According to the publisher's schedule, this issue of the Magazine was to go to press on April 19, the date for the opening of Continental Congress. Therefore it is too early to welcome a new administration and to offer it our good wishes.

It is always an inspiring thing to see how smoothly the transition is made at National Headquarters when a new group comes into office. Much of this is due to the well-trained staff, which is prepared to render expert and loyal assistance to each incoming National Officer and National Chairman. Therefore, let us give due credit and sincere thanks to our workers at 1776 D Street, Washington, D. C.

Official publication date of the DAR book "In Washington—The DAR Story" was April 10th. A limited number of deluxe and hard cover un-numbered copies are still available.

* * *

MISS MADEL E. WINSLOW
Editor

MRS. PAUL R. GREENLEASE
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Committee

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

Contents
507 The President General's Message

Features
508 If This Be Treason... Frances A. (Mrs. Basil E.) Lamb
510 63 Indian Tribes Plan Public Housing Mabelle B. McGuire
514 Maine's Poet Laureate Marie (Mrs. E. W.) Ryan
520 Our Rich Heritage Margaret M. (Mrs. Richard F.) Hawkins
522 Mary Myrtle Konstance Kirkpatrick
524 U.S. Presidents' Attitude Toward God and Country Mrs. Elsie O. Hallenbeck
526 Israel Putnam's Mad Leap Into History Virginia R. Cummins
530 Margaret Young Goldie Smith
534 A Grant From the President
536 History of Harford County, Maryland

Columns and Departments
521 Dateline Action Report
527 From Our Bookshelf
528 Public Relations Beverly (Mrs. H. Harold) Mays, Raymond L. Hatcher
529 Newsworthy Daughters
538 National Defense Sara R. (Mrs. Henry S.) Jones
540 Queries
542 National Parliamentarian Herberta Ann Leonardy
543 State Activities
550 Spotlight on the Chapters
557 New Ancestor Records
558 Genealogical Department

Miscellaneous
515 DAR at a Glance
516 NSDAR Fact Sheet 1965
523 In Washington...The DAR Story
523 DAR Diamond Jubilee Book Reservation Notice
525 April at National Headquarters
537 The Greats (Poem)
568 States Sponsoring Ads.
On April 13, each year, patriotic societies assemble at the Thomas Jefferson Memorial on Washington's Tidal Basin to honor our third President. The Memorial, dedicated by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1943, is surmounted by a dome—virtually a Jefferson trademark—and contains portraits and excerpts of Jefferson's writings.
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

This, my last message, is a tribute to you! As retiring President General, it is difficult indeed to find adequate words to express the appreciation I feel for the support, interest, encouragement, and cooperation which you have so generously extended during the past three years. More times than you know, your confidence has fortified me and your excellent support provided the necessary “spark” to go the extra mile, despite excessive fatigue.

Further, I hope you realize just how much I have valued and looked forward each month to this special contact—my Magazine message; I felt and used it as a vital tie direct from National Headquarters. It has meant much to know many individual Daughters, and most Chapters read it regularly.

I congratulate and commend you—at Chapter, State, and National level—upon the fine DAR record achieved during the period 1962-65. It is YOUR RECORD. It is my hope that in reviewing it you will feel a justifiable pride which will provide an incentive for continued, ever-increased effort, to bring the important 75th Diamond Jubilee to its fullest fruition.

A brief summary of this administration’s innovations may prove helpful:

- American Heritage Committee established.
- Good Citizens National Award increased to $1000.
- Resolutions Open Forum scheduled; 12 Resolutions authorized.
- DAR National Poll taken.
- President General’s Forum at State Conferences.
- Initiation of Special Museum Events.
- Junior Members stressed—Annual Miss/Mrs. contest started.
- DAR Magazine format changed—Subscription $3.00.
- Project—Expansion of NSDAR Library.
- Concerted PR effort to KNOW-DO-TELL DAR.
- Public Service Series, “CITIZEN...USA.”
- Publication of DAR Book, “IN WASHINGTON, THE DAR STORY.”

NEW DAR BOOK: “IN WASHINGTON, THE DAR STORY,” is an exquisite volume, beautifully illustrated, with a wealth of information. Its purpose is best set forth in the Foreword. It is hoped every Daughter will secure a copy to enjoy herself and see that additional copies are used to help tell the FULL DAR STORY to others. This is the legacy this administration leaves as its contribution to the 75th Diamond Jubilee.

In conclusion, may I reiterate deep and sincere appreciation for the privilege of having served as President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. The position, while demanding and exacting to the point of oftentimes requiring curtailment of personal activities, was full of challenge and most rewarding. Its inspiration and stimulation far surpassed expectations. I leave the office sustained with a wealth of happy memories which will ever be treasured. May the service rendered for the National Society and with you prove a lasting, tangible contribution to our beloved Society.

Cordially,

(Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan)
President General, NSDAR
The DAR Magazine for October, 1963, page 742, presented an article by Hon. John O. Marsh, Jr., a member of the United States House of Representatives from Strasburg, Va., entitled Establishment of Bicentennial Commission to Commemorate the American Revolution. It included a resolution, introduced by Congressman Marsh, establishing such a commission. The 10 years preceding the Revolution are termed the Golden Age of the American Revolution, and should be included in any bicentennial observance. Few of the events contributing to this Golden Age can exceed, in importance, Patrick Henry's famed "Caesar-Brutus" speech before the Virginia House of Burgesses on May 29, 1765, as well as the Virginia Resolves against the Stamp Act passed the following day—May 30, 1765.

A brief account of the resolutions prepared and introduced by Henry and his "Caesar-Brutus" speech is supplied herewith in honor of their 200th anniversary. Material on the speech is excerpted from William Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry, page 58. The following paragraph is Patrick Henry's own explanation of the occasion.

I had been for the first time elected a burgess, a few days before, was young, inexperienced, unacquainted with the forms of the house, and the members that composed it. Finding the men of weight averse to opposition, and the commencement of the tax at hand, I determined on venture, and alone, unadvised, and unassisted, on a blank leaf of an old law book wrote the within. Upon offering them to the house, violent debates ensued. Many threats were uttered, and much abuse cast on me, by the party for submission. After a long and warm contest, the resolutions passed by a very small majority, perhaps of one or two only. The alarm spread throughout America with astonishing quickness, and the ministerial party were overwhelmed. The great point of resistance to British taxation was universally established in the colonies. This brought on the war, which finally separated the two countries, and gave independence to ours. Whether this will prove a blessing or a curse, will depend upon the use our people make of the blessings which a gracious God has bestowed on us. If they are wise, they will be great and happy. If they are of a contrary character, they will be miserable.

—Righteousness alone can exalt them as a nation.

Reader, whoever thou art, remember this; and in thy sphere, practise virtue thyself, and encourage it in others.—P. HENRY.

Five resolutions were introduced by Patrick Henry and seconded by George Johnston of Fairfax. They were passed; but the fifth and last was eventually expunged from the record. Since all of the resolutions were opposed by the most powerful members of the House of Burgesses—Randolph, Bland, Pendleton, and Wythe—it may be assumed that the "old guard" was influential enough to assure "disappearance" of the fifth resolution. The first four resolutions follow:

Resolved, That the first adventurers and settlers of this his majesty's colony and dominion of Virginia, brought with them and transmitted to their posterity, and all others his majesty's subjects, since inhabiting in this his majesty's said colony, all the liberties, privileges, franchises, and immunities, that have at any time been held, enjoyed, and possessed, by the people of Great Britain.

Resolved, That by two royal charters, granted by king James the I, the colonists aforesaid are declared entitled to all liberties, privileges, and immunities of denizens and natural subjects to all intents and purposes, as if they had been abiding and born within the realm of England.

Resolved, That the taxation of the people, by themselves, or by persons chosen by themselves to represent them, who commonly know what taxes the people are able to bear, or the easiest method of raising them; and must, themselves, be affected by every tax laid on the people, is the only security against a burthensome taxation, and the distinguishing characteristic of British freedom, without which the ancient constitution cannot exist.

Resolved, That his majesty's liege people of this his most ancient and loyal colony have, without interruption, enjoyed the inestimable right of being governed by such laws respecting their internal polity and taxation, as are derived from their own consent, with the approbation of their sovereign, or his substitute; and that the same have never been forfeited or yielded up, but hath been constantly recognized by the kings and people of Great Britain.

The "missing" and strongest fifth resolution, which passed by only one vote, is as follows:

Resolved, therefore, That the general assembly of this colony have the sole right and power to lay taxes and imposi-
tions upon the inhabitants of this colony; and that every attempt to vest such power in any such person or persons whatsoever, other than the general assembly aforesaid, has a manifest tendency to destroy British as well as American freedom.

Let us continue with a further quotation from William Wirt (p. 64):

"'By these resolutions,' says Mr. Jefferson, 'and his manner of supporting them, Mr. Henry took the lead out of the hands of those who had theretofore, guided the proceedings of the house; that is to say, of Pendleton, Wythe, Bland, Randolph.' It was, indeed, the measure which raised him to the zenith of his glory. He had never before had a subject which entirely matched his genius and was capable of drawing out all the powers of his mind. It was remarked of him, throughout his life, that his talents never failed to rise with the occasion, and in proportion with the resistance which he had to encounter. The nicety of the vote on his last resolution, proves that this was not a time to hold in reserve any of his forces. It was, indeed, an alpine passage, under circumstances even more unpropitious than those of Hannibal; for he had not only to fight, hand to hand, the powerful party who were already in possession of the heights, but at the same instant to cheer and animate the band of followers that were trembling, and fainting, and drawing back, below him.

"It was in the midst of this magnificent debate, while he was descanting on the tyranny of the obnoxious act, that he exclaimed, in a voice of thunder and with look of a god, 'Caesar had his Brutus—Charles the first, his Cromwell—and George the third—Treason,' cried the speaker—'treason, treason,' echoed from every part of the house—it was one of those trying moments which is decisive of character.—Henry faltered not for an instant; but rising to a loftier attitude, and fixing on the speaker an eye of the most determined fire, he finished his sentence (with the firmest emphasis) 'may profit by their example. If this be treason, make the most of it.' "

House of Burgesses, at the Capitol, where America's oldest law-making body regularly met and Patrick Henry delivered his famous speech against the Stamp Act, in which he made the challenging statement—"If this be treason, make the most of it."
President Johnson and Public Housing Administrator Marie C. McGuire met, following ceremonies at the White House on January 20, 1964, at which the President, in the presence of officials from the Public Housing Administration, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and delegates to the Congress of American Indians, discussed the mutual help housing program for Indians. "It is a fact—a shameful fact—" said President Johnson, "that America's first citizens, our Indian people, suffer more from poverty today than any other group in America. . . . I have directed that in our attack on poverty program, we put our Indian people in the forefront. As a beginning, I am pleased to announce . . . by far the largest Indian housing program in the history of the United States."

Leader in the field of public housing for the Indians—the Oglala Sioux Tribe, living on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota—already has 50 units in occupancy and another 23 near completion, with 76 more ready to go into construction. Close behind, with occupancy of the first of 56 units expected by early summer, are the Assiniboine and Sioux Indians on the Fort Peck Reservation in Montana. Summer occupancy is hoped by the Apache Indians on the San Carlos Reservation in Arizona. Many of the other 60 tribes are crowding close behind to get their low-rent housing programs to the building stage.

In spite of the relatively short time it has taken for Indian reservations to turn public housing proposals from idea to actuality, the program, as it applies to the Indian population, has been over a series of high hurdles and has had to incorporate several precedent-smashing innovations that were necessary to make the public-housing formula flexible enough to work within the framework of the special and complex situation of Indians in America.

In October, 1960, Presidential candidate John F. Kennedy described the housing conditions on Indian reservations as "a national shame." He pledged that, under his administration, Federal housing programs would be available—for the first time—to the Indians of America. In 1961, during the early weeks of his new administration, the Oglala Sioux Tribe reminded him of that pledge, and expressed its interest in the possibility of a federally-assisted program to provide low-rent housing on its reservation at Pine Ridge, S. D. In July, 1961, Senators Mike Mansfield and Lee Metcalf of Montana sponsored a meeting that the Public Housing Administration credited with supplying "the major impetus to bring American standards of housing and opportunity to Indians." Plans to mesh the efforts of PHA, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Public Health Service into a program to "help alleviate the serious housing problems on the reservations" were said to have been developed as a result of that meeting.

At the same time, both the Bureau of Indian Affairs and PHA were pursuing solutions to Indian housing problems independently. Both had special investigators or groups of investigators out in the field, analyzing conditions, needs, and solutions possible to the problem of Indian housing. Estimates of June 1962 set the population of Indians living on reservations at 300,614. According to BIA, 90 percent of the housing they occupy is substandard, a definition based on any one or any combination of four criteria: (1) Dilapidation; (2) no running water; (3) no heat; and (4) no inside plumbing. The Indian Affairs Bureau estimates that there is a present need for 60,000 new dwelling units on American Indian reservations.

Because of BIA's broad concern
with the complex of problems faced by the American Indian—of which housing is just one element—it sent a four-man task force, in mid-1961, on a 5-month, 15,000-mile fact-finding tour. Upon the report of this task force was based a shift in BIA approaches to Indian problems that placed new stress on developing Indians, individually and on a community basis, for self-sufficient roles in the national society, rather than on perpetuation of their quasi-dependent status. A significant part of this new stress was directed at meeting "the urgent, truly shocking Indian housing need." In line with that purpose, for the first time in its history, the Bureau created a new Housing Development Branch in its Washington office, with corresponding regional agents, in the spring of 1962.

**Pilot Project**

The first tribal application for public housing was made, in 1961, by the Oglala-Sioux. On the basis of field work and of the investigation and resolution of a string of stiff legal technicalities by the legal staffs of the Interior Department and PHA and at the request of Oglala-Sioux attorneys, a pilot project was approved for construction in Pine Ridge in the early fall of 1961—and the way was officially paved for Indian participation in the low-rent public housing program.

It works like this. Where an Indian tribe is governed by an elected local body, usually known as the tribal council, which has legislative power for the health, safety, and morals (legal police power) for the reservation, such a body is analogous to a State Legislature. Such a tribal council, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may set up a housing authority, via the adoption of an ordinance, a model for which is supplied by PHA. (It is because of such tribal council government of a reservation that it is possible for public housing to have been approved for reservations in the States of Utah and Wyoming—States that have not enacted enabling legislation for public housing.)

The housing authority so created is similar to any municipal housing authority; it is a public corporate body that has the power to deal with PHA, issue bonds and notes, and perform all other functions necessary to enable it to develop and operate low-rent housing projects. Its five-man board is appointed by the tribal council, which in this respect, as well as in the provision of necessary local cooperation, performs the functions supplied by the municipal government in the conventional program. In all its activities, the tribal housing authority draws on the services and advice of BIA and PHA for technical back-up and assistance.

BIA's back-stopping fits into the pattern of its overall attempts to assist America's Indian population in its reach for full and independent participation in the mainstream of national life. The Bureau's function, in relation to the country's Indian population, is, with the exception of holding trusteeship of Indian lands, to help, to advise, and—if nobody else can be found to do the job—to supply the services of local government to the reservation (education, law and order, roads, welfare).

Help and advice in the area of improving reservation housing conditions for Indians have led BIA into the formation of several different housing programs: (1) The provision of living quarters for employees of the Bureau, Indian and non-Indian, who work on reservations (50 percent of BIA's employee roster is Indian, and some of these employees do live on reservations); (2) loans from a BIA revolving loan fund and via Federal Housing Administration programs for insured loans. (Just as the Government quarters program
helped some Indians, so the FHA-based programs helped some others. But, with an average reservation family income of $1500 in 1963 and with about half of the heads of reservation families on some form of public assistance, the number of Indians who were eligible and able to apply for FHA-insured loans for homes was obviously small.); (3) via public housing, including a special "mutual help" program to permit ultimate home ownership and to bring down costs to correspond with incomes that would ordinarily be insufficient to pay the minimum rents needed to meet the operating expenses in the conventional program; and (4) a program directed at the most needy Indian families of all: under a special Congressional appropriation, BIA is rebuilding and rehabilitating 20 old existing houses for families designated by local welfare departments as most in need of the greatest amount of help. Testing ground for this pilot program is the Fort Hall Reservation, near Pocatello, Idaho.

This public housing on Indian reservations takes its proper place in the total housing picture, just as it does in other communities across the country; it can meet the needs of and serve a certain group of low-income families—families whose housing problems cannot be met by other methods but whose needs and abilities to pay rent are not quite as extreme as those families on the lowest fringes of poverty.

By the addition, within the public housing framework, of a program of "mutual help" housing, the reach of public housing for Indians has been lengthened. When the public housing program went into motion on Indian reservations, it served to expand housing programs for Indians down a good deal farther on the income scale. But even so, it was immediately apparent that even the low rents possible through federally assisted housing programs would be too high for many Indian families. It was also found that many Indians, as a result of their cultural attitudes and mores, would not respond favorably to a rental program but could be strongly motivated by the incentive of home ownership.

Accordingly, the PHA legal staff reexamined and reinterpreted the existing statutory powers for pub-

A kitchen being constructed in the low-income housing program.

Oglala Sioux Housing Authority, Pine Ridge South Dakota.

The mutual self-help program at work. These men are helping to build their own homes.
on May 29, 1963. The agreement recognized the fact that mutual help differed substantially "from the conventional PHA-aided low-rent housing program. Some of the differences," the memorandum reads, "stem from (1) unique ethnic patterns and ways of living, (2) land tenure patterns, (3) the element of 'ownership' and the effect of 'ownership' incentives, (4) extremely low economic base, (5) rural rather than urban attitudes, and (6) the unique relationships between the occupants, the local housing authority, and the federal government."

Public housing for the Indians is also serving as the testing ground for a new kind of housing for the elderly, called congregate housing. The new program, described in some detail in the No. 10 1963 JOURNAL (page 563), is an attempt to help elderly persons continue living in independent circumstances, even though they need some extra help with some of the fundamentals—such as preparing meals—by providing community kitchen and dining facilities, in connection with private living quarters. The first congregate housing in the Nation is currently going up in Pine Ridge, where 44 elderly Indian persons will, this summer, move into new public housing units where private, public, local, and Federal groups will cooperate to provide services above and beyond those that have been traditional in public housing.

The elderly congregate housing facility, being built just across the street from a Public Health Service hospital, was originally planned—and approved—as a privately-sponsored project under a Community Facilities Administration Section 202 direct loan (see August-September 1961 JOURNAL, page 321). When it became financially unfeasible for the non-profit sponsor (the Pine Ridge Settlement House) to carry it out, PHA was asked to take over and plan the project as its pilot venture in congregate housing, allowing the settlement house to carry out some of the services that must be contracted for before a congregate housing project can be approved.

There is yet another aspect of PHS programs that enters into the planning and building of public housing for Indian tribes: Facilities planning must be coordinated with the construction of new public housing. PHS cooperated with tribal councils, BIA, State and local health agencies in planning solutions to health problems and long-range programs for the provision of hospitals and health-related facilities on Indian reservations. By law, PHS is authorized to provide contributions of funds and labor for the construction of hospitals and health-related facilities. It is to PHS that PHA turns for cooperation in the provision of water and sewer facilities for planned public housing projects.

Currently, an interagency committee, representing BIA, PHS, and PHA, is working toward better heads-together planning to coordinate scheduled sewerage and water facilities with the construction of public housing. PHA and some of the Indian tribes are operating under a serious handicap in planning housing for areas still lacking these facilities. Since PHS construction planning is done some 2 years in advance of the actual beginning of construction, however, it is imperative for PHS to coordinate its facilities programming with housing programs of PHA. Without this coordination, some Indian tribes might never get public housing built on their reservations.
ON INSPIRED BY GRANDMOTHER

Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
 Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!

WHEN President Johnson closed his campaign in November, 1964, with the above quotation from Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Maine people gasped in surprise. In spite of belittling by modern debunkers, Longfellow is Maine's poet laureate. When would-be intellectuals have sneered that he is only a children's poet, as a librarian I reply, "Even if Longfellow had not translated the Divina Commedia, what is wrong with being a children's poet?" So Maine's shipyard sentiment coming in on TV from Texas was a surprise.

Grandma's Stories

Longfellow's own childhood was blessed with a grandmother whose stories gave him grist for his mill. She was Elizabeth Bartlett, born in Plymouth, Mass., in 1753. She married Peleg Wadsworth, and their daughter Zilpha was the mother of the poet (born in 1807). It is natural to suppose that grandma, baby-sitting with Henry, told him stories of the Pilgrims. Thus we have, embellished with poetic license, The Courtship of Miles Standish.

But Elizabeth Wadsworth did not have to rely on folklore. Her own experiences as the wife of a captain of Minute Men at the siege of Boston and throughout the Revolutionary War provide tales unrivalled by today's standards. Peleg Wadsworth was graduated from Harvard in 1769 and immediately became involved in the political and economic struggles of the Colonies. By the end of the war he had risen to the rank of major general and was sent to the last trouble spot, the eastern boundary in dispute with the British. Early maps encircle with dotted lines the area between the Penobscot and St. Croix Rivers marked "Boundary Indefinite." The British held the land east of the Penobscot River until 1783, when the St. Croix was established as the boundary.

A Post-war Captive

On this outpost duty General Wadsworth, with his wife Elizabeth, a 5-year-old son, and a baby daughter Zilpha, lived in a house on the bank of a small stream on the west side of the Penobscot. Mrs. Wadsworth had a woman companion, and the general had a guard of six soldiers. For the British, The World Turned Upside Down, according to the song, and its force, stationed at Castine on the east side of Penobscot Bay, decided that its prestige would rise if it could capture a real live American general—a Colonial with rank. So at midnight on February 18, 1780, a detachment of 25 British soldiers approached the general's house under orders to take him prisoner and bring him back alive. When the sentry opened the door, the British fired a volley into the hall.

Then they assailed the general's bedroom; but, instead of surrendering, he fought with pistols and a bayonet, wounding those who approached. Mrs. Wadsworth buried the children under the bedclothes and watched in utter horror. The fray ended when a bullet went through the general's arm. Blood gushed from the wound. He could not put on a coat. Holding a handkerchief to staunch the flow of blood and with a blanket over his shoulders, he reached the British ship with his captors after a 4-mile tramp across the snow from his home. The next day he was imprisoned in a grated room in the fort, with its 20-foot walls surrounded by a ditch.

Mrs. Wadsworth faced the wintry dawn without hope of seeing her husband again. She and her friend had six wounded soldiers and two babies to nurse, feed, and keep warm.

In the spring the general, still incapacitated by his wound, was hardly the robust Colonial hero his captors planned to exhibit, humiliate, and put to death in England. He did not begin to recover until Maj. Benjamin Burton was imprisoned in the same room with him. Then the date was set for crossing the Atlantic, and Mrs. Wadsworth was allowed to visit her husband. But it was not (Continued on page 541)
DAR AT A GLANCE

HISTORIC
American Heritage
American Indians
American Music
Americanism and DAR
Manual for Citizenship
Children of the
American Revolution
DAR Good Citizens
DAR Schools
Junior American Citizens

EDUCATIONAL
Motion Pictures
Student Loan and
Scholarship
Transportation

PATRIOTIC
Conservation
The Flag of
The United States
of America
National Defense

NATIONAL COMMITTEES
General Committees furthering all three aims:
DAR MAGAZINE • DAR MAGAZINE ADVERTISING • MEMBERSHIP • JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP • HONOR ROLL • PROGRAM • PUBLIC RELATIONS

NSDAR

Founded: October 11, 1890
Incorporated by Act of the Congess of the United States 1896.

Objectives:
Historic, Educational & Patriotic.

Motto: "Home and Country."

Official Publication:
"The DAR Magazine"

Published since 1892.

Classification: Educational

Headquarters:
1776 D Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Membership: Approx. 185,000. (1965)

2868 local Chapters in 50 States,
District of Columbia and Overseas.

Special Facilities:
Genealogical & Historical Library,
Americana Museum, Document Collection, and 28 Period Rooms.
(All open daily as a public service.)

Reprinted from new DAR Book: "IN WASHINGTON, THE DAR STORY."
The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution was founded October 11, 1890, and incorporated by an Act of the United States Congress in 1896. The National Headquarters Buildings in Washington cover an entire city block on beautiful 17th Street near the White House. The three adjoining structures—Memorial Continental Hall (1910), Constitution Hall (1929), and the Administration Building (1950), estimated total value $7,000,000—are the largest group of buildings in the world owned and maintained exclusively by women.

The President General and eleven Cabinet Officers, elected for 3-year terms, direct the business affairs of the Society. Elected National Officers, including 21 Vice Presidents General (7 elected at large annually for a 3-year term), meet at National Headquarters six times a year—February, twice in April, June, October and December. The annual meeting of the National Society is the Continental Congress held in Washington during the week of April 19th (anniversary of Battle of Lexington) and attended by approximately 4,000 officers and delegates.

The membership of approximately 185,000 in nearly 3,000 Chapters is distributed throughout 50 States and the District of Columbia, and includes overseas Chapters in England, France, Puerto Rico, Mexico, the Canal Zone and Cuba.

The Society functions through 24 National and a number of Special and Standing Committees to further its three-fold objectives: Historic Preservation, Promotion of Education, and Patriotic Endeavor.
I. HISTORICAL

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

DAR Museum
Predominant Americana items number over 15,000 with 28 Period Rooms pre-dating 1830. Open to the public.

Genealogical Records
Purpose and valuable contribution: To secure and index unpublished genealogical material.

Lineage Research
Created in 1961: Free service to help potential members with application papers.

II. EDUCATIONAL

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

American Heritage
Created 1963: To aid and encourage the preservation of our rich American heritage in the fields of art, crafts, drama, literature, and music.

American Indians
Contributions and scholarships primarily to St. Mary's School for Indian Girls and to Bacone Indian College.

Children of the American Revolution
A National Society of 17,000 boys & girls providing patriotic education and leadership of qualified youth in support, and appreciation, of American ideals.

DAR Good Citizens
Citizenship training: $1000 National annual scholarship award to winning senior high school girl for outstanding Dependability, Service, Leadership, and Patriotism. State award—$100 Bond.

DAR School
NSDAR owns 2 schools, Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith; aids 7 others. Contributes annually approximately $200,000; total to date approximates $5,200,000.

Junior American Citizens
Excellent citizenship training program. Open to all boys and girls from kindergarten thru high school. Over 360,000 participated last year.

Student Loan and Scholarship
Available thru National, States and Chapters. Incomplete report for 1964 listed 531 students received over $200,000.

(over)
III. PATRIOTIC

"to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom: To foster true patriotism and love of country"

American Music
Promotes American music thru knowledge of American composers and encourages talented youth. Stresses American Music Week.

Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship
In 1913, the DAR founded the only Americanization School, in Washington, D.C. Has donated free over 9,000,000 Manuals for Citizenship to immigrants. "Citizen . . . U.S.A." tapes available.

Conservation
Authorized in 1909. Stresses preservation of natural resources as an economic safeguard.

National Defense

Flag of the United States of America
Teaches love and respect for, promotes knowledge and history of, our Flag. Presents innumerable flags to youth organizations, playgrounds, and public buildings. In 1964, gave 75,000 flag codes and 46,000 flags.

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE, FUNCTIONAL, ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEES

DAR Magazine
Official publication since 1892. Subscription (10 copies per year)—$3.00.

DAR Magazine Advertising
Many States and Chapters advertise historic and educational shrines and locations.

Junior Membership
Ages 18 thru 35; in 1964, Juniors numbered over 35% of the better than 7,500 members admitted and reinstated.

Membership
Lifeblood of DAR. 1964—approx. 8,000 new & reinstated.

Program

Public Relations
Tells the FULL DAR STORY, "Citizen . . . USA," a public service program series, released February 1964; 430 audio tapes sold. TV slides now available.

Transportation
Traffic safety and promotion of historic pilgrimages.
V. SPECIAL COMMITTEES . . . (*Celebration Initiated by the DAR)

*American History Month (Feb.)
*Constitution Week (Sept. 17-23)
Chapters Overseas
DAR Handbook
Clearing House
DAR School Survey
Congressional
Insignia

VI. STANDING COMMITTEES

Auditing
Personnel
Building & Grounds
Printing
Finance

FOCUS ON ACTIVITIES

OF INTEREST FROM THE PAST

During the Spanish American War in 1898, the NSDAR established a hospital corps to recruit nurses for service; this became the nucleus of the Army Nurse Corps. Since then DAR members have contributed millions of dollars to patriotic activities: War Bonds, Red Cross, war orphans, and the restoration of the waterworks of the destroyed French village, Tilloloy. National, Chapter and member endeavors in education have totalled over $5,000,000. The largest single undertaking was the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. Another outstanding project was erection of the Madonna of the Trail statues marking America's trek Westward.

CURRENT ITEMS—THIS ADMINISTRATION, 1962-1965

It would seem highly desirable to call attention to the following: The successful 1962-65 Museum Special Event series; improvement in the Magazine format; increase in the annual Good Citizens Award to $1,000; gain in Junior Membership, in 1964 more than 35% of members admitted and reinstated; expansion of the NSDAR Library balcony section to increase stack and reading facilities; presentation of the Flag of the United States of America to the 1964 World's Fair.

New DAR book—IN WASHINGTON, THE DAR STORY—of interest to members and the public alike is this beautifully illustrated volume of treasures in the Americana Collection, the DAR Museum, and Period Rooms, with historic shrines throughout the Nation. Available from National Headquarters in paper back at $1.25 and hard cover at $5.25, post-paid.

Somerville PR (1965)
**OUR RICH HERITAGE**

**by**

Mabelle B. McGuire,  
*Mitz-khan-a-khan Chapter, Ventura, Calif.*

**WE AMERICANS** take much for granted. Our rich heritage was carved out of rock for us by pilgrims and revolutionaries and trailblazers. We are the harvesters, the reapers of their toil. This is our land, the land they made possible, and we take it to ourselves to enjoy to the fullest. It is our America.

Recently, however, I was jolted from this complacent attitude. Not since my grammar-school days, when my little prize-winning essay was read at the community Independence Day celebration, have I felt such a surge of emotion and pride in my citizenship. Paradoxically, it was a group of foreigners that brought me the experience.

I had been asked to substitute for a teacher who taught an English class for the foreign born in the evening school. When I entered the classroom, I had the feeling that I was looking at a large section of the globe, a college of humanity, a composite of world citizens. There were almond eyes and brown skin and sandy hair. There were traces of hard work and twisted dreams and smiles of hope.

A feeling of inadequacy overwhelmed me. What could I do for these people? In what way could I help them? How could I, in one brief evening, communicate to them the heart of America? I don't know what I gave them, but I know what they gave me. They made me humbly proud to be a citizen of the U.S.A.

I asked each one to introduce himself, to name his native land and the city or village from which he came, and his reason for coming to the United States. The countries represented were: Poland, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, France, Portugal, Denmark, Japan, and Mexico. From the vivacious little Portuguese lady who had married an American serviceman to the two Danish boys who had come to learn our methods of dairying, each had a different reason for coming here, but all of them expressed a desire to stay. They wanted to become citizens of this great free land.

We had an English lesson. There were spelling and conversation and reading; and, as if heaven-sent, there was, in the reading material, a reference to Benjamin Franklin. I asked what they knew about him and was surprised that they knew a great deal and had a high regard for that extraordinary man who did so much to gain freedom in the early days of the Republic. We also talked of other Founding Fathers and gave credit to the brave French, Polish, and German officers who struggled with Washington to gain our independence.

All lines of communication were wide open. If a Japanese student did not understand all the English, another translated. One national helped another; and, by means of several tongues, the concept of true democracy became clear to everyone. Each man and woman contributed something—a piece of information from a book or magazine, a personal experience. They eagerly shared with each other, for they all loved America.

From these strangers I learned to appreciate the feeling of security and freedom from fear. I saw how the beauty and glory that are America had entered their lives. I learned what makes democracy a vital thing—a solid, yet exciting way of life. A heart-warming glow of patriotism filled me. And the reason? We had shared America together. It was our America.
PRE-CONGRESS TIME AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: April was a busy period in Washington, with the President General returning from State Conference visits a few days before the Continental Congress, and many members of important committees already in Washington to render service and attend other genealogical and patriotic societies’ meetings before DAR Congress Week. The Nation’s Capital was never more beautiful, with magnolia trees in bloom, adding to the cherry blossoms, and a ground cover of daffodils and tulips in bright colors.

NEW LIBRARY SECTION IN USE: Visitors to the DAR Genealogical Library are actually using the expanded section, formerly the balcony, in Memorial Continental Hall. A total of 20 double bookstacks, 10 on each side, each stack capable of holding some 700 books, are on the upper balcony level, while 20 tables with a seating capacity of four each have been placed on the lower level. Readers are commenting, appreciatively, of the comfortable, well-lit work space thus provided them.

"IN WASHINGTON—THE DAR STORY": For the first time in the Society’s 75 years, Daughters now have available a beautifully illustrated book on the NSDAR, a Diamond Jubilee project of the 1962-65 administration. The 225 pictures, most of them in color, with descriptive captions, are an integral part of the story of the Society as recounted in this 120-page book. Beginning with the early history, the book highlights major activities and concludes with a colorful functional chart graphically showing the operation and threefold purposes of the NSDAR: Historic preservation, promotion of education, and patriotic endeavor. Special sections feature the Genealogical Library, the DAR Museum, the 28 Period Rooms, and the Americana Collections in the Archives Room. In text and pictures, the book reaches out to all the State Societies. Every State is represented. Attention is called to the book’s Foreword.

Official publication date of the DAR book "In Washington—The DAR Story" was April 10th. A limited number of de luxe and hard cover un-numbered copies are still available.

Of noteworthy interest to States, Chapters, and individual Daughters—and, at the same time, introducing an excellent suggestion for widespread distribution of "In Washington—The DAR Story"—is word just received at National Headquarters that the Public Library of the District of Columbia is planning to place copies of the book in each of its local branch libraries in Washington.

ANOTHER NSDAR PROJECT STARTED: Initial steps have been taken relative to the cataloging and indexing of the Americana Collections and the NSDAR Archives in the office of the Historian General, Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn, whose special project it is. This is an undertaking of considerable magnitude, involving the recording of priceless original documents, letters, and manuscripts, as well as special items, such as the exhibit of Continental paper money issued by the States, each note numbered and signed by hand. The thousands of items will be systematically cataloged and indexed by States, Chapters, and donors.

A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER’S GRANDDAUGHTER JOINS THE DAR: On April 17, Mrs. Nellie Strange Christopher (Mrs. Audie Mack Christopher) of Lester, Ala., celebrated her 72nd birthday, the same day that she was admitted to membership in the NSDAR, John Wade Keyes Chapter, in Athens. Her grandfather, Abner Saunders (the family name is also spelled Sanders), was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, in 1761; her father, Edward Saunders, was born in the same county in 1821. Both Mrs. Christopher and her father were children of second, and late, marriages: Mrs. Christopher’s grandfather was 20 years older than her grandmother, and her father was 42 years older than her mother. These circumstances contributed to the extraordinary situation of three generations spanning more than two centuries of time.
Mary Myrtle

By Marie (Mrs. E. W.) Ryan, Fort Vancouver Chapter, Vancouver, Wash.

If you were to take a trip to the island of Borneo and sail up the Rajang River, through Sarawac, to the jungle village of Selalang, you might see, on the river, a beautiful white ambulance boat, bearing the name Mary Myrtle. This boat is named for Miss Mary Myrtle Scroggs, a retired teacher and long-time member of Fort Vancouver Chapter, DAR, Vancouver, Wash. The story behind this boat is an appealing one.

A few years ago, Mrs. Henry Sallee, one of our chapter members, with her husband, met death in a tragic automobile accident. Since then, Mary Myrtle has exchanged letters with one of the Sallee daughters. Virginia Sallee Callahan lived in far-away Sarawac, where she and her husband William were the only Caucasians in the village of a thousand people.

As manager of a large hardwood sawmill, Bill felt great responsibility toward the workers. Among their problems, one of the most serious was the lack of health services. Here a trip to the doctor meant an hour's ride on the treacherous jungle river. The Callahans started a small clinic; and in one of her letters, Virginia said they hoped soon to obtain some of the modern miracle drugs.

Unbeknownst to her, she had found a "fairy godmother." Mary Myrtle is the last of her line. Because she has no family, she has, over the years, given needed help in many far off places.

On the shelf of Mary Myrtle's china closet was a beautiful French Haviland dinner set, which had belonged to her mother. Have you guessed it? Yes—soon the lovely Haviland was on the shelf of an antique dealer, and a sizable check was on its way to Sarawac.

When Virginia sent her surprised, happy "thank you," she asked if the money might be used for a large ambulance boat, greatly needed, since the river was the only access to the outside world.

Construction of the boat was soon under way. A large ironwood log was selected, and the most skillful workers began a labor of love.

Completion of the "water ambulance" soon became a village project. Everyone knew about the kind American lady, and her name was familiar to the smallest school child. As the boat neared completion, a committee came asking if the village might have a festival day, to be called Mary Myrtle Day, when the boat could be christened and blessed and a gift sent to their American friend. The children begged to present a gift of their own.

Finally, the gala day arrived. The boat was complete, 23 by 4 feet, shining white, fully equipped as an ambulance. The top, painted soft green, could be lifted so that a stretcher might be lowered to the permanent mattress.

The crowd gathered, each in his Sunday best—bright shirts and sarongs. The children stood quietly in straight lines, awaiting the ceremony. The village band (two guitars, an accordion, and a drum) played native music.

(Continued on page 557)

Ceremonial sarong of typical beautiful Sarawac workmanship, presented in thankfulness to Mary Myrtle Scroggs.

The Mary Myrtle under construction at Selalang, Borneo.
Just off the press is the new DAR Book, a 75th Diamond Jubilee project undertaken by the 1962–65 administration under the direction of Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General. The Book, entitled, “IN WASHINGTON ... THE DAR STORY,” radiates from the National Society’s Headquarters in the Nation’s Capital to cover activities and projects in the 50 States, District of Columbia and Overseas Units. The volume, beautifully illustrated with approximately 225 pictures—the majority of which are in color, describes the DAR Buildings in Washington, D.C., and displays the collection of treasures housed there. Captions give a real history lesson of items portrayed. Featured especially are the Genealogical and Historical Library, the valuable Americana Collection and outstanding Americana Museum with 28 period rooms, furnishings predating 1830.

At a glance, the Book briefly and graphically tells in words and vibrant color pictures the DAR STORY of HISTORIC PRESERVATION, PROMOTION OF EDUCATION, and PATRIOTIC ENDEAVOR—purposes for which the National Society was organized in 1890 and chartered by the Congress of the United States.

Also, the Book is a treasure trove of interesting little-known facts in connection with the early history, growth and development of the Nation’s Capital. Many human interest incidents are related such as the reason for the course (bend) of famous Pennsylvania Avenue, why the Daughters traditionally and proudly wear orchids and what the DAR has accomplished in the field of education in remote mountain areas.

Copies of the Book may be obtained from the DAR National Headquarters, 1776 D Street, N.W.; paperback at a cost of $1.25 and hardback at a cost of $5.25, postpaid. Based on the Book’s popular appeal from point of history, antiques and decor, advance reviews predict “best seller” acceptance by members and the public alike.
U.S. PRESIDENTS’ ATTITUDE TOWARD GOD AND COUNTRY

By
Margaret M. (Mrs. Richard F.) Hawkins
Regent, Blue Ridge Chapter, Lynchburg, Va.

SCENE: Called Meeting of Historians and National Defense Chairmen of the Four NSDAR Chapters in Lynchburg, Va.

SUBJECT: JOINT PROJECT.

"But do we have the money for this project? You know that twenty-five dollars is a lot of money, and there are many calls for it."

The answer came loud and clear from one of our most dedicated members, a schoolteacher.

"If we don't have the money to teach our children about their Christian heritage, we might as well stop right here. In our early childhood we were taught these things. Today, the way it is now, if we fail to teach our children, who will? I move that the Blue Ridge Chapter, NSDAR, give twenty-five dollars toward the necessary hundred dollars and have these signs lettered."

That's the way that our four local NSDAR chapters, Blue Ridge, Lynchburg, Poplar Forest, and James River, together with the Seven Hills Society, C.A.R., have launched our project entitled Honoring the Birthdays of Our Presidents.

Our plan will cover the entire year. We are having large 11- by 22-inch cards lettered, 2 for each of the 35 men who served as Presidents of the United States. On one card will appear his name, date, and place of birth, date and place of death, the time and administration served, political party, and church affiliation. Fastened to this card, with photographic corners, is a copy of the official engraving of each President. On the other card is a short quotation taken from an official statement of each man—an Inaugural Address, Message to Congress, or Proclamation—expressing what he feels to be the relationship between God and this country. The Presidents' pictures and their quotations are to be on display for a week in a downtown window and in our library for two weeks during the month in which they were born. We started this in October, 1964, in conjunction with Patriotic Education Week, C.A.R.

This display attracted much favorable comment from passers-by on the street and from the members of our school administration who saw it. The latter said that the signs had much educational and historical value and that they would like to have a set for each of the 27 schools in our city, to be used and studied in the classes on the history of the United States. This includes the fifth and eleventh grades. Our challenge now is to find an inexpensive way to provide these 27 sets. Our local chapters have stretched their budgets to the breaking point to provide approximately $100 to have these 70 signs hand-lettered. We were fortunate in finding a man who was in sympathy with our project who would do it for that amount, for each sign involves several hours of work. We are hoping to locate someone who can reproduce these signs in quantity so that they may be made available to our classrooms.

You may wonder why we are doing this, and the reason is twofold. Three years ago, when in a store in Washington, D. C., I looked up and saw large pictures of our Presidents lining the upper walls. To my chagrin, I couldn't name all of them, and wondered how many other people there were who also saw and knew them not! I wondered about the possibility of using such pictures and displaying them on the birthday of each President. We know and honor the birthdays of President Washington and President Lincoln, and sometimes President Franklin D. Roosevelt, but how many times do we pause and reflect on the birthdays of those other 32 men who have also served our country with distinction? Inquiry revealed that this set of pictures cost the store $5,000—a prohibitive figure for us. This was another dream that presumably had to be filed and forgotten.

(Continued on page 565)
April at National Headquarters

Valuable Book Presented to DAR Library

Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General, accepting the book, “Virginia Cousins,” by G. Brown Goode, the gift of Mrs. George Alexander, past regent, Thirteen Colonies Chapter, District of Columbia. The work is a study of the ancestry and posterity of John Goode of Whitby, a Virginia Colonist of the 17th century. Pictured with Mrs. Duncan are (l. to r.) Miss Anna Mary McNutt, State Regent of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Charles H. Platten, State Chairman, Honor Roll Committee, D. C., who made the presentation for Mrs. Alexander; and Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, Vice President General, D. C. It is of noteworthy interest to Daughters that the author, Mr. Goode, was the designer of the Insignia of the NSDAR.

National Headquarters Scene of Newspaper Women’s Party

A gala evening event took place at National Headquarters on March 28 when the members of the American Newspaper Women’s Club of Washington and their guests, numbering over 100, were conducted on a tour of the Period Rooms, the Americana Collection, and the DAR Museum, to acquaint them with the activities of the DAR. It was the first time many had seen the headquarters buildings and the beautifully furnished rooms. Shown receiving the guests are (l. to r.) Miss Marie Smith of The Washington Post; Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General; and Mrs. Anne Blair, President of the American Newspaper Women’s Club.

Photographed in a Period Room at National Headquarters

Mrs. Henry M. Jackson, wife of the Senator from Washington State, brought her grandmother, Mrs. C. K. Campbell of New Mexico, on a tour of National Headquarters and the Tennessee Room in particular. Mrs. Campbell, who is visiting her granddaughter in the Nation’s Capital, is a native of Tennessee.

Americanana Room Interests South American Visitors

Part of a group representing 16 countries, escorted by Mrs. Roland del Mar (seated at desk), whose husband, General del Mar, is head of the Inter-American Defense College at Fort McNair, Washington, D. C. The visitors from South America are the wives and children of the men whose studies at the College cover a 7½-month period and whose dependents accompany them to the United States.
GREENWICH, CONN., is the gateway to New England. It was a border town during the American Revolution, where every other man was a Tory. Greenwich, or Horseneck, as it was called then, became a No Man's Land where marauding plunderers, known as "skinners," played no favorites. Their wits, scheming, and murdering were their swords and guns.

The town was known to be prosperous, with an ample supply of food, ammunition, and salt. The British, by encouraging frequent raids from within and without, hoped to induce Washington to weaken his force on the Highlands by sending troops into Connecticut to protect the defenseless towns.

A British attack was considered inevitable, so Gen. Israel Putnam came to Horseneck frequently to inspect the guard and to send out scouts to investigate the activities of the enemy. On the evening of February 25, 1779, a marauding expedition started from Kingsbridge (The Bronx) commanded by General Tryon, the Tory Governor of New York. His force consisted of about 1500 men composed of British and Hessian troops and two regiments of Tories.

They had a skirmish at New Rochelle with the few Continentals stationed there, who were commanded by Capt. Titus Watson. The encounter divided Watson's force. However, he, with several companions, escaped through the woods and rode at full gallop to the Byram River, destroyed the bridge there to delay Tryon's forces, and proceeded to Horseneck to warn the 150 men of the Continental Army garrisoned there.

General Putnam had arrived only the day before, thus exhibiting the extrasensory perception that is the very marrow of a good military man's bones. Putnam made his quarters at the public house kept by Israel Knapp. (It is now known as Putnam Cottage. This interesting house was built between 1692-1729 and is owned and maintained by Putnam Hill Chapter, NSDAR.)

The enemy reached Horseneck at 9:00 on the morning of February 26, 1779—just one-half hour earlier, Titus Watson had pounded on General Putnam's bedroom door at the tavern, interrupting his shaving, to give him the grim news of the approaching British. Putnam grabbed his hat, rushed out for his horse, and the two men galloped up the road where the picket of 150 men was posted on the eminence south of the Congregational Church.

They had no cavalry—only two small cannon, without horses or dragging ropes. Putnam ordered 100 soldiers to be deployed as skirmishers on either flank, which left only 50 men to hold the position. A contest here would be madness. The enemy outnumbered them 10 to 1. In the midst of Putnam's orders that the cannon be planted on the high ground by the meeting house, the better to sweep the road below them, a scout
came running back to the general with the announcement that, in the van of Tryon's forces, rode Delaney's Corps, composed of Tories from Westchester County. These men, who had enrolled themselves under the King's banner, were the bitterest enemies of the patriots.

When Putnam heard this news and saw below, on the Post Road, Tryon's horse, supported by the infantry about to charge, he ordered a volley of shots, simultaneously with an order for retreat. His Continentals dispersed into a swamp inaccessible to horses, and Putnam spurred his own animal down the far incline to the Post Road, and galloped toward Fort Stamford for reinforcements.

Thomas Merritt, of Westchester County, and several British cavalrymen recognized the general and started after him. "Old Put" was heavy of girth, and the enemy's horses were more fleet. When Putnam came to the edge of a sheer, steep precipice, where the road turned, the leader of the British forces was within two lengths of his horse's tail!

There was no time to follow the road, which ran along the top of the hill and curved downward gradually. Without a moment's hesitation, Putnam spurred his horse and plunged down the steep stone steps, 79 of them. The horse slid part of the time on his haunches. (The steps had been cut into the stone hill so that parishioners from the neighboring village of Cos Cob could more easily reach the top where the Episcopal Church stood. They are there to this day.)

The fat old general bent over his horse's neck. His beard had been shot through by a bullet and lay somewhere on the eminence of the hill. His white hair blew around his face, a face that showed not one iota of fear.

At the top of the precipice the Redcoats stopped in amazement. They watched the old man plunge down the incline, and not one had the courage to follow; but they sat their horses and fired shot after shot after him.

"Old Put" turned in his saddle when he reached the swamp at the bottom of the hill and shook an angry fist at the soldiers above him "God cuss ye," he is said to have said with a laugh.

(Continued on page 557)

From Our Bookshelf


The medals and decorations in this book are divided into three sections: Decorations, Service Medals, and Awards to Civilians. Medals and ribbons are given in full color, and there are numerous sketches of the medals themselves. Two unusually interesting awards of the Revolutionary era are the Badge of Military Merit, which is known to have been awarded to three persons, is the basis for the modern Purple Heart and was designed by Pierre Charles L'Enfant; and the "André Medals," given the three American militiamen who captured Major André.


This book includes 60 famous orations by well-known personalities, arranged alphabetically by authors. The fact of this alphabetical arrangement brings very unlikely authors into juxtaposition, such as Clarence Darrow and Charles de Gaulle, Patrick Henry and Adolf Hitler, Thomas Jefferson and Jeremiah, Benito Mussolini and Napoleon Bonaparte, and Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Savonarola!

It is fascinating to read these orations by pairs and to note the widely differing philosophies they represent. This book would be an interesting reference work to have available in a private library.


These revised and corrected editions of two helpful genealogical volumes will be extremely useful to the researcher in family history antedating settlement of this country.


It is indeed appropriate that a Navy-minded President, John F. Kennedy, sup-plied the Foreword to the first of what is planned as a series of 15 volumes of Revolutionary naval documents. He writes: "Primary sources constitute the backbone of written history; and history is the means by which a nation repossesses its past. * * * It is evident that the thirteen colonies would have been hard put to win independence without this trident of maritime support—the small but spirited American Navy, epitomized in the audacity of John Paul Jones; the powerful fleets of our allies, French, Spanish, and Dutch, converting a local revolt into a two-continent war; and the ceaseless flow of supplies to the rebels made possible by Yankee ingenuity and daring in merchant ship and privateer."

The naval story of the Revolution is told by documents of various kinds—letters, invoices of cargo, petitions, reports of town meetings, etc. Among the most interesting documents are the letters from Henry Laurens, of South Carolina, to his son in London. Names that we have come to associate with other bailiwicks than the sea appear from time to time like old friends—such as Richard Henry Lee, au-thor of the "independence" resolution.

The pictures not only encompass a wide selection of subjects but help to interrupt the text so that one is not con-fronted with pages upon pages of solid reading matter.
NEW BOOK TELLS STORY VIVIDLY;
IDEAL GIFT ITEM

The new DAR Book published in conjunction with
the Diamond Jubilee observance is an effective tool for
Public Relations.

Interesting and informative reading matter and
beautiful, vivid pictorial content are combined into an
extremely attractive, appealing, and comprehensive story
that is both timely and timeless.

It is a book that every devoted Daughter will cher-
ish and one that will receive favorable response, as well,
from non-DAR who hold deep appreciation for Amer-
ica's heritage and for American values—past and pres-
ent. For, in telling THE DAR STORY, it also empha-
sizes the historical, educational, and patriotic heritage
that has inspired past generations and gives value to
the American way of life today.

In addition, this will be an ideal gift item in any of
the three editions: Deluxe, Hardback, and Paperback.

The Paperback edition is of fine-quality coated stock
at the nominal price of $1.00 ($1.25 postpaid). This
makes it an economical, as well as very practical, gift
for broad distribution to friends, libraries, schools, news
media, museums, chambers of commerce, travel bureaus,
and other locations where it will be viewed with interest.

Delegates to the 74th Continental Congress are re-
turning home with a wealth of valuable information for
KNOWing, DOing and TELLing the Full DAR Story,
including a copy of the new Book, "In Washington, The
DAR Story."

By all means, every member should make it a
point to see this volume; once seen, it is certain that
every Daughter will want a copy for her own enjoy-
ment and use.

Sincere thanks and appreciation are expressed to
everyone for your loyal cooperation in TELLing the
FULL DAR STORY.
Beulah Wyatt (Mrs. Frank F.) Phillips, charter members and former regent of Capt. James Lawrence Chapter, Ironton, Ohio, recently published a book of her poems—Grain From My Harvest. Many of these lyrics had appeared previously in magazines and newspapers, and preserve in verse historical and family legends for future generations.

* * *

The present “First Lady” of North Carolina, Mrs. Dan Moore, is a member of Dorcas Bell Love Chapter of Waynesville, N. C. An article in the Magazine Section of The Mountaineer, published in Waynesville, praises her as “A First Lady Who’s a Wife First.” It states further: “In her role as First Lady Mrs. Moore is poised and gracious. She brings to the state's old home on Blount Street boundless energy, a warm personality that goes out unstintedly to people, a captivating sense of humor, a well-merited name as a public speaker, and experience in civic groups.

* * *

In honor of Lt. Col. David Galliher, and in gratitude for his safe return from a year’s service in South Vietnam, the chairman of the Flag of the United States of America Committee of Patriots’ Memorial Chapter, Washington, D. C., has recently given a “Sunday Flag,” 8 by 12 feet in size, to the Army Distaff Hall in Washington, where she and nearly 300 others now reside. The Army Distaff Hall is a foundation built by the voluntary offerings of United States Army Officers, and opened 3 years ago for the use of the dependents; at present it is the only such foundation in the country. The “Sunday Flag,” flown on Sundays and holidays at United States Army posts, is a regulation United States Flag, but larger (and usually cleaner and brighter) than the one flown daily. Colonel Galliher is one of four brothers, all of whom served in World War II, the other three as naval officers.

* * *

Gladys Bossman (Mrs. Silva E.) Clem, historian for Thomas Hughart Chapter, Staunton, Va., a well-known Virginia writer, is the author of a new book, It Happened Around Staunton in Virginia; her latest work preserves the landmarks of this city in the Shenandoah Valley, originally known as Mill Place, founded by William Beverley on his crown grant in 1748. Earlier books by Mrs. Clem are Stories of the Shenandoah and One Hundred and Fifty Years of Methodism in Staunton.

* * *

Ada L. Sawyer, Gaspee Chapter, Providence, R. I., first woman lawyer in the State of Rhode Island, received an honorary doctor of laws degree from Brown University in 1964. Forty-four years earlier, she had entered a field previously limited to men. It took a Supreme Court decision to enable her, a woman, to take the bar examinations. Her preparation was not college and graduate work, but 3 years of hard work and study with a prominent attorney in Providence, whose law partner she later became. She specializes in probate work and taxes. She also handled the transaction by which Gaspee Chapter acquired its historic chapter house.

* * *

Sara Spencer (Mrs. Clarence A.) Campbell, Fincastle Chapter, Louisville, Ky., has been named official American representative of the newly formed International Children’s Theatre Association (from the French title, Association Internationale du Theatre pour L’Enfance et la Jeunesse). Editor of the Children’s Theatre Press at Anchorage, Ky., Mrs. Campbell has been recognized as a leader of the children's theatre movement in this country.

* * *

Mrs. Lillian Rhyne Ernst, regent of New Netherland Chapter, New York, N. Y., recently traveled to Vicksburg, Miss., to present to Dr. and Mrs. Bearss handsome certificated of appreciation for the invaluable aid they rendered to Maj. Gen. Charles G. Stevenson (Ret., former adjutant general of New York and now honorary chairman of the American-Polish Civil War Centennial Committee, of which Mrs. Ernst is a member). The Bearsses assisted General Stevenson in his research into the brilliant but little-known career of Lt. Col. George O. Sokalski. The Bearsses’ awards were originally presented by General Stevenson to Mrs. Ernst, to act as his personal emissary during an “In Memoriam” observance in Troy, N. Y., where Colonel Sokalski’s grave was finally located after an intensive search, which touched many people and crisscrossed the Country.

* * *

Among Wisconsin Daughters included in Who’s Who of American Women is Louise B. (Mrs. George C.) Barland, of Eau Claire Chapter. She is noted as an historian. The second volume of a two-volume history of Eau Claire, Sawdust City and The River Flows On, was scheduled to be off press in March. She is past regent of her chapter. She organized the Mickon Nantaubaulaw Society, C. A. R., in 1951. In 1964 she was honored for 25 years of service with the Girl Scouts, and has held numerous and important offices in various civic and religious organizations.

* * *

Alida Curtiss, past regent of Rocky Ford Chapter, Rocky Ford, Col., is the author of a book on pioneer life in Nebraska, recently published, entitled, Mother Wanted a Son. Her chapter honored her with an autograph tea in the local public library.

* * *

Katherine N. Owsley, Santa Barbara Chapter, Santa Barbara, Calif., has recently composed and published a song, Light of Our Nation, which was presented at the Chapter’s February meeting. It was also sung at a joint meeting of four DAR chapters in Pasadena. The band at Fort Bliss, Texas, will play it on Memorial Day, May 30. The United States Army, Navy, and Marine Band leaders have also placed it in their libraries and will give it on appropriate occasions.
MARGARET YOUNG

first a Tory...

By MRS. ELSIE O. HALLENBECK, Amsterdam Chapter, Amsterdam, N.Y.
then a Patriot

The above letter was written by Sir Peter Warren to his nephew, Sir William Johnson, who later became a baronet and is known today as one of the greatest and most constructive Americans of our Colonial period.

Sir Peter Warren was born in 1703 in Warrenstown, County Meath, Ireland, and was descended in the legal line from the baron of Warren (Varennes) in Normandy, France, who arrived in Ireland with Earl Strongbrow. He joined the British Navy at an early age, and by the time he was 24, he was made a captain, and cruised up and down the Atlantic coast throughout most of the 18th century, as it was the scene of constant fighting with the British on one side and the French on the other.

Career of Sir Peter Warren

In 1743 he was made a commodore and also commander of the Leeward Island Station at St. Kitts. Then in 1745 he was ordered to Cape Breton to join in the siege of Louisburg. While the great fortress there was being surrounded by land forces, he blockaded it by sea, until it was forced to surrender. Immediately after this victory, Sir Peter saw a huge French ship coming into the harbor and knew at once that they had not heard of the siege, so he pulled down the British flag on his ship and sent up the French flag in its place. The French ship sailed right into his trap. On board were large quantities of gold, cocoa, and many other luxuries from the South Seas which must have totaled many thousands of dollars. When England heard of this, he was promoted to the rank of rear admiral. Then in 1747 he was ordered across the Atlantic to join in preventing the French rescue fleets from sailing for Canada, and he succeeded in gaining a great victory off Cape Finisterre. Again there were large financial rewards for him, as the captured vessels had over 300,000 pounds of gold aboard. For this victory, he was knighted by King George II of England and was promoted to vice admiral.

In 1731 he had been given the freedom of New York City and been awarded 10 acres of swamp land off the Bowery. He was also a member of the Provincial Council and decided to make this city his home. With some of his wealth he purchased 300 acres of land which covered not only what is known as Greenwich Village today, but extended as far east as Broadway and north to 21st Street.

That same year he married Susannah DeLancey, daughter of Stephen DeLancey and Anne Van Cortlandt, who were socially prominent people of New York. She was the sister of Chief Justice James DeLancey, who later became Lieutenant Governor of New York State. Sir Peter built her a beautiful home at No. 1 Broadway, as well as a country villa in Greenwich Village on land that is known today as the corner of 4th and Perry Streets.

Susannah DeLancey was an heiress, and her marriage dowry included a large tract of land called "Warrensbush," between the Mohawk River and Schoharie Creek in Montgomery (Tryon) County. There was about 15,000 acres of land in this tract, which was triangular and had its base on the Mohawk River and its apex at the junction of Schenectady and Schoharie Counties. After her marriage to Sir Peter it became known as Warrensbush after him. He knew that a religious war was going on in Germany and that hundreds of Palatines were fleeing to America and settling along the Hudson River, so he decided to divide Warrensbush into farms in hope that the Palatines would settle there too.

As Sir Peter was away on duty so much of the time, he decided to hire some one to take charge of Warrensbush for him. It was while he was on a visit to see his sister Anne Warren, who had married Christopher Johnson of Warrenstown, Ireland, that he noticed the business ability of their son William, so he brought him to America to become his land agent.

Sir William Johnson Comes to America

Sir William was only 23 years of age at the time, so it must have been a new and exciting adventure for him. It was also very fortunate for the welfare and prosperity of New York State in the years to come. He certainly did not have the remotest idea that, within 5 years, he would become one of the great traders of the Mohawk Valley or that the Indian trade would be the foundation on which would rest the largest colonial fortune of its day.

He built himself a log cabin
and store along the Mohawk River directly across from what is Amsterdam, N.Y., today, and began to sell blankets, clothing, ammunition, etc., to the Indians in exchange for their furs. At that time there were six nations of the Iroquois (Mohawk, Seneca, Onondaga, Oneida, Cayuga, and later, Tuscarora), whose confederacy spread westward through the central part of New York State. He was always very fair and honest in all his dealings with them and soon won their friendship and loyalty; they adopted him as a full-fledged Indian Chief and gave him the name of Warraghiyagey (Chief Big Business). Several years later, England made him “Royal Agent for Indian Affairs of the Six Indian Nations.” He often held council meetings with them at his home and was able to keep the peace between them and the early settlers for many years.

After receiving the letter from Sir Peter Warren that heads this article, he had all the land in Warrensbush divided up into 100-acre farms, after it had been surveyed and the trees cleared. In order to lease or sell these farms, he decided to do some advertising in the New York newspapers, making the following promise:

That One Hundred Acres of Land would be given to the first white, male child who was born in Warrensbush, if it was named after Sir Peter Warren.

Peter Young Is Established At Warrensbush

His very first tenant was Peter Young of New Jersey, who brought his wife and five children on horseback, camping along the way. When they arrived in Warrensbush, they met some friendly Indians who told them that there was an abandoned shack along Schoharie Creek, so they took possession of it. They found that the land around it was rather bowl-shaped and secluded, with a small lake and dense woods, and was completely surrounded by a semicircle of high, steep hills, so they leased it for 10 years at the annual rental of 5 shillings, 10 pence. Later on a son was born to this family and was given the name of “Peter Warren Young,” and so he received 100 acres of land as advertised; this land remained in the Young family for many generations.

Peter Warren Young

Little is known of Peter’s boyhood, but he must have had to supply his share of the farm work as in those days everything had to be done by manual labor. Seed was sowed by hand, hay and wheat were cut with scythes, and grain was threshed with a flail and winnowed by dropping it slowly through a natural draft of air. There was also the care of the horses and livestock, and he must have had to do much hunting and fishing to keep the family supplied with food.

Soon a grist and saw mill was built along the Schoharie Creek about 1 mile west of the Young farm, and a small settlement which grew up around it was called Mill Point, N.Y. This mill was a very important facility in Warrensbush, as the settlers were able to buy lumber to build their homes and have their grain ground into flour without having to travel a long way to the nearest town.

About this time my great-great-grandfather brought his bride from Saugerties, N.Y.; they settled on land near the Schoharie Ledges and were also near the Young farm and the village of Mill Point.

Another early settler was Christian Serviss of New York City, who purchased a farm about 1 mile northeast of the Young farm. He and his family were ardent Tories but ties. When Peter grew to manhood, he married Margaret Serviss, the only daughter in the family, and brought her to live in the home of his parents.

When the American Revolution started, Peter was one of the first men in Warrensbush to enlist as a private in the Third Regiment of the Tryon County Militia under Col. Frederick Visscher (Fisher). According to the Archives of the Colony of New York, Peter was later promoted to lieutenant in this same militia and served for the duration of the war. He was wounded in the Battle of Oriskany, and one can see his name inscribed on the battle monument there. While Peter was in the army, Margaret had to help her father-in-law with all the farm work, which must have been very hard for her. She must also have spent many a sleepless night worrying about her husband; she never knew whether he had been wounded, taken prisoner, or killed in battle, as news traveled very slowly in those days.

Soon after the war started, some of the Tories in Warrensbush urged the Indians to go on raids with them, especially attacks on the wives and children of the soldiers. They would steal everything they could, spoil their crops, carry away their horses and cattle, and, if resisted, kill them and burn their homes. However, they never came near the Young homestead, as they knew that Margaret came from a Tory family, so she always felt safe, but when she heard that two of her brothers often joined in these raids, she decided to become a true patriot like her husband.

The old Young house at Warrensbush, N.Y.
The Refugee Camp

She helped her neighbors to build a rough camp in the dense woods back of Young Lake, where they could hide until the raids were over. On top of the steep hill in back of her home was a very tall basswood tree, which she would climb and look in every direction for many miles. If she thought that a raid was in progress, she would alarm the settlers, and they would hastily bury their valuables and hurry to this hiding place. Tiny babies and sick children were left in Margaret's warm kitchen, where she tended them. She also cooked kettles of hot soup and other food and carried them to the camp; sometimes the settlers would have to stay for a couple of days before it was safe for them to return to their homes.

One day several Indians were seen lurking along Schoharie Creek, so as soon as it grew dark, everyone fled to the camp, thinking there might be a raid during the night. It was extremely cold, so they decided to start a small fire to keep warm, when their watchman heard a company of men approaching the hills to the east of their camp. They had no water to put out the fire, so started to beat it with sticks which only made it smoke all the more. They were sure it was the raiders who had seen the smoke so knew where they were hiding and all expected to be killed; but soon there was happy rejoicing, when they recognized their own soldiers home from the war. When the Tories learned that the war was over, they lost no time in fleeing to Canada, filled with cool spring water. Nearby was a huge sugar-maple tree, which was always called "grannie's tree," as she claimed all of its sap for her own use. She loved to sit by her fireplace with its crane, pothooks, and trammels and watch the sap boil until it was thick enough for maple syrup.

Margaret died at the age of 99 years and she left 3 children and 29 grandchildren. Her oldest child was Elizabeth; she married Cornelius Van Horne, a son of "Sheriff Abram" Van Horne who founded Van Horne, a son of "Sheriff Abram" Van Horne who founded Van Hornesville, N.Y.; their daughter, Hannah, became my maternal grandmother. Peter was her only son, who always remained on the Young farm but built a new home for his family nearby. Margaret, her youngest child, married my paternal great-grandfather.

As I stand by their graves in the village cemetery, I can see the brass marker placed there by the Daughters of the American Revolution, with a small American Flag waving over it; both tell of Peter's service to his country.

Then I look at Margaret's grave, but there is no marker there, nor any flag telling what she did during the Revolution. I wonder just how many of my own ancestors owed their lives to her, because, if she had not provided shelter for them during the terrible Tory and Indian raids, or cooked food and carried it to their hide-out, or nursed them when they were ill, they would not have been able to tell their children or grandchildren of all the many kind things she did for them. Surely, in her own heart, she must have known that she had lived a life of loyal service to her family, to her friends, and to her Country and that she was one of the real heroines of the American Revolution.

When a loyal woman dies,
For years beyond her ken,
The light she leaves behind her,
Lies upon the paths of men.

Alexandria Old Homes

Tour May 8

The annual Old Homes Tour of the Alexandria Association has been set for May 8, Miss Corinne T. Reardon, chairman of the tour, states.

According to present plans, a number of 18th and early 19th century houses, west of Washington Street, which have never before been shown, will be featured.

The hours are from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., EDT. Tickets will be available at any of the houses on the tour.
By VIRGINIA R. CUMMINS
Clough Valley Chapter, Terrace Park, Ohio

THE LOCATION of the Virginia Military District in Ohio was between the Little Miami River and the Scioto River, bounded on the south by the Ohio River. It contained over 4 million acres and covered eight entire present-day counties and the partial area of many others. Warrants for land in the Military District were given to men who had served in the Virginia Continental Line during the Revolutionary War.

Many soldiers left their Virginia homes to become pioneers on their newly acquired "Bounty Lands." Many died before their warrants were issued; in such circumstances the warrants were then issued to heirs of the soldiers. In many instances the lands were lost for failure, by the owners, to pay taxes. Some lands were assigned by the warrant holder to some other person, if the owner did not care to take up the lands himself.

Robert Morrow Given 4000 Acres
Robert Morrow had received 4000 acres, the allotted amount for 3 years' service as a captain; 2000 acres had been surveyed in 1788, as shown in the copy of the deed which follows. However, Robert Morrow died before May, 1796, for by that time David Morrow, heir of Robert, had assigned the 2000 surveyed acres to William Lytle and James Taylor, George Washington granting them full possession. Lytle and Taylor acquired thousands of acres in the Virginia Military District as assignees of soldiers or their heirs. They, in turn, sold tracts of early settlers from Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Jersey, and other States. The "Lytle Papers," now in possession of the Cincinnati Historical Society, contain a wealth of information concerning the early land transactions of William Lytle.

There are maps of Ohio showing the Virginia Military District. One is included in the booklet, A Short History of Ohio Land Grants, prepared by Ohio's former State Auditor and Custodian of Public Land Records, James A. Rhodes, now Governor of the State of Ohio. The land described below is located on Clough Creek in Anderson Township, Hamilton County, Ohio.

George Washington, President of the United States of America
To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting Know ye that in consideration of Military service performed by Robert Morrow (a Captain for three years) to the United States in the Vir-

Log cabin
Courtesy, The Cincinnati Enquirer.
Virginia line on the Continental Establishment, and pursuance of an Act of the Congress of the United States passed the 10th day of August in the year 1790 entitled “An Act to enable the officers and soldiers of the Virginia Line on Continental Establishment to obtain the certain lands lying north of the river Ohio, between the little Miami and Scioto” and another Act of the same Congress passed on the 9th day of June in the year 1794 amendatory of the said Act there is granted by the said United States unto William Lytle and James Taylor assignees of David Morrow heir at Law of the said Robert Morrow a certain tract of Land, containing two thousand Acres situate between the little Miami and Scioto Rivers, north west of the River Ohio, as by survey bearing date the fifteenth day of April in the year one thousand and seven hundred and eighty eight, and bounded and described as follows, to wit Surveyed for Robert Morrow two thousand Acres of land on part of a Military warrant numbered six hundred and thirty eight (the whole thereof being for four thousand Acres) on the waters of Clough Creek a branch of the little Miami beginning at a Sugar tree Ash and Mulberry North west Corner to Abraham Hites Survey, Number six hundred and eight north east corner to Joseph Egglestons Survey number six hundred and nine running with Eggleston line west eight hundred poles crossing the Creek at the corner a branch at one hundred and Sixty, one at four hundred and twenty three one at Six hundred and forty four poles to a black oak ash and sugar tree in the line of Col° Bland Survey numbered six hundred and twenty, thence north four hundred poles crossing Clough Creek at two hundred and sixty five poles to two Sugar Trees a walnut and Buckeye, thence east eight hundred poles crossing a branch at three hundred and twenty and one at five hundred and seventy five poles to an elm and two Ashes thence south four hundred poles to the beginning with the appurtenances: to have and to hold the said tract of Land with the appurtenances unto the said William Lytle and James Taylor and their heirs and assigns forever as tenants in common and not as joint tenants, In witness thereof, the said George Washington president of the United States of America, hath caused the Seal of the United States to be hereto affixed, and signed the same with his hand at Philadelphia the thirteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety six—and of the Independence of the United States of America the twentieth

Geo° WASHINGTON
By the President.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State

Robert Morrow was originally entitled to the bounty Land within mentioned as granted to James Taylor and William Lytle who claim under the said Robert Morrow

JAMES McHENRY
Seyr. of War

War Office
6 May 1796

Recorded in the office of the Department of State in Volume 1st page 12 of Lands Granted to the Virginia line on Continental Establishment

Geo° TAYLOR, Junr Chief Clerk

At one time, the State of Virginia claimed all the land west of the Ohio River. In 1784 Virginia ceded her rights in that land to the United States, reserving one tract. The purpose of the reservation was to use the land for grants to the soldiers of the Continental Line. An act was passed by the Congress to establish the district, and it was called the Virginia Military District. The number of acres given as bounty land was determined by rank, length of time in service, etc.

Col. Richard Clough Anderson was appointed surveyor and held the office until his death in 1826. The original surveying was difficult for there were no range or section lines at that time. Lytle and Taylor were not the only ones who became assignees and holders of warrants; Nathaniel Massie and Duncan McArthur and others secured vast tracts of valuable land. The present-day entire counties in the district are: Adams, Brown, Clermont, Clinton, Fayette, Highland, Madison, and Union. The counties that are partly in the district are: Champaign, Clark, Delaware, Franklin, Greene, Hamilton, Hardin, Logan, Marion, Pickaway, Pike, Ross, Scioto, and Warren.
Before the settlement of Maryland on St. Mary's Shore in 1634, England and Europe were engaged in a religious struggle filled with hate and bloodshed. America was a vast wilderness, but a land of promise: explorers for years had visited its shores. Capt. John Smith, one of the greatest, sailed from Jamestown, Virginia. As far as known, he was the first white man to view Harford County. Captain Smith made a map of the county and wrote a journal of his expedition. He went ashore at Stafford, ascending Deer Creek for several miles.

The Lords Baltimore

To George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore, is due the plan for establishing the Colony of Maryland and to his son, Cecilius Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, is due its success.

Of sterling character, George Calvert longed for a place where people of every faith could worship God as their consciences dictated and live in peace with each other. He planned wisely and humanely, by the grace of God, for the Colony of Maryland.

George Calvert was a favorite of James I, King of England, and served him as Secretary of State; he was made Baron of Baltimore. In 1623, he was granted land in the southeastern part of Newfoundland, where he established a colony, Avalon. He had a keen interest in colonizing North America. However, he died before the charter appealed for was sealed.

Cecilius, Lord Baltimore II, received the charter at the age of 26 and carried out his father's noble plan. He became the Lord Proprietor, with his younger brother, Leonard Calvert, as Governor.

Early Harford County

The highways of Harford County, severed from Baltimore County in 1774, were the waterways; the paths following the Indian trails; then the bridle paths; and “rolling roads” along which barrels of tobacco and corn were moved to the wharfs. The present route 7 was known as Old Post Road or Philadelphia Highway, laid out in 1666, along which later Washington and Lafayette journeyed to the Capital of Washington, called the “Path from the Potomac River to the Susquehanna.”

Spesutia Island was named for Colonel Nathaniel Urie, owner, a member of the Provincial Legislature and captain of all forces in 1665. A council held on the island resulted in a treaty with the Indians.

Spesutia Protestant Episcopal Church was the first organized church in St. George's Parish in 1671 (now at Perryman). In this parish in 1760, St. James Chapel was built at Trappe, near Deer Creek. A favorite section for religious locations, Deer Creek Presbyterian was built in 1737; the Quakers organized in 1737 in the Friends Meeting House, still standing; Roman Catholics at Priest's Ford in 1747; the Baptists at Jarrettsville in 1754; and the Methodist Meeting House, still standing in 1755.

Miss Goldie Marshall Smith of Dartlington, Md., life member and only surviving charter member of the Governor William Paca Chapter, DAR, pointing out the great-granddaughter of the original George Washington elm on the lawn of her home in Harford County.
was issued in which the General stated he was “on his way to meet and fight a powerful foe”, for himself, “no diminution in numbers would deter” him but “firm in reliance on the God of battle and the justice of the American cause” he would continue his march.

He offered a free pass to go home to every soldier who would ask for it. Not one man applied. From that time deserting stopped.

The Rigby House and many fine old homes are preserved, testifying to the cultural and gracious living of the past.

Oh, rest of the Old Stone Mansion
And peace of its lovely site,
Where it watches the hills of Harford
From the dawn to the evening light

Harford Officers in American Wars

From Harford County, in the War of 1812, Col. William Smith commanded the militia and Col. John Strett the cavalry in the Battle of North Point. Capt. John A. Webster distinguished himself in the defense of Fort McHenry, Baltimore. Commander John O’Neill was captured for 3 days in defending the city of Havre de Grace, until his daughter pleaded for his release.

While Maryland did not secede in the War Between the States, its people were divided, “brother against brother.” Augustus W. Bradford of Bel Air was “War Governor.” Col. Edwin H. Webster served in the 7th Maryland Union Regiment.

Gen. James J. Archer’s Confederate Division opened the Battle of Gettysburg. William R. Bessell was killed there in command of a company in Pickett’s charge.

Two noted Harford County officers emerged from World War I: Gen. Milton A. Reckord of Bel Air and Col. Millard E. Tydings of Havre de Grace, a descendant of John O’Neill of 1812 fame. A handsome granite marker to those who made the supreme sacrifice in this war was erected by the Governor William Paca Chapter, DAR, in front of the Maryland National Guard Armory in Bel Air, the county seat.

World War II claimed the services of many of Harford’s sons and daughters. Each town, village and crossroads holds quite a memory of its heroes and heroines, living and gone.

The "GREATS"

By GRACE LEE KENYON, Katherine Gaylord Chapter, Bristol, Conn.

I’d six great-great-great-grandfathers
Who fought to free our land;
Clad in garments of homespun,
Musket or sword in hand.
Farmers and smiths and millers,
Who toiled from dawn to dark;
But heroes—for love of freedom
In them, had struck a spark!
Samuel, Isaac, Aaron,
Ozias, Joseph, James,
In records of patriotism
I proudly read your names.
You were hungry and cold and tired,
And facing dire defeat,
But your heart and soul remembered
That Liberty is sweet!
I’d six great-great-great-grandmothers,
Who sent their men to fight,
Adding to their own labors
Farm chores that were far from light.
They struggled to rear their families,
Faced danger and toil and fear,
But they held to the firm conviction
That the price was not too dear.
Lucy, Ruth, Mary, Phoebe,
Maria and Eunice too,
You are not on the roll of heroes,
But you did what you found to do.
Yours was a double duty
On an unseen battle field,
Knowing full well the penalty
If ever your men should yield!
These ancestors whom I honor
Were strictly “upon their own;”
They only would reap the harvest,
Since they the seed had sown.
No unemployment paychecks,
No Bureau to subsidize,
No overtime and no bonus,
Their freedom the only prize!
Ancestors, I salute you!
You built; now men tear down;
You fought, you starved, you suffered,
Today, men posture and clown!
With our goodly heritage wasting,
Our honor in slow decay,
I look with pride at your record
On this Memorial Day!
The Forgotten Side of National Defense

by

DR. WALTER R. COURTEENY
Minister, First Presbyterian Church, Nashville, Tenn.

THREE times in my life war has come to the United States of America. These wars have always begun in a similar manner, namely, with events abroad creating strife, with someone somewhere pushing people around and exerting military pressures, the affair always beginning with a smallness that in time became a bigness. Thus World War I, World War II, and the Korean War began, and all three are sharply etched upon my consciousness. Millions of our men have been involved. Unaccountable billions of our wealth have been invested, and we have given the strength of this Nation to make the world safe for democracy, to end war, to defeat dictators, and to establish peace. And with what results?

Today the Communists number in their ranks about 40 percent of the people of the world. Their hunger for world domination and world control diminishes not at all with the passing of time. Through their satellites, pressures are exerted on us in particular, harassing us, taunting us, teasing us, bullying us, and daring us to act with positiveness and power. The other free nations of the world seem almost totally exempt, but not us. The United States and the U.S.S.R. are the poles of modernity, one West and one East. As they turn so turns the rest of the world, for we are the giants of this topsy-turvy age. The giants of yesterday are almost schizophrenic because of it. Britain and France, who once were giants, find it difficult to live as nations diminished in size and importance. The golden age they knew haunts them, and the modern age they know taunts them, and they do not know what role they ought to play in a world where new giants walk.

What of Others?

The other nations, the pigmy and the larger ones, many of whom act like children released for vacation—what of them? The ones on our side talk big because we are big. Those against us talk big because Russia is big. Some gravitate to us because of what we are, and others gravitate to Russia because of what she is. Thus is the modern world divided, and in this world there are no neutrals, for how can any nation be neutral in a nuclear age?

Now, in Vietnam, a little nation tests our patience and our positiveness, and why not? Did we not wage a Korean War and fail to win it? Did we not give the strength of this Nation to make the world safe for democracy, to end war, to defeat dictators, and to establish peace. And with what results?

Today the Communists number in their ranks about 40 percent of the people of the world. Their hunger for world domination and world control diminishes not at all with the passing of time. Through their satellites, pressures are exerted on us in particular, harassing us, taunting us, teasing us, bullying us, and daring us to act with positiveness and power. The other free nations of the world seem almost totally exempt, but not us. The United States and the U.S.S.R. are the poles of modernity, one West and one East. As they turn so turns the rest of the world, for we are the giants of this topsy-turvy age. The giants of yesterday are almost schizophrenic because of it. Britain and France, who once were giants, find it difficult to live as nations diminished in size and importance. The golden age they knew haunts them, and the modern age they know taunts them, and they do not know what role they ought to play in a world where new giants walk.

What of Others?

The other nations, the pigmy and the larger ones, many of whom act like children released for vacation—what of them? The ones on our side talk big because we are big. Those against us talk big because Russia is big. Some gravitate to us because of what we are, and others gravitate to Russia because of what she is. Thus is the modern world divided, and in this world there are no neutrals, for how can any nation be neutral in a nuclear age?

Now, in Vietnam, a little nation tests our patience and our positiveness, and why not? Did we not wage a Korean War and fail to win it? Did we not give the strength of this Nation to make the world safe for democracy, to end war, to defeat dictators, and to establish peace. And with what results?

Today the Communists number in their ranks about 40 percent of the people of the world. Their hunger for world domination and world control diminishes not at all with the passing of time. Through their satellites, pressures are exerted on us in particular, harassing us, taunting us, teasing us, bullying us, and daring us to act with positiveness and power. The other free nations of the world seem almost totally exempt, but not us. The United States and the U.S.S.R. are the poles of modernity, one West and one East. As they turn so turns the rest of the world, for we are the giants of this topsy-turvy age. The giants of yesterday are almost schizophrenic because of it. Britain and France, who once were giants, find it difficult to live as nations diminished in size and importance. The golden age they knew haunts them, and the modern age they know taunts them, and they do not know what role they ought to play in a world where new giants walk.

What of Others?

The other nations, the pigmy and the larger ones, many of whom act like children released for vacation—what of them? The ones on our side talk big because we are big. Those against us talk big because Russia is big. Some gravitate to us because of what we are, and others gravitate to Russia because of what she is. Thus is the modern world divided, and in this world there are no neutrals, for how can any nation be neutral in a nuclear age?

Now, in Vietnam, a little nation tests our patience and our positiveness, and why not? Did we not wage a Korean War and fail to win it? Did we not give the strength of this Nation to make the world safe for democracy, to end war, to defeat dictators, and to establish peace. And with what results?
enough? Are we worthy enough? Are we ready enough?"

We are told that we are the strongest military force on the face of the earth today. We are also told that we are the strongest Nation in the history of mankind. (May God prevent us from ever having to prove it.) It is amazing, therefore, that the Vietcong do not believe this. It is amazing that this handful of guerillas in Vietnam is unimpressed. If we were Russia she would be impressed, and this whole business would have been settled at least 2 years ago. Russia would not have put up with this nonsense 2 weeks. The difference between us is that we fear world opinion and Russia has no such fear. We are afraid to act lest somebody shake a finger at us, and call us names. Not Russia—if you do not believe it look back at what happened in East Berlin and in Hungary when people asked for relief from Communist repression.

In nuclear power, in air power, in sea power, and in productive power, we are the strongest Nation on the face of the earth—we think—but are we strong enough? When is a nation strong enough? When is a nation adequately prepared?

1. I would say that a nation is strong and adequately prepared when her weapons are modern, and her personnel well organized and superbly disciplined. We are moving so fast in the modern world that what was good enough in 1960 may not be good enough for 1965, and what is good enough for 1965 may be of little value by 1970. Our weapons are modern at the moment, our weapons are impressive, and we are well organized—on paper. In terms of discipline—who knows? You can never know how well disciplined you are until war conditions exist. Based on past performances, however, if we are not ready, given a little time, we will get ready.

May I add that wars are never won by armies by themselves. They may be well equipped, and well trained, but a nation's strength is the strength of her people as a whole. It is the homefront that, in the end, determines the power of a nation.

2. That brings me to my second answer. While we are strong in weapons and well disciplined in manpower, there is a forgotten side of national defense; namely, the spirit of our people. A failure in human nature is always a failure in an ultimate sense. Well-trained men can throw away weapons that are still operational. They can desert planes and tanks and command posts. At the front they can frustrate the plans of a whole nation. On the homefront they can refuse to work and to sacrifice in behalf of those at the fighting front. They can leave supply lines empty, and also leave the heart of fighting men devoid of purpose. That is why I say that a nation's future depends on her people's attitudes, upon their general philosophy of life. Everything depends on the spirit of a people, their faith in themselves, their cause, their goals.

Here I read a statement that is now 15 years old but remains truthful and forceful, "The political leaders of the so-called democratic nations, who depend on popular choice, seldom try to develop moral power and a sacrificial spirit until war is upon them." In other words, as a Nation we never get around to building strong moral fiber into our Nation until the chips are down and the crisis of destiny is upon us. Mr. Kennedy, I think, sensed this, and it was this sensitivity that moved him to say, "Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country." I say to you that this is a sentence that shines, and is a timely one, but what did it produce in the life of our Nation? How many people were changed? How many people suddenly became devoutly patriotic and self-sacrificing as a result of it? How many became bigger, better Americans?

Basic Honesty Needed

I am saying to you this morning that we need additional armaments, and the first basic armament that we need is basic honesty. Judging by all signs we have hit an all-time low in the realm of basic honesty—in government, in industry, in the labor movement, in education, and in your life and in my own. Basic honesty means the ability to be aboveboard, to be fair, to deal justly, to be true to the trust of others. When we have it, it adds other qualities to our lives and works wonders in a nation. Nothing endangers the strength of a nation more than dishonesty among its people. Dishonesty strikes at the very roots of selfhood and a good society. On the other hand, when we are honest, we have self-respect, inner strength, fearlessness, courage, dependability, punctuality, honest work, productive work, stable homes, and serious political views and loyalties. Once we build basic honesty into our lives all the other fruits of the spirit take root, and grow, and flourish.

2. The second armament we need to add to that which we already have is faith in God. Faith in God means faith in something big. Someone big, Someone who is not temporal, or transient, Someone who is permanent, and permanently earth related. When you believe in such a One you begin to understand what we talk about when we talk about sin; namely, this crude, cruel self-centeredness, and selfishness that is a part of every human life. Our faith also teaches us to appreciate the fact that we are responsible for our choices, and our conduct, and must face a judgment. Men shall be rewarded for their virtues. Men shall be punished for their wickedness.

Across the face of this Nation we have written, "In God We Trust." This ought to mean that as a nation we are on God's side. We are for righteousness, we are for justice, we are for truth, we are for morality. But are we? Where are we when a single atheist in the United States can silence the voice of prayer throughout the educational life of a nation? Where are we when a single atheist can determine the religious customs of the majority of other people?

Ours is a Nation "under God," and such a Nation must live by moral standards. This must mean temperament in all things, purity of life, fair dealings with other people, concern for other people, and right human relationships. Too often we Americans forget that it was the religious aspirations of our founders that laid the foundation for our materialistic success. All too easily today we forget the original source of our greatness and become as materialistically oriented as Russia herself.

3. The third armament that we need to add to that which we now
have is patriotism. By patriotism I do not mean crowds, parades, flag waving, and nationalistic chest-thumping speeches. To me patriotism means a well-rounded knowledge of our history—undebunked, to know the roots out of which we have come, to understand the source of the greatness of our people and our system. Patriotism to me means a knowledge of our system of government and economics, of faith in the dreams of our fathers, faith in our system, and a willingness to live by it, a willingness to live for it, and a willingness to die for its perpetuation.

Honesty, faith in God, and patriotism. These are armaments that are essential on all fronts of our national life today.

The situation that actually exists in the United States today does not speak well of our public schools and the type of education we now support. The crime rate is too high for us to feel that all is well in public education. Our loose philosophy of life, the increase of disobedience, disregard for law and sexual irresponsibility, our inadequate understanding of our political system, and our profit-motive economy, do not warrant a complacent attitude toward the fruitage of our current educational endeavor.

Neither does the situation speak well for our homes, the basis of all else in American life, since they are our first school, church, court of law, and community. The looseness that characterizes them, the lack of integrity within, can only mean a further weakening of our wills and our ways at a time when we need increased strength.

The current situation does not speak well for our general philosophy of life, nor for the future that must grow out of our current points of emphasis.

What Can We Do?

I ask myself, therefore, "What can we do?" First, we must keep America strong militarily regardless of cost. If we do not, we are sitting ducks in a world where the Communists have not for a moment diminished their determination to control all nations.

Second, we must keep America strong in her faith in God, which means moral stability at the very center of our lives.

Third, we must keep America strong intellectually, so that our people really know this system of ours, and why we should live for it, and if necessary, die for it.

Fourth, we must keep America strong religiously.

Fifth, we must keep America strong patriotically.

We have written across the face of this Nation, "This Nation Under God," and something must be done soon about the new sentence that now threatens us, "This Nation Under Godlessness."

It was Dr. Henry C. Link who years ago observed that while Moses was up on the mountain receiving the divine law from God, the nation was down in the valley worshipping the golden calf. If that is not where we are today, where are we?

I believe in a free people, and a free society, but I wonder sometimes if we are not too free with our freedom. In this country we are free to be significant and we are free to be insignificant; free to be worthy and free to be worthless; free to be successful and free to be failures; free to work and free to be lazy; free to share and free to sponge; free to worship and free to tell God to seek a warmer climate; free to learn and free to remain ignorant; free to be Americans and free to be Communists and traitors to our history. I wonder sometimes how much adverse freedom a free nation can afford before she destroys herself.

Two clichés of modernity worry me:

1. One is that in this Nation there must be no second-class citizens. But you cannot avoid having second-class citizens, and even third- and fourth-class citizens, not because the Nation by law makes it so, but because the people themselves make it so. How can you make first-class citizens out of those who by nature, desire, and effort classify themselves as second class, third class, and fourth class? When citizens refuse to be first class how can you avoid their slipping down into other classes?

2. The other cliché says that we must treat all persons as persons; that we must never treat persons as things. But what if certain persons live like things? What if they lack the main ingredients of persons, such as love, appreciation, thoughtfulness, forgiveness, unselfishness, and a great loyalty to the best life shares? Many persons become things as a result of what they think and how they live, and when a person is a thing how can you deal with him as a person?

Our Nation may be standing on the verge of another Korea. If she is, then this time no Yalu River will stop us. We will go beyond the Yalu River regardless of the price we are called upon to pay. But if our situation is worsening—are we strong enough militarily, and are we strong enough where it really counts, in you and me, in terms of our basic honesty and all that it produces, in terms of our faith in God, in terms of our love of country, in terms of our being first-class citizens and persons of worth?

It has been written, "Blessed is the Nation whose God is the Lord." Ah, but if our God ceases to be the Lord, what then?

Reprinted from the Congressional Record, February 23, 1965.

QUERIES 

Farnum—Farnum)—Require proof Amos Farnum, b. 1825, Milcreek, Watkins Twp., Union County, Ohio, was son of Samuel Farnum, Justice of Peace, 1829—36 and wfe. Hannah Randall.—Miss Alice Farnum, 4819 Alton Place, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Eaton—Metzger—Metzger—Metzger—Wanted ances., with Rev. service, parents, dates, and places of Isaac Eaton, b. 1775, Loudoun County, Va., d. 1869, St. Joseph County, Ind., and wfe. Margarette Metzger, b. approx. 1782 Frederick County, Md., d. 1863, St. Joseph County, Ind.—Mrs. Frank Leitnaker, 3320 May St., Wheaton, Md. 20006

Boston—Want ances., parents, dates, and places of Beverly Bradley Boston, b. 1782, Orange County, Va., came to Macoupin County, Ill., 1832, from Floyd County, Ind., d. 1853 in Illinois. What was wfe.'s name; was she from Ky.?—Mrs. Eileen King, 825 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Hassell—Heidelberg—(a) Want all inf. possible on ances., parents, dates, and places of John Randolph Hassell, b. 1829, Tyrrell County, N.C., lived and fought in Civil War from Tenn. Lived Choctaw County, Ala., aft. Civil War to 1883, d. Heidelberg, Miss., 1899. Also all possible inf. on wfe., Mary Eleanor Hunter of Tenn. (b) Also want ances., parents, dates, and places of Christian Heidelberg before 1721. He witnessed a deed in 1720, Chouan precinct, N.C. In 1721 he bought two lots in Edenton, Chowan County, N.C. Want date when the first Heidelberg fam.

For Genealogical Department, see page 558.
ily came to America, when and where.—John Hassell, 5613 Namakan Rd.,
Washington, D.C. 20016

Bayard—Mauldin—Carroll—Wanted
any info on Ceci and Harford Counties,
Md., of Bayards, 1720–1830, particularly
desc. of Samuel Bayard, mar. July, 1729,
Francis Mauldin. Have Bayard inf. to
exchange. Also want ances., parents, dates,
and places of Thomas Carroll and John
R. Bayard of Harford County, Md., Census
1850.—Ann M. DeLones, 2523 N.W.
18 Terrace, Miami, Fla. 33125

Palmer—Daily—Wilson—Henderson
Wanted to contact desc. of John Palmer
(sometime in England), who mar.—
Daily, ch. James, Jeremiah, John, Solo-
man, Nancy, who mar. Brown, Charity,
who mar. Walker. Want inf. of Hannah
Wilson, who mar. Daniel Henderson.
Also of Solomon Palmer, b. April 2, 1787
in Ga., mar. Elizabeth Henderson, 1811, in
Ala.—Mrs. H. W. McCrory, 208 Taft
St., Green Bay, Wis.

Moore—Sharkey—Christie—Want
ances., parents, dates, and places, also
Rev. service, info ances. of Moses Moore,
b. St. Helena Parish, La., d. there Jan.
1878. Also of wfe., Mary Sharkey, dau.
of Elizabeth Christie, mar. abt. 1848 or
1850 in St. Helena Parish, La. Moses
Moore fought in Civil War.—Mrs. M.
Kreith, 2953 College St., Slidell, La.

Teal—Stinchcomb—Randall—Rowles—
Seeking, from Baltimore County, Md.,
rar. record or other proof of mar. Ed-
ward Teal and Sarah Stinchcomb, half
first cousins, grandchildren of Hannah
Randall Stinchcomb Teal and cousins of
Chris Randall, first clerk St. Thomas Par-
ish. Edward Teal, son of Emmanuel Teal,
his birth registered St. Paul Parish, 1746;
Sarah Stinchcomb, dau. of Nathaniel
Stinchcomb, first vestryman St. Thomas;
her b. regis. St. Paul's 1741. Nathaniel
Stinchcomb, d. 1746; his widow mar.
Jacob Rowels so that Sarah could have
been known as Sarah Rowles. A dau.
Mary's b. regis. St. Paul's Sept. 18, 1765, to
Edward and Sarah Teal, so their mar.
would predate 1765.—Mrs. Fred A. Faust,
321 St. Andrews Terrace, West Helena,
Ark. 489394

Bellows—Stevens—Roberts—Urhur—
Want inf. on William Bellows, who mar.
Anne Stevens, who was related to Tim-
othy Roberts, b. 1747. East Hartford,
Conn., d. Camillus, N.Y., 1833; mar. Sa-
rah Urhur. He enlisted in the Rev. War
May, 1776, Col. Wolcott's Regt. of Conn.,
served 6 months.—Mrs. Walter Wiese, 122
Marlin Dr., Delray Beach, Fla.

Dement—Newberry—McInnis—Fisher—
Want ances., parents, dates, and places of
James Prentiss Dement, b. 1815, Florence,
Ala., d. 1867, Meridian, Miss.; mar. Em-
ma Newberry, 1839, Columbus, Miss.
Also parents of Emma Newberry, b.
1817, Wilmington, N.C., moved to Sum-
ter, S.C., d. Meridian, Miss., June 16,
1881. Also inf. of Geo. Washington Mc-
Innis and wife Rebecca Fisher, believed
to have come from Scotland.—Mrs. Nor-
man H. DeMent, 104 Carpenter Road,
Defiance, Ohio.

Hill—Harrington—Guyton—Jeffries—
Robert Hill and wfe. Mary (who?) emi-
tigrated to Va., 1642, had sons, Sion, Robt.,
and others. Robt. Hill, the 2nd and wfe.
Tabitha's dau. Agnes mar. Charles Harr-
ington, b. 1720. Who were his parents?
John Guyton, French Huguenot, lived in
Maryland in 1700's, sons Nathaniel and
Joseph to S.C. Elizabeth Louis Guyton,
mar. Capt. A. L. Harrington; she was dau.
of Isaac Guyton and Harriet Jeffries.
Want line of Isaac and Harriet. Also
Nathaniel's line.—Mrs. G. C. Ford, 717
S. 5th Ave., Columbus, Miss.

Lawrence—Fisher—McBeth—Taylor—
Want ances., parents, dates, and places of
Joseph Lawrence, b. ca. 1790 in New
York, d. 1853 in Texas, wfe. Henrietta
Fisher, b. in La. Who were John Taylor
and Christine McBeth, mar. Mar. 31,
1827? Also John Taylor, b. Feb. 23, 1827,
Cherry St. Bapt. Willet St. Margaret, Eliz-
abeth Taylor, b. July 11, 1832; Wm.
Daniel Taylor, b. Jan. 30, 1835? These
names are in Joseph Lawrence's family
Bible. Will ex. inf.—Mrs. Lawrence Tay-
lor, 9003 Arletta, Houston, Tex. 77017

Earhart—Irwin—Bemninger—Williams—
Want full inf., with proof, that Adam
Earhart, b. 1784, in Chester County, Pa.,
and d. Franklin County, Ohio, 1844 was
the son of Rev. War soldier John Earhart,
b. 1750, Berks County, Pa., d. Franklin
County, Ohio, 1848. Also want proof of
date of mar. of Adam Earhart to Juliana
Irwin in 1812, and proof that John Ear-
hart mar. Eva Bemninger, Dec. 17, 1776.
Want dates and places of births and
deaths of John Earhart and Eva Bemninger,
with proof. Also dates and places of
births, deaths, and marriage of George
Henry Earhart, son of Adam, and his
wfe. Mary Williams Earhart, mar. 1843
in Columbus, Ohio.—Mrs. Geo. L. Pugh,
Box 166, Radnor, Ohio 43066.

Correction to be made on page 388
of March, 1965, issue of the DAR Mag-
zine. The query sent in by Mrs. Mary V.
Pier, Rt. 2, Mancos, Colo. 81328. See
(s)—it should read as follows: Mary Hart
Selters, b. 1871, Topeka, Kans.

Maine's Poet Laureate

(Continued from page 514)

farewell as planned. The two prison-
ners had been quietly cutting a hole
in their ceiling; and, on June 18,
just 4 months after his capture, the
general and the major escaped. They
took advantage of this practice by buying
15,000 acres at 13 cents an acre in
a section about 35 miles northwest of
Portland, then Falmouth. Because of the
variety of trees in the timber-
land he named the site for Hiram,
King of Tyre, who gave Solomon
cedars and firs for building the
House of the Lord. The general
built stately Wadsworth Hall in
Hiram in 1807. It is now the resi-
dence of descendants, who welcome
members of the Portland DAR,
Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, which
rescues from oblivion the pioneer
woman who shaped the thoughts of
its versatile poet.

The spotlight of fame has rested
on Henry Wadsworth Longfellow for
125 years, and the closing lines of
his Ship of State are applicable to-
day.

In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breach the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers,
Our tears.
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears
Are all with thee—are all with thee.
QUESTION: The bylaws of our chapter contain an Order of Business. Often we suspend the order of business and have the program presented early in the meeting. I understand that bylaws cannot be suspended. Is it possible to suspend the order of business since the order of business appears as one of the articles of the bylaws?

ANSWER: It is easy to see that your bylaws do not follow the model form written for your Society by Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr. Your chapter should amend the bylaws and have them conform to the model form. However, bylaws, except those sections relating to business procedure, cannot be suspended. R.O.R., p. 267, lines 6-7-8. Your Order of Business relates only to business procedure and therefore will fall under that rule of R.O.R. that will permit the suspension of the rules relating to business procedure. Robert says, “Sometimes societies include in their bylaws some rules relating to the transaction of business without any intention evidently, of giving these rules any greater stability than is possessed by other rules of their class.” R.O.R., p. 85, lines 7-11. You may suspend this type of rule with a two-thirds vote in the affirmative. YOU CANNOT SUSPEND YOUR BYLAWS.

QUESTION: Will you give a reference in R.O.R. relative to a two-thirds vote—what it is?

ANSWER: In the words of Robert, “By a two-thirds vote is meant two-thirds of the votes cast, a quorum being present.” R.O.R., p. 39, lines 9-11. This, of course, means two-thirds of the votes cast, ignoring blanks which should not be counted. R.O.R., p. 204, lines 12-14.

QUESTION: What is protocol?

ANSWER: Protocol is not parliamentary law. Protocol, as defined by Webster, is a code prescribing deference to rank and strict adherence to due order of preference. Protocol teaches the proper etiquette for honoring and recognizing those in position of leadership. There is an excellent section in the DAR Handbook, 1963 Edition, pages 138-140.

QUESTION: Should the parliamentarian be chairman of the Revision Committee or Bylaws Committee?

ANSWER: The parliamentarian should not be chairman of a revision committee or serve on the Bylaws Committee or any other committee for that matter. See R.O.R. I.B.C. “Parliamentary.”

QUESTION: Is it necessary to vote on each section separately when revising bylaws?

ANSWER: In revising bylaws the sections are not voted upon separately but after all sections have been opened for amendments and all amendments are made, then the question is on adopting the substitute (the revision proposed). When a proposed revision is presented, the chairman says, “By direction of the committee on revision of the bylaws, I move to substitute these for the existing bylaws.” P.L., p. 371, lines 28-30. If the substitute is adopted by a two-thirds vote, it immediately becomes the bylaws of the chapter. No vote should be taken on adopting the separate paragraphs—P.L., p. 371, lines 37-40.

QUESTION: As the recording secretary of the chapter do I have a voice in the proceedings of the chapter or at a committee meeting?

ANSWER: As the recording secretary, and a member in good standing in the chapter, you do not lose any of your rights of membership because you are recording secretary. You may do all the things any other member may do, if you have the time. The recording secretary is usually so busy she does not have time to take part in debate but if she has time—she certainly has the right. As the recording secretary you do not have a voice in the deliberations or a vote in a committee unless you are a member of the committee. The recording secretary is seldom placed on a committee. “During the deliberations of a committee, no one has the right to be present, except members of the committee.” R.O.R., p. 212, lines 21-24.

QUESTION: When the regent is absent—presides?

ANSWER: The regent leaves the chair to make a routine report. Robert gives three instances when the presiding officer leaves the chair: (1) When he wishes to take part in debate; (2) or when he is so involved in the matter under consideration that the assembly may not have confidence in the impartiality of his decisions; or (3) when, in a large body, he makes a report that will require action by the assembly. P.L., p. 493, Question 223.

QUESTION: Does the regent have the right to restate a motion in order to clarify it before calling for discussion?

ANSWER: The regent may restate a question for the purpose of clarifying it but if the maker raises a point of order, the chair should place it on the floor exactly as the maker states it, subject to the right of the chair to require all main motions, amendments and instructions to a committee to be in writing. This procedure will often cause a maker to clarify her motion. R.O.R., p. 34, lines 1-5. Until the maker presents the motion in writing, the chair is under no obligation to handle the motion.

QUESTION: Why is it that only delegates have to pay a registration fee at Continental Congress?

ANSWER: National Officers, Honorary National Officers, State Regents, Chapter Regents, and other delegates and alternates shall pay a registration fee of three dollars when registering for the Continental Congress. ARTICLE XI, Sec. 15, NSDAR BYLAWS. So you see, we have a wide average.
The Fifty-seventh Annual Conference of the Arkansas State Society was held at the Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, on January 28–30, with the State Regent, Mrs. Edward Lynn Westbrooke, presiding. Hostess chapters were Arkadelphia, Provincia de la Sal, John Cain, Hot Springs of Arkansas, Ouachita, Mine Creek, Benjamin Culp, and Texarkana, all of Caddo District.

Preliminary events were registration, meetings of the Resolutions Committee, the State Board of Management, and the Page Committee.

A Memorial Service honoring 31 deceased members was held Thursday afternoon in the First Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Mark L. Chambers, State Chaplain, brought the memorial message and then gave the Roll Call of Remembrance as Pages assisted respective chapter regents in placing white carnations in the memorial vase. Rev. Adrian Kolean assisted in the service, during which Mrs. Delores Kidd Tarleton furnished special music, accompanied by Mrs. George C. Sherman.

The State Officers Club held its Annual Dinner in the Montagu Room Thursday evening, with Mrs. B. W. McCrary, President, presiding. Musical tributes were sung to each distinguished guest present.

Following the colorful procession of State Officers, Honorary State Regents, visiting State Regents, and distinguished guests, preceded by Pages carrying the United States Flag, the State DAR banner, and chapter banners, Mrs. Westbrooke, State Regent, declared the Conference officially in session. The Invocation was given by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Chambers, the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. H. S. Knorr, State Chairman of the Flag of the United States, and the American's Creed was led by Mrs. J. W. Shackelford, State Chairman of Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship. The State Chairman of American Music, Miss Hildegard Smith, directed the singing of the National Anthem. The processional music was played by Mrs. Howard A. Booth and Mrs. Arthur T. Young on two grand pianos.

An address of welcome was given by Mayor Dan Wolf of Hot Springs. Mrs. Winslow C. Spousta, State Vice Regent, graciously responded to the welcome. Mrs. Willard Creason, Director of Caddo District, presented the hostesses regents—Mrs. Wm. McAttee, Mrs. Harry P. Correll, Mrs. Otis Blackwood, Mrs. J. B. Mitchell, Mrs. L. Q. Coleman, Mrs. Nathan Coulter, and Mrs. R. E. Galavin.

The guests of honor were then introduced, namely: Mrs. Rudolph J. Holzer, Jr., State Regent of Louisiana; Mrs. D. W. Humphreys, State Regent of Oklahoma; Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., Past First Vice President General, Past Recording Secretary General, and Honorary State Regent of New York; Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Past Treasurer General, Past Vice President General, and Honorary State Regent of the District of Columbia; and Mrs. Fred Osborne, Past Vice President General, Honorary State Regent of Kentucky, and National Vice Chairman, DAR Schools. Past Vice Presidents General presented were Miss Marie Lloyd, Honorary State Regent of Arkansas; and Mrs. Henry Warner, Honorary State Regent of Illinois. Honorary State Regents presented were Mrs. Rufus N. Garrett, Mrs. Louis N. Frazier, Mrs. H. A. Knorr, Mrs. Harold C. York, Mrs. Benjamin W. McCrary, and Mrs. John A. Carr.

The State awards were presented by Mrs. J. Louis Cherry, State Chairman, DAR Good Citizens, to Miss Linda Quertermous of Hot Springs, first place winner, receiving a $100 Savings Bond; and to Miss Donna Hairston of Little Rock, second place winner, receiving a $25.00 Savings Bond. Mrs. Conner Taylor of Blytheville, regent of Charlevoix Chapter, was presented the outstanding Junior DAR award and pin by Mrs. Frances F. Gammill, State Chairman of Junior Membership.

Mrs. William Sullivan, Jr., of Scarsdale, N. Y., and Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig of Washington, D.C., were guest speakers. Mrs. Sullivan spoke on DAR Work in a Nuclear Age, and Mrs. Haig's subject was Phases of DAR Work. Mrs. James H. Williams and Mrs. Steve Nichols furnished several musical numbers during this session.

Immediately after the opening session, a reception was held in the ballroom, with the Hot Springs Chapter as hostess.

Reports of State Officers, State Committee Chairmen, and chapter regents were heard throughout the Friday morning session. The report of the Resolutions Committee was given by Mrs. McCrary and the report of the committee on Revision of the Bylaws by Mrs. Garrett. The State Bylaws were amended to include a Chapter Organizing Secretary, to be appointed by the State Regent.

Benjamin Culp and Texarkana Chapters were hostesses for the Luncheon in the Fountain Room of the Arlington Hotel. Mrs. Fred Osborne, National Vice Chairman,
DAR Schools, spoke on the work in our approved schools.

In the afternoon an American Heritage Pilgrimage was made to Wildwood, a lovely old home of the elegant 80's and gay 90's, which played an integral part in Arkansas' history. The home has been preserved with its original furnishings by members of the Ellsworth family, the original owners, and is now open to the public.

Arkadelphia, John Cain, and Provincia de la Sal Chapters were hostesses for the formal Banquet in the ballroom Friday evening. Dr. George S. Benson, President of Harding College, addressed the assembly on Our American Freedom.

It was announced that the chapter regents, under the sponsorship of the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Winslow C. Spousta, had organized a Regents Club for the purpose of meeting annually at the State Conference to exchange ideas and discuss problems. Mrs. W. P. Cook of Centennial Chapter, Little Rock, was elected President, and Mrs. Allen Grace Sr., of Jonesboro Chapter, was elected Secretary.

Chapter awards were made to Little Rock Chapter for the best Press Book, Fort Smith Chapter for the best Scrap Book, and Arkadelphia Chapter for the most JAC members.

Mrs. Gene T. Drummond and Eugene Kuyper of Arkadelphia entertained the members with several selections from current musicals.

The final session was held Saturday morning, following a breakfast at which Quachita and Mine Creek Chapters served as hostesses. A vocal solo was presented by L. Quinton Coleman, husband of the regent of Quachita Chapter.

The report of the Credentials Committee, by Mrs. Paul E. Francis, Chairman, showed a total of 165 registrations. An invitation from Quapaw District for the 1965 Conference was extended by Miss Marie Lloyd and accepted.

The Courtesy Committee report was presented by Mrs. Gordon E. Young, Chairman, after which a rising vote of thanks was given to Mrs. Willard Creason, Conference Chairman, and to her committees, for their untiring efforts which made the 57th Annual Conference a success.

After the Benediction by the State Chaplain, the 57th Annual State Conference was adjourned.—

Mrs. Winslow C. Spousta, State Vice Regent.

WYOMING

Registration for the Forty-ninth Annual State Conference of the Wyoming State Society started on Tuesday, September 15, 1964, at 5:00 p.m. at the Hitching Post Inn, Cheyenne, Wyo. A No Host Dinner was served in the Coach Room of the Hitching Post at 6:30 p.m. Tuesday evening. Following the dinner, entertainment was announced by Mrs. Anthony M. Ries. Selections by a flute quartet were enjoyed, followed by the guest speaker, Harry B. Henderson.

Following the program the Board of Management met; several recommendations were made to be discussed by the members attending the Conference.

The first session of the Conference started at 8:30 a.m. on Wednesday morning, September 16, in the Coach Room of the Hitching Post. A welcome was given by Mrs. Byron Stogsdill, and Clyde W. Gaymon, President of the Cheyenne Chamber of Commerce, welcomed members to Cheyenne. A response was given by Mrs. Irene Dickey, State Recording Secretary. Mrs. Leonard L. Hays, State Regent, introduced guests.

The theme for the Conference was "The People who know their God shall stand firm and take action. Book of Daniel, XI, 32."

Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General, NSDAR, conducted her Forum, giving informative material on the story of DAR at the National, State, and Chapter levels. We were so pleased to have her visit our State Conference.

A delightful luncheon was held in the Coach Room of the Hitching Post and at 1:45 p.m. a beautiful and impressive Memorial Service was conducted by Mrs. W. Franklin White, State Chaplain, honoring 12 members who died since the last Conference.

Recommendations of the Board of Management were passed as follows:

That Mrs. J. R. Porter Kennedy be recognized as an Honorary State Regent.

That bills totaling $88.24 be allowed.

That the Chairman of the Student Loan Committee should be in charge of the Student Loan Funds, together with the bank book.

That $15.00 be allowed for printing the report of the Forty-ninth Annual Conference of the Wyoming State Organization, NSDAR, in the DAR Magazine.

That $5.00 be allowed for the 41st Annual Wyoming Sunday Service, to be held in the Washington Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge, Pa.

Mrs. J. R. Porter Kennedy gave her report as Vice President General. We are proud to have her in this high office.

The meeting was recessed, and members attended a delightful tea at the Governor's Mansion from 4:00 to 5:00 p.m.

That evening a banquet was held in the Coach Room of the Hitching Post Inn at 7:00 p.m. Mrs. Clarence Schliske acted as toastmistress, and members and guests were entertained by renditions of some Gay Nineties songs by the X-JWC "Dearies" who were dressed in costumes typical of the era. The speaker for the evening was Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General, NSDAR.

The Thursday morning sessions started at 9:00 a.m. Chapter regents' reports were called for by Mrs. Hays, and it was announced that certain resolutions would be considered. The report of the Credentials Committee was submitted, and Mrs. Campbell announced changes to be proposed in the bylaws. Mrs. Glenn Oliver gave her report as National Vice Chairman of the DAR Magazine. Mrs. Allen gave a report on the Student Loan Fund. All resolutions proposed were adopted.

Mrs. Floyd Deuel presented the new flag, which was rededicated as the Luke Voorhees Flag, and it was accepted by Mrs. Olive Johnson, past regent of Luke Voorhees Chapter. Mrs. Deuel's remarks were as follows:

Most dear to our hearts is the Flag of the United States of America. From that historic day when Betsy Ross first showed George Washington the Flag of
this new Nation, with its 13 stars and 13 stripes, down to today, when 50 stars spread over its field of blue, our Flag has stood for those ideals and principles of government, bequeathed us by our staunch forefathers, and for all those stirring events which, like stones one upon another in a monument, have built the framework of our Republic.

At the Wyoming State Conference in 1958, the matter was discussed of purchasing a new Flag for the State Organization. In 1959 the purchase was approved, and at the 1960 Conference at Powell, Wyo., the new Flag was dedicated by Grace Ries, then National Vice Chairman, Flag of the United States of America Committee. At that time, as retiring State Regent, I expressed the intention of making a gift of this Flag to the State Organization, paying for it over a period of several years into the State Treasury sums designated as the Flag Fund.

Today the fund is completed with my check and one from Mrs. Oliver, who expressed a desire to share in the presentation of this Flag to the State Organization. It is very gratifying to me to be able to give this Flag and to rededicate this beautiful Flag as the Luke Voorhees Flag. May all of us ever honor the Flag of the United States of America.

The Budget Committee report was accepted and more chapter regents’ reports were given as well as those of State Officers and State Chairmen.

Mrs. Hays presented a check for $100 to Mrs. Duncan to be applied to the Library Fund. Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Deuel, and Mrs. Rennard were appointed on the Student Loan Committee.

Mrs. Flippin issued an invitation to the members for the Conference to be held in Laramie, Wyo., in 1965, with the Jacques Laramie Chapter as hostess. It was accepted.

Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn, National Historian, expressed her pleasure in being at the Conference, as did Mrs. Duncan. Mrs. Schliske thanked her committees and the meeting was closed with prayer and the assembly singing Wyoming and Blest Be the Tie That Binds.

A meeting of the Executive Board followed the adjournment.—Mrs. CLARENCE SCHLISKE, Historian.

WISCONSIN

The Sixty-ninth Annual State Conference of the Wisconsin Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held March 9–10, and 11, 1965, at the Avalon Motor Hotel, Waukesha, Wis., with the Waukesha Continental Chapter (Mrs. G. P. Langenkamp, regent) as hostesses.

The Conference opened with a meeting of the State Board of Management at a luncheon given by Mrs. Herman Henry Barker, State Regent. That evening Miss Fannie Brittelle of West Bend presided at the State Officers’ Club Annual Meeting in the Cafe Orleans in the regretted absence of the President, Mrs. Arthur C. Frick of Milwaukee. A delightful program was arranged and presented by the auxiliary of the Hawks Inn Historical Society, of Delafield—a style show entitled A Glimpse of the Past. Music followed, with a program by “The Bell Ringers,” directed by Mrs. Dwight Bahr, Waukesha. Mrs. H. L. Ebwand of Madison was elected President for the coming term.

On March 10 the Annual State Conference responded to the call of the bugler, with the opening processional accompanied by Miss Lois Williams, pianist, and the entrance of the State Regent, Mrs. Barker, honored guests, State Officers, and chapter regents, escorted by Pages with flags. Mrs. Barker called the conference to order, followed by the Invocation, given by Mrs. Rudolph Lange, State Chaplain; the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. Albert P. Graham, State Flag Chairman; the American’s Creed, led by Mrs. James S. McCray, State Registrar; and the National Anthem, led by Mrs. C. E. Carter, State Chairman of American Music Committee. Greetings were presented by Joseph D. O’Connell, Waukesha Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. G. P. Langenkamp, regent of the hostess chapter; Mrs. John Hurth, Senior President, Wisconsin Society of the Children of the American Revolution; and Mrs. Austin Hayward, Honorary State Regent. Mrs. Barker and Mrs. E. M. Seefeld, State Organizing Secretary, responded most graciously.

The Conference luncheon was addressed by Homer Lynn, historian and authority on heraldry, who spoke on The Revolutionary War in Wisconsin. Mr. Lynn stressed the roles played by the British, French, Americans, and the Indians in the area of these Great Lakes. Afternoon sessions included reports of chapter regents, Committee Chairmen, State Officers, and Honorary State Regents, represented by Mrs. Vincent W. Koch, Janesville; Miss Margaret Goodwin, Beloit; Mrs. Earl M. Hale, Eau Claire; Mrs. Frank L. Harris, Sr., Racine; and Mrs. Austin C. Hayward, Fond du Lac.

Memorial Services were conducted by Mrs. Rudolph Lange, State Chaplain, at the First Congregational Church.

Donald E. Tewes, former U.S. Congressman, Waukesha, spoke at the evening banquet honoring State Officers and Honorary State Regents. An after-dinner musical program was presented by the string octette of the Central Campus, Waukesha.

The Conference was highlighted by the March 11 Youth Luncheon in the Holiday Room, honoring the Good Citizens winners, introduced by Mrs. S. H. Ambrose, State Chairman; and the History Essay Contest winners, presented by Miss Ina L. Curtis. Mrs. Frank L. Harris was the luncheon speaker. The State contest winners and their mothers were all present as guests for the ceremonies. Mrs. Frank L. Harris presented plans for remodeling and redecorating the Wisconsin Room at DAR Headquarters in Washington. Miss Ina Curtis, curator of the Fort Winnebago Surgeons Quarters, Portage, Wis., reported visitors from every state and many foreign countries.

Officers elected for a term of three years include: State Regent, Mrs. Lester J. LaMack, Racine; 1st Vice Regent, Mrs. James S. McCray, Cedarburg; 2d Vice Regent, Miss Ina L. Curtis, Portage; Chaplain, Mrs. Oscar Wurtz, Fond du Lac; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Stephen H. Ambrose, Whitewater; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Leonard Lindh, Racine; Organizing Secretary, Mrs. Horace H. Goddell, Madison; Treasurer, Mrs. W. R. Wolfe, Lake Mills; Registrar, Mrs. Ronald Oliver Baymiller, Milwaukee; and Historian, Mrs. Harold A. Todd, Wauwatosa. The newly elected Board was installed with full ceremony. All present joined hands and heart for the singing of Blest Be the Tie That Binds, and the Conference was adjourned.

The outgoing Board wishes to extend its sincere appreciation to the immediate Past Regent, Mrs. Herman Henry Barker, for her great devotion to our Society and her statesmanship and diplomacy in guiding our affairs in Wisconsin, and to wish success and pride of accomplishment to the in-
coming officers—Marion Doen (Mrs. Ronald Oliver) Baymiller, Recording Secretary.

MICHIGAN

The Sixty-fifth State Conference of the Michigan Society was held March 17–19 at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, Detroit, Mich. The opening meeting was called to order by Mrs. James V. Zeder, State Regent, Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock. Mrs. Graeme B. Supple, speaking for the hostess regents, and General Clyde Dougherty, representing the City of Detroit, welcomed the assembly; and the State First Vice Regent, Mrs. Walter A. Kleinert, responded. The State Regent introduced distinguished guests, State Officers, and National Vice Chairmen who were present. Dr. Noah Langdale, Jr., president of Georgia State College, addressed the opening meeting, titling his talk, The Last, Best Hope. He spoke of the "American dream" for which our forefathers fought and which must be preserved. To achieve this goal, we must take ourselves seriously, find out the truth, act well upon it, and be informed and committed.

Before the opening meeting, a Regents' Round Table was held Wednesday morning, with State Officers and chapter regents. The National Defense Luncheon, Wednesday noon, was under the leadership of Mrs. Paul Krause, State Chairman of National Defense. Speaker for the program was Zaio Woodform Schroeder, a Detroit attorney, well-known for her many awards in connection with the People-to-People Program. In her address, Freedom: The Unfinished Symphony, Mrs. Schroeder likened our efforts to preserve freedom to an unfinished symphony in which all Americans must play their own parts in the orchestra if the goal of freedom for all is to be maintained.

A Memorial Service conducted by Mrs. Willard O. Wilson, State Chaplain, and assisted by Mrs. Gerald O. Dykstra and Mrs. Harold M. Eger, State Directors, followed the luncheon. In the Call to Remembrance, as the names of the 97 deceased members were called, white carnations were placed in a vase. The State Regent paid tribute to these Michigan Daughters who had served the Society with faithfulness. A special tribute was given by Miss Laura Cook in memory of Hazel Fenton Schermerhorn (Mrs. George D.), who was an Honorary State Regent, Organizing Secretary General and Past Corresponding Secretary General.

A question-and-answer round table for registrars and those interested in lineage research and membership was conducted by Mrs. Leslie O. Carlin, State Registrar, and the State Chairmen of Lineage Research and Membership. A class in parliamentary law was also held.

Reports of State Officers, State Chairmen, and chapter regents were heard the second day of the Conference. Of special interest was the announcement of the winners of the increase-in-membership awards, and the American History Essay Contest award winners. The Michigan Society was particularly pleased to unanimously endorse Mrs. Clare E. Wiedle, Honorary State Regent, as a candidate for the office of Historian General. Following the State Regent's luncheon and the luncheon for members, A. B. Bradford, Executive Secretary, Kate Duncan Smith School, spoke to the Conference and related The Kate Duncan Smith DAR School Story. He told with pride of the two recent honors which had come to the school: The long-awaited accreditation and the winning of the state basketball championship for their class. Also included in the program of the second day was the presentation of gifts to the National Library and to the State Program Committee.

The high point of the Conference was the Thursday evening banquet. A reception honoring distinguished guests and the State Executive Board preceded it. Michigan Daughters were particularly honored to have had Mrs. Maxwell Miller Chapman, State Regent of Indiana, as their guest for the entire Conference, and to have Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Honorary State Regent of the District of Columbia, Past Treasurer General and Past Vice President General, arrive in time for the reception. An impressive procession of all platform guests in colorful, formal evening dress, led by Pages in white carrying the Flag of the United States, the Michigan flag, and the banners of the Daughters of the American Revolution, heralded the beginning of the evening. Following the banquet, the State Regent introduced the distinguished guests. Special greetings were brought by Mrs. Chapman from the Indiana Society, by Mrs. George Merwin, Senior State President, Children of the American Revolution, and by Col. Clarence P. Heath, President, Michigan Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

The Jills From Bloomfield Hills, a group of nine high school girls, sang a refreshing group of songs for the assembly. The speaker of the evening was Martha Rountree Presbrey, well-known journalist, writer and lecturer, who discussed The Role of Women in National Life. She spoke of many alarming conditions in the world today which she authenticated with startling facts and figures. The Colors were retired following the benediction.

The final day of the Conference included the last reading and passing of those resolutions prepared by the Resolutions Committee. An invitation for the 1966 State Conference was issued by the regent of Saginaw Chapter on behalf of the other hostess regents. The meeting was recessed to reconvene soon for the procession of the 22 Good Citizen finalists, preceded by the Flag Bearers and Pages. The State Regent introduced Mrs. Cameron Carruthers, State Chairman of Good Citizens. Following the reading of her report, she introduced first the 10 honorable mention winners; next, the 10 runners-up, each of whom received a $25 Government bond; the second place winner, who received a $75 bond; and finally, the first place winner, Sandra L. Schulze, Farmington High School, Farmington, sponsored by Three Flags Chapter, Lathrup Village, Mich., who received a $50 bond in addition, to the $100 bond from the National Society. Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig spoke to the Good Citizens and the Assembly on Citizenship. Following Retiring of the Colors and the Benediction, the Sixty-fifth State Conference was adjourned. A luncheon for the Good Citizens, guests, and members was held following adjournment of the Conference.—Betty G. (Mrs. Kim) Jepson—State Recording Secretary
Knoxville, in the heart of the East Tennessee mountain region, was the place of meeting for the Sixtieth Tennessee State Conference of NSDAR held on March 10, 11, 12, 1965. The Andrew Johnson Hotel was the spot where some 200 of the Tennessee Daughters came to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee Year with the theme Dan. 11:32 “The people who know their God shall stand firm, and take action.”

The most gracious welcome of our hostesses, headed by Mrs. Russell Hillis and Mrs. Robert F. Smith, Cochairmen, Mrs. H. D. Hickey, state Chairman, with the 24 regents of the Appalachian District, plus the red carpet treatment we received throughout the Conference, made our stay most enjoyable. No effort was spared to make us feel comfortably at ease.

The preconference activities began with the Executive Board dinner meeting and business session on March 9 at 7:00 o'clock. Miss Louise Harle, State Regent, was present with a gift by Mrs. Allen D. O'Brien, Vice Regent. The Board also voted to present a lamp to the Library in Miss Harle's honor. Mrs. William Irving Reilly had presented to the Tennessee Room a celadon bowl, circa 1830, in Miss Harle's honor in the Fall of last year.

Miss Harle presented her board with lovely silver Revere bowls for “three years hard work,” so the cards read.

We were joined after the business meeting for a gab fest by Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, First Vice President General of Delaware; Mrs. Fred Osborne, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent of Kentucky; Mrs. Rudolph J. Halzer, State Regent of Louisiana; Mrs. Louise Moseley Heaton, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General from Mississippi; Mrs. Henry Grady Jacobs, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent of Alabama; and our own Mrs. Theodore Morford, Vice President General and Honorary State Regent of Tennessee; and Honorary State Regents Mrs. Allen Harris and Mrs. Elmer D. Rule of Tennessee. Also present was Mr. Harry Burn, National President of SAR, from Athens, Tennessee.

Music was furnished by Mr. A. L. Carpenter who delighted all with his folk singing.

The address of the evening was given by Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes on “The Many Facets of DAR,” stressing the theme, Dan. 11:32.

After the Benediction and Retiring of the Colors a reception at which the regents and the Appalachian District were hostesses, honoring Miss Louise Harle. The hostesses were:

- Mrs. Arthur H. Moser
- Mrs. Robert F. Smith
- Mrs. Nicholas A. Shearon
- Mrs. Broadus F. Farrar
- Mrs. Ray W. Mettetal
- Mrs. W. H. Mills
- Mrs. Cecil Brooks
- Mrs. E. L. McDade
- Mrs. W. E. Lacy
- Mrs. William G. Preas
- Miss Mary Elder
- Mrs. C. D. Davis
- Mrs. Robert Frain
- Mrs. Lida Belle Gambill
- Mrs. Gustave Schettler
- Mrs. Henry C. Scott

Miss Burns Buckles
Mrs. Russell W. Hillis
Mrs. J. Willis Ellis
Miss Mary Belle Purvis
Miss Mildred McPheters
Mrs. R. C. Anderson
Mrs. Opie Haws, Sr.
Mrs. Nat H. Copenhaver, Sr.

At the business meetings on Thursday and Friday mornings, reports and achievements of State Officers, National, State and Special Committee Chairmen were heard. Mrs. Wade Fleenor, Registrar, reported a gain of 174 in membership, total being 4,737.

Nominations of officers were then heard after Mrs. George Hastings, Credentials Chairman, announced voting strength at 118.

State Regent
Mrs. Allen D. O'Brien, Memphis
First Vice Regent
Mrs. Prentice Cooper, Shelbyville
Second Vice Regent
Mrs. H. D. Hickey, Chattanooga
Chaplain
Mrs. Louise Hillis, Memphis
Recording Secretary
Mrs. Milbourn Hinds, Memphis
Corresponding Secretary
Mrs. Curtis Vaughn, Bolivar
Organizing Secretary
Mrs. Andy Smith, White Bluff
Treasurer
Mrs. Ben King Espey, Nashville
Registrar
Mrs. Leland Coffey, Knoxville
Historian
Mrs. James Henry, Tullahoma
Librarian
Mrs. Ray Mettetal, Johnson City

These were duly elected on Friday morning.

Mrs. Elmer D. Rule, Resolutions Chairman, gave the final reading of the Resolutions on Friday which were adopted. They are to be printed and sent to each officer and chapter regent.

Especial mention was made of the fine work done by Vice Chairman of Student Loan and Scholarship, Mrs. Wallace Berryman, by Miss Louise Harle.

Our well loved State Regent, Miss Louise Harle, was unanimously endorsed for Honorary State Regent.

It was decided to make the publication date of the Tennessee Society History coincide with the District Meetings in the Fall.

While the tellers counted votes, the Tennessee Society indulged in an “old fashioned” sing accompanied by Mrs. R. D. Privette, Past State Chaplain, and by Mrs. W. A. Starrat, Jr. at the piano. This was enjoyed by all who participated.

The Life-Line Breakfast was...
held on Thursday morning, the presiding officers being the President of C.A.R., Mrs. Ray Mettel, and the Junior American Citizens Chairman, Mrs. Barney B. Patton. Since these two are indeed the life-line of DAR it was most rewarding. A total of 80 new JAC chapters have been organized in the State this past year. Excellent work done among C.A.R.

The National Defense Luncheon was held Thursday at 12:30 p.m. with the Chairman, Mrs. Prentice Cooper, presiding. The speaker was Mrs. Everett Derryberry wife, of the president of Tennessee Polytechnic Institute at Cookeville. She is a naturalized American, having come to this country as the bride of a Rhodes Scholar. Her subject was “I Pledge Allegiance.” Her address was thought-provoking as well as inspirational and will long be remembered.

The Approved Schools Breakfast was highlighted by the presence of the Executive Director of Crossnore School, Mr. Robert E. Woodside, who gave us much “food for thought” on the needs of the school. The Chairman, Mrs. Leland Coffey, presided most efficiently, as she has performed all her duties.

The Regents Banquet held Thursday evening, March 11, 1965, was a most enjoyable affair from its sparkling procession to its final minutes of fun.

Awards were made by Mrs. Edythe Whitley, Second Vice Regent. She presented Mrs. E. E. Bryan, DAR Magazine Chairman, who announced a Southeastern winner in Clinch Bend Chapter, whose regent is Mrs. Nicholas A. Shearon. Chapter winners were Admiral David Farragut, Mrs. Arthur Moser, regent, with 66.60%, and General Frances Nash Chapter, with 50.98%, Mrs. Curry Turner, regent.

Mrs. M. O. Sprague, Membership Chairman, presented to Commodore Perry Chapter, Mrs. Jonathan Hawkins, regent, the prize for greatest increase in membership, among them seven Juniors.

Mrs. Barney B. Patton, Junior American Citizens Chairman, presented to Mrs. Henry Zilner of Colonel Hardy Murfree Chapter the prize for organizing 80 new JAC clubs. Mrs. W. Hughley King, regent of the chapter.

Mrs. W. C. Galloway, Junior Membership Chairman, presented to Commodore Perry Chapter first place for seven new Juniors with one transfer. Second place went to Mrs. W. Hughley King, regent of Colonel Hardy Murfree Chapter.

Mrs. Galloway presented to Miss Mary Belle Purvis, regent of Nolacheke Chapter of Greenville, the silver bowl for being the outstanding Junior of the year. Miss Purvis is an outstanding citizen as well. Look out, Washington, here we come!

Mrs. Richard Frank, Sr., Transportation Chairman, presented the award for traffic safety to Tennessee Chapter.

Mrs. George Gould Smith, Historian, made the History Essay awards. The State awards went to 5th Grade: Jacqueline Ann Williams, Park City Lowry School, Knoxville, sponsor, James White Chapter; 6th Grade: Randall Smith Butler, McClain School, Lebanon, sponsor, Margaret Gaston Chapter; 7th Grade: Rennie Marshall, Jefferson Junior High School, Oak Ridge, sponsor, Clinch Bend Chapter; 8th Grade: Elinor Smyrl, Robertsville Clain School, Lebanon, sponsor, Clinch Bend Chapter.

Miss Nannie Lee Hicks, Good Citizens Chairman, had as always an interesting report. The 300-word essay was written by 159 High School girls on the subject “Lest We Forget.” The Senior winner was Miss Glenna Stone of Central High School, Knoxville, whose sponsor was Bonny Kate Chapter.

Mrs. Russell Hills presented our guests with lovely silver paper knives after which a musical trio supplied a very lovely musical interlude.

Mrs. Edythe Whitley presented to the Tennessee Room in Washington a letter of Andrew Jackson written from the White House on Christmas Day to a friend in Nashville. She also presented a xeroxed copy of a letter which has a signature of Rachel Jackson. There are only three.

Since it was Jubilee year Miss Harle had suggested we have a “look backward” fashion wise. Mrs. William Irving Reilly introduced the Tennessee Daughters who cooperated in a most spectacular fashion, for there were eighteen lovely fashions representing the seven eras of DAR. Those wearing gowns of 1890–1900 era were Miss Louise Harle; wearing a copy of Mrs. Harrison’s gown that is in our DAR Museum, Mrs. Edythe Whitley, Mrs. Theodore Morford, Mrs. John Garrett, Mrs. W. Hughley King, Mrs. Robert F. Smith, Mrs. George Hatchett, Mrs. Prentice Cooper, Mrs. George Gould Smith, Mrs. Jonathan Hawkins and Mrs. Paul Gore. Mrs. Robert Ratcliffe, Jr., wore her grandmother’s wedding gown, and Mrs. Dave Evans also wore her grandmother’s wedding gown.

Mrs. Cecil Brooks wore a gown of the Roaring Twenties; Mrs. Har- din Brown styled hers “early attire” vintage 1947; Mrs. William Lacey wore an afternoon outfit of 1911, which made quite a hit, especially the high button black shoes; Mrs. Monroe Weaver wore the lace gown the organizing regent of her chapter, Mrs. James Dawson, wore at its first meeting in April 1948, and Mrs. Robert D. Privette wore a lovely Rosalie gown of white taffeta ruffled with lacy ribboned pantlettes. All proved most bewitching in their several outfits.

Mrs. Reilly then introduced the regents in the order of their chapters entrance into the National Society, beginning with Hermitage, our oldest chapter, organized 73 years ago, then on to Cumberland, organized 72 years ago, then to Bonny Kate, organized 72 years ago, and finally to our baby, Gideon Carr, organized 1962. The reports were splendid, making us realize how many wonderful and capable women contribute so much to the NSDAR and the State.

Following the regents’ reports and the style show Mrs. Reilly thanked one and all for their excellent work and their cooperation, especially her husband.

After the Benediction and retiring of the Colors, Miss Harle declared the meeting adjourned.

—MRS. WILLIAM IRVING REILLY
Recording Secretary

MASSACHUSETTS

The Seventy-first State Conference of the Massachusetts Society was held March 25 and 26 at the Sheraton Plaza Hotel in Boston, Miss Gertrude A. MacPeek, State Regent, presiding.

The Invocation was given by the Rev. Robert Earl Slaughter of the First Baptist Church in Arlington. The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Mrs. Charles F. Ballou, State Chair-
man of the Flag of the United States of America Committee, followed by the American’s Creed, led by Mrs. Paul S. Vaites, State Chairman of Americaism.

Miss MacPeek presented our guests, Mrs. Thomas Knox Kendrick, Honorary State Regent of Georgia; Mrs. Clare E. Wiedlea, Honorary State Regent of Michigan; Miss Ethel Lane Hersey, Honorary State Regent of Massachusetts, who had not been with us for 12 years; Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, Honorary State Regent and Past Recording Secretary General; and Mrs. Alfred N. Graham and Mrs. Willard F. Richards, Honorary State Regents.

Two hundred Good Citizens were present of the 250 schools participating and were welcomed by Miss MacPeek. Mrs. Gerald E. Riley, State Chairman, gave her report. They were addressed by Mrs. Clare E. Wiedlea, who explained to them what DAR stands for and does, as well as each girl’s responsibility to her church, her family, and herself, and stated that each must work for happiness. She mentioned that women are needed badly in the professions and they are a minority in the electorate. Volunteer work is constructive, she said, if you believe in the purpose of the organization. She admonished them to know themselves, to approach things with an open mind, always to study hard, and to be an individual.

The 1965 Good Citizen was Marie Virginia Gulla, sponsored by Col. Thomas Lothrop Chapter of Cohasset. A reception was then accorded them by the State Regent, State Chairman, Mrs. Wiedlea, and Miss Gulla as each girl proceeded down the aisle and up another aisle to board the busses to take them to historic Oyster House for luncheon, then to Faneuil Hall, Old North Church, and the State House.

Nominations for State office were then in order, and the session recessed for lunch.

At 2 p.m. an impressive Memorial Service was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Frederick C. Prussman, with violin solos by Grace Hawley, Mrs. Albert Richardson accompanying at the piano. Mrs. H. Russell Beatty, regent of Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter, was soloist. While the State Chaplain called the roll of our departed members. Mrs. Hawley played softly.

The afternoon session followed, with reports of the State Officers. Mrs. Bernice Lyford, State Chairman of American Indians, reported that we had oversubscribed money for a room in the new dormitory at St. Mary’s, and she presented the State Regent with a Navajo rug and a wonderful portrait of an Indian’s head for the room. Mrs. Clifford A. Waterhouse, Cochairman of the Massachusetts Remodeling Room Committee, exhibited a Baskerville Bible, 1771, a rare edition, given by the Zion Research Library of Brookline to be placed in the Bible box in our room.

Mrs. Thomas Knox Kendrick, Honorary State Regent of Georgia, spoke of the work done in that State by 94 chapters, emphasizing youth activities. Mrs. John J. Kelly, Chairman of American History Month, presented medals and books to the winners of the essay contest; 5,094 entries were received.

Mrs. Samuel MacLeod, Chairman of Tellers, presented the Tellers’ Report, and the State Regent declared the following officers elected for a 3-year term: Regent, Mrs. George Sprague Tolman, III; Vice Regent, Mrs. Hamilton H. Sweet; Chaplain, Mrs. Charles H. Anderson; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Harry S. Walen; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Elizabeth B. Storer; Organizing Secretary, Mrs. Clarence E. Goodwin; Treasurer, Mrs. Donald M. Guiler; Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. Gerald E. Riley; Registrar, Mrs. Franklin R. Swan; Historian, Mrs. E. Lawrence Parker, Jr.; Librarian, Mrs. Paul S. Vaites; and Curator, Mrs. Hubert P. Cushman.

Mrs. Paul S. Vaites, Chairman of Americaism, made her report and gave awards to several chapters. Mrs. Anthony J. Cimeno, State Chairman of Junior Members, announced the selection by the judges of Mrs. Henry Muccacio of Contentment Chapter as Junior Mrs. of the State and also of the North East Region. Mrs. Muccacio was escorted to the stage by her fellow Pages and made a simple but moving speech of thanks and appreciation.

Resolutions were then presented by Mrs. Shirley Spurr, State Chairman, with a fitting courtesy resolution for our State Regent, after which Miss MacPeek was acclaimed by all members present as Honorary State Regent at the conclusion of her term.

The Banquet that evening was a gala event. Miss E. Marguerite Allen, State Chairman of Hospitality, had made little blue suitcases with white handles, filled with mints, for each person—to help us wend our way to Washington. The Melody Ma’ams, one of whom was Evelyn Bosworth of Joseph Coolidge Chapter, took us “Touring by Trio” and ended their performance with a parody on “High Hopes” for our State Regent.

The address was by Alonzo Fields, maître d’ at the White House from Hoover to Kennedy, who told of his Twenty-One Years in the White House, with interesting anecdotest about our Presidents reception followed for retiring State Officers and the newly elected Officers.

Friday morning was devoted to business and reports. Mrs. George U. Baylies, National Chairman of Membership, who happened to be a guest in the hotel overnight, was invited by our State Regent to speak and to give out our Membership awards. Mrs. Baylies reported that 7,112 members were admitted this year—over 2,000 of them Junior age—and that 21,000 new members have been admitted in the past 3 years.

The final report of the Credentials Committee showed 369 members in attendance, with 200 Good Citizens the first day; 175 attended the Banquet.

Miss MacPeek reported the money we have raised during her administration for various projects—over $30,000 above dues, which averages $6.50 per member. She wished success to the newly elected Officers and pledged her cooperation and assistance at all times. She ended with these words “May I express the hope that our membership may grow these next 3 years and that in this Diamond Jubilee Year, Massachusetts may truly sparkle like a diamond in the cluster of States that make up our great National Society.”

The State Chaplain pronounced the Benediction and with the retiring of the Colors the 71st State Conference was adjourned.

—MARION A. SWEET, State Historian
NATHANIEL FELLOWS (Iowa City, Iowa) celebrated its 25th Anniversary at a luncheon meeting at the Athletic Club on November 7, 1964. Thirty-two members and guests attended. Special guests were Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, Registrar General, and Mrs. Joseph G. Haney, State Regent of Iowa. An honored guest was Bertha S. (Mrs. W. F.) Boiler, who served as organizing regent in 1939 when this chapter was organized. When the mistress of ceremonies, Mrs. R. H. Drews, introduced Mrs. Boiler, eight charter members present were asked to give Mrs. Boiler a special greeting.

Mrs. Boiler spoke to the group of the pleasures and trials experienced in organizing our chapter. She presented a bronze marker near the spot where the ancient council oak stood in Quaker Heritage for Freedom.

Nathaniel Fellow's luncheon, showing Mrs. Joseph G. Haney holding an individual birthday cake in a candle-lighting ceremony.

$25 to the chapter as a memorial to Mrs. Sarah Paine Hoffman, her co-worker in organizing the chapter.

Mrs. Joseph G. Haney, State Regent and guest speaker, brought the chapter a very inspirational message on Our Heritage for Freedom.

Mrs. Geo. H. Rigler, chapter vice regent, gave Mrs. Haney a piece of Iowa City glass (a goblet) to be placed in Continental Memorial Hall in Washington, D.C. This piece of glassware was manufactured in Iowa City in the 1880's and belonged to Mrs. Rigler's mother, Mrs. Arthur Cox, a long-time resident of Iowa City and a member of DAR.—Lois D. (Mrs. R. H.) Drews.

COL. NINIAN BEALL (Lenoir, N.C.) Fifty years ago—on September 30, 1914—the then Council Oak Chapter unveiled, with appropriate ceremonies, a bronze marker near the spot where the ancient council oak stood in Quaker Meadows.

The bronze plaque, affixed to a marble shaft, bore this inscription:

Near This Spot Stood the Oak Which Sheltered the Brave Men Who Here Met in Council Sept. 30, 1780
and Marched on to Glorious Victory at Kings Mountain.

Erected by Council Oak Chapter DAR Sept. 30, 1914

The story of the council oak and the brave men who gathered there is an enduring part of the historic tradition of this area, but the marker is now the victim of the twin ravages of progress and neglect. The marble shaft was overgrown with weeds, until it was pushed aside to make way for highway improvements. It had been obscured from view so long that hardly anybody missed it while it was lying discarded, face down.

Now, 50 years after it was unveiled by the Daughters of the American Revolution and 184 years after the patriots held their council there, this marker has been set upright and is assured a more prominent display than when it was first placed. The land on which it stood was purchased recently by Skyland Textile Company as the site of its new plant, now under construction. The company's president, W. Randolph Loftis of Morganton, has salvaged the marker and has assured it a permanent place on the grounds at the intersection of N.C. Highway 181 and the Bost Road, just a few feet from where it was installed.

Mr. Loftis already has had a concrete base poured on which the shaft will rest and desires to beautify the corner in some permanent way in order that the public, driving along that four-lane section of the busy highway, may sense something of the significance of the memorial and perhaps may take time to stop and read the inscription. He is inviting suggestions for appropriately arranging the base and grounds, probably surrounding the marker with a low rock wall and planting of flowers to frame the marble shaft and its plaque. His company is prepared to spend whatever money is necessary to see that this DAR memorial is displayed with dignity and respect and to keep it so in the years ahead.

Col. Ninian Beall Chapter has appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. A. B. Stoney of Morganton to act as consultants to the Skyland Textile Co. in its plans for preserving the marker. This company, which is nationally famous for its "Buster Brown" brand of children's wear, has named its newly constructed unit "The Council Oak Plant."

COLBERT (Tuscumbia, Ala.) November 22, 1964, was an eventful day for Colbert Chapter and for Sam J. Israel, the outstanding naturalized citizen of Colbert County. A special patriotic program was arranged for 2:30 p.m. in the high school auditorium of Sheffield, Ala., where a large assemblage of friends and coworkers participated in the awarding of the Daughters of the American Revolution Americanism Medal to Mr. Israel.

Mrs. R. Preston Geron (State Regent, Alabama Society), Mrs. John R. Latham (State Chairman for Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship), and representatives from nine DAR chapters were present for this program. Mrs. H. John West, regent of Colbert Chapter, presided, and Mrs. Latham presented the award.

It is said that no one appreciates American citizenship as much as does the person who was born abroad, and then achieved this privilege; and it is known that, in every community in Alabama, there are those people, who, without expectation of material reward, become involved in all those things that preserve human rights and give meaning and dignity to life. Such a person is Sam J. Israel.

Mr. Israel was born in Lithuania and came to the United States in 1907, at the age of 16. In 1909 he came to Sheffield, Ala., and was employed as a grocery clerk. Handicapped by a language barrier, Mr. Israel studied English with Miss Besse Kreisman as his tutor. In 1912 he married Miss Kreisman, and they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1962. Mrs. Israel was present for the Americanism Award presenta-
In 1914 Mr. Israel purchased an interest in the grocery company where he was employed, and this was the beginning of a most successful business adventure. He became interested in work with underprivileged children through the local Kiwanis Club. This work has grown through the years, and he has received the Distinguished Service Award (1955) and the Bronze Award (1964) from the Alabama Society for the Crippled.

Literacy work in Alabama is due to the interest and efforts of Mr. Israel. Hundreds of people have been taught to read and write because of this man and his work. Thousands more have learned, for everyone. Mr. Israel has worked with the Tennessee Council, Boy Scouts of America, for many years, and in 1948 he was presented the Silver Beaver Award. The Salvation Army, Colbert County Red Cross Chapter, the local Chamber of Commerce, Community Chest, United Fund, and numerous other organizations share Mr. Israel's interest and support.

The Sheffield Community Center, Muscle Shoals Hotel, and the Sheffield Public Library came into being largely through the efforts of this man. He was instrumental in securing the Muscle Shoals Airport for this area. Mr. Israel can boast of a perfect attendance record for 37 years at meetings of the local Kiwanis Club. He has served the club as president and the North-Alabama Kiwanis Division as lieutenant governor. Kiwanis International named him to the committee on "Support of Churches." Mr. Israel is also a member of the Elks, a 32nd degree Mason, and a Shriner. A member of the Jewish faith, Mr. Israel has served as president of the Tri-Cities congregation B'Nai Israel for four terms and is past president of Jewish Federated Charities. He is on the board of the B'Nai B'rith Home for the Aged, Memphis, Tenn., and is a "Life Member" of the board of Temple B'nai Israel, Florence, Ala. The Chamber of Commerce of Colbert and Lauderdale Counties, Ala., along with the Tri-Cities Ministerial Association and Civic Clubs, chose Mr. Israel "Man of the Year" for 1964.

This is Sam J. Israel, American, business man, humanitarian, civic leader and spiritual leader. Colbert Chapter, Alabama Society DAR, proudly nominated him to receive the National Society's Americanism Award.—Corinne King (Mrs. J. Hanson) Murphy.

**ARROW ROCK (Arrow Rock, Mo.).** Because of the unique situation with Old Tavern, the State Park, and Dr. Hall House all in Arrow Rock, the chapter, though small, finds many ways to serve. The majority of the active members are also members of one or more civic groups, which include Friends of Arrow Rock, Craft Club, and The Arrow Rock Lyceum Summer Repertory Theatre Association. At the July 4 picnic, held in the side yard of Old Tavern, the chapter and its families entertained the Lyceum cast on opening night, and afterward attended the opening performance. Arrow Rock Chapter has agreed to be custodian of Hall House, keeping it tidy and opening it for out-of-town chapters.

Members beautified the entrance to the historic village. After getting permission from the State Highway Department, the blacktop was removed in a triangular shape from the center of a wide expanse of black-topping coming off of Highway 41 onto the main street. The clay beneath was also removed. Forms were built for footing. Old foundation stones were procured, and as concrete was poured into the footing forms the stones were set to form a curb around the triangular area. Good rich soil was brought in, and petunias, perennial daisies, lilies, and chrysanthemums, plus hundreds of spring bulbs, were planted, with a ground covering started of vinca minor and creeping phlox. For the first summer, petunias, marigolds, and zinnias were planted. A sign was erected with ARROW ROCK painted on it in bold letters. All of this was accomplished with labor and materials donated, so that the money allowed by the chapter for this project was sent to St. Mary's School for Indian Girls as a scholarship.—Christine (Mrs. W. H.) Hogge.

**BLUE RIDGE, LYNCHBURG, POPLAR FOREST, AND JAMES RIVER**

Virginia

☆ have launched a project, Honoring the Birthdays of Our Presidents, which will involve placing cards honoring each of our 35 Presidents for two weeks in his birth month in a downtown window and in the library, with an official engraved portrait of each President. This has been so successful that a set has been requested for each of 27 schools in Lynchburg.

**SHINING MOUNTAIN**

Montana

☆ helped to celebrate Montana's Territorial Centennial in 1964 by showing a series of picture slides taken by a chapter member who was on the Montana Centennial Train which journeyed to the World's Fair in New York and made stops in 16 cities. 200 Montanans were aboard.

**LUCRETA COUNCIL COCHRAN**

Texas

☆ presents a framed certificate—its Molly Pitcher award—to the outstanding Camp Fire group and Girl Scout troop in the district. This annual award will be given for "outstanding reverence, patriotism, service, trustworthiness, and helpfulness."

**REBECCA WELLS HEALD**

Illinois

☆ gives the mothers of its Good Citizens a part in the award ceremonies by having them pin the Good Citizens pins on their daughters, thus recognizing their roles in family guidance.

*This month . . .

We Congratulate
These Chapters

**SEACOAST DEFENSE CHAPTER.** (Jasold of Martha's Vineyard, Mass.) invited five Girl Scouts and two leaders to attend their Flag Day meeting. In the picture are (l. to r. front row) Mrs. Arthur Silva, their leader; Brownie Pamela Hostie; the regent, Mrs. Nelson Coon, a 45-year member of DAR and chapter member Miss Dorris Hough, a former member of the National Council, C.S.A., and now active in the Plymouth Bay Council of that organisation. In the back row are other members of the Scout group who demonstrated various activities of scouting to the chapter members. All are residents of Vineyard Haven, Mass., where the chapter has its headquarters and museum.

*Limit five chapters per month.*
SWATARA PINE FORD (Middletown, Pa.). The November chapter meeting was held at the home of one of its members, Mrs. Lowren L. Hancock, with 27 members present. This was educational night for members.

Mrs. John A. Fritchey, II, a past regent of the Harrisburg Chapter, who has also held several State offices, was a most informative speaker on the subject, *What the Daughters Do.* She explained the three purposes of the DAR—educational, historical, and patriotic—under which all committee work is done. Then she told of the work by our organization under these three divisions. The program was planned for the benefit of the eight new members admitted in the past year, but it was a refresher course for older members as well. Three prospective members were present.

A Christmas offering of $21 was taken for two of our DAR Schools, Tamasee and Kate Duncan Smith. Buffalo nickels that had been collected were sold to other members for a dime, and the fund for the American Indians profited by $5.

The chairman of the DAR Good Citizens Committee, Mrs. Lowren L. Hancock, presented Miss Nancy Houser, the senior from the Middletown High School, who had been chosen as the Good Citizen for the year. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold K. Houser of Middletown. Nancy and her mother were guests at the chapter meeting.

*ABIGAIL HARTMAN RICE (Washington, D.C.)* celebrated its 50th Anniversary at a reception in the District of Columbia DAR Chapter House on February 24. Miss Frances A. Davis, chapter regent, headed the receiving line, which also included Miss Anna Mary McNutt, State Regent, and 11 of the chapter's present regents. Among the latter was Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, now a member of the Judge Lynn Chapter and a candidate for President General. Mr. William M. Carrigan presented guests to the receiving line. Approximately 140 members and guests attended the jubilee meeting.

A 15-minute program on TV station KOOK had as guests a newly naturalized citizen and two DAR members of the Americanism and Naturalization Committee. The Americanism and Naturalization Committee of the DAR District Court in Billings are attended by this committee. New citizens are given the *Manuals for Citizenship and American Flags.*

History essay contests are held each year for eighth grade students in the junior high schools. Over 100 students entered the contest in 1964, writing on the theme—*A Revolutionary Patriot.* Cash prizes, award certificates, and Citizenship Manuals are presented to the first and second place winners at school assemblies. Some of the winners appear later on television, with members of the DAR members on the program, illustrated with slides, was given by a chapter member who had been on tour in April with the Montana Centennial train to the New York World's Fair and back. Stops were made in 16 cities. The group of over 300 Montanans who made this trip, with a western parade in each city and historical exhibit cars, did much to promote scenic Montana, the Big Sky Country.

American History Month, February, 1965, was officially proclaimed by Mayor Fraser. Spot announcements were used on
radio stations. A patriotic tea and guest day was held in the Northern Hotel.

American music was the program theme. A musical chalk talk was presented by guest artists. Appropriate music was played on the piano—a medley of familiar American tunes, while the artist, Mrs. Fuller of Wyoia, developed a colorful mountain ranch scene at the easel. An Assiniboine-Sioux Indian girl, in costume, played the guitar and sang western folksongs. Special guests were the two Good Citizen award winners, senior girls from Billings High Schools and one from a neighboring high school at Huntley Project, and their mothers.

In observance of the Diamond Jubilee of NSDAR, a display in a downtown department store window was prepared and shown from February 21-27. The photograph shows this window exhibit. The articles used in the display were family antiques and heirlooms loaned by members and friends. The mannequin dressed in colonial costume stands by a spinning wheel dating back to the early 1900s in Pennsylvania. A skein of real flax hemp and the reel of woven flax thread shown in the background are also authentic, as is the wooden cradle. The baby doll has a coverlet of hand-woven flax and wool. The doll rocker or cradle in the corner and the chair beside the large cradle are all family antiques. Along the front of the window the floor are shown authentic Revolutionary period pistols, powderhorn, shot pouch, and bullet mold, as well as a set of knee and shoe buckles. The handbraided wool rug on the floor and pictures of George and Martha Washington on the wall all create the effect of an early American scene. The Shining Mountain banner, with insignia, and the Diamond Jubilee poster are on the back wall, flanked by the United States Flag and the chapter flag.

Display cards were placed toward the front, telling some of the local activities and achievements of the chapter. These included—Education—History Essay contests and Americanization projects. Historical—markers placed at historic sites in this locality: Pompeys Pillar (Lewis and Clark Expedition); Fort Custer site (early military post on the Big Horn River); avenue of trees planted in Billings Pioneer Park as a World War I Memorial. Patriotic—Good Citizen girl awards; Flag etiquette.

Shining Mountain Chapter is active in many other ways, carrying out these objectives and programs. This window display brought out some of the things we feel the general public should be informed about. It attracted much attention and favorable comment and has helped to tell the DAR story.—Willo (Mrs. J. K.) Raisin.

HENRY DU RANT (Bishopville, S.C.) held a Silver Tea on Monday afternoon, February 22, at the antebellum home of Mrs. Eugene McLendon on North Main Street. More than 100 persons called during the appointed hours (3:30 to 5:30).

During the first hour, Mrs. J. E. McCutchen, Sr., and Mrs. H. W. Cunningham presided at the silver tea service at each end of the table. Mrs. C. R. Kilgore and Mrs. H. M. McClure served tea during the second hour. The following ladies, students at Bishopville High School, assisted in serving: Misses Cindy Ellen, Beverley Drayton, Jane Hearon, Bee Woodham, and Diane Dennis.

Members of the DAR chapter were hostesses. Those assisting were Mrs. W. T. Royer, Mrs. D. A. Quattlebaum, Mrs. J. T. Berry, Mrs. C. R. Payne, Mrs. H. C. Austin, Mrs. J. W. Jones, Mrs. V. S. Goodyear, Mrs. R. E. McLendon, Mrs. C. D. Brearley, Mrs. J. K. Heriot, Miss Embra Hearon, Mrs. A. M. Jones, Mrs. J. H. Ellen, Mrs. C. K. Carnes, and Miss Julia Webber. An out-of-town guest was Mrs. Linda McLendon, Funt of Union. Proceeds from the tea will be used for a patriotic project.

LUcretia Council Cochran (Arlington, Tex.). This year our chapter made another first for our chapter—called the DAR Molly Pitcher Award—to the outstanding and top Camp Fire Group and Girl Scout Troop of this district. This is to be an annual award and is earned by the girls for “outstanding reverence, patriotism, service, trustworthiness and helpfulness.” The certificates were designed by a commercial artist friend and are beautiful. The DAR insignia is at the top, a picture of Molly Pitcher is in the background, and the Camp Fire or Girl Scout insignia is shown in the lower left corner.

Another first for our chapter! We have had two night meetings and two Saturday social events for the benefit of our working members. The attendance at all meetings has been good. We feel this is true because we have had outstanding programs and speakers. We are having a good productive year. Among chapter members, we have three State JAC Chairman. We are organizing a C.A.R. society and the organizing senior president has already been approved by the National Board.

Constitution Week was observed throughout the city, thanks to our chapter. The mayor made a proclamation. A dinner was given to the local chapter, with husbands and S.A.R. members and their wives as guests. Judge J. C. Duvall of Fort Worth was the speaker. Pictures, The Signing of the Constitution, were presented to the two new elementary schools in the city at assemblies. Ministers cooperated with an out-of-town guest in church papers and bulletins and from the pulpit. Merchants had Flag displays.

In October, we had a Diamond Jubilee coffee with our State Vice Regent, Mrs. B. C. Wooley, as our speaker. In November there was a coffee honoring new chapter members. December is our annual guest Christmas luncheon and a New Year's banquet. In April a musical program was given by the Arlington High School Music Department.

January, Mrs. J. Rob. Griffin of Fort Worth spoke on The Trilogy of DAR Biblical Themes at a fireside coffee. Dr. Ivan Taborsky, a naturalized American citizen, spoke and showed slides on Czechoslovakia Behind the Iron Curtain, at our Valentine coffee. Also, our annual George Washington's Birthday tea was held in the lovely Magnolia Room, Student Center Building, Arlington State College, with 200 guests and members attending. In April there will be a mother-daughter-granddaughter seated tea with an American Music program. The chapter presented a program on American Heritage for the City Council of PTA during American History Month.

One of the highlights of our year is always the presentation of the JAC Thatcher Awards, Good Citizenship Medals, and Girl Citizen Awards. The American History Certificates by members at the awards Assemblies at all schools in the city. This year we will also present our first Americanism Medal to a naturalized citizen of our city. This will be a surprise presentation at our March meeting when we observe Texas Independence Day.

We have shown quite an increase in membership, including Junior Members, the last 2 years. Our Juniors are very active in chapter affairs. Three will serve as Pages at State Conference this spring and we hope to have a Page at Continental Congress in April.

Two of our members compiled a 72-page book on Tarrant County Cemetery Records. Copies have been presented to the National and State Libraries, as well as to the Fort Worth Public Library.—Jessie M. Harry (Mrs. Clyde E.) Rau.

COL. HUGH WHITE (Lock Haven, Pa.) will celebrate its 70th Birthday with a dinner May 4, 1965. We are number 123 in the Nation and number 17 in the State. Among the distinguished guests will be the new State Regent, Mrs. George J. Walz, who will install the new chapter officers: Mrs. Frank Maryott, director of the North Central Division; and Miss M. Catherine Dowling, a Vice President General from Delaware.

Our chapter, under the leadership of Mrs. Hall Achenbach, regent, has added 26 new members, and other membership applications are being processed. Many new lineages have been established, which will open membership in both DAR and S.A.R. The chapter has participated in historic, educational, and patriotic projects. DAR education has been stressed in our meetings, so that the new members will have a much better understanding of the total program of the National Society.

The custom of having a George Washington's Birthday tea, which was established by the chapter members, has been revived. With nearby chapters as guests, a much better relationship and
understanding have been developed among us.

Col. Hugh White Chapter has placed a beautiful bronze marker at Fort Horn, an important outpost during pioneer days. This new, durable marker replaces the original one of fieldstone which had deteriorated during the past 50 years. For the rededication ceremony, Dr. George Wolfe of the local college faculty gave a very informative talk on the early families who sought refuge from the Indians at the fort. Many of the DAR chapter members are direct descendants of those early settlers. After the ceremony, Col. Hugh White Chapter enjoyed a delightful buffet supper at Seneca Lodge, the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Welch along historic Pine Creek.

The chapter participated in naturalization court and helps to welcome new citizens in Clinton County. It will have a portion of the Declaration of Independence "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness" painted on the wall back of the judge's bench in the main court room.

Col. Hugh White Chapter awards an American History prize each year to a high school pupil who excels in that study; presents three Good Citizen pins and certificates; provides a half-scholarship to a pupil at St. Mary's School for Indian Girls; and makes substantial contributions to the DAR schools—Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassas.

We were awarded a STAR rating on points earned for carrying out State and National projects—one of 12 such ratings given in Pennsylvania. Members tell the DAR STORY on frequent occasions in the community. Delegates attend State and National meetings.

During Mrs. Achenbach's term of office, one member was awarded the 50-year pin and a certificate from the President General; another a 40-year commemoration; and one the 25-year pin for continuous and useful membership in the chapter.—Mrs. Jessie Pleasanton Coxe.

NIAGARA FALLS (Niagara Falls, N. Y.). After the death of a much beloved member of Niagara Falls chapter, all members agreed to honor Mrs. Andrew H. Hageman with a DAR marker. It took a little time for the order and delivery of the marker to go through, but finally, on a beautiful fall day, the present regent, Mrs. Elmer Whitacre, present regent; Mrs. R. Webster Smith and Mrs. A. Marshall Matheson, past regents; and Mrs. J. Allen Johnson, chaplain, at dedication of bronze DAR marker for Mrs. Andrew H. Hageman, past regent.

BENJAMIN CLEVELAND (Shelby, N.C.) at its regular monthly meeting, February 10, 1965, awarded a pin for 50 years membership in the DAR to Mrs. J. Talmadge Gardner. Mrs. Gardner's pin was presented by 10-year-old Harriet Young, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Fields Young, Jr., and the newest member of the Susan Twitty Society, C.A.R. In her presentation, Harriet noted that Mrs. Gardner first became a DAR member on February 2, 1915, in Ft. Valley, Ga. She joined the Benjamin Cleveland Chapter at its first meeting in September, 1924. She was the chapter's first treasurer.

Also, at this meeting first- and second-place winners in the American History Month Essay Contest were honored. First-place winners were presented an American History Medal and second-place winners were presented a certificate. Winners were as follows:

5th grade: Marilyn Whitesides of Burns School, Polkville, daughter of Mrs. John Whitesides, first; Deborah McGinnis of Earl School, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest McGinnis, second.

6th grade: David Dodd of Shanghai School, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Dodd, first; Everett L. Lewis, Jr. of Burns School, Fallston, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Lewis, second.

7th grade: Pierce A. Cassedy, III, of Shelby Junior High School, son of Mr. and Mrs. Pierce Cassedy, first; Tommy Bryson of Shelby Junior High, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hale T. Bryson, second.

8th grade: Mary Thompson of Shelby Junior High, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. George W. Thompson, first; Paula Carter of Shelby Junior High School, daughter of Mrs. and Mrs. Paul C. Carter, second.

REBECCA WELLS HEALD (Harvey, Ill.) Seven senior girls from seven high schools of Harvey and the surrounding area were honored as the Good Citizens of 1965 at the February annual Good Citizens meeting of Rebecca Wells Heald Chapter, held on February 5 in the Girls' Club room of Thornton Township High School, Harvey, Ill.

Mrs. Merrill King of Aurora, Director of the Illinois 4th Division, addressed the assembly on The Days of Signing the Declaration of Independence.

The Good Citizens, their mothers, and their deans were presented by Mrs. T. E. Tomson, Good Citizen chairman of the chapter. Mrs. Tomson handed the Good Citizen pins to the mothers, who pinned them on their daughters, thus acknowledging the importance of mothers in guiding Good Citizens. Mrs. Tomson stressed the importance of the DAR and Mrs. Reber Graves, of Glen Ellyn, State Chairman of the Good Citizens Committee, explained the design and meaning of the pin.

The Good Citizens, named by their classmates and by a faculty committee, are: Diane Swanson, Thornton Township High School, who was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Melany Swanson, and her dean, Mrs. Dixie Turngren; Karen Farrell, Dwight D. Eisenhower High School, with her mother, Mrs. Kevin Farrell, and her dean, Mrs. Marjorie Beatle; Kathleen Gallo, Bremen Township High School, with her mother, Albert Gallo, and her dean, Mrs. Phyllis Davis; Donna Bogenschneider, Thornridge High School, with her mother, Mrs. Raymond Bogenschneider, and her dean, Mrs. Arlyn Filipi; Donna Emanuel, Thornton Fractional Township, North High School, with her mother, Mrs. W. P. Fenwick, chapter vice regent, announced that two "bricks for St. Mary's Indian School" were being presented, in honor of an honorary chapter regent, Mrs. Leona Schilo. Mrs. Laura Summers was also honored for her work with young people and for stressing Americanism. The name of Bremen High School was drawn to receive a $25 bond for its representative, Kathleen Gallo—a
gift from the chapter. It was then announced that J. Fred Zimmerman had established two scholarships in Thornton Junior College as a part of the Good Citizens award program, honoring his mother, Ethel Sharp Zimmerman, organizing regent of the chapter and holder of many local and National DAR offices. The Sinclair Oil Co., Mr. Zimmerman’s employer, will match his awards, thus doubling the value of the scholarships.

Many teachers in the Elementary Schools of Montgomery, Ala., have had and are now having the joy and satisfaction of organizing JAC Clubs that provide motivation for patriotism and good citizenship (regardless of age) that few, if any, other methods of teaching these two important character builders can achieve. Sponsored by the Francis Marion Chapter, 40 JAC Clubs bring workable democratic procedure into the schoolrooms of Montgomery. After study of character traits needed for leadership, these Clubs elect their officers. Sometimes they elect two sets of officers during the year, thus giving greater opportunity for growth in leadership.

Clubs select their names after careful presentation of qualities of the people for whom the children deem worthy to have a JAC Club named. Sometimes having guest speakers such as favorite preachers, Scout leaders, city officials, and experts on historic relics or buildings. Several times Governors of Alabama have visited, as speakers, the JAC Clubs in which their children were members.

Every Club sponsored by the Francis Marion Chapter observes Constitution Week by a detailed study and some memory work. Every Club also studies naturalization, stressing the benefits of naturalization both for the foreigner and for the United States. Most Clubs send one or two representatives to witness and report on the ceremony as it is conducted in the Federal Court with all its solemnity and pageantry.

Many “special day” observances, special birthdays, special news articles, and definite kinds of good citizenship behavior in school and out form most of the programs.

The Montgomery Clubs that vote to pay dues also vote upon the amount of dues and the projects to which the dues will go. Clubs have studied and contributed to the War, Hope, CARE, United Appeal, Children’s Home, Home for the Aged (going out to see these people periodically, taking gifts, singing, etc.), welfare families, and many other similar projects.

One Club, the Sidney Lanier at Bear School, has actually clothed and loved (gifts, presents, cards, visits to, etc.) three children in the Alabama Partlow’s School for mental cases. Each new club for three years has “adopted” these same children. Another Club has done the same for one child there. This Christmas the Helen Keller Club at Bellingrath School provided all the gifts, food, and clothes for a whole family that was actually destitute. At the Capitol Heights Elementary School the three sixth grade Clubs (nine Clubs in the school) brought and packed into 20 large boxes clothes for pupils at the Kate Duncan Smith School in Grant, Ala.

Almost every child in almost every Club participates in the annual JAC Contests each year. It is gratifying to the Francis Marion Chapter members that for several years Montgomery children have been awarded many State and National prizes. However, the greatest satisfaction comes from the fact that, as members of the DAR, we are helping to teach boys and girls how to look into the past and discover how responsibility and freedom went hand in hand to make this Nation, and how, through training now for future responsible citizenship, they can keep it free.—Cassie Leta (Mrs. W. S.) Brewbaker.

MARY BUTLER (Laconia, N.H.). During the week of February 12, 1964, the chapter decorated a window on Main Street, in memory of Abraham Lincoln. The tall silk hat, beside the old black candlestick on the table, the shawl and cane, dropped on the arm of the rocking chair, were all reminders of our martyred President. Dominating the scene were the American Flag, a picture of Abe, and a fine old copy of The Gettysburg Address. The accompanying photograph shows these details.

During American History Month, 1964, Mrs. Percy W. Philbrook and Mrs. Otto G. Keller served as a committee to act for Mary Butler Chapter in presenting a program to remind the community of the chapter’s interest in the history of our Country.

They arranged two window displays on Main Street for the weeks of Lincoln’s and Washington’s Birthdays. Our Mayor, Hon. High Bownes, issued a proclamation, and the second floor of our public library building, where is housed a collection of old and historical articles belonging to our chapter, was opened to the public two afternoons and one evening. Nearly 100 youths and adults were welcomed by the committee and other chapter members who assisted as hostesses.

Unfortunately, we have no picture of the Washington window. It was arranged with a very old surveyor’s tripod, Washington’s picture, a light stand on which was a glass bowl filled with red
cherries, a chair of that period, a hatchet, an old musket, a print of Putting the Stars on the Flag and DAR posters.

The cooperation of the local press in using publicity material sent by the National Society helped greatly to make this project a success.—E. Glesca Paine.

HANNAH WESTON (Machias, Me.)
the easternmost chapter in the United States, always interested in things civic, educational, and historical, helped Machias celebrate its Bicentennial recently. A float and two cars were entered in the parade. The float depicted a Revolutionary scene—the June 11, 1775, church service that sparked the Battle of the Margareta, the first naval battle of our Country. Members of the congregation were dressed in Colonial costumes. The lector employed was the one used by Parson Lyon on that historic day, and our parson was also a Parson Lyon, a direct descendant of the Revolutionary patriot. The motors were elaborately decked in the colors of the National Society.

During the week of the Bicentennial we held open house daily (with the hostesses dressed in Colonial costume) at our chapter house, "the famous Burnham Tavern." Our tavern, standing on Main Street, is a quaint gambrel-roofed house built in 1770, only 7 years after the first permanent settlers landed. Here the citizens met to formulate plans for the capture of the British frigate, Margaretta, on June 12, 1775, 5 days before the Battle of Bunker Hill and 1 year and 22 days before the Declaration of Independence was made public, July 4, 1776. After the battle, the tavern was turned into a hospital for the wounded soldiers. We had all the historical site markers in this area repaired and painted, and we assisted the Daughters of American Colonists at their dedication, when they placed a very attractive plaque on Fort O'Brien at Machiasport. Our chapter helped to improve an old historical cemetery by rescoring and mowing the grounds and replacing the fences and gate and made it possible for the Boy Scouts to place a flagpole on the site where the Liberty Pole was raised in 1775.

On August 9, 1964, members of Hannah Weston Chapter gathered at a small private cemetery in Southwest Harbor, Maine, to place a marker on the grave of a Revolutionary veteran, Jacob Luryve.

The ceremony was conducted by Mrs. Wesley Carroll, chapter regent, and Mrs. Robert Crane, State Vice Regent. Frank Carroll, a descendant and speaker of the occasion, covered the highlights of his ancestor's life. About 120 descendants, some of them from distant points (as far as Germany) attended the dedication ceremonies, at which time Mrs. Thomas Maloy, a great-great-granddaughter, was installed as a member of Hannah Weston Chapter. She was the chapter's last Junior Member, and the last Daughter to claim Jacob Lurvey as her ancestor. After the ceremonies a reception was held in the Congregational Church Vestry at Southwest Harbor.

KATHERINE LIVINGSTON (Jacksonville, Fla.)
Powwow was had with the Miccosukes and the Creeks, hearing from the chapter regarding adoption of a little Seminole Indian girl for the "Florida Public Scholarship Fund." One of the events of DAR activities this season was a Seminole Indian luncheon sponsored by Katherine Livingston Chapter. This was held in the Fellowship Hall of the Riverside Avenue Christian Church on December 11, 1964, with daughters and friends attending. This chief attraction of the season began its program with reference to another Chief—"The Great Father Above Shepherd Chief is..." Mrs. A. F. Wynn, Chaplain, offered the twenty-third psalm, which ended with the following "These roads that are "way ahead with me through this life and after; and afterward I will go live in the Big Teepee and sit down with the Shepherd Chief forever." This is an Indian version of the Twenty-Third Psalm sent by Mrs. O. H. Abbey, from Ft. Lauderdale, Florida State Chairman of Indians. The closing words started the drum and drew the curtain on a teepee and the performance of a Chippewa Indian dance. This was performed by two members of the Order of the Arrows, in American Indian Plains costume. They were Nelson Chadwick and Warren Watson, both of the Mohawk Chapter, Echokatee Lodge 200. An exhibit of American Indian items followed, with Mrs. C. E. Speer in charge. This exhibit was loaned to the chapter by Miss Carita Chitty, who worked among the Indians for many years. This consisted, in the majority, of Navajo items; there was also a display of Seminole Indian craft. Drawings for door prizes were held, and mementoes of the occasion were presented to the dancers.

The luncheon was most successful; additional funds went to St. Mary's School for Indian Girls, Springfield, S.D. In charge of events was the American Indian Committee which consisted of the American Indian chairman, Kenille Goodson Hewett; Mrs. Robert A. Johnson and Mrs. John F. Bartleson, both honorary chapter regents; Mrs. R. T. Hewett; and Mrs. Louis I. Thigpen, regent.—Kenille Goodson Hewett.

CORRECTION—
AMERICANISM LAPEL PIN

Our attention has been called to an error in the notice regarding the Americanism medal in the April Magazine, page 419. The head should have read "DAR Americanism Lapel Pin Approved." Although the Americanism Medal was authorized in 1958 and was first conferred in the fall of that year, it was not until the meeting of January 30, 1965, that the National Board authorized manufacture of a lapel pin which would be a miniature form of the medal, and would be presented to any naturalized citizen who had received the Americanism Medal during the 1962-65 DAR Administration.

As stated in the article, orders for each miniature pin are to be accompanied by a check for $1.50, payable to the Treasurer General, and should be sent to the National Chairman, Americanism and Manual for Citizenship Committee, Office of the Historian General, 1776 D St. N.W., Washington, D.C., 20006.
### New Ancestor Records

**Whose records during the Revolution have been established by the Registrar General showing county or city and state from which the soldier or patriot served**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>State/County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allen, Isham</td>
<td>Richmond, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armstrong, Andrew</td>
<td>Cumberland County, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atkins, Joseph</td>
<td>Montgomery County, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barras, Vincent</td>
<td>Pointe Coupee Parish, La.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boswell, Joseph C.</td>
<td>Mecklenburg County, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowen, Sargent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler, Solomon</td>
<td>Norfolk County, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callender, Silas</td>
<td>Sheffield, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook, Capt. Thomas</td>
<td>Guilford County, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cox, Philip</td>
<td>Surry County, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curry (Currie), David</td>
<td>Lancaster County, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darby, Samuel</td>
<td>Westford, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duvall, Lewis</td>
<td>Prince Georges County, Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eaton, Col. Thomas</td>
<td>Butte County, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmunds, Benjamin</td>
<td>Dudley, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye, Christopher</td>
<td>Augusta County, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenn, Sergt. Samuel</td>
<td>Litchfield County, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field, John</td>
<td>Randolph County, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis, Richard</td>
<td>Lunenburg, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fry, Joseph</td>
<td>Shenandoah County, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodspeed, Joseph</td>
<td>Barnstable, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grace, Aaron</td>
<td>Harvard and Cecil Counties, Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halsted (Halstead)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut. Benjamin</td>
<td>Orange County, N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haverton, Philip</td>
<td>York County, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebron, John</td>
<td>Philadelphia, Pa., and possibly Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazen, Moses</td>
<td>Rowley, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacobite, Bastian (or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johann Bastian</td>
<td>Germantown, Columbia County, N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson, Elijah</td>
<td>Dobbs County, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane, Solomon</td>
<td>Bedford, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lloyd, Thomas</td>
<td>Baltimore County, Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McNabb, Capt. David</td>
<td>Washington County, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moore, John</td>
<td>Worcestershire, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morrison, James</td>
<td>Pittsylvania County, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightingale, John</td>
<td>Braintree, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noe, Randall</td>
<td>Loudoun County, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reed, Daniel</td>
<td>Danvers, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ritz (Ritz, Andrew)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scherdel (Shertel),</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott, James</td>
<td>Montgomery County, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sevier, Valentine, Sr.</td>
<td>Watauga, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shattuck, Simeon</td>
<td>Pepperell, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Caleb</td>
<td>Milford, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith (Schmidt),</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes</td>
<td>Albany County, N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shockey, Abraham</td>
<td>Franklin County, Pa., and Frederick County, Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stewart, William</td>
<td>Cumberland (now Franklin) County, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallotton, James</td>
<td>Prob. Beaufort District, S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vincent, Bethuel</td>
<td>Northumberland County, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whittier, Henry, Sr.</td>
<td>Lincoln County, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams, Joseph</td>
<td>Loudoun County, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wouds, Ensign James</td>
<td>Talbot County, Md.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Mary Myrtle**

*(Continued from page 522)*

The program began with Mr. Callahan's speech of welcome. He said the boat belonged to their village and other jungle villages, and would be used exclusively for the sick. He asked Allah to protect it and those who used it.

Then three Islam priests came forward, dressed in scarlet sarongs threaded with gold, white shirts, and velvet topees. To the rhythm of the beating drum, the chief priest intoned prayers, asking Allah's blessing on the kind American lady, the engine, the boat, and all who traveled on it.

Three glass bowls stood on the bow. Hanging below them were red paper, a twist of rice plant, and strange herbs, each having special significance. As the music shrilled higher and higher, three priests walked round and round the boat, each tossing the contents of a bowl into the boat; first puffed rice, dyed yellow, then red leaves from a native plant, and last, perfumed water, shaken from a brush of native reeds.

A final prayer was said, the music hushed, and the Mary Myrtle slipped into the water. The engines purred into life at the first pull on the starting rope. This was a great and good omen, and the crowd burst into a loud shout. Then she went, slick and shiny, to a small dock prepared for her home. This was colorfully decorated in flags to welcome her.

Then the American Mary Myrtle's gift was brought forward—a ceremonial sarong woven of silk and gold thread, an example of the most beautiful handwork of Sarawac. This skillful weaving is a dying art, done now only by old women. The children had made paintings and had saved their pennies to buy a cotton sarong of their own choice.

Within a few hours the boat was put to use. The Callahans have since been transferred to the Philippines, but the beautiful Mary Myrtle still plies the jungle river on her errands of mercy.

---

**General Putman**

*(Continued from page 527)*

shouted, "When I catch ye, I'll hang ye on the next tree."

While Putnam raced to collect troops at Fort Stamford, the British took possession of Horseneck. They scattered through the town and spent the day in drunken debauchery, robbery, and murder. A detachment went to the Mianus River and burned the saltworks, a store, a schooner, and a sloop.

By nightfall the Redcoats heard their order for retreat. The reinforcements had arrived, and the Americans followed the retreating enemy, blazing upon their flank and rear, taking prisoners, and recapturing the plunder that had been stolen. In every way they turned the day's disaster into a substantial victory.

Putnam's cry—"God cuss ye, when I catch ye, I'll hang ye on the next tree"—rang in the salt air and reverberated into the New England hills.
Elisha Baldwin, died May 23, 1847, age 53 yr.

Elisha Decker, died July 21, 1846, age 75 yr., 1 mos., 7 das.

Elizabeth Bennett, died July 23, 1883, age 105 yr., 2 mos., 13 das.

Isabel, wfe. of Calvin Bennett, died Sept. 11, 1838, age 31 yr.

Sarah Fogel, died Aug. 27, 1852, age 1 yr.

Thomas W. Harris, died Jan. 28, 1847, age 100 yr., 5 mos., 14 das.

Richard Hennis, born Apr. 26, 1791, died Sept. 30, 1859.

Mahole Hogeland, died July 12, 1855, age 32 yr., 2 mos., 3 das.

James Harrold, died Sept. 12, 1823, age 52 yr.

In memory of an infant daughter of D. and E. Harrold, died in the year 1831, the second in the year 1833.

Elizabeth, wfe. of James Hogeland, died Oct. 17, 1831, in the 54th yr. of her age.

John Hughes, died Mar. 10, 1848, age 17 yr., 5 mos., 17 das.

Rachel, wfe. of Jonathan Hughes, died September 1835, in the 39th yr. of her age.

Clarence, son of James and Celia Hughes, June 21, 1881–Mar. 26, 1904.

Jane, wfe. of Elisha Bennett, died Apr. 27, 1829, age 55 yr.

Sarah, dau. of Elisha and Jane Bennett, died Sept. 28, 1824, age 31 yr.

Henry Bennett, died Sept. 2, 1846, age 75 yr., 1 mos., 7 das.

Mary, wfe. of Thomas W. Harris, died June 9, 1844, age 84 yr., 2 mos., 11 das.

Sarah Utley, died Sept. 1819, age 8 yr., 10 mos.

Alonzo VanTassel, Aug. 29, 1846–Mar. 25, 1930.


John, son of A. and C. VanTassel, died Jan. 18, 1880, age 2 yr., 2 mos., 18 das.

(To be continued)

(See page 540 for Queries)
Honoring

MRS. HARRY M. GROVER
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL (MAINE) 1964-1967

Photo by James Clark Studio

Sponsored by the following Chapters, Maine State Organization

DOVER-FOXCROFT, Dover-Foxcroft
ELIZABETH WADSWORTH, Portland
EUNICE FARNSWORTH, Skowhegan
FORT RICHMOND, Richmond
GENERAL KNOX, Thomaston
HANNAH WESTON, Machias

LADY KNOX, Rockland
MARY DILLINGHAM, Lewiston-Auburn
MARY KELTON DUMMER, Hallowell
RUTH HEALD CRAGIN, North Anson
SAMUEL GRANT, Gardiner

In addition, the following Chapters contributed:

BURNT MEADOW, Sabattus
COLONEL DUMMER SEWALL, Bath
ESTHER EAYERS, Orono
FORT HALIFAX, Winslow
FRANCES DIGHTON WILLIAMS, Bangor

KOUSSINOC, Augusta
OLD YORK, York
REBECCA EMERY, Biddeford-Saco
SILENCE HOWARD HAYDEN, Waterville

MAY 1965
Laura May Carpenter
Dramatic Reader and Interpreter of Plays, Poetry and Monologues

Miss Carpenter is a well-known actress who has played in the Lakewood Stock Company, was on Broadway in the play “White Collars,” and has done radio work over national and local networks.

MADAME BUTTERFLY
HARRIET
THERE SHALL BE NO NIGHT
FAMILY PORTRAIT

COMMENTS
Blaine House
Augusta, Maine

Just a little note to thank you for your wonderful reading last Friday. The memory of it has lingered like an exquisite fragrance, and my own pleasure in it was multiplied many times because of the joy it brought to so many others.

Helen Ellenar Sewall
(Wife of former Governor Sumner Sewall)

For rates and additional information address Miss Laura Carpenter
12 Summer St., Augusta, Maine

Rebecca Emery Chapter, DAR
Biddeford, Maine

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BIDDEFORD, MAINE
Offices in:
Biddeford
North Berwick
South Berwick

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

CORRECTION
The advertisement on page 277 of the February 1965 issue and on page 200 “With the Chapters” states that Colorado’s ZEBULON PIKE CHAPTER is the oldest chapter west of the Mississippi. We have been informed that this is an error and the oldest chapter west of the Mississippi is California’s SEQUOIA CHAPTER.

In Memory of
MRS. CAROLINE DOW SMITH
Past State Historian
Past Chapter Regent
TOPSHAM-BRUNSWICK CHAPTER
Topsham, Maine

CORRECTION
On page 378 of the March 1965 issue, the name and address were omitted from the ad—Illinois DAR Ancestral Directory and Supplement Directory. Send order with money to: Mrs. William Small, PWelty Hill, 501 West Jackson, Petersburg, Illinois 62675.

Compliments of
L. H. THOMPSON INC., PRINTERS
30 South Maine St., Brewer, Maine

Compliments of
STICKNEY & BABCOCK FUEL CO.,
Bangor, Maine
Tel. 945-5664

Compliments of
EASTERN TRUST & BANKING COMPANY
Bangor—Machias—Old Town
MAINE

GENERAL KNOX CHAPTER
Thomaston, Maine
Honors its 50-year members
* Mrs. Lavinia G. (Richard O.) Elliot 1954
64019 Mrs. Julia V. (Silas) Watts 1957
70328 Mrs. Lilla B. (Arthur J.) Hill 1959
82842 Mrs. Mary W. (Fred J.) Overlock 1960
82844 Miss Edith H. Wilson 1960
89858 Mrs. Alice H. (Byron Y.) Hahn 1961
113428 Miss Harriet M. Dunn 1965
114790 Mrs. Katharine C. (Maurice) Deering 1965
*Deceased

Compliments of
LADY KNOX CHAPTER
Rockland, Maine

Compliments of
MARY KELTON DUMMER CHAPTER
Hallowell, Maine

Compliments of
SILENCE HOWARD HAYDEN CHAPTER, DAR
Waterville, Maine

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Sponsored by the following Chapters, Maine State Organization

DOVER-FOXCROFT, Dover-Foxcroft  
ELIZABETH WADSWORTH, Portland  
EUNICE FARNSWORTH, Skowhegan  
FORT RICHMOND, Richmond  
GENERAL KNOX, Thomaston  
HANNAH WESTON, Machias  

LADY KNOX, Rockland  
MARY DILLINGHAM, Lewiston-Auburn  
MARY KELTON DUMMER, Hallowell  
RUTH HEALD CRAGIN, North Anson  
SAMUEL GRANT, Gardiner

In addition, the following Chapters contributed:

BURNT MEADOW, Sabattus  
COLONEL DUMMER SEWALL, Bath  
ESTHER EAYRES, Orono  
FORT HALIFAX, Winslow  
FRANCES DIGHTON WILLIAMS, Bangor

KOUSSINOC, Augusta  
OLD YORK, York  
REBECCA EMERY, Biddeford-Saco  
SILENCE HOWARD HAYDEN, Waterville
THE MINNESOTA CHAPTERS, DAR, invite you to visit

ITASCA STATE PARK

BIRTHPLACE OF THE MIGHTY MISSISSIPPI

The following Minnesota DAR Chapters are proud to sponsor this page honoring an important Minnesota site: Albert Lea; Anthony Wayne; Bemidji; Captain Comfort Starr; Daughters of Liberty; Fergus Falls; Greysolon Du Lhut; Misisabe; Mollie Stark Branham; Okabena; Red Cedar; Rochester; Ruth P. Curtis; St. Cloud; Traverse Des Sioux; Wenonah

DAR MAGAZINE
1776 D. Street N. W.
Washington 20006, D. C.

REPORT ALL CHANGES OF ADDRESS TO DAR MAGAZINE. Your post office will not forward your copies of THE DAR MAGAZINE unless forwarding postage is provided by you, and we cannot replace those not delivered because of your failure to notify this office in advance. Changes of address should reach this office six weeks before date of issue. Furnish both old and new address, and ZIP CODE please.
The Minnesota Historical Society was chartered by the first territorial legislature in 1849—9 years before Minnesota became a State. Its first president was young Alexander Ramsey, 34 years old, Governor of the territory.

Since 1849 the Society has been preserving a record of the State’s history. Its outstanding library and its vast collections of manuscripts, newspapers, pictures, and museum objects reflect this activity. But the society also interprets Minnesota’s past—its traditions, aspirations, disappointments and achievements. Through publications, museum displays, tours and institutes and through working to save the State’s historic sites the Society helps to make Minnesota a State with a sense of strength from the past and purpose for the future.

The following St. Paul and Minneapolis chapters are proud to sponsor this page: Captain John Holmes; Colonial; Fort Snelling; General Henry H. Sibley; General James Knapp; John Witherpoon; Keewaydin; Maria Sanford; Mendota; Minneapolis; Monument; Nathan Hale; North Star; Old Trails; St. Anthony Falls; St. Paul; John Prescott.
Compliments of Peoples National Bank of Leesburg, Va. 
Main Office, 13 N. King St. 
Branches:
Va. Village Shopping Center, Leesburg

If the image is a page from a magazine or a book, the text is as follows:

**THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY**
*in cooperation with the American Society of Genealogists*
Maryland Hall of Records
The National Archives and Records Service
announces its

Fifteenth Institute of Genealogical Research
July 12-30, 1965
Directors: Jean Stephenson
Frank E. Bridgers

for information write:
Department of History
The American University
Washington, D. C. 20016

Greetings from
**LT. JOSEPH M. WILCOX CHAPTER, DAR**
Camden, Alabama

Greetings from
**ABIGAIL PHELPS CHAPTER, DAR, No. 13**
Simsbury, Connecticut
Organized November 11, 1893

Greetings from
**JEAN BESSAC CHAPTER, DAR**
Alma, Michigan

Best Wishes to JOAN H. COTNER (Mrs. David E.)
Las Vegas, Nevada in NRDAR Junior Mrs. Contest

Greetings from
**MILES HARVEY CHAPTER**
Tarboro, North Carolina

Greetings from
**KATE DUNCAN SMITH and TAMASSEE SCHOOLS DUNCAN CHAPTERS**
Duncan, Oklahoma

Greetings from
**JEAN BESSAC CHAPTER, DAR**
Alma, Michigan

Greetings from
**BLENHERRYASSETT CHAPTER, DAR**
Parkersburg, West Virginia

Greetings from
**JOHN HART CHAPTER, DAR**

Greetings from
**ELI PIERCE CHAPTER**
Whitewater, Wisconsin

Greetings from
**BANK OF CLEARWATER**
Clearwater, Florida
Member F.D.I.C.

**OSBORNE & DERMODY, Inc.**
Wholesale Distributors
Household Appliances
Kitchen Cabinets
Plumbing & Heating

RENO, NEVADA
520 Evans Ave.

Greetings from
**GREAT MEADOWS CHAPTER**
Uniontown, Pennsylvania

Greetings from
**JOHN HART, DAR**

Greetings from
**MAJOR WILLIAM HAYMOND CHAPTER**
Fairmont, West Virginia

Greetings from
**WEST AUGUSTA CHAPTER**
Maimiington, W. Va.

Greetings from
**KING COLLEGE**
Bristol, Tennessee

Greetings from
**BLENNERHASSETT CHAPTER, DAR**
Fairmont, West Virginia

Greetings from
**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**
Athens, Tennessee

Greetings from
**KATE DUNCAN SMITH and TAMASSEE SCHOOLS DUNCAN CHAPTERS**
Duncan, Oklahoma

Greetings from
**Chancellor Hotel**
Parkersburg, West Virginia

Greetings from
**ELI PIERCE CHAPTER**
Whitewater, Wisconsin

**“Heads of Families” Index**
1850 Federal Census, City of Philadelphia
We have compiled an index of nearly 20,000 “Heads of Families” which provides the only guide to the more than 121,000 inhabitants enumerated in this census and offer the following:

1. **“HEADS OF FAMILIES” LISTS** (full name)—$1.50 for each list which provides a complete survey of all families under one surname.

2. **MICROFILM PUBLICATION**—We are pleased to announce the publication of the complete “HEADS OF FAMILIES” INDEX on microfilm—$19.50 each edition.

**LIBERTY BELL ASSOCIATES**
Box 51-D
Franklin Park, New Jersey 08823

McGUFFEY’S READERS 1 to 6—Duplicating originals. Send for information—Laymen’s Commission of the American Council of Christian Churches—Box 8775, Pittsburgh, Penna. 15221

ORDER YOUR DAR DIAMOND JUBILEE BOOK
(See page 523 for full particulars)
Delaware State Daughters Honor Their Chapter Regents

CAESAR RODNEY
Mrs. Joseph W. Bastain

ELIZABETH COOK
Mrs. James H. Carpenter Jr.

COLONEL HASLET
Mrs. Harry C. McSherry

COLONEL ARMWELL LONG
Mrs. Worrall Sloan

COOCH’S BRIDGE
Mrs. Leon W. Gilmore

MARY VINING
Mrs. William C. Gordy

CAPTAIN WILLIAM MCKENNAN
Mrs. Walter E. Holberton

CAPTAIN JONATHAN CALDWELL
Mrs. Jonathan S. Willis

COLONEL DAVID HALL
Mrs. Emalane R. Ewing

DELWARE STATE FLAG

Presidents’ Attitude

(Continued from page 524)

It was filed but not quite forgotten. When the Supreme Court made its momentous decisions about prayer and Bible reading in the schoolrooms, I was puzzled and curious. We had grown up assuming that Christianity was woven into the very fabric of our national history. Yet the impression given by the Supreme Court rulings was very different. I wondered whether the men who had been elected by us to uphold our Constitution had ever dared mention God in connection with this Country. I read several biographies of our Presidents, but found no quoted statements. Then I remembered a set of books in my father’s library, The Messages and Papers of the Presidents. He must have bought it about the time I was born—and to his chagrin, I’m sure that I never used it. This research revealed that each of the Presidents said, each in his own way, that this Nation should be grateful to God for its many blessings! Can you understand my thrill when reading what the 6-foot-plus sandy-haired, Thomas Jefferson, whose distinguishing features were his prominent cheekbones and chin, said during his Second Annual Message to Congress on December 15, 1802?

When we assemble together, fellow citizens, to consider the state of our beloved Country, our just attentions are first drawn to those pleasing circumstances which mark the goodness of that Being from whose favor they flow and the large measure of thankfulness we owe for His bounty.

After several years of serving his country, on November 8, 1808, in his Eighth Annual Message, he closed his Administration thus:

... and retiring from the charge of their affairs, I carry with me the consolation of a firm persuasion that Heaven has in store for our beloved Country long ages to come of prosperity and happiness.

Can you see the 5-foot, 10-inch-tall, thin-nosed, taciturn, Calvin Coolidge at his Inaugural Address on March 4, 1925, saying these words?

America seeks no earthly empire built on blood and force. The higher state to which she seeks the allegiance of all mankind is not of human, but of divine origin. She cherishes no purpose save to merit the favor of Almighty God.

Can you hear the tired man, Franklin D. Roosevelt, distinguished by forehead and graying hair, who had to wear braces on his legs, saying to a war-torn Nation in his Fourth Inaugural on January 20, 1945,

The Almighty God has blessed our land in many ways. He has given our people stout hearts and strong arms with which to strike mighty blows for freedom and truth. He has given our country a faith which has become the hope of all people in an anguished world.

So we pray to Him now for the vision to see our way clearly—to see the way that leads to a better life for ourselves and for all our fellow men—to the achievement of His will, to peace on earth.

These words, and many more, have come to me out of the pages of our history. My faith has been strengthened by hearing from the mouths of our leaders that we, as a Nation, have been led by God.

(Continued on page 566)
WHY SHOULD I BUY AN EQUITABLE ANNUITY?

An Equitable Annuity can provide a guaranteed income . . . without fail . . . for as long as you live. The following is an example of how an Equitable immediate annuity can be used to increase income in a specific situation:

Q. I am a widow, 68 years of age. I have $20,000 invested which nets me an annual income of $850.00. What would my $20,000 converted into an annuity pay me?

A. An Equitable Refund Annuity (income begins immediately) will provide you with an annual lifetime income of $20,000. An Equitable Annuity can provide a guaranteed income that will be gladly answered without charge or obligation.

INTERESTED?

There’s no obligation. Mail your questions or phone. They’ll be gladly answered without charge or obligation.

GEORGE H. MILLER, C.L.U.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S.
HOME OFFICE NEW YORK, N.Y.
29 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL. 60603
FRanklin 2-0400
PARk 4-2900

HISTORICAL PERSONS, EVENTS, LOCATIONS FITTINGLY MARKED

That all who read may know the glorious ancestry and noble deeds of our illustrious dead.

HAND CHASED NEWMAN BRONZE

Famous for quality since 1882 . . . for authenticity of memorials.

WRITE FOR CATALOG

NEWMAN BROTHERS, INC.
5613 Center Hill Ave.
Cincinnati, O. 45216

Presidents’ Attitude

(Continued from page 565)

If their prayers are answered, we will continue as a God-fearing Nation.

The ideas to honor the birthdays of our Presidents and to present to others what they had said about our Nation and God were brought together while I was browsing through a bookshop. There I found a set of copies of the official engravings of the pictures of the Presidents at a price I could afford—$2. Our project was on its way!

In June, when there are no birthdays of the Presidents, we plan to decorate a window entitled, What the Daughters Do. Plans now are to dress a doll as President Harrison’s wife is dressed in the DAR Museum. We may also have one representing President Harrison. We want to stress in this window the patriotic, educational, and historical projects in which the DAR is engaged all over the United States.

We feel that this project could be of great value to our young people. Their minds are our most important product. We have a responsibility to them to guide and teach. There is much work ahead if we are to reach all the schoolchildren here in Lynchburg, Va. Our strength and means are small—our spirit and faith are great.

CHICAGO CHAPTER

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

These Members of CHICAGO CHAPTER honor the memory of their Revolutionary ancestors and DAR members of their families.

Member          Ancestor    State
Miss Melody Altemus          Ezekiel Adams    Vt.
Mrs. Ralph J. Altemus          Ezekiel Adams    Vt.
Miss Muriel Chee              Levi Harvey          N.H.
Miss Helen Edith Coombs (dec.)    Ichabod Comstock, Jr.  Mass.
Mrs. Hezikiah Coombs (dec.)    Ichabod Comstock, Jr.  Mass.
Mrs. Louis Deveraux          Col. Stephen Hunt   N.J.
Mrs. Anton Dischinger        James Little         Conn.
Mrs. Mathon B. Dunn          Rev. Stephen Williams Conn.
Miss Estella B. Felton        Thomas Park          Mass.
Mrs. Edward J. Fey           George Conn            Mass.
Miss Ruthann Hallett         Ichabod Comstock, Jr.  Va. & N.C.
Miss Margie June Harris       Daniel Barrow          Va.
Mrs. William P. Hunt          John Baird            Mass.
Miss Ruth Iden              James Hallett         Conn.
Mrs. Arvo R. Lindewall       Adam Zehner           Pa.
Mrs. Paul Nielsen            Nathaniel Gallup       Vt.
Mrs. Ernest Pateris          Augustus Ellis         R.I.
Miss Grace E. Perry          Col. Aukey WikoA      N.J.
Miss Mary G. Perry           Lieut. Joshua Martin  N.C.
Mrs. William Rainer, Jr.     Col. Aukey WikoA      N.J.
Mrs. Alva Oscar Ratcliff      Col. Stephen Hunt   N.J.
Miss Lynette Sherman         Heman Guild           Conn.
Miss Florence Spofford (dec.)  David Sherman        N.J.
Mrs. Luther LeRoy Swan       Morgan Young          N.J.
Mrs. Erwin Tindler          Ezekiel Adams          N.H.
Mrs. A. Judson Tucker (Regent)    Amos Spofford  N.Y.
Mrs. Frank L. Wean (dec.)    Samuel Morrison       N.Y.
Mrs. James D. Westbrook      Heman Guild           Mass.
Mrs. Robert Waiser, Jr.
Mrs. A. Judson Tucker (Regent)    Ezekiel Adams  Vt.
Mrs. Frank L. Wean (dec.)    Ichabod Comstock, Jr.  Mass.
Mrs. Robert Waiser, Jr.
Mrs. A. Judson Tucker (Regent)    Ezekiel Adams  Vt.
Mrs. Frank L. Wean (dec.)    Ichabod Comstock, Jr.  Mass.
Mrs. Robert Waiser, Jr.

MAGAZINE CHAIRMEN

If you wish to have a complete list of subscribers in your chapter, please send a list of your members with their addresses (chapter year books may be used) to the Magazine Office, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. The staff will note the date of expiration of the ones that are subscribers. NOW is the time to send in your list—checking can be done for you during the summer months ONLY. September is too late to send them.
Honoring

MRS. F. KIRK PERROW

Hurt, Virginia

Organizing Regent and inspiring member of THOMAS CARTER CHAPTER, Pittsylvania County, Virginia, in recognition of her many years of devotion and loyalty to Chapter, State and National activities of the Daughters of the American Revolution and in loving appreciation of her life of gracious kindness.
Write for new price list and catalog illustrating wide variety of designs.

Officially Approved
CAST BRONZE
Memorials • Markers
Tablets

COATS OF ARMS
Hand Painted in Full Heraldic Colors
Each accompanied with free family manuscript which also explains the coat of arms with citations
31st year Write for Brochure
Hensseree Studio of Heraldic Art
324 West Thomas St., Salisbury, N. C.
10% Off to Members of DAR on all paintings
FIRST TIME AVAILABLE
Wisconsin DAR Roster
Ancestors' & Members' Numbers—1891 to 1964
$4.00 Postpaid—Order from
Mrs. Karl Moldenhauer
P.O. Box 51, Cedarburg, Wisconsin
Send check with order.
NORTH CAROLINA RESEARCH
34 years experience
Wm. D. Kizziah, Box 604, Salisbury, N.C.
COATS OF ARMS, MAPS, TRANS. MAPS
Jamestown 1607, $5.00; Mayflower, $10.00
Edith Tunnell, 1825 Salzedo, Coral Gables, Fla. 33134

DAR GRAVE MARKER
Officially Approved
Navy Bronze Material
Overall diameter at star tips 6 7/8"
Length of Tassel - 9 1/2"
Complete with stake or lugs.
SPECIFY WHICH IS DESIRED.
Price . . . . . . each $9.65
6 or more . . . . . . $8.65
POSTAGE PREPAID
National Metal Products Co., Inc.
Connersville, Indiana

GENEALOGICAL BOOKS
We specialize in
County histories and records
Family histories and genealogy
Revolutionary rolls and pension lists
We also have in progress
a program of reprinting
BASIC GENEALOGICAL REFERENCE BOOKS
Catalogs free upon request
Special arrangements available
to DAR Chapter Libraries
GENEALOGICAL BOOK CO.
521-523 St. Paul Place, Baltimore 2, Md.

A. H. Baker & Co., Inc.
Insurance Agents and Counsellors
930 Woodward Bldg.,
Washington 5, D. C.
EXECutive 3-2460

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

DAR MAGAZINE ADVERTISING

MAINE—Miss Leslie Helen Wight, State Regent
Mrs. James Patterson, State Chairman
$535.00 plus $30.00 cuts.

MINNESOTA—Mrs. Royce B. Hansen, State Regent
Mrs. E. J. Balduc, State Chairman
$275.80 plus $20.00 cuts.

DELWARE—Mrs. Walter H. Money, State Regent
Mrs. J. Fremont Loeffel, State Chairman
$100.00 plus $10 cut.

Miscellaneous advertising and regulars totaling $1,275.50.

Grand total for May 1965 issue, $2,246.30.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
our bank is people

People make our bank. Individual and corporate customers alike find our personnel more resourceful, more creative, and more cooperative. The "can-do" attitude of our staff is the reason Bank of the Southwest has introduced virtually every recent worthwhile innovation in banking in the Southwest. Let us serve you through our 192 specialized banking services.

Bank of the Southwest
HOUSTON • Member F.D.I.C.
Gem-Set Emblem
with center diamond and thirteen diamonds in place of the stars, from $200.

The Official Insignia
with a diamond of the first quality in the center, from $75, depending upon the size of the gem.

The Historic Insignia
Thirteen colored semi-precious American stones, native to and collected from the thirteen original states, replace the stars, $115. With diamond center, from $155.

Jeweled Recognition Pin
Miniature of the official Ceremonial Emblem for everyday wear, with a fine diamond in the center, $44.

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

OFFICIAL JEWELERS AND STATIONERS, N. S. D. A. R. • MAKERS OF THE FINEST INSIGNIA