.

Hammon, Charles Rhea (Mrs. C.)  
Ancestor—Patriot Christopher Hitch, Md.

Hays, Alida Jones (Mrs. Donald)  
Ancestor—Patriot Christopher Hitch, Md.

Henderson, Keith Doig (Mrs. Herman)  

Hicks, Mabel Sledge (Mrs. G. R.)  

Hitch, Miss Lane  
Ancestor—Patriot Christopher Hitch, Md.

Hitch, Wills Neathery (Mrs. George)  
Ancestor—Pvt. James Meadows, N. C.

Hoffman, Marilea Boggs (Mrs. G. W.)  
Ancestor—Major Hugh Scott, Sr., Pa.

Hollis, Lula Belle Wyatt (Mrs. L. E.)  
Ancestor—Ranger Henry Harmon, Md.

Kiser, Betty Davis (Mrs. Ralph)  
Ancestor—Patriot Christopher Hitch, Md.
75th Diamond Jubilee

Washington State along with Daughters of the American Revolution are celebrating their 75th Diamond Jubilee. Washington was admitted to statehood November 11, 1889. The following chapters salute our growing statehood and our beloved Regent, Mrs. Vern Farnham.

Ann Washington
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Charles Carroll
Chief Seattle
Chief Whatcom
Elizabeth Bixby
Elizabeth Ellington
Elizabeth Forsey

Mary Ball
Mary Lacy
Mary Morris
Mary Richardson Walker
Michael Trebert
Narcissa Prentiss
Olympus
Robert Gray
Sacajawea
Sarah Buchanan
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Sun Deck

U.S.S. Cairo
(Continued from page 170)
could come up with the five boilers from the engine-room area.

Sailors’ personal belongings, scissors, straight razors (keen-edged and usable), hair brushes, writing pens, a set of keys, many bottles of various sizes and shapes, and mechanics’ tools, all came from this mid-
dle section, as well as boxes of leaf tobacco from the storage room.

Previously all 13 of the Cairo’s heavy guns had been removed and cleaned. The ship’s 400-pound bell, in fine condition, an 1833 Harpers Ferry rifle, an 1830 U.S. Cadet converted musket, pistols, and short swords, various bottles of chemicals, such as ammonia, iodine, and sulfur, are among the objects already cataloged. It is almost unbelievable that a small, round sewing box still contained a threaded needle (heavy sailor’s thread). There are a few of-
cicers’ soft black kid boots and metal plates of the crew with names scratched on them.

The Cairo has emerged from the Yazoo River as a major relic of historic interest today. The old iron-
clad, whose original purpose was to conquer by dividing, is now cast in the role of magnetic attraction, draw-
ing toward herself those who value her historic heritage. Many will come from far and near to view this famous old gunboat, the only one of its kind—with its guns, other furnishings, and personal sailors’ gear—in the world. You have to see it to believe its wonders!

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State Regent of Washington

1964 - 1966

This page is affectionately dedicated to our State Regent in appreciation of her able leadership and devoted loyalty to the Washington Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.
**MRS. H. H. SELLECK**

Candidate for Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution on The Haig Ticket

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Grand Island

Bonnieville Chapter
Lexington

Capt. Christopher Robinson Chapter
Crawford

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Cozad

David Bryant Chapter
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David City

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Kitkibaki Chapter
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Major Isaac Sadler Chapter
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Nancy Gary Chapter
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Niobrara Chapter
Hartington

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Lincoln

Sandhills Chapter
Hyannis

Sioux Lookout Chapter
North Platte

Thirty-Seventh Star Chapter
McCook

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**Genealogical Department**

(Continued from page 140)

Crash, Mary F., wife of John R. Crash, d. 1876, aged 18; sec. 17.

**QUERIES**

Fell-Gant-Prator—Want inf. of Elizabeth Fell, mar. Thomas J. Gant of Greenville, Sc., abt. 1815. Also on her ances, John Fell, b. Eng., whose min. portrait has a lock of Queen Catherine’s hair (given him in return for favor), encased in back. Also want inf. of John Prator of Ga., mar. Jane Harris, Oct. 25, 1885—Mrs. D. A. Hall, 3218 S. New Haven, Tulsa, Okla.

Harvey-Twiddwell-Cannady-Heath-Wilson-Stevens-Oliver—Want parents, background of Thomas G. Harvey, b. bef. 1780, d. aft. 1840, Wayne County, Tenn., son Littleberry, b. 1805 in Ga., d. Stoddard County, Mo., aft. 1860. Thomas G. lived in Maury County, Tenn., as early as 1811. Also for Obediah Twiddwell, b. 1787 in Va., lived in Ga., and Johnson County, Tenn., d. Wayne County, Mo., in 1860. Was he son of William Twiddwell, liv.isol. of Franklin County, Ga., granted land in 1822? And also of Obediah’s wfe., Elizabeth Cannady, b. 1788, N.C., d. 1857, Johnson County, Tenn. Also of Levi Heath, b. 1882 in Craven County, N.C., d. Johnson County, Tenn., aft. 1850 and his wfe., Mary Wilcon, b. 1792 ( dau. of John Wilson, b. in Ireland) in N.C., d. aft. 1850, Johnson County, Tenn. Want Rev. service of Thomas Stevens, Sr., b. ca 1740, mar. Mary Oliver, Sept. 5, 1761, both of Georgetown, Maine, d. 1799 in Georgetown, Maine. Children—Charles, Thomas, Jr., b. 1767, d. Apr. 13, 1849, Mrs. Mary Mellus (Mary); Mrs. Shumael Sealye (Dru-silla); Mrs. Aaron Belden (Charity). —Mrs. Jeremiah Welch, 6307 Orom St., Dallas 14, Tex.

Keach-Meade-Mayo—Who were the parents, etc., of Rev. John R. Keach, b. March 1795, d. May 2, 1826, Mt. Sterling, Ky., mar. Hannah Meade, March 18, 1811, Floyd County, Ky., Hiram Keach, b. 1802, Abingdon, Va., mar. Cary Ann Mayo, Jan. 8, 1829, Scottsville, Va.—H. J. Baker, 1412 W. Main, Crawfordsville, Ind.


—H. J. Baker, 1412 W. Main, Crawfordsville, Ind.


Springfield-Langston-Magnes-Bates-Miller-Hawkins-Andrews—Would like to contact desc. of Thomas Springfield, who mar. 1783 Laoedicia Langston; ch. Aaron, James, Hugh, Thomas, Bennett, Langston, Patsy (mar. a Magnes), Sarah (mar. a Bates), Nancy (mar. a Miller), Laoedicia, (mar. a Langston), daughter (mar. a Hawkins). These children b. in S.C., some moved to Murray County, Ga. Which was father of Moses, who mar. Margaret Andrews, butts County, Ga.—Mrs. H. K. McDowell, 4329 Cole Ave., Dallas 5, Tex.

Noell-Fullilove-Johnston-Waters—Wish to contact desc. of John S. Noell, Emily Fullilove, Mary Johnston, Tabitha Waters; all lived in Boone County, Ky., in early 1800’s. Also L. Berry Noell of Cumberland County, Va.—Mrs. W. H. McDonald, 4329 Cole Ave., Dallas 5, Tex.

Howe—Abraham Howe went from Pa. to Ky. in 1793; he had a bro. and sister living in Adams County, Pa., in 1850, who had the family records. Wish to corres. with desc. of this bro. and sister.—Mrs. K. Engle, Box 723, Tempe, Ariz. 85282.

Dieter-Teter-Ludman-Henkle—Want full inf. of George Deiter, 1st (later Teter), who came from Germany to Phila., Pa., with Alexander Mack, Sept. 15, 1729; he mar. Margaret Ludman, when, where, etc., her parents. George Teter, 1st, has a bro. Jacob Teter, and his dau. Mary Catherine, mar. Abraham Henkel, mar. (2nd) a Miller. Did George Teter, 1st, return to Germany from N.C., around 1760 or 70s, and never returned to America, or is he the George Teter that d. in Orange County, Va., 1743?—Mrs. Harold Walters, Route 1, New Ross, Ind., 47968.


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**CORRECTIONS**

Several lines were inadvertently omitted from the article, Florida and Its Territorial Governors, in the December Magazine (p. 851, col. 1, line 2). Please insert, after “in office,” the article on Christmas Carols, the date when King Charles I was beheaded (see p. 949, col. 3) is incorrect. It should have been 1649. The interregnum before the monarchy was restored was therefore 21, not 40, years.

In the November Magazine, in the article, They Marched With God, (p. 867, col. 1), the name of the founder of Quakerism is incorrectly given as John Fox, whereas it should be George Fox. Although it was stated that Fox was “a noisy, illiterate itinerant shoemaker,” his journal is considered by many theologians to be one of the great religious classics.
The Nebraska Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

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A veritable deluge of States produced a thriving total of $12,059.50 for February. Added to that of the regular and miscellaneous advertisers, the final figure was $13,366.50.

MISSISSIPPI—MRS. FENTRESS RHODES, STATE REGENT; MRS. CECIL E. INMAN, SR., STATE CHAIRMAN, increased its '64 amount by over $600 to send in $3,508.50 from 31 of its 57 chapters. Thank you so much, Mississippi, for this wonderful cooperation.

IOWA—MRS. JOSEPH G. HANEY, STATE REGENT; MRS. MARY J. DE MARIS, STATE CHAIRMAN, represent another State in the plus column, with $1,977.00, an increase of over $600. Congratulations to all 77 of Iowa's chapters who assisted.

SOUTH CAROLINA—MRS. WILLIAM N. GRESSETTE, STATE REGENT; MRS. WILLIAM N. GRESSETTE, STATE REGENT; MRS. CECIL E. INMAN, SR., STATE CHAIRMAN, accounted for $1,968.00 from 51 of its 65 chapters. This too, surpassed last year, and such efforts are warmly commended.

NEW JERSEY—MRS. JOHN KENT FINLEY, STATE REGENT; MRS. CHARLES P. GROHA, STATE CHAIRMAN, added $1,322.50 to the Magazine coffers from 44 of its 78 chapters. Your work is much appreciated.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—MRS. CHARLES EMERY LYINDE, STATE REGENT; MRS. DONALY PIPER, STATE CHAIRMAN, more than tripled its '64 amount by sending in $978.50 from 18 of its 34 chapters.

MICHIGAN—MRS. JAMES VIRGIL ZEDER, STATE REGENT; MRS. W. W. HENDRY, STATE CHAIRMAN, provided $795.00 from 38 of its 57 chapters. Each ad is so welcome.

COLORADO—MRS. CLARK ALEXANDER PRATZ, STATE REGENT; MRS. LAUREN C. BRAY, STATE CHAIRMAN, obtained $530 from 9 of its 35 chapters.

OKLAHOMA—MRS. D. W. HUMPHREYS, STATE REGENT; MISS BERTHA ANTRIM, STATE CHAIRMAN, secured ads worth $465 from 25 of its 41 chapters. Thank you so much.

WASHINGTON—MRS. VERNON L. FARNHAM, STATE REGENT; MISS MARJORIE ANN HAPGOOD, STATE CHAIRMAN, contributed $267.50, a tiny bit over last year. 33 of Washington's 40 chapters aided in this commendable participation.

NEBRASKA—MRS. J. CARL EVANS, STATE REGENT; MRS. HAROLD N. BACON, STATE CHAIRMAN, sold $247.50 worth of ads in 33 of its 43 chapters helped with this project, and all are thanked. Ten States were the sponsors for this issue; and, as all can see, the Magazine Advertising Committee did a THRIVING BUSINESS.

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