Thank you for your wonderful reception to the 75th Anniversary Issue of the DAR Magazine. The kind words in your letters and those delivered in person are greatly appreciated. We would like to take this opportunity to offer our especial thanks to National Publishing Company for their invaluable assistance, and to all the others who worked to make the October Magazine outstanding.

Whole No. 840 Volume 99, No. 9
Home to Thanksgiving
DEAR MEMBERS:

The Seventy-fifth birthday of our National Society is now a matter of history, however the many gala events of the Jubilee Week in Washington will long remain pleasant memories in the minds of all who participated.

Due to the importance of this milestone in the life of the National Society, the National Board of Management voted in October to designate the year, October 10, 1965 through October 10, 1966, as "Diamond Jubilee Year, NSDAR, and henceforth to be known as such in the records of the Society." It is my hope that during this period each Chapter throughout the Nation, as well as overseas, will celebrate this momentous occasion in the life of the Organization. By so doing, renewed interest will be generated in the activities of the Society, and public attention will be focused upon the Service the DAR has rendered to the Nation for over three-quarters of a century.

By joining together in this celebration and by working together to promote DAR objectives, this Administration will truly be star-studded.

It has been heartwarming to read the many messages of congratulations and good wishes received upon the occasion of the Society's 75th Anniversary. Each one is deeply appreciated. I would like to express my gratitude also to the Daughters, as well as the Staff at National Headquarters, who worked so faithfully in executing the many detailed plans necessary to the success of this Diamond Jubilee week. An account of this gala occasion will be included in the December issue of the Magazine enabling each Daughter to share in this celebration.

* * *

For 344 years, during the month of November, it has been traditional for the people of the United States to unite in giving thanks to Almighty God for the blessings which He has bestowed upon us. This is a day to remember our origins—to remember who we are and how our forebearers struggled that we might enjoy individual freedom and prosperity.

As we unite together in counting our blessings as Americans, let us dedicate ourselves anew to reclaiming our National heritage, in this year of our Lord, nineteen-hundred sixty-five.

Faithfully,

Adela Erb Sullivan

Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr.
President General, NSDAR
Our home was buzzing with excitement! We were going to Grandmother's for Thanksgiving. Every year the whole family—aunts, uncles, and cousins—gathered at Grandmother's for a day of festivity. In my mind, I imagined I could already smell the delicious scent of the turkey roasting in the oven, and my mouth watered just thinking of the delectable pumpkin pies and mincemeat pies she would serve for dessert.

At last everyone was ready and we got started on our short journey. The air was filled with a cool crispness that turned our cheeks and the ends of our noses to a rosy pink. The light snow that had fallen the night before crunched under our feet as we walked toward the door. Those inside the house must have seen us coming, because the door opened as we reached the porch. It was exciting—though noisy—greeting loved ones we had not seen in quite a long time! The men sat around the open grate in the living room talking "men's talk" while the women were busy in the kitchen and dining room preparing the dinner that smelled so wonderfully good as we first came into the house. The children were playing "hide and seek" around the furniture and in the closets. Some of the boys teased the girls unmercifully.

Finally, we heard that wished-for call, "Dinner's ready! Everyone come and find your places!" The table looked like a picture: roast turkey, dressing, gravy, mashed potatoes with a piece of butter melting in the top, candied sweet potatoes, fresh cranberries, green peas, and several other dishes I can no longer recall. It was truly a dinner "fit for a king!"

After we had all found our places and everything became quiet, Grandmother gave thanks to God for all the blessings He had bestowed on all of us.

When dinner was over and the kitchen work finished, we spent the afternoon singing songs as my aunt played the piano. Too soon it came time to go home, and Thanksgiving Day was ended for another year!

How similar—and yet how different—is Thanksgiving as we know it and the first Thanksgiving Day celebrated by our Pilgrim forefathers.

The winter of 1620 was particularly hard for the little colony of Plymouth. Only about 50 survived the cold, the fear, the hunger, and the constant sick-
ness—at one time all but seven persons in the colony were sick. They did not have the right kind of food and the food they did have grew less and less.

But with the coming of spring their spirits brightened. They planted seeds—20 acres of corn, 6 of barley and 6 of peas—and cared for them ceaselessly, knowing full well the lives of the entire colony depended on a full harvest. Fortunately, they had both showers and sunshine in abundance. Their crops flourished. The weeks went by quickly. Fall had arrived, and the crops were reaped and stored for the winter. The corn and barley had been successful, and although they lost their peas, the harvest was plentiful.

Governor Bradford, in early December of 1621, believing that the colonists should publicly give thanks to God for their good fortune, called his people together and said: “We’ve fasted together, now let us feast together. Let us have a special day to give thanks for all the goodness of God. He has remembered us. We will remember Him.” The date was set for the 13th of the month. ‘Let us invite our friends, the chief Massasoit and some of his braves,’ suggested Elder Brewster. A runner went to Mount Hope to take the invitation to the Indians.

Immediately there was a bustle of activity throughout the colony for much work had to be done before feast day. Some of the men went fishing, four went into the woods to hunt for wild turkeys, partridges and wood pigeons. The women and girls were kept busy making breads and pies and cleaning and preparing the fish and game the men brought.

“Early in the morning of the 13th, shortly after Capt. Standish had fired off the sunrise gun, there came a great shout from the woods. Another shout, a shriek and a wild whoop! Through the trees came a long line of Indians—the chief Massasoit and 90 of his braves. In their best dress they came, with a flourish of tomahawks in honor of this feast day with their friends, the pale faces. Some of them had wide bands of black painted on their faces. Some wore the furry coat of a wildcat hanging from their shoulders. Some wore deerskins.

The Governor and Capt. Standish went to meet them and courteously welcomed their Indian guests.

“Presently the beat of a drum announced morning prayers. Every day began with this brief service. How much more important on this feast day! The red men looked on quietly, listening reverently while the stern, grave Pilgrims prayed to the Great Spirit.

“Then came breakfast—clam chowder with biscuit, hasty pudding served with butter and treacle; for milk they had none in Plymouth. At the north end of the little village, colonists and visitors assembled. ‘Military exercises under the direction of Capt. Miles Standish,’ announced the Governor.

“The trumpets sounded. From the fort came the roll of drums. Down the hill in soldierly array marched the regiment of Plymouth—a regiment of 20 men. Over them floated the flag of England. March and countermarch, wheel and turn, right about face—through all the maneuvers Standish put his men that morning ...

“The red men danced, acted out stories, and played games with the children. The colonists sang their songs. A target was set up and the soldiers fired at it. The Indians standing in closer shot at it (Continued on page 922)
A Roster Of The Lewis And Clark Expedition

by Charles G. Clarke
328 S. Bedford Drive
Beverly Hills, Calif.

It is possible that members of the DAR have discovered vital statistics and other information regarding these men and could particularly contribute further data. I would be pleased to receive all such information and assemble it for future publication.—The Author.

THE LEWIS AND CLARK Expedition to the Pacific and return in 1804–1806 was probably the most well written and officially documented of all such governmental undertakings. Certainly its Captains and several of its members made copious note in their Journals of the daily travels and notable sights encountered along the way. Unfortunately, they omitted to mention much about themselves, for they were innocently unaware that they were creating history.

After the Expedition successfully returned, fur trapping and western expansion followed, the War of 1812 occupied the attention, and the nation for a long lapse of years forgot about these men.

In 1962, the letters and official correspondence of the Expedition were published in Donald Jackson’s splendid, LETTERS OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION AND RELATED DOCUMENTS 1783–1854, by the University of Illinois Press. Much new information is now revealed, and a clearer picture is had of the many ramifications, often secretly conducted, that had to be overcome before this exploration to the Pacific shores could be accomplished.

To obtain the initial appropriation from a hesitant Congress, President Jefferson, on January 18, 1803 seems to have deemed it wise to understate the cost and numbers of force necessary for such a venture. His first, official estimate was “An intelligent officer with ten or twelve men, fit for the enterprize and willing to undertake it, taken from our posts, where they may be spared without inconvenience, might explore the whole line, even to the Western Ocean.” To further sell the idea to Congress he mentioned that “The soldiers pay would be going on, whether here or there.” and that “The appropriation of $2,500.00 Dollars for the purpose of extending the external commerce of the United States—would cover the undertaking.”

Before the year was finished, it became evident that such a small party could never pass the Indians who zealously contested passage on the upper Missouri River. In the fall of 1803, Captain Lewis was strongly convinced by Auguste Chouteau, Manuel Lisa and other expert traders, who had long been familiar with the Missouri, that a much larger party would be necessary. A show of force sufficient to command respect would be required for the safe traverse of the river, particularly into the Sioux domains.

Jefferson was kept advised of these developments and he adroitly managed the additional funds required in order that his favorite project could at long last, proceed.

During the summer and fall of 1803, Meriwether Lewis and his co-leader, William Clark, were testing
and recruiting men as possible prospects for the rigorous and demanding adventure that lay ahead. From the frontier military posts of Vincennes, Kaskasia and Fort Massac, volunteers were transferred to Lewis and Clark's command. They formed a camp at Wood River, opposite the mouth of the Missouri, and not far from St. Louis across the Mississippi.

Here, during the winter and spring, Captain Clark and Sergeant Ordway drilled and observed the men who had been chosen thus far. Each had been selected because of special talents and experience on the frontier. All were resourceful of nature, and a few were rejected for being too undisciplined to serve under a military regime.

Captain Lewis spent most of the time in St. Louis, procuring information, maps, medicines and provisions for the voyage up the mighty Missouri. He was advised that the best men for propelling the boats against the river were the French-Canadian watermen living at Kaskasia and Cohokia. These were French villages nearby where these boatmen resided when not off on some trading venture up the rivers. With Chouteau's help, the most capable and experienced were enlisted to man the boats.

Meanwhile, Clark spent many hours pondering the stowing and proper loading of the three boats, and which of those men would be selected as the regular members of the expedition to the Pacific. He also carefully considered who would comprise the extra force needed to gain the Upper Missouri. Try as he could, the entire number came out nearer to fifty.

This number was a considerable advance over that first understood by Congress. There may have been a mutual understanding that the figure would set better if the total number did not exceed forty-five, including the two Captains. All of those who kept Journals, among them, Lewis, Clark, Gass and Ordway, dutifully recorded that the total number was forty-five. For a hundred years this number was accepted. As the names of an entire roster had never been published, no one cared to question it. Of course, the names of the regular party who had gone to the Pacific were known, but what about those eighteen or so who had conveyed the party up to the Mandans; wintered there, and had returned to St. Louis in 1805? They brought back the valuable reports that had been kept thus far, as well as the many crates of animal, mineral and botanical specimens. They saw to it that all this was safely shipped to Jefferson in Washington. Knowing more of the country and its native products was one of the main reasons for organizing the expedition.

To many students, these men were important to the success of the expedition, and it has since been felt that more should be known of just who they were, and as much information should be gathered regarding the entire party as is possible. True, the Captains had mentioned a member here and there in their notes, but that was about all. They apparently thought that no biographical data was necessary, as this was a military command.

As the problem was studied, it became evident that more men had come back from the expedition than the forty-five that was stated to have gone. In the December, 1944 issue of the OREGON HISTORICAL QUARTERLY magazine, I suggested that the number should be forty-seven, including the Captains. At that time it was presumptuous to fly into the face of the journalists and recognized historians who had edited the journals. Since that time, much has been revealed and published which substantiates that thinking. THE FIELD NOTES OF LEWIS & CLARK, 1803-1805, were published by the Yale University Press in 1964, edited by Ernest S. Osgood; THE LETTERS OF LEWIS & CLARK, edited by Donald Jackson, previously mentioned; Bernard De Voto's edition of the JOURNALS OF LEWIS & CLARK, Houghton & Mifflin Co., 1953; and among other worthy books, Richard Dillon's MERIWETHER LEWIS, Coward-McCann, 1965, have disclosed new information, dug by
Even when we accept this new evidence, we are still far from an easy solution. The Captains, particularly Clark, had a charming and complete disregard for the rules of spelling. When it came to proper names, almost any combination of letters seemed to suffice. Take for instance the name of Corporal Richard Warfington. We find it rendered Worthington, Worhilton, Worlington, Worvington and other even more exotic variations. Or consider another example: Carrn, Carr, Carne or Cann, all apparently meant to represent one person. The reader can well imagine what happened in the case of spelling French names!

As if this were not problem enough, we have those many, who after the success of the expedition, tried to climb on the band wagon, and publicly proclaim that they had been members of the expedition!

The student can only attempt to unravel this skein and present those strands which seem to have the strongest support. My list which follows had been compiled from the researchers who were on the scene some sixty years ago, such as Thwaites, Coues, Dye, Wheeler, Hosmer and Quaife. In addition, I have found bits of information among the published works of several who lived in, and wrote of the days when some of these men were still living.

Probably not many historians and researchers will ever agree. Just when it is hoped that a solution might be reached, additional information or a new candidate will be offered. Os-good presents such a new one—E. CANN. In many years of study and research I have not come across this name before. To my knowledge, none of the journals or the literature of the fur trade which followed the expedition, suggest it.

On the other hand, one of the spellings used in Clark's journal is CARRN. Alexander CARSON is known to have been in St. Louis in 1805. In 1809 he was engaged by Clark, as were some other members of the expedition, to help return the Mandan chief, Sheheke, to his home country. In 1858 he was reported by an apparently disinterested third party, as having been a former member of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Such evidence, though not conclusive, certainly does merit serious consideration.

In connection with these alleged members, an interesting side-light is of record. The previously mentioned Alexander Carson, in his last years, was living in the Willamette Valley in Oregon. A companion of his trapping days, William Canning, was living on a farm nearby. When Lieut. Charles Wilkes wrote of his Oregon Expedition of Exploration of 1845, he stated: "At Champoe, Willamette Valley, was an old man by the name of Cannon (there goes that spelling again) who had been one of the party with Lewis & Clark, and from his own account the only remaining one in the country." Canning-Cannon may have been referring only to the Oregon Country, for probably he could not know that Patrick Gass lived in the east until the year 1870. Wilkes did not mention that Carson had, in 1829, made a will in favor of William Canning, and that after Carson had been killed in 1836, Canning claimed from the Hudson's Bay Company, a balance that was due Carson. Could he also have claimed Carson's role as a member of the Lewis & Clark party?

We may never know the answer to that last question, but we do have ample documentary evidence that these were two different men, Carson and Canning. Carson had died before Wilkes was in Oregon and therefore could not speak for himself.

It is tempting to speculate that Clark could have been referring to Canning or Cannon when he rendered the name as CANN or CANE. It is, however, difficult to imagine that E. of E. CANN could possibly be an initial for William. In any event, I have not discovered that Canning or Cannon is mentioned again in connection with Lewis and Clark until Wilkes quotes him in 1845.

At long last spring arrived and the Missouri was showing signs of becoming navigable. Lewis was in St. Louis winding up the many last minute details, so Clark "determined to go as far as St. Charles a French Village 7 Leags. up the Missouri, and wait at that place until Capt. Lewis could finish the business in which he was obliged to attend to at St. Louis and join me by Land from that place 24 miles; by this movement I calculated that if any alterations in the loading of the Vestles or other Changes necessary, that they might be made at St. Charles."

At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of May 14th, 1804, the shakedown portion of the voyage was started. Clark soon found out that the barge especially was loaded too heavily in the stern. Organization of the messes had to be worked out, so they camped on the nights of the 14th and 15th. On the 16th they arrived at St. Charles, where during the following four days, the cargoes were re-loaded. The villagers entertained them at parties and balls and some of the men got out of line.

Captain Lewis and George Drouillard arrived on the afternoon of May 20th. Lewis made additional purchases in St. Charles for the men, such as Castor oil obtained from the Millington brothers; Dr.'s Jeremiah and Seth. These early Doctors from New York State had to raise their own medicinal herbs on their own plantations beyond the town.

On the afternoon of May 21st, 1804, the Expedition under the Command of Lewis and Clark, officially started up the Missouri to the sound of the cheers and salutes of the residents of St. Charles. They wished them God speed and safe return.

Since the time when that heroic party faded off into the dim distance, the following facts have been gathered together regarding those men who set out on this remarkable and epic voyage.

THE CORPS OF DISCOVERY


As Governor of Louisiana Territory, Clerks in Washington protested some of his drafts. This caused severe emotional strain which may have led to his untimely end. Died, October 11, 1809.


After the Expedition, he became the Indian Agent, and later, Governor of Missouri Territory. Married, 1st, Julia Hancock of Fincastle, Virginia, on January 5, 1808. She died, June 27, 1820 leaving four sons and one daughter. Married, 2nd, Harriet Kennerly (Mrs. Dr. John Radford) parents of two sons, one of whom died.

3. YORK. Clark's colored man-servant. Willed to Clark by his father, July 24, 1799. Life-long companion of Clark since childhood. Son of "Old York" and "Rose", slaves, who had been in Clark family all their lives. Kinky-haired, jet black, large sized and of Herculean strength. Wag; wit and delight of the party and Indians who considered him "Great Medicine". After the expedition he was returned to Louisville and freed by Clark. He was furnished with a dray wagon and six horses, and he engaged in draying business between Nashville and Richmond. Died of Cholera.

4. Sergeant CHARLES FLOYD. One of the "Nine young men from Kentucky". Born in Kentucky in 1782 and was enlisted from there. Son of Charles Floyd, Sr., and a cousin of Nathaniel Pryor. "A man of much Merit." Died, possibly of an ruptured appendix on August 20, 1804, and buried at Floyd's Bluff, near Omaha, Nebraska. His was the only death to occur on the expedition.


He served in War of 1812 under Capt. Kingsly of Nashville, Tenn. In March, 1813, at Fort Massac, then to Bellfountain, Missouri. In 1814, ascended the Ohio to Pittsburg, thence to Fort Erie. Was in battle of Lundy's Lane, thence to Sackett's Harbor. Discharged, 1815. Lost his left eye at Fort Independence in June, 1815, and pensioned for "total inability" on June 11, 1815. Married at age of sixty, (1831), to "The daughter of a Judge." Parents of seven children (2 died prior to 1846). Died, April 1st, 1870, aged almost 99 years, the sole survivor of the expedition.

6. Sergeant JOHN ORDWAY. Born about 1775, Dumbarton, New Hampshire. Educated; kept a journal after which being lost for 100 years was published in 1916. Held in high esteem by his leaders who often left him in charge at Wood River Camp and on other missions. Helmsman of the keel boat. He kept the roster and orderly books. His parents and a brother, Stephen, lived near Concord at Hebron, New Hampshire, in the spring of 1804. Apparently he purchased Lepage and Werner's warrants for military grants of land. After the expedition returned, in 1806 he went to Washington with Lewis & Clark and a party of Indians to show to the President. He returned to New Hampshire for a time then came back to Missouri and settled in the South-east corner near New Madrid. Here he attained some prosperity. He and his wife died in Missouri, childless. He died about 1817.

7. Sergeant NATHANIEL PRYOR. One of the "Nine young men from Kentucky". Born in Virginia, possibly Amherst County. Probably moved when young to Kentucky with his uncle, Charles Floyd, Sr. Enlisted with his cousin, Chas. Floyd, Jr., in 1803, two of the very first recruits. His leaders said he was a "man of character and ability". He probably kept a Journal, but it has not yet been found. After the expedition returned, he was of the party that attempted to return Chief Sheheke, but was prevented by the Arikara Indians. Was a 2nd Lt. until 1810, then entered the Indian trade on the upper Missouri. In 1812 he was attacked at Fort Madison where he nearly lost his life. Two of his men were lost, but he escaped on the ice of the Mississippi.

He re-entered the Army in 1813 and in 1814 became a Captain. Served in the Battle of New Orleans. Later he was discharged and set up a trading post on the Arkansas River. In 1821 he had a post on the Vertigris River in Oklahoma. Married an Osage girl, and lived among the Osages until his death on June 10, 1831. He is reported to have gone in 1821 to New Mexico with Glenn's party as a trapper. He is not the same Pryor of "Pattie's Narrative" but an uncle of the Nathaniel Pryor mentioned there.


Lewis and Clark holding a council with the Indians.
11. Private JOHN COLTER, COALTER. Born in 1778 in Augusta County, Virginia, of Irish parentage. A blacksmith and gunsmith. The expedition returned to Kentucky. Lived for a time in New Madrid, Missouri. Served in War of 1812. Married in 1819, and removed to Greenville, Ohio, and Waynestown, Indiana, where he became the father of eight sons and two daughters. Died in 1841 at Waynestown.

10. Private JOHN COLLINS. From Frederick County, Maryland. Often served as cook on the expedition. Sold his land grant to George Drouillard. Listed as a deserter from the Thomas Jefferson expedition by the young men in 1809. A John Collins was killed while with Ashley in the fight with the Arikaras, June 2, 1823. Clark notes that he was dead by 1825-28.

9. Private WILLIAM BRATTON (BRATTEN). One of the "Nine young men from Kentucky." Born in 1772 in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. 5' 8" in height; blue eyes, black hair, fair complexion. Recruited from John Campbell's Co., 2nd Infantry. Married Genevive Roy in St. Louis and had a son, Joseph, who was in the fur trade in 1834-1849, on the Upper Missouri. A private named Thomas Howard served as boatsman and left Fort Astoria in May, 1843, under Capt. H. Stark, 1st Infantry. He served there for a time.

15. Private SILAS GOODRICH (GURT-RIDGE-GUTTERAGE). Born in Massachusetts. The only man of the party, whose efforts often supplied a change of diet. After the expedition he re-enlisted in the Army. Clark states that he was dead by 1825-28.

14. Private GEORGE SHANNON. One of the "Nine young men from Kentucky." Born in 1778 in Augusta County, Virginia. A time horseman, and he played the violin. Ordway calls him an interpreter and states there was a rivalry between he and Drouillard. Died in St. Louis in 1809.

13. Private RUBEN FIELDS, brother of JOSEPH FIELDS. One of the "Nine younger men from Kentucky." Born, possibly in Kentucky. Excellent runner and woodman. He and his brother were two of the most valuable men on the expedition. He received a land grant located near Franklin, Missouri. Was killed by 1825-28.

12. Private JOSEPH FIELDS. One of the "Nine young men from Kentucky." Born, possibly in Kentucky. Served expedition from August 1st, 1803 to December 10, 1806. Excellent woodsman and adept at general handicrafts.

While on the expedition he was detailed to explore the lower Yellowstone River. Received a military land grant located near Franklin, Missouri. Was killed by 1825-28.

11. Private JOHN COLTER, COALTER. Born about 1775 in Virginia. 5' 10" in height; blue eyes, black hair, fair complexion. A fine hunter. Joined Lewis at Maysville, Kentucky in September, 1803. He had been a ranger under Kenton. He farmed from 1811 to 1813, living with his Indian wife, "Sal-lie". Died in 1813 of jaundice near Franklin, and was buried near Dundee on Tunnel Hill between Little and Big Beeuf Creeks.

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20. Private JOHN POTTS. Born about 1776 in Dillingen, Germany. Blue eyes, black hair, fair complexion. He had been a miller. Had served in Capt. Purdyre's Co. at South West Point and joined the expedition on November 24, 1803. After the Expedition, he joined Manuel Lisa's fur trapping party during which time he traversed the Yellowstone country. Returned to St. Louis, and in 1810, joined Andrew Henry's party to the upper Missouri. He returned to La Chartette, Missouri and settled at Franklin, Missouri. He farmed from 1811 to 1813, living with his Indian wife, "Sal-lie". Died in 1813 of jaundice near Franklin, and was buried near Dundee on Tunnel Hill between Little and Big Beeuf Creeks.

21. Private MOSES B. REED (READ). It is suggested that this name might be an alias for JOHN BOLEYE. Once deserted while enroute, so he was transferred to return party in 1805.

22. Private GEORGE SHANNON. One of the "Nine younger men from Kentucky." Born in 1785 in Pennsylvania, hence only 18 when he joined Lewis while he was descending the Ohio, either at Pittsburgh or at Maysville, Oct., 1803. His family had moved to Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1800. His brother, Wilson, later was a Member of Congress from Ohio. Protestant-
PRESIDENT GENERAL RECEIVES THANKS FOR MANUAL FROM CITIZENSHIP CLASS: Twenty-seven new American citizens, now living in California but originally from nine foreign countries, sent the following letter to National Headquarters:

"The Citizenship and Naturalization class of the Antelope Valley Union High School would like to express their appreciation for the Citizenship Manual that the DAR provided for us.

"The Citizenship Manual has been and will continue to be a great help to us since it is full of information about the U.S. Government, U.S. History, with facts about the United States every citizen should know and in general it is a wonderful book. In my own personal opinion this book is 'worth its weight in gold.'

"We have all been applying for our citizenship and we are very grateful for your manual and the opportunity to become American citizens. We hope to bring honor to this great nation. We thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Noima E. Nordblom
(Mrs. Roy H. Nordblom, Jr.)
Secretary for the Citizenship and Naturalization Class."

1962 CONTINENTAL CONGRESS SPEAKER IN THE NEWS: Thinking it will be of interest to all Daughters, a newspaper clipping received at National Headquarters relative to Major Archibald E. Roberts is shared herewith. Members will recall that Major Roberts was removed from active duty with the Army for the speech he gave to the DAR entitled "Is Pre-Blue Troop Training Un-American?" After three years in the courts, Major Roberts has been granted a judgment against the Army, which "now must be prepared to give Roberts his active duty status, a 20-year retirement rating and back pay."

DAR LIBRARY COURTESY BRINGS NEW MEMBER: One of the group attending the 15th Institute of Genealogical Research photographed in the Library last July (see DAR Magazine for August-September, page 878) will be joining the Society this winter on an ancestor who has never before been used — Benjamin La Farge of New Jersey. In addition, she is bringing in a second new line, that ancestor's father-in-law — James Linkletter of New York City. The prospective member is Mrs. Gordon H. Woodward of Endicott, New York.
Andrew Johnson's success was achieved in the face of great adversity. Born in Raleigh, N. C., on December 29, 1808, his early life was marked by the hardships of extreme poverty. He was 4 years old when his father died, making it necessary that he assume his share of the family's support. Instead of going to school, he became a tailor's apprentice. Before completing the full term of apprenticeship, however, he decided to work for himself. In 1826, he and his family traveled by pony cart to Greeneville, Tennessee, where he soon established himself in his trade. There he met Eliza McCardle and they were married on May 17, 1827, when Johnson was 18 years of age. Thus began a devoted companionship destined to have a profound effect upon the shaping of Johnson's career and to endure throughout a long succession of triumphs and rebuffs.

Andrew Johnson was a successful tailor. Within a few years he was able to buy a shop and a house. The shop was a small frame structure, which Johnson moved to its present location. The house, a brick building in which he lived from sometime in the 1830's until 1851, still stands across the street from the shop. Meanwhile, he had taken steps to remedy his lack of education. In the tailor shop he employed young men to read to him as he worked. Sometimes Eliza assisted with the reading. Although not enrolled in college, he joined a debating society connected with the old Greeneville College, and each week he walked 4 miles to attend or take part in the debates. By these weekly forensic activities he cultivated his natural aptitude for public speaking.

Johnson's first venture into politics was in 1829 when, with the support of the workmen of the town, he was elected an alderman of Greeneville. The following year he was reelected, and in 1831 became mayor. From then on his rise was steady. He served in the lower house of the State legislature, then in the State Senate. In 1843, he began the first of five consecutive terms as Congressman. He was elected Governor of Tennessee in 1853, and 2 years later was reelected. In 1857, when sectional controversy over slavery and disunion was nearing a climax and the American people, divided in fundamental beliefs, were being swept along on two diverse currents, Johnson was elected to the Senate of the United States.
Southerner and slaveholder, Johnson nonetheless stood firmly on the side of the Union. On December 18 and 19, 1860, he delivered in the Senate one of the greatest speeches of his career. Lincoln had been elected a short time before; South Carolina had just passed a secession ordinance; Southern Congressmen were urging the States to withdraw from the Union. But, from the floor of the Senate, this Tennessee Senator proclaimed his faith in the Union and insisted that the Federal Government had authority, under the Constitution, to execute laws within the states, and, therefore, a State resisting such execution, "... placed itself in the rebellious or nullifying attitude. ..." As for himself, Johnson said, "... I intend to stand by the Constitution as it is, insisting upon a compliance with all its guarantees. ... It is the last hope of human freedom. ..."

Johnson’s refusal to follow Tennessee into secession increased his prestige in the North. During the War Between the States, he became a leading adviser of President Lincoln on Southern Affairs. A personal following of some 13,000 “Andy Johnson Democrats” promptly entered the Union Army as volunteers. After much of Tennessee had been recovered by Union military forces, Lincoln appointed him to the hazardous position of military governor, with rank of brigadier general. When the National Union Convention of 1864 was searching for a strong running mate for Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, a war Democrat and southerner, was selected. Upon Lincoln’s assassination, he succeeded to the Nation’s highest office.

Johnson was faced with the tremendous postwar program that his predecessor had only begun. Like Lincoln, Johnson held that no State could secede from the Union. Therefore, the Southern States, even though they had taken up arms, had never been out of the Union. As soon as they had ceased to resist, they could assume all the functions of government guaranteed to them by the Constitution. The program was to be accomplished through a generous and helpful attitude on the part of the Federal Government toward the South.

Johnson, however, lacked Lincoln’s prestige as a victorious war President, and he did not have Lincoln’s political finesse in handling opposition groups. His liberal policy was soon frustrated by Congress. Seeking to regain political control of the country and curtail the powers of the Presidency, which had increased during the war period, the leaders in Congress, known as Radicals, denied seats to newly elected representatives from the Southern States. This prevented the natural combination of Northern and Southern Democrats and insured Radical control of the legislative branch. With Radical influence extending to two-thirds, thus destroying the effect of the President’s vetoes, Congress enacted its own “reconstruction” program. This featured military rule of the Southern States, enfranchisement of the Negro, and disfranchisement of the Confederate veterans. On the whole, the program proved a failure. Based on force, it collapsed in 1877 with the end of “bayonet rule.”
The struggle between the resolute Executive and an equally unyielding Congress led almost inevitably to impeachment. The issue was joined on the Tenure of Office Act, which limited the power of the President to remove officials whose appointments had been approved by the Senate. In 1867, in defiance of this act which he regarded as unconstitutional, President Johnson removed from office Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton. Johnson was then impeached by the House of Representatives. The trial was held before the Senate from March to May 1868. The final vote was found to be one short of the two-thirds necessary for conviction, and Johnson was acquitted. This is the only time that a President has been impeached. The Tenure of Office Act, modified during Grant's administration and repealed in part in 1887, was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 1926.

The outstanding achievements of Johnson's administration were the purchase of Alaska and the successful application of the Monroe Doctrine against the French in Mexico.

After his Presidential term Johnson returned to Greeneville, where he continued his interest in politics. In 1874 he was elected to the United States Senate and became the only ex-President to return to Washington as a Senator. His service was brief, however, as he died on July 31, 1875.

The monument over Johnson's grave memorializes two great fundamentals that dominated his career. The scroll represents the Constitution; below is a hand placed on a Bible as in taking an oath. His constant adherence to democracy is commemorated by these words: "His faith in the people never wavered."

The Andrew Johnson National Historic Site preserves important places associated with the seventeenth President of the United States: the tailor shop in which he worked at the beginning of his career, his home, and his grave. The tailor shop, in which he obtained much of his education while working at his humble trade, is now preserved within a brick building. His home, constructed after he had achieved prominence in the field of politics, is a comfortable yet modest dwelling, which has withstood the ravages of time. Over his grave has been erected a monument featuring Andrew Johnson's strict adherence to the Constitution throughout his career. Together, these places illustrate a fundamental principle of American democracy—that a man, no matter how humble his origin or his environment, can make his way even to the Presidency.

The Andrew Johnson National Historic Site is administered by the National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior.
Mrs. Louella Sweeney, Sun Dial Chapter, Ames, Iowa, was named a winner of the 1964 “Key to the City” awards for philanthropic service. She received the key for "many years of dedicated service to the community." Among her activities are the Teen-Age Activity Club, the Ames Boys Club, the DAR and the PEO. She has established a scholarship to Iowa State University to be awarded by DAR, and a fund to provide speakers at the University.

Mrs. Forrest E. Kibler, member of Joseph Habersham Chapter, Atlanta, Georgia, received an outstanding honor at the 71th Annual Convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, held in Richmond, Virginia last November. She was elected to the office of Honorary President of the General Organization. She has been Honorary President of the Georgia Division (also of the Atlanta Chapter) for a number of years.

Mrs. M. S. Whaley, charter member of the University of South Carolina chapter, was mentioned in a feature article in The State and Columbia Record as being instrumental in the founding of the Columbia Art Association. It was her letter to the editor of The State Newspaper in 1915 which prompted action by the citizens of Columbia to establish a cultural center which could serve the entire state.

* * *

Gladys (Mrs. Robert M.) Fisher, Indiana County Chapter, Indiana, Penn., was honored by the Graystone United Presbyterian Church of Indiana for 32 years of continuous service as Director of Music. She was presented with an all-expense trip to Puerto Rico to attend the Casals Music Festival at a reception following a sacred music concert in her honor. Mrs. Fisher, who is listed in Who's Who of American Women, has been active as teacher, conductor, composer, and club woman. She is a composer of many published works.

* * *

Margaret Susan Metcalf Powell, Regent of the Princess Timparrogos Chapter Salt Lake City, Utah, was recently honored by the Exchange Club of Salt Lake City with their "The Book of Golden Deeds" Award. Her many golden deeds include work with boys in the armed services during World War II, work with her Church, the Red Cross, the Crippled Children's Association, and the Society for Physically Handicapped and many others. A part of the Award presentation read: "Our greatfulness for the immeasurable good she has done and continues to do is shared by the entire community. We are humbled by the example she has set of dedicated and selfless service to the poor, the sick, the lonely. And we note that the shining eyes of those she helped has been her only pay. To her it has always been enough."

* * *

Establishment of an American Association of University Women fellowship name grant honoring Mrs. Kenneth E. Worthing, a member of the Fond du Lac Chapter, Fond du Lac, Wis., was announced recently. She has long been active in local and state projects of the AAUW and is a past president of the local branch. She holds an A.B. in economics from the University of Wisconsin, and M.A. degree from the University of Illinois in railway administration, has completed further study and statistical research at the University of Wisconsin. Mrs. Worthing is a former member of the faculty at Tabor college, Kansas, serving as head of its department of social sciences. She has been active in many civic projects helping to organize the local community fund and the Fond du Lac Youth Center. As a hobby, Mrs. Worthing composes light verse.

* * *

Ann Thompson McDowell (Mrs. H. Neely) has been the regular pianist for Rotary in her home town, of Ardmore, Okla., for the District, and for the State. She ended her pianologues by saying "I'm your Rotary Ann." The women's auxiliary of Rotarians is now called Rotary Ann. Mrs. McDowell was creative pianist for Ruth St. Denis and still acts as consultant when Miss St. Denis is on the West Coast. She is a member of Phi Beta, serves on the Women's Committee of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, and is a past President of the Dominant Club. She is Chapter Chairman of American Music and American Heritage for the Hollywood Chapter, Hollywood, Calif. She is past California State Chairman of American Music. Mrs. McDowell presented two groups of piano numbers before the Continental Congress.

* * *

Ellen Hays Perrin, Chaplain of Colonel William Wallace Chanter, Pittsburgh, Penn., has recently been appointed Assistant Dean of Women, Slippery Rock State College, Slippery Rock, Penn. She has also had the rare privilege of being appointed to Governor William W. Scranton's committee on Education for the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women. Miss Perrin is listed in Who's Who Among American Women and the Dictionary of International Biography.

* * *

Mrs. Burl D. Elliott, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent of Iowa was honored in 1964 when she met all the qualifications and became a registered parliamentarian. She is now one of seven registered parliamentarians in Iowa and one of 400 in the country.
An address given at Los Angeles, Calif., March 9, 1965

Since 1947 there has been a gradual movement toward arms control and disarmament. As early as 1945, the War Crimes Tribunals and "bring the boys home" hysteria signaled this movement. Of course, we could go back another 20 years to Litvinov's proposal to the League of Nations in 1927 if time permitted.

In recent years this has become a great national movement, particularly an international movement. The momentum of this movement has accelerated in the last two years. The impetus has come from both sides of the Iron Curtain, but for different reasons. Many respected advocates of arms control and disarmament in the United States believe that this is a road to real peace, while the Soviets use this as an effective instrument to further their goal of world domination.

Indeed the United States and Soviet views of the purpose of disarmament are a study in contrast; the former being on the whole idealistic to an extreme, and the latter being wholly self-serving.

The Soviet view on the purpose of disarmament is clearly shown by a very candid passage in Soviet Booklet No. 115 on disarmament written by B. Masyukedich which states:

"In no way, therefore, can disarmament hinder the development of the national liberation struggle. Quite the contrary, it is precisely disarmament which will create these stable conditions of peace in which nothing will hinder its speediest triumph.

Quite obviously the Soviet definitions of the terms "stable" and "peace," as illustrated by this passage, are in stark contrast with the picture of conditions under general disarmament painted by most United States advocates.

Foundations and Government agencies, such as the Department of Defense, Department of State and the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, have opened their coffers to finance studies, publications, meetings and seminars, costing millions of dollars. Press, propaganda and vocal literary efforts have extended this movement by such novels and movies as On the Beach, Seven Days in May and Fail Safe. The public is being frightened to death by such language as "escalation," "proliferation," "megadeath," "second strike," and "mutual deterrence."

The fundamental and worthy aims of Arms Control have widespread appeal. The desire to reduce the huge expenditures for armed forces and armaments is universal and understandable. Military men are no less concerned in doing this than are civilians, but must resist disarming if this is to be done at serious risk to our national security. Differences arise not in the ends but in the means and the risks in terms of national security and the struggle to preserve the fundamental values of our civilization.

Today Arms Control efforts are adversely affecting our national policy and military posture, from strategy to weapons, in my opinion. This influence is one of the most pervasive of all forces at work today in restricting a more positive national policy worthy of the United States.

Many well-intentioned people believe that the risk of war can be reduced by making our forces "non-provocative." They conceive of such...
an establishment made up of forces which can survive a first strike and react slowly and deliberately. Hardened missile sites and overly-restrictive control of tactical atomic weapons stem from this doctrine. They want to deny nuclear to nth countries while curtailing our own capabilities, fearing that proliferation will increase the chances of war. Thus no Medium Range Ballistic Missiles have been built for NATO, and Western Europe has been denied our assistance in developing a nuclear capability while they face Soviet missiles and Red China and even Indonesia forge ahead. Bombers are declared to be vulnerable weapons, only good for first strikes, and thus extremely provocative and destabilizing so all production is ended. While a stable world environment is a worthy national objective, the basic and continuing ideological cleavage between the free and slave worlds makes this more ethereal than real unless human nature itself can be altered. The very fact that recent United States disarmament proposals do not seem to require political solutions of major existing disputes as a prerequisite of disarmament demonstrates a very real danger that, in the United States, disarmament, which is at best an idealistic approach to peace, may be becoming an end in itself.

There is great peril in assuming that conditions of general and complete disarmament are synonymous with peace as we understand that term.

Secondly, the conditions of general and complete disarmament would make a pre-emptive attack more tempting. In the conflict between powers with major but demobilized war potential, any surprise move could be decisive. Therefore the temptation of an enemy to strike first will be much stronger if the planned reduction of our stockpile from 30 to 2000 megatons is effected by the 1970's.

Lastly, disarmament favors those states which are better equipped to employ nonmilitary or submilitary and covert means of coercion. This gives a distinct advantage to the closed society over the open democratic society as years of cold war experience have proven.

These are but a few of the many factors which illustrate that disarmament, rather than contributing to peace, might well be thoroughly destabilizing.

Nor is this the only danger in disarmament. We should also seriously consider whether such peace as might be established through disarmament would also protect and provide liberty and justice for other free peoples. The only peace that disarmament could provide today is peace that, even if free of overt military conflict, would force us to coexist with both continued injustice and covert revolution and struggle on every continent.

For the first time since World War II, the aggressor has been put on notice that the area from which overt or covert conflict and chaos is projected to another area is no longer a sanctuary for Communist aggression.

We let them "off the hook" north of the Yalu once and in North Vietnam until last month. Now the security of their sanctuary has been punctured and it's time to tell them it's going to continue to be punctured when necessary whether in North Vietnam, Cuba or any other country until the covert or overt support of subversion and internal disorder against a neighbor ceases. Until that day there is no true basis for disarmament and the word "peace" is a mockery.

These premises may be anathema to many sincere devotees of disarmament—particularly unilateral disarmament—but the burden is theirs to dispel the serious concern most Americans have on this very delicate and difficult subject.

Let us begin with only three postulations. (We could add several more.)

1. Substantial disarmament can only take place with any acceptable degree of security in a world where Cold War or vicious covert political conflict as conducted by the Communist world has vastly diminished from what exists today. Short of this, a real "meeting of the minds" is impossible.

2. Treaties alone are inadequate guarantees as to future actions with the proven ingenuity of the human mind to circumvent the written word or develop in secrecy weapons systems not yet conceived.

3. Bilateral agreement to "achieve parity" between the world's two most powerful nations, even if possible, would prevent timely and adequate defense by one against aggression fostered by the other in various parts of the world and completely disregards all third country problems, which are many indeed.

While many disturbing tremors and rumors have floated about for years over appeasement, accommodation, coexistence, interdependence, convergence, détente—and now—controlled conflict and modernization with respect to our relations with the Communist or slave world, certain discussions and papers issued since 1960 increase the concern of many of us as to the base for disarmament negotiations and the true objectives being sought. These questions need answers, and we will welcome any enlightenment.

The advocates of the World Disarmament at the Sixth Pugwash Conference held in Moscow, Russia, three weeks after our 1960 presidential election stressed three objectives:

1. A highly centralized world government.
2. A socialist economic system.
3. A totally regimented society with a built-in, self-policing process utilizing police and informers.

Are you skeptical? As a good citizen, you should, particularly since this position was acceptable to a group of recognized American scientists, including some who came to occupy key policy-making positions in our National Government. Incidentally, the conference had been postponed two months by the Russians in the hopes a change in administration here would occur, and it did.

Some of you may be inclined to scoff when I say that these Pugwash Conferences advocate a totally regimented society.

But the late Dr. Leo Szilard—who with Cyrus Eaton and Bertrand Russell was one of the founders of the Pugwash movement—seriously proposed a worldwide Gestapo system at the eighth conference held in Vermont even more recently.

Dr. Szilard emphasized the need for empowering a World Peace Court to "impose the death penalty" on anyone who even justifies war in defense of their ideals. Furthermore, he proposed that "The Court could deputize any and all . . . citizens to execute the sentence." I'm sure you can readily see that this would only lead to disorder and chaos.
True, Dr. Szilard said that the system of worldwide control that would follow general and complete disarmament should be "aimed at securing peace with justice." But more significantly he added that "peace with justice might not be obtainable . . . and that we may have to choose between peace and justice. The system (and I am still quoting Szilard) favors peace over justice, in cases where these two goals cannot be reconciled."

I doubt if many of you would subscribe to that. A study recently made of this movement by a Congressional committee is so sensitive it has not been released.

Lest you be inclined to shrug off the Pugwash Conferences as mere theorizing, I would like to point out that this movement has to date enjoyed unbelievable success. It may have paved the way for the Test Ban Treaty and for the United Nations resolution banning the orbiting of nuclear weapons—both seemingly desirable, but both loaded with perhaps fateful consequences for the future of our Nation and of freedom in the world. What else have these Pugwash Conferences planted the seed for or accomplished? Have they signaled the weakening of American foreign policy supported by sufficient power to make it realistic—and credible?

Have they fostered other steps toward unilateral disarmament?

Did they initiate muzzling of the military and the continued downgrading of professional military opinion?

Did they press for reduction in the development and even procurement of new weapons systems and the cutback or elimination of some already under development?

Did they forecast the coming reduction of United States ground divisions to a number less than those available at the beginning of World War II? And air units to come? Or the psychological impact from the reduction of reserve forces that is likely to decrease the interest of our youth in preparing themselves to serve their Country in emergency?

Did they result in the rejection of the manned bomber, Sky Bolt, Red Eye, Davy Crockett, the MRBM and other weapons systems advocated for new or continued military use?

Was such a philosophy extended in State Department Paper No. 7277 in September, 1961? This paper proposed, you will remember, placing all armed forces and all weapons under one international organization—the United Nations. Our Country could only possess weapons needed, literally, for internal police. This is the concept envisioned when they talk about world order under world law. But who would enforce it?

This proposal for general and complete disarmament, as presented by President Kennedy to the General Assembly of the United Nations and by our Government to the Geneva Committee on Disarmament, stands as the official United States position today as far as I know.

And how about the Phoenix Papers prepared by the Institute for Defense Analyses at Government expense for the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in 1963?

These studies call for parity of United States and Soviet military power.

They advocate United States-Soviet unification in "near nuclear monopoly" to enforce peace.

What impact does the Red Chinese nuclear—or perhaps thermonuclear—test blast have on this?

If our Western European allies lack nuclear weapons when China possesses them, how can the Free World be protected and war deterred if we forfeit our present weapons superiority and accept a 1:1 ratio with the Soviet?

This husband-and-wife row between Moscow and Peking is not one for us to get in the middle of. Their joint objectives to destroy us remain unchanged even though they differ as to strategy and the eventual control of the Indian subcontinent.

It didn't take Russia long to announce help to Southeast Asia recently when our back appeared to be stiffening. Or to send help to the African Communists through North Africa. Or to expand subservive efforts in Latin America with more in the offing.

If these examples aren't enough, let's get clarification on another Government-funded study on disarmament entitled, Study Fair, Volume 1. This study seeks to restrict the collection, evaluation and dissemination of accurate intelligence. It claims that there is "Significant danger in information which is 'too informative.'" It states that "the loss of a third area does not always require positive action by the opponent."

For instance, if Russia overran Western Europe, we need not necessarily contest it. Do you interpret our NATO commitments thus way? Or even our interest in advancing a Free World? Is this why we may be about to negotiate and withdraw from Vietnam?

It also advocates that we should "prevent shifts in allegiance of third areas whose prospective loss would cause the opponent to attack." For instance, we should renounce any hope for freedom from Soviet oppression for the Eastern European satellites because Russia might attack us. In short, should we abandon these people to slavery and Communism for all time?

Study Fair's recommendations of how our intelligence agencies must distort, delay or deny available information of the enemy are astounding to me both as a former Chief of Army Intelligence and a Combat Commander. Here are some of the actions suggested to assure the Soviets that we intend no overt hostile action under any circumstances. They say:

1. It might be desirable to reassure the Soviets that no Polaris submarines are within firing range of the USSR; and yet we could not afford to pinpoint the location of all of them. One proposed solution is for the Soviets to be able to demand that a few submarines, of their choosing, surface and make their positions known.

2. Automatic measures for delaying the transmission of information. Provide no data, for instance, on the current location of mobile missiles, as would a satellite equipped with television.

3. Cessation of transmission during crises. If it did turn out that observation satellites equipped with television could provide substantial information on the location of mobile missiles, it might be desirable to be able to turn the cameras off by mutual consent, reactivating them only after the crises had passed.

Soviet intelligence must be doubled up with laughter at such a concept.

It is completely contrary to all human experience. To judge how far the United States may safely go in
needs only hark back two years to the Cuban missile crisis. You will recall that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko blandly lied to President Kennedy in assuring him that the USSR had no intention of installing missiles on Cuba when they were already there. If the policy recommendations set forth in Study Fair had been in effect in October, 1962, the United States could have ignored verification or at least suppressed information of the missile installations.

Since our Government still discounts frequently reported evidence of renewed missile activity on Cuba, this may be an indication that some of the recommendations of this study are already in effect.

It is dangerous enough to keep concentrating our intelligence eggs in ever fewer baskets, but it would be reasonable to deliberately seek to deny, delay, degrade or distort intelligence information vital to the security of our Country and its citizens.

Don't be deceived that these studies are merely think pieces. I've seen too many come to fruition to be fooled by this argument. They are trial balloons to establish trends and suggest policies in accord with their supposed logic. Let their sponsors disown them and fire the inept that prepared them if they deny their policy-intended implications.

We dare not, based on a record over these last two generations and evidenced every day throughout the world, rely merely on the Soviet word. There is a government within a government in Moscow. This is a basic point about the Communist structure that can only be ignored at dire peril. Promises or treaties made by the Soviet Government are not binding on the Soviet Communist Party or the true control mechanism, the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party can and does order actions through its extensive worldwide covert and overt agencies, either unknown, contrary—or both—to the normal diplomatic or intelligence channels of the Soviet Government.

What Kosygin says may well be the exact opposite of what Breshnev intends to do. We are witness to the continued vicious overt and covert actions of the supranational government called the Communist Party. Likewise we are witness to the pitiful ineffectiveness today of that other supranational government called the United Nations to which some would entrust our sovereignty and security.

The explosion of science and technology has opened doors never dreamed of a few years ago. In the nuclear field all of us, both friend and foe, are still infants. For one thing, we have no way of determining how much we don't know. More important to our security, we don't know how much our potential enemies do know, or how long it will be before—or even if—they know more than we know today. Their latest manned satellite performance indicates they know more about manned space flight, in my opinion, and their latest tests in the Pacific are not to be laughed off lightly. Their recent test-ban violation doesn't indicate any cessation in their atomic efforts either.

I cannot accept the warped conclusion promulgated by some that since no modern defense can be completely adequate, we must accept the best disarmament terms we can negotiate. Had this criterion of absolute perfection been applied to our major weapons systems or space ventures over the past decade, we would have nothing today—not even early warning. In fact, practically nothing new has come into being in the last five years. With no defense against missiles or satellites worthy of the name, we stand forth today as the world's greatest nuclear nudist colony. Remember Russia, and perhaps even poor little Cuba, is looking down our throat today, with Red China in the background.

Recently, the Soviet displayed some new anti-missile-missiles. Even more recently, they demonstrated their ability to launch and land on land a manned and perhaps maneuverable satellite. If they are concentrating their current resources on the production of a weapons system by building supermegaton weapons from near-earth orbiting, maneuverable satellites, we are really facing the greatest threat that has evolved to date.

While the CIA is reported to have told Congress that the Soviets are pouring an enormous amount of resources into upgrading military weapons and hoping for a "qualitative breakthrough," defense plans still withhold a proposed $25 billion expenditure over five years for missile and satellite defense that, by their own estimates, could save over 70 million American lives. Though I've gladly taken my battlefield risks for free, I hate to have any of us written off for about $350 per person in these days of Government largesse.

Our apparent failure to press on toward even better weapons systems endangers our survival in the years ahead. I hope that within the bounds of such security as we possess, more progress is being made than is admitted publicly.

As The Wall Street Journal said recently,

The current obsession with eliminating nuclear weapons not only leaves unresolved the question of disparities in "conventional" forces, it also accomplishes nothing with regard to other methods of mass destruction that are in development or on the horizon.

This point is underlined in a Saturday Evening Post article by Dr. Clifford F. Rassweiler, a former president of the American Chemical Society. Examining the popular revulsion against chemical and biological weapons, he suggests that the U. S. may already be behind Russia in their development. In that event, a seemingly comprehensive treaty embracing both nuclear and conventional weapons could still leave the Communists with the chemical capacity to conquer free nations.

It would be too simple an answer. It seems to us to say: Very well, include the chemical and biological weapons in any large-scale disarmament pact. The scientific and technological genius which has made possible the nuclear bombs, the weird refinements in conventional arms and the chemical-biological weapons themselves is also capable of leaving us still farther-out instruments of destruction. Few of the military devices of science fiction can safely be regarded as fantastic in the unfolding reality of today and tomorrow.

Just as nations have always found clandestine ways to make or store weapons even in defeat and under treaty restraint, so in the disarmament discussion in our time it cannot be taken for granted that any pact can destroy a signatory's military capabilities or reduce them by the purported amount. Apart from concealment, the capabilities may include weapons not suspected or seriously considered by the other signatories.

(Continued on page 928)
Vice Presidents General
1965-1968

MISS VIRGINIA B. JOHNSON
Charleston, West Virginia

MRS. ROBERT BRUCE SMITH, JR.
Newport News, Va.

MRS. RALPH A. KILLEY
Monmouth, Illinois

MRS. LYLE J. HOWLAND
Rome, New York

MRS. JOHN K. FINLEY
Haddonfield, New Jersey

MISS PAULINE M. COWGER
Salina, Kansas

MRS. CHARLES E. LYNGE
Manchester, New Hampshire

VIRGINIA B. JOHNSON, a member of the John Young Chapter has held various chapter offices and chairmanships. Her service to the West Virginia State Organization has included six years as State Chairman of Junior Membership and the offices of State Recording Secretary, State Vice Regent, and State Regent. At the National level Miss Johnson served as one of the first National Vice Chairmen of the special committee for the Observance of Constitution Week, as National Chairman of Junior Membership, and as National Chairman of the Program Committee. She is a member of the National Officers Club, a life member of the National Chairmen's Association, the National State Vice Regents' Club. She is a National C. A. R. Promoter.
MARGARET COLEMAN SMITH (MRS. ROBERT BRUCE) is a member of the Free State of Warwick Chapter at Newport News, Virginia. She has served her chapter as Parliamentarian, First Vice Regent, and Regent.

With the Virginia Society she served as State Chairman, Press Book and Press Relations, and as State Historian prior to her election as State Regent. Mrs. Smith is a National Promoter, C. A. R. In her district she served as secretary-treasurer of District 1 of the Virginia Society and was elected District Director.

FRANCES BRENT KILLEY (MRS. RALPH ALLEN) became a member of the National Society in 1940. An enthusiastic member of the Mildred Warner Washington Chapter, she has served in many capacities including Chapter Regent. She has served as State Regent, State Historian, and State Director.

Mrs. Killey is a National Promoter of the C. A. R. and has been very active with this group on a state and National Level. She is a member of the National Officers Club.

MARJORIE STEPHENS HOWLAND (MRS. LYLE JOHNSTON) became a member of the National Society affiliating with Fort Stanwix Chapter in 1937. She served her Chapter as chairman of Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship, Public Relations and Approved Schools, and in the offices of Corresponding Secretary, and Regent. On the State level, she has served as Corresponding Secretary, Vice Regent, and Regent.

Mrs. Howland has served as National Chairman of Approved Schools and of DAR Good Citizens. She is a member of the National Chairmen’s Association, a member of the State and National Officers Club, life member of the National State Vice Regents Club, and is a State Promoter of the C. A. R.
MARGARET GINDHART FINLEY (MRS. JOHN KENT) has been a member of the National Society since 1946, a member of the General Washington Chapter, and an Associate Member of the Philadelphia Chapter in Philadelphia, Pa. She has served her Chapter on various committees, as Vice Regent, and as Regent.

On the State level she has served as Recording Secretary, State Chairman of C. A. R., on Membership and Finance Committees, as State Vice Regent, and State Regent.

Mrs. Finley is a member of the National Vice Regents' Club and the National Officers Club. She is a State and National Promoter of C. A. R.

PAULINE COWGER, a native of Kansas, has been a member of the National Society since 1947 when she joined Mary Wade Strother Chapter. She has been active in her Chapter, holding different offices including Chapter Regent, and has served as Chairman of various committees.

On the State level, she has served as District Director, chairman of several committees, Recording Secretary, and State Regent. She is a National Promoter of C. A. R. and is a member of the National Officers Club.

GERALDINE DAGGETT LYNDE (MRS. CHARLES EMERY) was born in Vermont, but has lived in New Hampshire for many years. She became a member of the National Society through Rebekah Hastings Chapter of Barre, Vermont, but transferred to Molly Stark Chapter when she moved to make her home in Manchester, New Hampshire. She served her Chapter as Vice Regent and Regent.

Mrs. Lynde has served the State of New Hampshire as Vice Regent and State Regent. She is a state and National Promoter of C. A. R.
Jim McKinley Rowland (Mrs. Claude K.), a native Missourian, was accepted into membership in the National Society in 1912. At the Chapter level, she has rendered numerous and varied services, including chairmanships of many committees, and in the offices of Corresponding Secretary, Chaplain, Vice Regent, and Regent. In the seventy-year history of the St. Louis Chapter she is one of two named Honorary Regent. Mrs. Rowland has served the State as Historian and State Regent as well as on many committees.

On the National level, Mrs. Rowland is a Past Vice President General, a member of the State and National Officers Clubs, Vice Presidents General Club, and National Chairmen's Association. She served on the Historical, Research, Reception, Finance, Clearing House and Resolutions Committees. Mrs. Rowland was the first Chairman of the Approved Schools Survey Committee.

Eleanor White Donahue (Mrs. James F.) has been a member of the Society for fifty years. She has attended the past forty consecutive Continental Congresses. She was Organizing Regent and Regent of the Shaker Chapter, Ohio. Mrs. Donahue served the State of Ohio as Vice Regent and State Regent.

On the National level, Mrs. Donahue served as Vice President General as well as having served on various National Committees. She is a member of the National Chairmen's Association and the Vice Presidents General Club.

Honorary Vice Presidents General

Mrs. Claude K. Rowland
St. Louis, Missouri

Mrs. James F. Donahue
Cleveland, Ohio
Summer Packet Mailing

by Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart
Corresponding Secretary General

The Packet of letters of instruction from the National Officers and the National Chairmen, which is prepared at the request of the President General for the purpose of guiding and directing the various phases of the broad program of the National Society, requires time, effort and thought in its preparation and mailing.

Upon receipt of the letters at National Headquarters, a record is made in the Business Office, after which the President General directs the reviewing of the letters. If she decides to go over the letters first, before sending them back to the Business Office and to the Printing Committee, she makes whatever changes and/or additions necessary. After the Printing Committee goes over each letter, making necessary changes, punctuation, etc., the letters are typed, ready for printing. The typing is done in the Office of Corresponding Secretary General. The letters are then sent to the Printing Committee for proof-reading and correcting.

Upon receipt of the order for paper and envelopes, the letters are sent to the Print Shop where the correct letter head is placed on each letter, and the return address of the National Society on each envelope. Addressograph stenciled names are placed on the envelopes in the Mail Room. Usually 3600 copies of each letter are printed, except for those enclosing duplicate or triplicate copies, such as Junior Membership and DAR Good Citizens.

After all printing is completed, the letters are taken to the O'Byrne Room, where the packets are to be assembled. Tables are set up for this purpose. When everything is in order for assembling, girls are called from various offices to help. Approximately 20 staff employees are used to aid the Corresponding Secretary General's Office in completing the actual mailing.

After the packets are filled, the packets are sealed, tied and marked properly for mailing, placed in large bags and are taken directly to the Post Office in a DAR truck. Several trips are required to complete the process.

After the packets have been mailed, copies of the National Chairman's letters, with envelopes, are sent to all chairmen for distribution to State Chairmen. Approximately 3200 packets are sent. The packets are sent to the following—Executive Officers, Vice Presidents General, Honorary Presidents General, Honorary Vice Presidents General, State Regents, Chapter Regents, National Chairmen, entire Public Relations Committee, entire DAR Speakers Bureau.

Over ½ million pieces of printing were done for the August 1965 packet. Therefore, the distribution of the packet of letters represents much endeavor by all those concerned with this work at National Headquarters.
The President General and Three of the Chief Clerks

Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., expresses her appreciation and thanks for the monumental task well done to Mrs. Eldred M. Yochim (at left), Corresponding Secretary General's Office; Mr. Charles Hughes, Printing Department; Mr. Harrison Mallory, Mailing Department.

Assembling the Packets

National Headquarters Staff members at work in the O'Byrne Room.

The Deadline Is Met

Mrs. Sullivan watches as the last of the mailbags are loaded on the DAR truck by Laurence Davis and William Foxx, while Harrison Mallory supervises.

Mailbags Crammed Full of Packets

The first load ready for mailing, about to be wheeled out to the truck by (left to right) James Payton, William Foxx, Charles Davis, Earl Marks, and Salmon Hayes.
Clinton Family Bible Records: (copied by Mrs. Emrys D. Phillips, La Salle, Ill. of Illini Chapter. Bible now in possession of Mrs. Oris Omlsted (nee Dorothy Coleman).

Francis Clinton, b. Feb. 25, 1785, d. Jan. 9, 1840, aged 55 yrs., 10 mo., 15 days.
Margaret McCrea, b. May 4, 1785, d. Feb. 22, 1874, 89 yrs.

Marriages
Mr. Francis Clinton, to Miss Margarett McCrea, April 2, 1804 by Rev. George C. Potts.
Patrick Kelly to Miss Caroline, dau. of Francis and Margaret Clinton, Dec. 18, 1831.
John Clinton, to Miss Bridget McGowen, July 25, 1833.
Thomas Francis Clinton, Jr., to Miss Priscilla Paynter, June 29, 1834 by Rev. Abel.
James Clinton, to Miss Sophia D. Stickney, Apr. 7, 1836 at Boston, Mass.

Births and Deaths
Joseph Clinton, s. of Francis and Margaret Clinton, b. Feb. 2, 1806, d. April 19, 1832.
Francis Clinton, s. of Francis and Margaret Clinton, b. Jan. 31, 1808, d. Sept. 20, 1868.
James Clinton, s. of Francis and Margaret Clinton, b. Aug. 15, 1810, d. June 24, 1850.

Burr Family Bible Records—(Records sent by Mrs. J. D. Lane, Douglas, Ga.)
Osias Burr, Jr., was born Jan. 13, 1773.
Elizabeth Couch, b. Oct. 9, 1776.
Noah Andrews, b. March 19, 1782.
Ruth Griswold, b. Aug. 23, 1790.
Mary Sophia Case, dau. of William and F. W. Case, b. March 2, 1854.
Ruth Griswald Burr, dau. of C. M. and E. N. Burr, b. July 9, 1871.
Charles Edward Burr, b. March 7, 1803.
Charles Sherwood Burr, b. Dec. 25, 1826.
Fredonia Whiting Burr, b. June 30, 1829.
Henry Clarence Burr, b. Nov. 4, 1830.
Henry Clay Burr, b. June 30, 1836.
Elizabeth Nash Burr, b. Dec. 7, 1837.
Catherine Burr, b. March 27, 1841.
Charles Edward Burr, Jr., b. 1843.

John Clinton, s. of Francis and Margaret Clinton, b. Oct. 3, 1812, d. Oct. 1, 1894.
Caroline Clinton, dau. of Francis and Margaret Clinton, b. Feb. 9, 1815, d. Jan. 28, 1861.
William Clinton, s. of Francis and Margaret Clinton, b. Sept. 13, 1817, d. March 15, 1882.
Jane Clinton, dau. of Francis and Margaret Clinton, b. Sept. 15, 1820, d. March 31, 1915 in Peru, Ill. aged 95 yrs.
Mary Ann Clinton, dau. of Francis and Margaret Clinton, b. April 7, 1824, d. Aug. 16, 1902 at Peru, Ill.

Keeler Family Bible Records: The Keeler Bible is owned by the Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn. (Records sent by Mrs. Edward H. Reeves, Madison, Conn., for Agnes Dickinson Lee Chapter, NSDAR).
Timothy Keeler, b. March 20, 1765.
Lurany De Forest, b. July 9, 1767, mar. Timothy Keeler, December 14, 1788, in the Town of Ridgefield, Conn.

Births
Roswell Keeler, b. April 2, 1791.
Rachel Keeler, b. March 14, 1793.
Sally Keeler, b. June 12, 1799.
Smith Keeler, b. Sept. 11, 1803.
Mary Keeler, b. Feb. 3, 1816.
George H. Weed, b. May 13, 1859.
Sarah Dann, b. March 23, 1818.

Marriages
Smith Keeler, and Mary Dann, mar. Sept. 19, 1836.

Deaths
Mary Keeler, d. June 28, 1880.
Smith Keeler, d. Aug. 8, 1889, aged 85 yrs. 10 mo., 27 days.
Timothy Keeler, d. Dec. 4, 1831.
Lurany Keeler, d. March 15, 1848.
Timothy B. Keeler, d. July 26, 1827.
Elihu Keeler, d. June 20, 1853.
Roswell Keeler, d. Feb. 9, 1864.
Sarah Buish, d. Aug. 23, 1865.
Samuel Keeler, d. Aug. 8, aged 69 years.
Rachel Fry, d. Feb. 11, aged 36 yrs.
Marriages

Daniel Crane Roberts, and Hathaware Burr, mar. Sept. 18, 1867?
Charles Edward Burr, Jr., and Elizabeth Queen Palmer, mar. Nov. 25, 1873.

Deaths

Charles Sherwood Burr, d. May 9, 1828.
Henry Clarence Burr, d. Aug. 16, 1831.
Henry C. Burr, d. on the Battlefield at Pittsburg, Tenn., April 8, 1862.
William Phelps Case, died Black Hawk City, Colorado, Nov. 7, 1864.
Elizabeth Nash Burr, d. Feb. 21, 1839.

Kemp Bible Records: (copied by Mrs. Pearl R. Witenour, Historian for Fort Loudoun Cpt., Winchester, Va.). This Bible in possession of Miss Lucy Kurtz, Winchester, Va., and printed in Edinburgh by Richard Watkins, His Majesty’s Printer 1746.

John Kemp, son to James and Elizabeth Kemp, b. 28 day of Aug. 1742 (pencil insertion: married Nancy North).
William Kemp, son to John and Nancy Kemp, b. Oct. 8, 1775.
Elizabeth Kemp, dater to John and Nancy Kemp, b. July 14, 1776.
John Kemp, son to J. and N. was b. Jan. 29, 1779.
Mary Kemp, dater to J. and N. Kemp, b. May 2, 17—? (probably 1782) and deceased Aug. 23, 1784.
Jessey Kemp, son to J. and N. Kemp, b. Dec. 1st. (year torn out of Bible).
Maryan Doughty, b. Nov. 25, 1818.
Mary Ann Thomas Doughty, b. Nov. 25, 1818.
William Boyd, b. —— His Book.
James Boyd, b. May 16, 1730.
John Boyd, b. Nov. 8, 1733.
Mary Boyd, b. Aug. 20, 1737.
Elizabeth Boyd, b. Nov. 1739.
Jan Boyd, b. Nov. 13, 1741.
Nancy B. was b. Oct. 20, 1743.
William B. was b. Oct. 29, 1745.
Boyd, was b. Dec. 21, 1747.
Nancy B. Doughty, daught of Thomas and Elizabeth was b. Aug. 19, 1800.
Jane H. Doughty, b. Feb. 8, 1803.
Sally M. Doughty, b. March 6, 1808.
William Doughty, b. June 17, 1812.
E. Doughty, b. Jan. 27, 1815.

Robinson Bible Records: (This Family Record copied from photostat copy of the Bible of Jessie Berryman Robinson, Sen., and wfe. Martha Ann Carlisle Robinson by Helen Robinson Graves (Mrs. Claud P.) Clearwater, Fla. Bible is property of Ervin Hughes Robinson, great grandson of J.B.R., Sr., of Crestview, Booneville, Mo.).

Marriages


Births

Thomas Andrew Jackson Robinson, son of J. B. and Martha A. Robinson.
George Franklin, son of J. B. and Martha A. Robinson, b. April 9, 1852, Chambers Co., Ala.

Cemetery Records

Jesse Berryman Robinson, son of Thomas and Sarah L. Robinson, and husband of Martha Ann Robinson, d. May 14, 1871.
Sarah Robinson Melton, wfe. of Henry Melton.
Clarissa Elizabeth Melton, dau. of Jesse Berryman and Martha Ann Robinson, d. May 22, 1875.
Mollie Evans (Emma), dau. of J. B. and M. A. Carlisle Robinson, d. May 7, 1915.
Charley Berryman Burke, son of Joseph W. F. and Sarah V. Burke, d. Sept. 1873.
N. J. Harrison, b. 1870, d. 1930.
Joseph W. Burke, s. of Joseph and Frains Burke, b. May 6, 1843, d. Nov. 24, 1913.
Winston Anthony Gross, Nov. 8, 1855-July 6, 1890.

Travis Bible Records: copied by Mrs. Frank S. Ufford, of Paha Wakan Chpt., NSDAR Vermillion, S. Dak. (Book in possession of Mrs. Geo. F. Ufford of Vermillion. Book with records bought abt. 1875 by Leonard William Travis of Marshall, Mich., who was an unordained Methodist Minister in the community. He was director of the Methodist Sunday School and Pastor of the Church.)

Marriages

Deaths
Ashley Travis, d. on board Hospital Steamship, May 2, 1863, aged 23 yrs. 3 mos., and 27 days.


Conrad, son of George and Magdalena Kessler, b. July 1, 1796, bap. ——: Witness, Conrad Jemser and Barbara Kessler.
Anna Mary Kessler, dau. of Michael and Eva Kessler, b. April 22, 1801, bap. (no date): Witness, Anna Mary Wirth.
Ann, dau. of Michael and Eva Kessler, b. June 12, 1813, bap. by Mr. Adam Rudisill, July 25th: Witness, Barbara Strickhouser.
Lydia, dau. of Samuel and Lydia Kessler, b. Dec. 29, 1833, bap. by Rev. Deininger April 9, 1834: Witness, Maria Simon.

Queries

There is a charge of 30¢ per printed line for all queries published in the DAR Magazine. One typed line 6½ inches wide (across the page), equal two printed lines, and checks for queries should be made payable to the Treasurer General, NSDAR and sent with the query to the Genealogical Records Committee.

Scudday-Aubert—Want ances., parents, dates and places of Dr. James Scudday of S.C. He was of Scotch Presbyterian stock, went to Thibbadoux, La., around 1840 (either a few yrs. bef. or after), mar. Marguerite Aubert of La.—Miss Susan Thornton, 502 S. East St., Culpeper, Va. 22701

Mifflin-Reighley-(Riley)-Crisman-Compton—Want proof and dates Susannah Mifflin, dau. of Thomas Mifflin, b. 1744, d. 1800, Gov. Penn. 1788-99. Want inf. of Susannah and marriage to Mathias Reighley (Riley) and b. of their dau. Nancy Reighley (Riley) d. 1874?, mar. 1825? Adam Crissman, b. 1798, had seven sons, lived in Mifflin Co., Penn., moved to Adams Co., Ohio. Inf. on one son, William b. 1829, d. 1925 and wife, Anne E. Compton, b. 1831, d. 1910 in Ohio.—Mrs. E. G. Corkett, 304 Buena Vista, Balboa, Calif.


Mills-Coleman-Terry—Need inf. and sources on ances. of Hannah Mills, mar. Coleman, had Sarah 1795 in (Continued on page 922)
Diamond Jubilee Concert October 10, 1965

HONORARY PATRONS

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Mrs. Arthur Robert Baker
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Mrs. Henry Zoller, Jr.
 Colonel Abram Penn, Virginia Patriot

by Sydney Penn,
Colonel Abram Penn Chapter
Stuart, Virginia

Abram Penn, son of George and Ann Penn, spent his early childhood in Caroline County, Virginia, where also lived his prosperous Uncle Moses, whose son, John Penn, later of North Carolina, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Following the death of her husband, the affairs of his estate being settled in 1749, Ann Penn with her young children moved to that part of Albemarle County to be organized as Amherst County in 1761.

Here Abram Penn grew into manhood and married Ruth Stovall, daughter of James and Mary Cooper Stovall. The marriage bond bears the date of March 3, 1767. An ancestor of the bridegroom was Sir Giles Penn of Minety, England, grandfather of the noted Quaker. Hill's History of Henry County refers to the bride as a descendant of the first Earl of Shaftesbury.

In Dunmore's War, young Penn, as militia captain, served under Colonel William Preston. On October 7, 1774, at “Smithfield”, Penn wrote to Captain Joseph Martin at Culbertson's Bottom, warning against Indian attacks. But soon victory at Point Pleasant restored peace.

Penn and his growing family then moved from Amherst to that part of Pittsylvania later to be organized as Henry County, bearing the name of the Revolutionary orator. The new home of the Penns was located on their Beaver Creek estate north of present Martinsville. As a resident of Pittsylvania County, Penn served on its Committee of Safety, supporting the Revolutionary cause.

When Henry County was established, he became active in its affairs. In January 1777, “Abraham Penn, Peter Saunders, George Waller, and Edmund Lyne,” as “Gentleman Justices,” presided over Henry County’s first court. The Register of the Virginia General Assembly lists Abraham Penn as Delegate from Henry County in 1777 and 1779.

Between his gubernatorial terms, Patrick Henry resided in Henry County at his Leatherwood estate from 1779 to 1784, and was active in county affairs. A Henry County record of that period states that "Patrick Henry, John Dillard, William Letcher, Archelaus Hughes, and Abraham Penn" were recommended to serve as a Committee of Safety.

As an officer of the county militia, Penn advanced from Major to Lieutenant-Colonel (March 1780). During the winter of 1780-1781, he organized the only body of Revolutionary troops from Henry and adjoining counties. From Beaver Creek, he led this regiment in rapid movement to join General Nathaniel Greene in North Carolina, and oppose Lord Cornwallis at Guilford Courthouse (March 1781).

In May 1781, Governor Thomas Jefferson wrote to Penn, directing that his regiment join General Greene again in the defense of the Carolinas. The Henry County contingent, responding to the call, fought in the Battle of Eutaw Springs (September 1781). After retreating into Virginia, Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, October 19, 1781.

Colonel Penn’s brother, Major Gabriel Penn, with Amherst County Militia, also participated in the North Carolina campaign. A younger brother, Lieutenant William Penn, of the Virginia Dragoons, had died of smallpox in Trenton in 1777 during the New Jersey campaign, but Major and Colonel Penn continued in service to the end of the conflict.

As a souvenir of Yorktown and as a repository for his military papers, Colonel Penn took home a mahogany lowboy, now in possession of a descendant, Walter Otey of Roanoke, Virginia. His sheathed sword hangs in the home of Edwin Penn, Jr., descendant, Martinsville, Virginia, who has also his ancestor’s mahogany sideboard. Both heirlooms appear in a picture of Mrs. Edwin Penn, Sr., in the DAR Magazine of April 1962.
Upon the return of peace, Colonel Penn directed his attention to civil affairs, and according to the Register of the Virginia General Assembly, he served again as Delegate from Henry County in the sessions of 1787, 1788, and 1789.

Before the western part of Henry County became Patrick County in 1791 (1790) bearing the first name of the orator, Penn and his family were established there in a new home, "Poplar Grove", overlooking the North Mayo, the name of the stream, according to Colonel William Byrd; honoring one of the surveyors of the Virginia-Carolina dividing line.

Penn was active in the organization of the new county. At its first court, June 1791, Abraham Penn, commissioned by the Governor, administered State and Federal oaths to the officers of Patrick County. One of these, Samuel Staples (later militia colonel), served as county clerk for 34 years. He married Colonel Penn's daughter, Lucinda, and they lived in the "Stonewall House" at the county seat, the present town of Stuart, formerly known as Taylorsville.

In June 1951 the Circuit Court meeting at Patrick County Courthouse, Judge John Dillard Hooker presiding, marked the 160th anniversary of Patrick County's first court. In commemoration, Clerk Lloyd Hopkins read the proceedings of that historic occasion as recorded in Order Book O, beginning with the statement that under Abraham Penn's commission from the Governor as of May 14, 1791, the first court of Patrick County convened on June 13, 1791.

Pedigo's History of Patrick and Henry Counties states that during the early years of the county, Abram Penn and 7 of his 9 sons served as "Gentlemen Justices." His son George became a State Senator (1797) before his father's death.

In June 1801 Colonel Abram Penn was buried in the family cemetery of "Poplar Grove" on a hill overlooking the highway later given his name by the Virginia General Assembly.

In June 1932 DAR members from Martinsville, and Danville, Virginia, observed the 131st anniversary of his death with a memorial service at "Poplar Grove" cemetery, following the erection of a stone provided by the United States Congress for the grave of the Revolutionary patriot.

The "Poplar Grove" home of Colonel Penn is one of the oldest frame houses in Patrick County. Wooden pegs were used in its construction. HL ("Holy Lord") hinges are on its doors. Over the main doorway is a quaint fanlight. In the drawing room the beautiful high mantelpiece remains, despite tempting offers to Mr. Ed Koger, present landlord. With the brick wing added by Captian Thomas Penn and the porches of recent date, the old house stands amid boxwood and some trees that have survived time and storm. Before it, the hill slopes gently into broad bottom lands of the North Mayo, along which young George Washington passed in colonial days to inspect the defenses of frontier Fort Mayo, a few miles farther down the winding stream.

Among descendants of Colonel Abram Penn who followed his example of devotion to public service are the following: Militia Colonel George Penn, Virginia State Senator (1797-1804); Alexander Penn, who served in the Louisiana legislature and later represented that state in the 31st and 32nd U.S. Congress; Major Clark Penn, Virginia State Senator (1842-1844); Colonel John Edmond Penn, who in the Virginia State Senate (1869-1876) sponsored the bill to establish the present Virginia Polytechnic Institute; Rufus Penn, in Cleveland's second administration Consul to British Columbia; General Edwin Watson, aide to Presidents Wilson and Roosevelt; Julian Rutherford, Jr., Roanoke Delegate to the Virginia General Assembly (1948-1961); and two Justices of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, Judge Abram Penn Staples and his successor, the present Judge Kennon Whittle.

Among Abram Penn's descendants internationally known in the field of letters, are Phyllis Penn Kohler (Mrs. Foy Kohler), U. S. Embassy, Moscow, translator, Journey for Our Time, and Robert Penn Warren, Yale University, professor of English literature, Pulitzer Prize winner in poetry and the novel, All the King's Men.

The National Society regrets to report the death of:

+ Martha R. Tinsley (Mrs. Lawrence) on August 28, 1965 in Sanford, Fla. She was a member of the Sallie Harrison Chapter of Florida, and served as State Regent of South Dakota from 1950-52.

+ Ruby Pomeroy (Mrs. Walter) on September 24, 1965 in Michigan. She served as Michigan State Rgent from 1949-52 and Vice President General, 1952-55. She was a member of Louisa St. Claire Chapter.

+ Lorraine Shields Page (Mrs. Benn) on September 23, 1965 in Kansas City. Mrs. Page was for many years advisor to the Museum. She was a member of the Kansas City Chapter.
Greeneville

1865

Centennial of the
Andrew

"His faith in the
Nation"

Mayor James N. Hardin, Greeneville
Tenn. State Rep. Glenn Renner, Greeneville
Tenn. State Sen. Tom J. Garland, Greeneville

Andrew Johnson Post 1990

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Tennessee

The 17th President

Johnson

"He never wavered"

Eliza McCordale Johnson
1810 - 1876

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DAR

Regent Miss Mary Belle Purvis
Treas. Mrs. John Conner
Adv. Ch. Mrs. Walter W. Brown
Vice Ch. Adv. Mrs. Ty Disney

NOVEMBER 1965
OLD GLORY CHAPTER (Franklin, Tennessee) was organized October, 1897 with Miss Susie Gentry, organizing regent. Now a Chapter with sixty-nine members, Old Glory continues active support of our national goals: historical, patriotic, educational.

Franklin and Williamson County have a rich historical heritage. In 1915, recognizing the historical value of old cemeteries, Old Glory undertook the restoration of our Old City Cemetery where rest the ashes of three hundred and forty pioneer men and women, many of whom were prominent in our state and national history. Through the Chapter's personal and solicited gifts, large granite gateposts and iron gates were purchased. On October 29, 1916, the large granite gateposts and iron gates purchased by the Old Glory Chapter for the Old City Cemetery.

COLONEL JAMES McCALL (District of Columbia). Colonel James McCall Chapter, one of the sixty chapters in the District of Columbia celebrated its 50th anniversary, June 26th, 1965, with a luncheon at Olney Inn in Maryland.

The chapter was founded March 30, 1915. Its organizing Regent was the late Mrs. Ella Marcus Bull, for whose Revolutionary ancestor the chapter was named. Mrs. Bull was the widow of Judge Alexander Bull and lies buried by his side in Columbus, Georgia. Her grave was marked in 1940 by the chapter when the local Regent conducted the ceremonies in absentia for the chapter. Many of us knew dear little Mrs. Bull and delighted in her quaint aristocratic ante-bellum personality.

In 1934 the chapter dropped below 25 members required by the National Society. By June 1935 it had been reduced to twenty members by reason of deaths and transfers of out-of-town members to membership in their resident localities.

One week's period of grace was allowed by the National Society to save the little chapter from extinction. Help was received from the State Regent, Mrs. Grimes, as well as from past State Regents, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Bearers, Mrs. Caldwell, and Miss Harmon; and especially from Mrs. John F. Little, who was then the first State Registrar of the District of Columbia.

Early in the fall of 1935, seven new and younger members came, by way of transfer from another and larger Chapter, and in the home of the late Miss Sarah M. Johnston to reorganize the chapter: Catherine Hill Waldo, Ann Linn Slaughter, Margaret Linn Wolfe, Rosalie Hardy Shantz, Catherine Wutke Shreiber, May Little Beall and Roberta Calloway Cook. Mrs. Cook was elected our first reorganizing Regent and served three years. Since then we have had thirteen capable, energetic and enthusiastic Regents.

During this time we have had many accomplishments and honors. Mrs. Wilfred J. Clearman (deceased) served as State Regent 1946-1948; Mrs. Cook, State Registrar; Mrs. Thelma Robbins Butler, State Librarian; and Mrs. Dorothy Jones Tripplett, State Corresponding Secretary. Mrs. Margaret Magruder Lesher served as President of the D. C. Chapter House Corporation. During her administration we attained the coveted goal of 50 members, entitling us to a delegate and another vote in the State Conference and National Continental Congress.

GENERAL SUMTER (Birmingham, Ala.). General Sumter, Alabama's oldest Chapter, having been formed five years after the National Society was organized, celebrated its 70th anniversary, June 2nd with a luncheon at the Mountain Brook Country Club.

The regent, Mrs. Hollis E. Woodyard, presided at the business session. Mrs. Woodyard is the third sister of her family to have the honor of being elected regent of this chapter. The other two sisters were Mrs. James C. Bonner and Miss Frances Youngblood.

In her welcoming address the regent recounted briefly the history of the chapter and the beginning of Kate Duncan Smith School.

Following the Ritual, Mrs. C. T. Hunter, Chaplain used the first motto of the chapter as the theme for her invocation: "In Every Clime, On Every
Coast, God Bless the Land We Love
the Most—America."

Mrs. Miles gave the National Defense report. Mrs. Woodyerd read her report of the year's accomplishments, which included the continuation of scholarships for girls attending Alabama Colleges; sponsorship of Junior American Citizens Clubs, with a membership of 210 elementary students.

The Chapter received four awards at State Conference in March: the State 100% Honor Roll; a prize in the American History Month contest was won by a student in an elementary school; prize in the Alabama Day contest; and a citation presented to Mrs. James M. Sizemore for her work against communism.

The high-light of this year was receiving the President-General's Special Citation during Congress in April. General Sumter's Regent, Mrs. Woodyerd, was the first person presented this award by Mrs. Duncan.

An American Music program was planned by Mrs. Burr Nabors. Miss Sara Miree rendered several piano solos and Miss Lisa Anderson sang a group of folk songs. Both young ladies are daughters of members and are members of the C.A.R.

Mrs. Richard Preston Geron, State Regent, addressed the gathering, as did Mrs. Lee Allen Brooks, Vice President General. Four Honorary State Regents and Past Vice President-Generals; eighteen State Chairmen and eight regents of Birmingham Chapters were also guests of the Chapter.

General Sumter is the only chapter in the state which has an Honorary Regents Club. That club attended the luncheon in full force.

Following the luncheon the one hundred and fifty members and guests had the privilege of meeting the State Regent and other officers at an informal reception in the parlors.

HARVEY BIRCH (Scarsdale, N.Y.) had the happy privilege of honoring one of their members, Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., Candidate for President General, with a tea and reception held at the Scarsdale Women's Club.

The Club house, a 107 year old building which has been beautifully furnished with many priceless antiques and decorated in the Colonial manner, was in its best party dress—brilliant arrangements of flowers.

The receiving line formed in the Music Room, and consisted of Mrs. Charles Todd Lee, Regent of Harvey Birch, Mrs. Sullivan, guest of honor, Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, New York State Regent, Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, New York State Vice Regent, Mrs. Forrest F. Lange, Past Vice President General, Mrs. George U. Baylies, National Chairman of Membership, and Mrs. Fred T. Cole, Vice Regent of Harvey Birch. Miss Dorothy Schoonmaker at the piano provided background music which added to the festive mood.

We Congratulate These Chapters

LOUIS JOLIET
Illinois

★ who this year continued a fifty-year tradition of presenting a thirteen star flag to high schools in their area, with the hope that this tradition may be perpetuated and instill patriotic pride in the student body.

ESEK HOPKINS
Rhode Island

★ for planning an unusual work-shop meeting for Chapter and State Chairmen to meet and exchange ideas for effective committee work for the coming year.

MAJOR ISAAC SADLER
Nebraska

★ for being represented at each Naturalization ceremony in their District Court. Over 500 bill-fold cards containing the Pledge of Allegiance and American's Creed were given to each new citizen. About 450 copies of the DAR Manuals for Citizenship were given to adult education classes.
COL. JOHN DONELSON (Washington, D. C.) had fun raising funds to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee Year of NSDAR on June 19, 1965. In Mrs. Hufnagel’s lovely home, members and guests relaxed in a real country atmosphere where they enjoyed a delicious punch and an old fashioned country supper. Hostesses for the party were members of the Chapter’s Diamond Jubilee Committee—Mrs. J. A. Hufnagel, Mrs. J. A. Heath, Mrs. G. P. Rawley and Mrs. Virginia Love Rosser.

The thinking and planning of the Committee was this: Feed the folks well so that they will have plenty of strength and energy to go shopping for gifts which had been brought in and were on display on Mrs. Hufnagel’s beautiful dining room table. The Committee had asked the donors of the gifts to put a price tag on each item. We felt this would help speed up the work of our cashier, Mrs. Elmerdeen McDermott—and it did, too!

Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, Vice-President General, and Mrs. Walter E. Ward, State Vice-Regent were our honor guests. These charming ladies are Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, paying special tribute to our Four Founders—Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Miss Mary Desha, and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth. She also highlighted the contents of the book entitled, “In Washington: The DAR Story,” the publication of which was supervised by Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General. Anyone who has seen it or has a copy of it will certainly agree with Mrs. Ragan that it is truly a work of art. Mrs. Ragan pointed out the importance of our three-fold objectives: Historic Preservation, Promotion of Education, and Patriotic Endeavor. She said that they were important 75 years ago—they are even more important today—in our space age of astronauts and rockets. Education brought us to this age, and the Daughters of the American Revolution have every right to be proud of their contribution to education through their support of the DAR Schools. Mrs. Ragan reminded us again that the DAR in its three-fold objectives serves America. She urged us to keep up the good work—it is hard work, but it is rewarding work because it insures the freedom for which our Founding Fathers sacrificed their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

Mrs. Ward brought us a beautiful message of the privilege and the satisfaction one has in having roots in a country. She told us about the man who stood on the seashore, looking out over the ocean, and how proud and grateful he was for the soil upon which he stood. The Daughters of the American Revolution, she said, have roots in this great country of ours and we should be like that man on the seashore—proud and grateful for our great heritage.

Being inspired by these messages from our honor guests—and being well fed by our hostesses—the shopping tour ended in a “Bonanza”—$41.70 the cashier turned in. With contributions made by members who were unable to attend the party, our Treasurer, Mrs. John F. Terry, reported a total of $75.00 received, which will be used to further the work of the National Society in commemoration of its Diamond Jubilee Year.

PELICAN (Shreveport, La.). This year marks the 75th anniversary of the founding of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and in commemoration of this event Pelican Chapter ended the year’s work with a Diamond Jubilee luncheon held at the East Ridge Country Club (Shreveport, La.) June 1st.

LOUIS JOLIET (Joliet, Ill.). Fifty years ago Louis Joliet Chapter established a unique tradition in the Joliet Township High School. At that time the chapter presented a thirteen star (Betsy Ross) flag to the senior class which at commencement time was passed on to the junior class for safe keeping during the ensuing year. This custom has been preserved through the years.

Due to the population growth two new high schools have been added to the system. Once again Louis Joliet Chapter has presented to each of these new schools a similar flag so that this tradition may be perpetuated and patriotic pride in the student body instilled.

During 1965 Commencement Week two thirteen star (Betsy Ross) flags were presented to the new schools. Mrs. Donald M. Angus, Chairman of the committee in charge of purchasing the flags made the presentation at the Joliet West Campus. Miss Margaret Jones did the honors at the Joliet East Campus.

Also, for many years Louis Joliet Chapter has presented an R.O.T.C. medal to a senior cadet who has been recognized in his leadership, instructional ability, exemplary military conduct, scholastic ability and highly developed personal honor and deportment. This medal has been established at both new schools with the same achievement requirements.

Another project of the chapter which encourages good citizenship among our youth is the annual presentation of DAR Good Citizen Awards. This award is given to one senior girl from each of eight public high schools in Will County.

PELICAN Chapter celebrates Diamond Jubilee of the National Society with a luncheon.
painting 26 of his famous bird pictures. Oakley is now known for the Audubon Museum.

New officers were installed by Mrs. William E. Hicks. Mrs. McPherson, as retiring regent, placed the DAR Regent's pin and emblem of the Society on Mrs. Rodie; and Mrs. Nelson presented Mrs. McPherson a past regent's pin from the chapter.

Mrs. Rodie thanked the chapter for electing her to the office of regent, pledged loyalty to the chapter, and urged support of its members. Mrs. Rodie announced that the chapter had voted to hold regular monthly meetings at the Junior League House next year.

Mrs. McPherson thanked the retiring officers and chairmen for their assistance in helping Pelican Chapter maintain its usual high standard of work. For the past two years this chapter has won the Gold Honor Roll in both state and national awards; and in addition, Mrs. McPherson announced that she had been elected to the office of regent, Mrs. McPherson's past regent's pin was presented to her by Mrs. Rays Sabata.

Chapter Regent Mrs. Roland Kelley presided at the meeting which opened with the Pledge of Allegiance by the group, followed by the "Star Spangled Banner" played by Mrs. Thomasen. Mrs. Wells Howe gave the prayer.

Mrs. Smith has always been a delightful member of the David City Chapter and inspire the Chapter with her enthusiastic reports of Continental Congress and State Conventions. Her generous gifts of Flags and finances have been legion.

KENOSHA (Kenosha, Wisconsin) honored the high school senior girls from four high schools who were chosen as good citizens of the year at the annual spring luncheon May 3, in the Elks club. Awards were also presented to the two 6th grade girls who won first prize with their essays. These are shown in the picture with the regent of the past 3 year term, Mrs. Stephen A. Childress (front row, right).

Front row from left they are Wendy Fuller, essay winner for the Junior American citizens of Kenosha, Alison Barth, essay winner for American History month essays.

Standing second row are the following senior high school girls: Carol Beck (left) - Tremper high school; Pat Ianni, Bradford high school; Susan Meier, Salem Central high school; and Liza Renwick, Wilmot high school.

The two last mentioned are in the county, others are city public schools.

Mrs. Smith attended the DAR Continental Congress in Washington, D. C. for twenty-two consecutive years.

The honoree received a white orchid from the Honorary State Regent Mrs. Harold Selleck of Alliance. A song honoring Mrs. Smith was sung by the American Legion Auxiliary Trio, Mrs. John McVay, Mrs. Herman Hansen, and Mrs. Robert Gingery, accompanied by Mrs. Elvin Thomassen. The trio also sang several other numbers.

State Regent Mrs. J. Carl Evans of Omaha paid tribute to Mrs. Smith in a talk, and also gave an inspirational talk on the American flag.

"The Flag of the United States, Symbol of Our Republic" by Mabel A. Downey was read by Mrs. Ray Sabata.

Chapter Regent Mrs. Roland Kelley presided at the meeting which opened with the Pledge of Allegiance by the group, followed by the "Star Spangled Banner" played by Mrs. Thomasen. Mrs. Wells Howe gave the prayer.

Mrs. Smith has always been a delightful member of the Pelican Chapter and inspired the Chapter with her enthusiastic reports of Continental Congress and State Conventions. Her generous gifts of Flags and finances have been legion.

MAJOR ISAAC SADLER (Omaha, Neb.) began the two-year term with the annual Flag Day Breakfast June 10, 1965.

A tribute to Mrs. Smith for her 53 years of DAR work was given by Mrs. E. H. McIntosh. Mrs. Smith became a member of the David City chapter in 1918, transferring from the Seward chapter. She was chapter regent from 1940 to 1942. She held state DAR offices for eleven years, serving as auditor, chaplain, treasurer, historian and corresponding secretary. She was Senior State President of C.A.R. from 1945 to 1949, and also has served as National C.A.R. membership chairman for this region and chaplain of the National C.A.R. officers club.
The study of history as ordinarily presented, shows but the larger picture of the periods through which mankind has passed. In the study of a particular period we are confronted with a picture which, although appearing more in detail, emphasizes the great actors of the scene; leaving but a hazy idea, or ignoring altogether the lesser characters. But to one sufficiently interested to look behind the obvious, such studies can become an absorbing passion. It is only through the stories of the lesser lights of history that we can come to understand the actions of the great characters, and know their causes. Many of the world's important decisions have been made, and the course of history has been changed because of the words or deeds of some person long since forgotten.

The name of Patience Lovell Wright is little known to students of history, nor does her name appear in American Secret Service records. Articles concerning her have appeared in many art publications, which sometimes mention her patriotic services during the American Revolution, but while art students may pass over such allusions, historians seldom see them. In fact, as recently as 1948, people in her home town regarded her as having deserted her Country, and aiding England.
She early showed an aptitude for modelling, using figures, but she did not become famous overnight. It is Quaker atmosphere and environment. Saved most of her household goods, and some of her wealth was associated with her during her early art career. The known biography of Patience Lovell begins with her marriage in 1748, to Joseph Wright; who has been described as "nothing more than a man; a farmer, who spent little, and gave to his church." The life of the couple together seems to have been quite ordinary, and one may well believe that had Joseph Wright lived to old age, his wife might have lived and died a small town housewife. His death occurred in 1760, leaving his widow with three children, and no means of support. However calamitous the death of Joseph Wright may have seemed to his widow, the necessity to provide a living for her children was the spur that caused her to develop the artistic ability which was to bring her fame and fortune. The start of this has been thus described: "She early showed an aptitude for modelling, using dough, putty, or any other plastic material she could find, and being left by her husband with scant means, made herself known by her small portraits in wax." She was also able to increase her income by modelling small figures but she did not become famous overnight. It is true however, that she became very successful in a remarkably short time, for two years after being widowed, during which time she had moved to New York City, she was established in a wax works which attracted much attention. One writer states: "Her first attempts must have been made before she had ever seen any works of art in modelling or otherwise, which makes the accomplishment more remarkable, considering her Quaker atmosphere and environment."

The New York Gazette of June 10, 1771, carried an account of a fire in her establishment, doing damage valued at "several hundred pounds." The loss could have been greater but for the efforts of her neighbors, who saved most of her household goods, and some of her better statues. Less than a month later, the same newspaper showed how well she had repaired the loss, and gave her some nice advertising, thus: "Mrs. Wright, with the assistance of her sister, Mrs. Wells, has been so assiduous in repairing the wax work, . . . that the defect is not only supplied by new pieces, . . . but they are executed with superior skill and judgment. . . . To both of these extraordinary geniuses may without impropriety be applied what Addison said of Kneller, a little varied: ‘By Heaven and Nature, not a master taught, They give to statues, passion, life and thought’.

Just as the talented and super-trained seek the metropolis to commercialize their abilities today, so it was in Colonial days; and London was their place of opportunity. In 1772 therefore, Patience Wright, her children, her sister and her wax works boarded the Snow Mercury Packet, and left her native land forever. Mrs. Wells later returned to Philadelphia, where she practiced the art of wax work in 1777. Although Mrs. Wright carried letters from "persons of distinction to their friends in England," it is probable that knowledge of her abilities had preceded her. A description of her early American success states: "She soon acquired a reputation for these clever specimens of portraiture, which extended far beyond her local geographical limit."

The success of Mrs. Wright in England was immediate and astonishing. Horace Walpole, the great art critic and leading connoisseur of his time, early in 1773 wrote: "Appropos of puppets, there is a Mrs. Wright arrived from America to make figures in wax of Lord Chatham, Lord Lyttleton and Mrs. McCauley. Lady Aylesbury literally spoke to a wax figure of a housemaid in the room, for the artistess has brought over a group." Her picture was published in the "London Magazine," December, 1775, together with an article introducing her as "Mrs. Wright, who has been reserved by the hand of nature to produce a new style of picturing, superior to statuary, and peculiar to herself and the honor of America; for her compositions in likeness to the original surpass paint or any other method of delineation; they live with such perfect animation, that we are more surprised than charmed, for we see Art perfect as nature." This article named her "The Promethian Modeller," a name she was never to lose.

Her wax figure of Lord Chatham was erected in Westminster Abbey in 1780. Clad in the robes he wore when making his last speech in Parliament, it may still be seen displayed in a glass case, in the Islip Chapel. It is the outstanding example of her few surviving works. The Guide Book of 1783 states: "The eagerness of connoisseurs and artists to see this figure, and the satisfaction it affords, justly places it among the first of its kind ever seen in this or any other country." Another surviving example of her work is the wax profile of Washington, which she made after a bust modelled by her son Joseph. This is described as follows: "The profile of Washington is 9 1/2 inches high, 6 inches wide, modelled in high relief in wax, which may have been originally white, but is now yellow." The author’s comment on the work states: "Notwithstanding it has not the value and significance of a life portrait, it does show however, the mental strength of the artist who was capable of making so fine a work as this profile, from a bust modelled by another, into which she could infuse her own conception of the character of her subject, so as to greatly improve upon her model."

In addition to her great popularity as an artist, Mrs. Wright became a great social favorite. She "soon be-
came the rage, not only for her plastic work, but also for her extraordinary personal qualities, which drew to her all the social leaders of the day.” She was described as “tall, broad of beam, with sharp features and a sharp tongue. She brought to the precious society of the time, an arresting candour and a zealous hospitality.” Thus, “she established herself immediately as a person to be reckoned with.” Also, “she was a tall and athletic figure; walked with a firm, bold step, and erect as an Indian. Her complexion was sallow—her cheekbones high—her face furrowed, and her olive-green eyes keen, piercing and expressive. Her sharp glance was appalling; it had almost the wildness of the maniac.”

She evidently sought to entertain the society of the day by conforming somewhat to the popular English idea of the American Colonial. “The vigor and originality of her conversation corresponded with her manners and appearance. She would utter language in her incessant volubility, as if unconscious to whom directed, that would put her hearers to the blush. She apparently possessed the utmost simplicity of heart and character. With the head of wax upon her lap, she would mould the most accurate likeness as by the mere force of a retentive recollection of the traits and lines of the countenance; she would form her likeness by the manipulation of the wax with her thumb and finger.” “The peculiarity of her character and the excellence of her wax figures, made her rooms in Pall Mall a fashionable lounging place for the nobility and distinguished men of England. Here her deep penetration and sagacity, cloaked by her apparent simplicity of purpose, enabled her to gather many facts and secrets important to "dear America"—her uniform expression in referring to her native land which she loved.”

Her social success was as complete as was her success as an artist. As her portraits found favor in the highest circles, her social qualities found equal favor. William Temple Franklin wrote: “She at one time had frequent access to Buckingham House, and used, it was said, to speak her sentiments very freely to their Majesties, who were amused at their originality.” Elkanah Watson also attested to this fact, saying: “The King and Queen often visited her rooms. They would induce her to work upon her heads regardless of their presence. She would often, as if forgetting herself, address them as George and Charlotte. This fact she often mentioned to me herself.”

It is difficult to determine just when Mrs. Wright realized the value of her great popularity, in the light of services to her Country. Arriving in London when already the Colonies were seething with resentment against the acts of Parliament, she early contacted Franklin, who was then serving in London as Agent of the Colonies. She made a beautiful, little wax portrait of him, which is preserved in a private collection. Considering her life in London as a whole, it seems that from the date of her arrival, she sought to build up great social popularity in order to gather information of benefit to her Country. William Temple Franklin lends color to this idea by the following: “Mrs. Wright was greatly distinguished as a modeller in wax, which art she turned to remarkable account in the American war, by coming to England, and exhibiting her performances. This enabled her to procure much intelligence of importance, which she communicated to Dr. Franklin and others, with whom she corresponded during the whole war.” Whether she was prompted to make use of her opportunities by the astute Doctor, is an interesting speculation.

Once more, contemplating the life of Patience Wright, one is astonished. A successful artist and social favorite, she used these qualities to become a successful secret agent. The comments on her life, printed from her day to ours, are proof that the three motives of her life in London were interwoven. A recent tribute to her three-fold accomplishments states: “By what means she propelled herself into the highest social ranks we do not know; native resourcefulness and a capacity for turning everything to advantage, probably. That she managed to create so wholesome an impression while observing the manners and ways of London to such an extent that she was infinitely useful to Benjamin Franklin as a spy, is indeed testimonial to her arts of counterfeit. When the war broke out, she served her Country with murderous industry, at the same time maintaining her growing prestige. She was completely ruthless in garnering information, and absolutely convinced of the Colonies’ right to Independence.” As evidence of her ruthlessness,

Wax profile of George Washington made by Patience Wright after a bust modelled by her son. This is one of the few surviving examples of her work.
we quote further: "Her daughters were comely, if crude, combining Quaker virtue and backwoods artlessness, and Mrs. Wright was not unaware of the advantage to be gained by their judicious display."

Her own comment is preserved in a letter to Franklin, in which she wrote: "I meet with the greatest politeness and civility from the people of England. I now believe that all my romantic education, joined with my father's old Lovell courage, can be serviceable yet further to bring on the glorious Cause of civil and religious liberty."

The best picture of her success as a spy was drawn by William Temple Franklin, who wrote: "As soon as a General was appointed, or a squadron began to be fitted out, the old lady found means of access to some family where she could gain information, and thus, without being at all suspected, she contrived to transmit an account of the number of troops, and the place of their destination abroad."

How long this spying could have continued had Mrs. Wright remained in favor with the King is hard to tell. She was "an ardent and avowed rebel, and roundly berated the King for permitting and keeping up the war."

She wrote to Franklin in 1779: "I have moved from the Pall Mall with the full purpose of mind to settle my affairs, and get ready for my return to America." In 1780 she rather suddenly appeared in Paris, against Franklin's advice of the previous year. England had probably become uncomfortable for her, although no action toward her arrest had been taken. Perhaps the following correctly states the situation: "The fact that she was neither hanged nor imprisoned testifies to the relative unimportance of the American Revolution to the British society of the time." Probably her greatest fears were for her son Joseph, whom she brought to Paris, and placed under the protection of her old friend Franklin. To this fact the world is indebted for several fine oil paintings of the Doctor, which Wright painted during his stay in France.

Mrs. Wright remained in Paris long enough to model a head of Franklin for Elkanah Watson, which no longer exists; but she was soon back in London, where she continued modelling in wax. Abigail Adams described a meeting with her in 1784, when Mrs. Wright greeted her "with a hearty bus (kiss), from which we would all rather have been excused." She also told an amazing story of the visit, thus: "There was an old clergyman sitting, reading a paper, in the middle of the room, and although I went prepared to see strong representations of real life, I was effectually deceived in this figure for ten minutes, and was finally told it was only wax."

There is nothing to indicate that Mrs. Wright continued her political inquiries after her return from France, although she continued to find means of aiding American prisoners of war. Nevertheless her life continued filled with activity. Her wax works and social life continued to occupy her great energy, and she might have continued so for many years, but for an accident which caused her death in 1786. The news of this was published in America, May 19, 1786, thus: "It is with regret that we acquaint the public with the death of the celebrated American, Mrs. Wright, occasioned by a fall in returning from a visit to our Ambassador, Mr. Adams. America has lost in her a warm and sincere friend, as well as one of our first ornaments to the Arts. Those brave fellows who, during the late war were fortunate enough to escape from the arms of tyranny, and take sanctuary under her roof, will join us in lamenting her loss, whilst her attachment to America, and her indefatigable attention to the prisoners in distress will render her regretted, and her memory revered by her Country."

BIBLIOGRAPHY

PLEASE PARDON OUR DELAY

Due to the overwhelming response to our October Magazine Subscription Contest, and a large number of requests for the 75th Anniversary Issue, we are a little behind in our posting. Your subscriptions and your requests will be processed as rapidly as possible.
1965-1966 National Honor Roll Questionnaire

A CHANGE IN POINT 1 of the Honor Roll Questionnaire has been made and the new question is listed below. Final report copies will be mailed with Credential material in December. PLEASE WATCH FOR THEM.

Unless otherwise indicated, this report covers the period March 1, 1965 to March 1, 1966.

1. Based on National figures of Feb. 1, 1965, did your Chapter have a net increase in membership through Feb. 1, 1966, including reinstatements and new members by application; EXCLUDING TRANSFERS IN AND OUT? Deaths occurring during the 2-month period Dec. 1 to Feb. 1 do not count.

2. Did your Chapter admit ONE Junior Member (age 18 through 35—transfers do not count) after Feb. 1, 1965 and including the Feb. 1, 1966 National Board Meeting?

3. Was your Chapter represented at Continental Congress in 1965 OR did it have a program on the Congress plus representation at your State Conference the past year?

4. Were the National Society dues for ALL Chapter members on your roll received in Washington on or before Jan. 1, 1966? Life Members/Members exempt due to admission or reinstatement after Oct. 1, 1965 not included. (Chapters paying dues for arrears members assume all responsibility for such obligations.)

5. Did your Chapter devote at least FIVE minutes to some phase of our National Defense material at each meeting (special meetings excepted), one of which was a full National Defense program?

6. Did your Chapter send aid of any kind to two schools on the DAR approved list, one of which must be: (1) KDS and/or (2) Tamassee. Which other (name)?

7. Do the subscriptions to the DAR Magazine through your Chapter total 25% of your 2/1/66 membership, including subscriptions to local public, church and school libraries, and Doctors' offices, etc.? (Send money to Treasurer General, NSDAR)

8. Did your Chapter send at least one advertisement to the DAR Magazine between Feb. 1, 1965 and Feb. 1, 1966?

9. Did your Chapter present a balanced 3-fold program by working for at least 6 National Committees listed below? Please check those aided (2 in each category).

Historical: DAR Museum, Genealogical Records, Lineage Research

Educational: American Heritage, American Indians, Conservation

Patriotic: *Americanism and/or "Citizen . . . U.S.A."

DAR Museum *The Flag of the USA
Genealogical Records *Resolutions Program
Lineage Research

10. What YOUTH WORK did your Chapter stress this year? (Must be 2 out of 5).

C.A.R.
Junior American Citizens
Presentation of Good Citizenship Medals (Through National Defense)

11. Did your Chapter aid financially the preservation, cataloging and indexing of the Americana Collection in the Archives of the Historian General's office at National Headquarters?

12. Has your Chapter endeavored to tell the FULL DAR STORY in your community? Give details and dates.

13. Has your Chapter celebrated in any way the Diamond Jubilee Anniversary between March 1, 1965 and March 1, 1966?

14. Has 25% of your Chapter membership obtained the new DAR book, "IN WASHINGTON—THE DAR STORY," and has the Chapter itself given a minimum of two copies to promote the observance of the DAR Diamond Jubilee?

GOLD HONOR ROLL: A confirmed "YES" to all 14 questions.

SILVER HONOR ROLL: A confirmed "YES" to 13 questions.

HONORABLE MENTION: A confirmed "YES" to 12 questions.
The Old Crab—Orchard Inn

Its gracious walls are falling into dust
And shattered every kindly window-pane,
Through which the circling sun so often shown,
'Gainst which so often tapped the silver rain.

The wide front-door stands open to the wind,
The stairs no longer lead to quiet sleep,
And where the bounteous table once was spread
The hungry silence only banquets keep.

No faintest echo of the spoken word—
No fleeting shadow of the many forms
Who gathered on the spacious lawn in June
Or sat beside the fire in Winter storms.

To east and west, and through the gates of Death
Have scattered all the family, friends and guests
Who made this house a haven of delight,
A place of fruitful toil and happy rests.

Deep in the bosom of the folding earth
The master and the mistress long have laid,
And on deserted paths and weedy yard
The walnut spreads its green and lacy shade.

I'd like to think that when I've sailed life's course
And come to anchor in that mist-veiled bay
I'd find as warm a welcome waiting me
As once inside these ruined portals lay.

Jessie Young Norton (Mrs. Wm. M.)
The Crab-Orchard Chapter
Crossville, Tenn.
Jacob Lurvey, son of Samuel and Mary (Graham) Lurvey, was born at Gloucester, Mass., October 24, 1761. His father died soon after the birth of his son, and the mother, being in desperate circumstances, "bound out" her boy, at the tender age of 6 years, to Enoch Boynton, a prosperous farmer of Newburyport, Mass. The rest of his childhood was spent in the Boynton family. Very little is known of those years, except that he used to say that he was not given the opportunity for the schooling he was supposed to have had.

A Soldier at 14

On January 1, 1776, at the age of 14, the lad enlisted in Washington's Army, where he served 13½ months, receiving an honorable discharge the last of February 1777 and returning to Massachusetts with Capt. Nathaniel Wade's company, a free man. By enlisting in the Army the apprenticeship that otherwise would have lasted until he was 21 was canceled, and he was "his own man" at but little past 16 years of age. He used to say that he "got his growth young," and at the time of his enlistment he was "as large as any of them."

While he was in the Army he was one of the soldiers who crossed the Delaware River with Washington and surprised the British and Hessians at Trenton, N. J.

Escape From the British

Jacob Lurvey was impressed as a British seaman on a British ship during the Revolutionary War. The ship sailed to South America, and on the voyage she anchored for shelter near the island of St. Lucia, one of the Windward Islands. Here Jacob and four other young Americans who had also been impressed jumped overboard in the night, with knives to defend themselves from sharks, and swam to shore, a distance of more than a mile.

There was a great rock halfway to land where they had agreed to stop and rest. One of the men never got to the rock, but the others met there and then made their way to the shore, where they found a small boat of which they took possession.

St. Lucia was a British possession, so they dared not appeal there, but they knew that the island of Martinique to the north was owned by the French, and if they could reach there they would be able to get passage to their home country.

So in this small boat they paddled along, undergoing many hardships and much discomfort because of hunger and thirst and because the boat leaked badly; but they finally came to the shores of Martinique, where they found aid and procured a passage home.

A Fishing "Venture"

After receiving his discharge from military life Lurvey shipped for fishing. Good luck attended the crew, of which he was one, and they soon had a large quantity of fish salted and dried. But there was no market for fish in this impoverished and struggling country, and the owners of the little craft, of only 50 tons, fitted her out for a voyage to Spain, loaded with their season's catch of fish, hoping to sell their cargo in that faraway land. Each man was allowed a share in the "venture"; that is, each man was allowed to carry a certain number of pounds of American goods not produced in Spain which readily sold.

There was a great danger of being taken prisoner by the British; but after rather a tempestuous voyage, they arrived safely at Spain, where they sold their "ventures" and saw many strange sights and customs that were strange to them.

The return voyage to America was uneventful, and we do not know what cargo they took on to their own country; but they made a safe trip, and, encouraged by the success, planned a second "venture"—this time to the West Indies.

"Never a Pitying Soul Looked Down"

A larger vessel was fitted out and loaded with fish. They planned to bring back a cargo of the produce of the islands; but, arriving at their destination and selling their catch, they found it difficult to obtain turn cargo, and finally they took rum and logwood enough ballast and sailed for home. There was in barrels and the logwood stowed between the casks.

When but a few days out a violent storm came on, increasing to a hurricane. The decks were of everything movable; the crew lay—a helpless wreck, without order or canvas—at the mercy of the deep, drifting into the calm latitudes of the Atlantic Ocean and the Sargasso Sea. Most of the vessels were lost or destroyed, and all but one of the water casks carried or broken by the sea.

When the storm had abated they secured what was left of their food and water, mended their casks, and stopped the leak in the ship as well as they could, so that they were facing hunger, thirst on the wide ocean, and
Food and Water at Last

One day they were gathered in the cabin, feeling entirely discouraged. One man said that they would soon all be dead together, when they heard something fall on deck. Jacob Lurvey was nearest the gangway and so first on deck. A large liverfish was flapping on the boards. Not one of them had ever seen such a fish before; but they soon had it dressed and cooked, and it seemed like a feast to the half-starved men. Then they took their hooks and lines and found that the sea all around was alive with fish. So now they had food enough but were still without water.

One day a cloud appeared on the horizon. With eager, thankful hearts they watched it spread over the sky, and at last the rain fell in torrents. They rigged pieces of canvas to conduct the water into the casks and barrels.

The captain was everywhere among them, urging the men not to drink freely of the water, as it might kill them after they had been thirsting so long. He advised them to wet their mouths often but to drink very sparingly. He watched the younger men closely, and all went well for a time; however, one evening it was the turn of the youngest of them all to watch on deck. The water casks were locked, but during his watch the rain came again, so clear and cool that the poor boy was tempted to drink freely. He was taken violently ill, soon died, and was buried in the ocean. Jacob Lurvey used to say that the hardest time he ever had to control himself was when he was standing watch and hearing the rain trickle into the casks and deny himself a drink of water.

With a supply of water and plenty of fish for food, the sailors took heart and hoisted more signals, hoping to attract the notice of some passing ship. Many ships were sighted, but they all fled for fear of pirates. At last a brig hove in sight and was signaled. At first she seemed to bear away, as the others had done. Afterward they were told that when the brig first sighted the poor fluttering signal, orders were given to bear way with all speed. But the captain, after examining the wreck carefully through his glass, gave orders to turn about.

“That is a wreck in need of our help,” he said, and to the cook he gave orders to prepare double rations saying, “you'll have two crews to dinner today.”

The shipwrecked men were taken on board the brig and well treated. They took two barrels of water from the wreck, as their own supply was short. The rain and part of the planking of the damaged schooner had been burned for fire to cook their fish, and altogether the ship and the men were a pitiful sight.

Home From the Sea

When they were in the latitude of Cape Cod, the captain of the brig gave them a small boat, with sails and oars and provisions for a day or so, and bade them goodbye. They sailed and rowed to land, rounded Cape Cod, and landed in Massachusetts Bay. They had been given up for lost by all their families and friends, as they had not been heard from for seven months.

After the shipwrecked mariners were safe on shore, they bade each other adieu with strong resolutions of enduring friendship. The captain asked Jacob Lurvey to go ahead of him to his home and tell his wife that he was alive and would soon be at home, wishing to prepare her for the shock of seeing him whom she mourned as one dead. Jacob went to the house and found the captain's two daughters, aged 12 and 15, at home. Their mother was at the home of an uncle not far away. Jacob studied for some time as to how she should break the news. He said at last,

“When have you heard from your father?”

One of the girls said sorrowfully,

“He is lost at sea. We shall never hear from him again.”

Jacob said, “Your father is alive and well. I left him not an hour ago.”

The younger girl ran to tell her mother while the elder asked more about her father. Soon the uncle came to take Jacob to his house to tell his story to the captain's wife. Jacob found her, dressed in deep black, sitting in a chair in a flood of joyful tears. She had believed for some time that her husband was dead.

After she had listened to the boy's story, the uncle, who was the captain's brother, took Jacob in his carriage part of the way to the house of William Nathaniel Hadlock, Jacob's stepfather. His mother had long mourned her son as dead, and we can picture the rejoicing at his return.

The Peaceful Later Years

On February 26, 1782, Jacob Lurvey and Hannah Boynton were married at Newbury, Mass. Hannah was the youngest daughter of Enoch Boynton, the man to whom Jacob had been apprenticed at the age of 6.

In 1790 when the first census of the United States was taken, Jacob was at Gloucester, Mass., where he was building a small vessel for himself. His wife and little daughters were at Newburyport at the home of Enoch Boynton, whose wife had died. Jacob had been on the coast of Maine on fishing trips for several seasons; and in the summer...
of 1789 he had purchased a lot of land at Southwest Harbor, on Mount Desert Island, from Joseph Bunker. In the spring of 1791, he sailed in his new vessel to Mount Desert, where he built a log house on his land. His log house being completed he sailed back to Massachusetts, where, in November, 1791, he took on board all his household goods and his family and turned the prow of his little craft toward Mount Desert Island which was henceforth to be his home and the home of many descendants and where he and his good wife were to lie in their last sleep.

Firm Roots at Mount Desert Island, Maine

When the little vessel at last dropped anchor in Southwest Harbor off the shore of the new home, one can imagine the relief of the young mother, who was coming to an unknown country, wild and sparsely inhabited, to probable hardships and sickness, suffering, and homesickness, with none of the comforts with which she had been surrounded in the home of her childhood. There would be no doctors and no schools for her children. She was leaving behind her the life she had known and facing new perils and trials. With their five little daughters—Hannah, Susan, Mary, Sarah, and the 5-month-old infant Rachel—the young couple landed on the shore, which must have been cold and bleak that November day. After the discomforts that must have prevailed in a voyage at that time of year in a small craft, they were glad to set foot on land again.

A man from Gloucester—William Gilley—whom Jacob had known, had come with his family a few years before, bought land adjoining that of Jacob, built a log house, and was living there. These people, the first settlers in Southwest Harbor, welcomed their new neighbors, and the first night was spent in the Gilley home. The log house was not large, and the Gilley family was not small, but the newcomers were made welcome. The few beds were filled, and the rest slept on the floor. Hannah sat up all the night in a rocking chair. The next few days were occupied in settling themselves in their new home, getting their supplies and furniture ashore, and making the log cabin as comfortable as possible for the long winter ahead.

The House and Family Increased in Size

The years must have been busy ones. Lumbering and fishing were the chief occupations of the men of Mount Desert, and the years of labor brought material prosperity to Jacob. The family in the log house increased. A son, Samuel, was born, and 2 years later came the twins, Jacob and Isaac. Mrs. Elsie Slowly Somers, who lived on the next lot to the east, came to minister to the sick, to bring the children into the world, and, when it was necessary, she could prepare a body for its last long sleep.

Rachel Lurvey Carroll used to tell her children about the day when Mrs. Somers came over to the log house and sent the little girls down to the shore to play. Rachel was unwilling to go, but they were given some food and told to play at eating dinner on the rocks. They did so, and the flat rock where they spread out their fare was always called "Rachel's table rock." Then Mrs. Somers came to call them, saying that she had something to show them; when the children came to the cabin there were the two new baby brothers lying in the cradle.

They lived at the shore for 11 years, and then Jacob built another log house on the high tableland at the foot of Beech Mountain. There the soil was rich and deep and would support good crops. The family moved to this house, where they lived for some years, planted apple and other fruit trees, and cleared a large tract of land. About 1820 Jacob built a frame house of good design and appearance, and they moved there. There was a large barn, the fields and pasture were fenced, and a stone wall surrounded the garden where grew cinnamon roses, ladies delights, and other oldtime flowers, or "blows," as they were called. The roots and seeds of these had been brought by Hannah from her home in Byfield, Mass. The house was near the site of the second log house, and it had a well in the cellar which at that time was considered a very great convenience to the housekeeper.

Jacob and Hannah Lurvey had 11 children, 10 of whom lived to maturity and most of them to old age. The births of the first six are recorded in the Vital Records of Newbury, Mass. Samuel, Jacob and Isaac, Rhoda, and Enoch were born after they came to Mount Desert Island. Their baptisms are recorded in the books of the Congregational Church of Mount Desert Island.

After the death of his beloved wife, Hannah, on April 1, 1839, while sitting in her chair at the breakfast table, Jacob was lonely and restless. He went to Sullivan, Maine, to live for a time with his daughter Rhoda; but, being homesick and ill at ease, he returned to Southwest Harbor and stayed at different times with his other children. He died September 11, 1853.

A thin slab of black slategne marks the grave of Jacob Lurvey under the tall pine tree in the shadow of Beech Mountain. On the stone is engraved, "Kings and princes may pass away but the memory of this man shall not perish."

On Sunday, August 9, 1964, 121 descendants gathered at the gravesite of this historic ancestor to witness, and assist the Hannah Weston Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in exercises, most impressive and fitting, to mark another grave of a Revolutionary soldier—Jacob Lurvey.

Children of Jacob and Hannah Boynton Lurvey


Jacob and Isaac (twins). Born at Southwest Harbor, Maine, July 1795. Isaac married Abigail Dodge in 1818. Died (?). Jacob lost at sea in 1830.


The First Thanksgiving Proclamation

"By the president of the United States of America.

A proclamation.

WHEREAS it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the Providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits, and humbly to implore His protection and favor; and

WHEREAS both Houses of Congress have by their joint committee requested me to recommend to the people of the United States a day of public Thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness:

Now, therefore, I do recommend and assign Thursday, the 26th day of November next, to be devoted by the people of these States to the service of that great and glorious Being who is the beneficent author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be, that we may then all unite in rendering unto Him our sincere and humble thanks for His kind care and protection of the people of this country previous to their becoming a nation; for the signal and manifold mercies and favorable interpositions of His Providence, which we experienced in the course and confusion of the late war; for the great degree of tranquillity, union and plenty, which we have since enjoyed; for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to establish constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national one now lately instituted; for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge; and in general for all the great and various favors which He hath been pleased to confer upon us.

And, also that we may then unite in most humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the Great Lord and Ruler of Nations, and beseech Him to pardon our national and other transgressions, to enable us all, whether in public or private stations, to perform our several and relative duties properly and punctually, to render our National Government a blessing to all the people by constantly being a government of wise, just and constitutional laws, discreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed, to protect and guide all sovereigns and nations (especially such as have shown kindness to us) and to bless them with good government, peace and concord. To promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue, and the increase of science among them and us, and generally to grant unto all mankind such a degree of temporal prosperity as He alone knows to be best.

Given under my hand at the City of New York the third day of October in the year of Our Lord 1789.

"G. Washington."
Acceptability—Eligibility—Non-affiliation

During the first five years after organization, the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution operated under a Certificate of Incorporation dated June 8, 1891. This certificate was for a term limited to twenty years, so it is printed in the Bylaws of NSDAR, 1963. On December 2, 1895 by an act of the Congress of the United States of America assembled, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was incorporated. This Act of Incorporation has three sections. Section 1 has to do with the names of the incorporators, the name of the Society and the purposes for which it is to exist. Section 2 authorizes the Society “to hold real and personal estate in the United States so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends,” “to make bylaws not inconsistent with law” to “adopt a seal” and to have “its headquarters . . . at Washington,” (Bylaws, NSDAR, 1963). Section 3 states that a report shall be submitted each year “to the Federal Government.” The first report included the work accomplished from “date of organization in 1890 to the date of publication in 1897, since that time a condensed report has been printed annually,” (Handbook, 1963). The report is the responsibility of the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution and it is submitted to the United States Senate through the Smithsonian Institution. The report is printed as a document of the U.S. Senate and can be purchased by any one. It is condensed from the Proceedings of our Continental Congress and contains data regarding graves of Revolutionary soldiers located during the year.

Through the years Section 2 of this act has been amended because of the changing status of the “real and personal estate” of the Society. No other section has been amended though the Society has grown from the 42 women named in the Act of Incorporation to over a half million members as shown by the member’s national number. Of this great membership over 180,000 living members are in over 2800 chapters in all the States of the Union, the District of Columbia, and chapters overseas; in addition there are several thousand members at large.

Membership in NSDAR requires two steps, one by the chapter, the other by the National Society taking action (voting) by the National Board of Management at one of its six scheduled meetings a year. This two part process is necessary. The chapter is the body of women who decide whether a woman proposed for membership is one who will be willing and able to serve in promoting the objects of the National Society in accordance with its ideals and traditions established through 75 years of work and growth, and with its policies and standards established through the years in the Resolutions adopted annually at the Continental Congress. Acceptability for chapter membership should be determined on these qualifications, and the chapter's affirmative vote means the applicant does qualify. This vote by the chapter members is a necessary factor in the process of getting new members but it is in no sense election to membership. For election the applicant must submit original papers to the National Society that can establish genealogical eligibility. The National Society must approve and verify the papers submitted, through checking by experienced personnel in the office of the Registrar General. After acceptability decided by the chapter and eligibility affirmed in the office of the Registrar General, the National Board of Management elects the woman to membership by a two thirds vote. The National Society suggests the chapters require a two thirds vote for acceptability of an applicant. Members of NSDAR designated chapter members and members at large comprise this National Society. The chapters may elect associate members, which means that a member in good standing may become an associate member in not more than 2 chapters in a state at the same time. Such a member must provide annually to the chapter granting an associate membership “evidence of membership in good standing in another chapter” (Bylaws, NSDAR). Associate membership enables members who are absent from their own chapter areas for some months or even years to attend a local chapter meeting. This enables the member to participate in the program and activities of the DAR but does not give her a vote in the decisions the chapter makes.

A common misconception concerns Honorary members: there are no honorary members now. Neither the National Society nor the chapters may have an honorary member (Handbook, 1963). The National Society conferred this honor on Real Daughters only, this meant actual daughters of a patriot who served

(Continued on page 922)
but re-enlisted in the Army where he served until 1819. In 1825 to 1829 he was living on the Sagamore River in Illinois.


After the expedition he returned to his original Company of 2nd Infantry. Later he was discharged; “Time expired.”

31. Private JOHN BOLEYE (BOLEYE). Thwaits suggests that this might be an alias for MOSES B. READ (#21). From Kaskasia. Adventuresome. Member of the Bissell brothers’ expedition of 1805. To the west in 1806.

32. Private WILLIAM CARSON. CARRN and CARR are men- tioned in the Journal which has yet to be located. His map is in Library of Congress.

His map is in Library of Congress. After the expedition, he was in St. Louis until 1815. Served with the Louisiana Militia against the Aaron Burr plotters. From 1825 to 1829 was living on the Gasconade River, Missouri. He probably returned to Battle- borough, Vermont, as the name is re- ported there in 1834.

35. Private JOHN ROBERTSON (ROBINSON). Born about 1780. A shoemaker. Enlisted from Capt. Amos Stoddard’s Co. He started with the expedition, but was dismissed June 12, 1804 less than a month after it got under way. He probably returned to his original unit.

36. Private EBENEZER TUTTLE. Born, 1874, New Haven, Conn. Enlisted from Capt. Amos Stoddard’s Company. 5’7” in height, blue eyes, brown hair, fair complexion. Had been a farmer.

37. Private ISAAC WHITE. Born 1877, Holliston, Mass. Enlisted from Stoddard’s Company. 5’7”4” tall, sandy hair and complexion.

38. Private PIERRE CRUSATTE (CRU- SAT-CRUSSAT-CRUSATTE). Half French-half Omaha Indian. Had formerly been a trader on the Missouri for Chouteau. Could speak the Omaha language and was adept in “sign talk.” Small, wry, had but one eye and was nearsighted. Played the violin well. Expert boatman and waterman. Nicknamed “St. Peter” by the party. Like the other regular members and interpreters, was awarded extra pay and military land grant. Killed by 1825-28.

39. Private JEAN Baptiste DeCHAMPS (DECHAMPS). From Kaskasia. He was a “Patron” or head waterman.

40. Private JOSEPH COLLIN. Nothing known of him. No wages paid as of record.

41. Private CHARLES HÉBERT. From Kaskasia. May be the son of Joseph Hebert (see next) who was licensed to trade on the Missouri in 1792. On James expedition to Rockie Mts. in 1809. No record of wages paid, therefore of doubtful membership in party.

42. Private JOSEPH LE BARTEE (JO BARTER-"LA LIBERTE"). Enlisted at Kaskasia. Deserted from the expedi- tion early on the trip and was not found thereafter. Andrew Henry lists a “La Liberte” at Fort Gage, Canada, in September, 1799. Between these times and enlisting with Lewis & Clark, he probably lived among the Canadien faction.

43. Private FRANCOIS (or WILLIAM) LA BICHE (LABUCHE-LABIECHE-LABIECHIUS). From Kaskasia. Half French-half Omaha. 2nd Interpreter and boatman. Could speak French, several Indian dialects and English, which was of considerable value to the success of the expedition. An excellent tracker and generally valuable man.

Following the expedition he went to Washington as interpreter to the group of Indians accompanying Lewis & Clark to visit Jefferson. Lived in St. Louis or nearby, in 1825-28.

44. Private JEAN Baptiste LAJUN-ESSE (LAGUENESS). From St. Rose, Quebec. Enlisted at Kaskasia. He was married at St. Louis on July 9, 1797, and therefore appears to be the only married man of the expedition. Poss- ibly his son, Basil, accompanied Fre- mont on his 1st & 2nd expeditions, 1823-1843.

45. Private ETIENNE MALBOEUF (MABBAUF). Enlisted from Kaska- sia.

46. Private PETER PINAUT-CHARLES PINEAU or possibly PAUL PRIM- AUT. (see next).

47. Private PAUL PRIMEAU (PRIMAUS) (Some confusion with above) Enlisted at Kaskasia. Married Pelagie Bissnet and had sons; Joseph Emilien and Charles. Joseph was killed by the Indians on February 1st, 1863. Charles had a trading post above Fort Clark, and was known there in 1845-6.

48. Private FRANCOIS RIVET (REVEE- RIVES-REVEY-REEVEY). ROK- EY? Born near Montreal, Canada, in 1757. Enlisted at Kaskasia. He was the man “Who danced on his head” at the parties when they were at Fort Clark. Return in 1805, Rivet and Philip Dejie (who had attached himself to the party on October 18, 1804) built a canoe of their own and descended along with Warfington’s party as far as the Arikara village.

When LAC returned from the Pacific, they again met Rivet on the upper Missouri. Also mention meeting Rokey, who may be the same man. He was in the Flathead country in March, 1810, was interpreter with Alex Rose in the Snake expedition of 1824, and at Flathead Post in 1825. Reported to have been at Fort Colv- ille “for forty years as sort of Con- fidential man and blacksmith” where he worked for the Hudson’s Bay Company.

Parker in 1838 stated “I found here an old man, who thirty years before had accompanied Lewis and Clark across the continent, and had for several years past resided here at Fort Colville. He is in employ of the Fur Company and acts as an inter- preter to the neighboring Indians.” He did not come from company L.A.C. across the continent, but only as far as the Mandans. In later life, Rivet lived in the Willamette Valley of Oregon where he died, Sept 15, 1852 at St. Paul Parrish, aged ninety-five.

49. Private PETER ROI (ROY). A French-Canadian from Kaskasia. A trader named ROI is reported on the Platte River in April, 1814.

50. Private CHARLES CAUGEII. Listed by Clark as being one of the engagées. Nothing more reported.

51. Private - ROKEY. This possi- bly may be Rivet #48 above. After the separation of the party in the Spring of 1805 while at the Mandans, Rokey obviously remained on the upper Missouri. When Lewis & Clark returned from the Pacific in 1806 they met Rokey again. He then returned with them to St. Louis.

Charles G. Clarke
Beverly Hills, California

November 1965
with their bows and arrows. There was a friendly contest to see which side would make the larger score.

"Meanwhile Mistress Brewster and Mistress Winslow with the three other women of the colony were hard at work. Remember Allerton and Mary Chilton, Priscilla and Desire and the young girls helped as they could. Back and forth to the kitchen they went countless times, bearing heaping dishes of good things to eat. At last dinner was announced.

"What a meal that was, served at the long tables under the leafless trees! There were clams and scallops; wild turkey with Priscilla Mullins' famous dressing of beechnuts; dumplings made of barley flour; pigeon pasty; bowls of salad wreathed with autumn leaves; baskets of wild grapes and plums; and the crown of every Thanksgiving dinner, the golden pumpkin pie.

"Did the Indians surmise that their presence made extra work for the women of Plymouth? Did they wish to bring something of their own for the feast? The brother of Massasoit offered to lead a hunting party into the woods to look for deer. His braves knew well their favorite haunts. It would not take long.

"The next morning back came the red men with five deer. One they roasted whole. The others were cut up into steaks and smaller pieces for venison pie.

"For two days more the feast went on. Between English colonists and fierce Indians there was hearty fellowship and good will. Peace had been established on a firm foundation. Without such a peace the Pilgrims would never have won a footing on that bleak coast. Without it Plymouth could never have lived through that first year. It was these friendly savages who told the newcomers how to use shad to fertilize their fields, when to plant corn—as soon as the oak leaves are as big as a mouse’s ear—and where to find wild fruits and berries. Much was owing to the red men. Thrice welcome to the colony’s feast day! This is the story of that first Thanksgiving in far-away 1621."

We have so many advantages, so many luxuries our first settlers could not have pictured in their wildest imagination: our tightly-built, warm homes; stoker or gas furnaces; or, even radiant heat; electric lights; automatic washers and dryers; electric irons, mixers; automobiles; tractors, binders, and other farm implements; airplanes to speed us in a few hours the distance it took many months for our forefathers to travel; medical discoveries that have prevented much disease and have saved lives; and food in such abundance that much of it is wasted. How very much we have for which to give thanks to God. For all of us, every day should be Thanksgiving Day!  

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Reference
U. S. Senator Stuart Symington was one of the principal speakers at the Memorial Day Services held at historic Cold Water Cemetery in north St. Louis County at 2:00 P.M., May 30, 1965 by the Missouri State Society DAR.

Sen. Symington dedicated the flag pole and the flag, gifts to the cemetery by John Patterson Chapter of Florissant, Missouri and Fort San Carlos Chapter of St. Louis, respectively. The flag pole was dedicated to the soldiers and pioneers who settled this region and the flag to the memory of the late Rep. Clarence Cannon of Elsberry, Mo. The flag has been flown over our national capitol and was a gift to Fort San Carlos Chapter by Clarence Cannon, himself.

State Regent, Mrs. Clarence W. Kemper accepted these two unusual gifts. Mrs. Cannon made the trip in from Elsberry to attend the services.

Also, featured on the Memorial Day observances was Rev. J. C. Montgomery, Chairman of the Historical Society, Missouri East Conference, Methodist Church, and pastor of Union Methodist Church, St. Louis County. His topic was, “Remove Not the Ancient Landmarks.”

In the impressive opening of the ceremony flowers were dropped from the sky on the old graveyard by planes and helicopters from the Civil Air Patrol under the direction of Lt. Col. Maurilliis Sikorski. Color guard was supplied by American Legion Jenning’s Manor Post 184, honor guard by Veterans of Foreign Wars 12th District, and music by Florissant Junior High School Band conducted by Mr. Milton Rudy.

Flags were placed on veteran’s graves by Florissant Valley Memorial Post 444 of the American Legion. During the ceremony children placed small bouquets of flowers on all the graves in Cold Water Cemetery.

The service was closed with the 21 gun salute from the honor guard and the playing of echo taps by Dan Butts and Doug Davis of the band.

A crowd of 500 attended the memorial. Arrangements for the ceremony were made by the Missouri State Society with the generous assistance of the 7 chapters in the St. Louis area: Cornelia Greene, Fort San Carlos, Jefferson, O’Fallon, John Patterson, St. Louis and Webster Groves.

Cold Water Cemetery is the property of the Missouri State Society who preserve and maintain it as a historical landmark. It is probably the oldest Protestant Cemetery west of the Mississippi River, it contains the graves of Revolutionary soldiers and pioneers who came here when this land still belonged to the King of Spain.

U.S. Senator Stuart Symington being introduced by Mayor James Eagan of Florissant, Mo. at the Memorial Day Service held by the Missouri State Society DAR at Cold Water Cemetery. Seated: Mrs. Clarence W. Kemper, Missouri State Regent, Senator Symington and Mrs. Clarence Cannon of Elsberry, Mo.
JOHN COOLIDGE (Rapid City, S.D.) was hostess to the 51st South Dakota State Conference, March 19–20, at the Sheraton Johnson Hotel. Owing to adverse weather conditions, attendance was 40. Mrs. Marguerite Truax, State Regent, presided at all meetings. The delegates were welcomed by Mrs. James Quinn, regent of John Coolidge Chapter.

Conference theme was, “Building a Better America.” Representatives of Boy Scout Troop #1, sponsored by the Lion’s Club, presented a recording, “American Heritage,” concerning the foundation of our government as part of the opening exercises.

Pennington County Judge Marshall Young addressed the group following the buffet dinner Friday night. He told of his hopes for a forest camp for juveniles as a means of rehabilitation. He feels that work alone will rehabilitate delinquents.

South Dakota State Conference always features St. Mary’s School for Indian girls at Springfield, South Dakota with a luncheon at which Kenyon Cull, Headmaster, and four or six girls are honored guests. Following musical numbers by the four girls present and a talk by Mr. Cull, a tea collection of $34.00 was presented to Mr. Cull. During the business meeting following, an extra $50.00 was voted for St. Mary’s.

Memorial services were held for deceased members following the business meeting.

State Representative Bill Hustead of Wall, South Dakota, speaker at the closing banquet, spoke on “Challenge to Citizens of Today.” He challenged the citizens of today to support legislation that promotes better education in the fight against poverty. The federal government should keep its traditional role of insuring domestic peace and stability, protecting itself through military strength from foreign enemies, establishing justice, protecting those not capable of protecting themselves, and enlarging the liberties of its citizens.

Dorothy Pazie, Keldon, South Dakota, was voted the Lucy Haskins Ayres Endowment award of $150.00 to the college of her choice. The Student Loan and Scholarship Fund award of $60.00 was given to Michael J. Mitchell, Plankington student at the School of Mines and Technology. This is a rotating scholarship with each state school receiving it in turn.

Marylin Wik, senior at Cresbard High School, who won the State Good Citizen award of $100.00 bond, was given special recognition at the banquet where she gave her winning essay. Miss Wik was also the State Snow Queen.

The View of the Harbor

Crowned brow serene, great eyes intent—
Say, what does Liberty see?
Does she see now as she once saw
A land where men are free?
She sees the woes of poverty . . . aloof and penhoused wealth;
The sufferer’s antiseptic cell . . . the playground’s boisterous health;
The storied heights that taunt the sky . . . the dreary, derelict slums;
The plutocrats in Cadillacs . . . the seedy, starving bums;
The laughing unembittered youth . . . the joy, the dance, the song;
The anguish of the sorrowing . . . the dark deceits of wrong;
The hooting ferries trundling by . . . the clacking, soot-crowned trains;
New buildings where the dozers pant . . . old landmarks razed by cranes;
The gay bravado of the Fair . . . the pennant-hungry Yanks
The Bayway’s chronic traffic and incongruous pastel tanks . . .
Crowned brow serene, great eyes intent,
Say, what does Liberty see?
Does she see now as she saw once
A land where men are free?

—Mary S. Hall
General David Forman Chapter
Trenton, N.J.
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This page is affectionately presented by Mr. & Mrs. S. W. Purvis, Sr., Lt. Col. & Mrs. S. W. Purvis, Jr.
and Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Purvis.
We must continue to develop and procure new weapons systems and equipment of the most advanced types conceivable. There appears to be a dangerous trend not only to reduce the R&D (research and development) effort but to restrict the procurement of new equipment to even less than the annual amounts authorized and appropriated by the Congress. We may shortly be embarrassed by the appearance of enemy weapons systems superior to ours. Even today, Viet Cong antiaircraft equipment seems better rounded out than our own. With the practical elimination of antiaircraft weapons in the conventional 30 cal. to 75 mm, class from our arsenal and the refusal to procure Red Eve, our troops and installations are relatively naked to air attack. The Hawk Battalion, of course, can do a fine job but only in a limited area of coverage for a very few important and fixed installations.

To date, there is no alternative to the maintenance of superior military power to preserve our own freedom and repulse the thrust of Communism. Even assuming a positive foreign policy to accomplish these objectives and retain vitally needed access to the peoples, raw materials and markets of the world, it would be ineffective and worthless unless supported by enough power across the whole spectrum of possible conflict to at least make it credible and respected.

Again, I must caution against those who equate the possession of power with the use of force. Possession of the former deters, and usually prevents, use of the latter when accompanied by the evident determination to use it, if necessary. Of all the premises arms controllers should accept, I know of none more valid than this one:

The peace of the world, as far as overt conflict is concerned, has been maintained for nearly two decades primarily by the preponderant power of American arms and American industry.

Let us be sure of the soundness of any substitute before we destroy or degrade this power. We can “save” not 2 but up to 50 billion dollars a year on the National Budget by reducing our defense effort but if we do we may be paying many times over in tribute and taxes to the Communist Treasury some day. If that sad day ever arrives, the Great Society will become the Ingrate Society overnight. We can neither cause the great international challenges of our time to evaporate nor sweep them under the rug of domestic tranquility and complacency. Neither can we negotiate away any more of the Free World without accepting a secondary power status and rejecting the basic principles that made us great.

Thus I am hopeful that, after establishing a more sound and safe base from which to proceed than is presently indicated, we may discover valid and acceptable guidelines for seeking arms control that may lead someday to the true peace for which most men and most nations yearn: cradled in the frame of a wiser civilization, lighted by the freedom and dignity of all men and roofed over by the kindly and protective hand of the Creator.

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Shelby Chapter, DAR has played an important role in the Civic and Cultural life of the Community. Thirteen women born of pioneering ancestors and with high enthusiasm met February 5, 1897 to organize the chapter. Mrs. Abbie Wardlow Scudder was the first Regent, it was the 9th Chapter in the State and the National Number is 313. Charter was granted February 17, 1897. Each member had an illustrious ancestor for which to name the Chapter but it was decided to honor the name of a great patriot, Col. Isaac Shelby. He was a distinguished Indian fighter and later prominent in the development of Middle Tennessee and in politics both State and National in the early days of Tennessee and Kentucky. The town of Shelbyville is known as "The Largest Pencil City in the World" and the home of "The Tennessee Walking Horse National Celebration".

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Over 200 items of family heirlooms were displayed, including a Will dated 1698, many items of rare glass, handwork and china. The Chapter has received “Honorable Mention” for programs each year.

Over 300 pounds of clothing was collected and shipped to be sold in the “Thrift Shops” of Tamasee and Kate Duncan Smith. The Approved School Chairman, Mrs. P. P. Purdham, donated the parcel post charges.

Two flags, donated by the regent, were presented, one to Gene Eppley Boys’ Club, the other to Miller Park Elementary School.

One of the most active committees was Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship. Either the regent or, at least, one member of the committee attended each Naturalization ceremony in District Court. Over 500 billfold cards, Pledge of Allegiance on one side, American’s Creed on the other, were given to each new citizen. About 450 copies of DAR Manuals for Citizenship were given for New Citizens Classes, Adult Education Department, Technical High School.

Sixty-eight copies of Grandfather Records and 688 Library Index Cards were sent to the DAR Library. Sixty-eight duplicate Grandfather Forms were sent to Lue R. Spencer Library. Two new lines were established.

Fourteen new members were added to Chapter roll. Each new member was given a Handbook, copy of Chapter By-Laws, “Fact Sheet,” “What the Daughters Do.”

Our generous members, Mrs. K. K. Matthews and Mrs. J. Carl Evans, donated $150.00 to the Library Expansion Fund. Another generous member, Miss Leta Kellogg donated $25.00 to the Friends of the Museum Fund. Chapter’s donations to Tamasee were $205.50, and to Kate Duncan Smith, $165.50.
Jones-Foster—Want ances., parents, dates and places of the following brothers, Richard Jones, Edward Munford Jones; Robert Jones, (who went west) and sister Will- worth. Earliest date finds Richard mar. Polly Foster, dau. of John Foster, in Caswell Co., N.C. Family prob. came from Halifax Co., Va., or Mecklinburg Co., Va.—Mrs. Paul Coleman, 1002 S. Main St., Reidsville, N.C.

Gotham—Correspondence is desired with desc. of children left in America at time of Revolutionary War when Father Gotham returned to Nottingham, England to settle an estate and was never heard from again. His children were: John, Edward, Robert, Henry, Polly, Rebecky and Betsy Gotham. Settled in Mass., N.H., or Vermont.—Mrs. Albert D. Adams, P. O. 43, Mexico, N.Y.
ZIP CODE MAILING

Early in February, 1965, Postmaster General John A. Gronouski announced that all bulk second and third class mailers would be required to begin pre-sorting mail by ZIP Code in January, 1967. This new ruling, when it becomes effective, will cover all newspapers, magazines and periodicals as well as certain types of advertising material mailed by third class permit. The Postmaster General explained that the new ruling would have a two-fold purpose

1. To eliminate the sorting that otherwise would have to be done at the post office of origin. Virtually all of this mail will flow into the postal stream without entering the originating post office.

2. To by-pass the cluttered “gateway” post offices in almost every state. The mail will be dispatched directly to the sectional center nearest the point of destination.

Mr. Gronouski went on to point out that we are now living in the age of self-service and that in all areas of our economy the customer is asked to do part of the work. He expressed his viewpoint in this “self-service” area in terms of cost with this statement:

"I think if you look at it from this point of view, you will agree with me that it is the only realistic course we can take.

"I know, too, there are those of you who would prefer a rate increase over a mandatory pre-sorting program, thinking it would be cheaper in the long run. But again, I ask you to remember that without ZIP Code, we are not talking about one increase, but a whole series of them to keep up with our rising costs."

It seems perfectly clear that these new regulations will be established in the future. In order to prepare for them, we must enlist each subscriber’s assistance and support. We will need the individual’s ZIP Code number included on all changes of address as well as all correspondence relating to our publication. Further, we will need support and understanding as our mailing list is changed to conform to ZIP Code regulations. Numerous problems, while certainly not expected, are bound to arise during our transition period. It will be essential to the future success of this program to have each and every subscriber’s full support in reaching our goals.

Finally, it should be emphasized that this program will be costly and that mailing costs in the future will tend to rise above today’s levels. However, as the Postmaster General points out, we can expect to reap rewards for our efforts in the form of improved mail delivery and a minimum of increased postage. We feel that we must cooperate to the best of our ability in this long range plan of improved postal service. The alternative to complete cooperation will be a postage penalty of such proportions that many periodicals would be forced to discontinue publication.
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Correction:
Great Bridge Chapter, Norfolk, Va., observed its 70th Anniversary on December 9, 1964 by placing a bronze tablet commemorating the Battle of Great Bridge. This battle was fought December 9, 1775, making the commemoration of Great Bridge Chapter on the 189th Anniversary of the Battle, not the 190th as stated in the August-September issue of the Magazine.

NOVEMBER 1965
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NOVEMBER: REMEMBRANCE AND THANKSGIVING

Tennessee, the “Volunteer State,” did just that for the
STATE REGENT, MRS. ALLEN D. O'BRIEN and
MRS. BOYD ARTHUR, JR., STATE CHAIRMAN.
Twenty-nine chapters participated in the November ad-
vertising program. The state motto, “Industry and Com-
merce,” took preference for the theme, accounting for
$1,767.50, cuts $180.00, for a total of $1,947.50. Iris
is the state flower, the mocking bird, the state bird. “My
Homeland, Tennessee” state song, was reflected by the
Nolachuckey Chapter. In their display of homeland, they
honored ANDREW JOHNSON, 17th President of the
United States of America, on the occasion of the cen-
tenial of his administration, 1865-1965. The $20.00
bill carries his picture. This enterprising chapter brought
in for Tennessee, $800.00. They earned for the chapter
the 15% commission for soliciting ads over $500.00.
Congratulations.

MISS JANE MACKAY ANDERSON, ARIZONA
STATE REGENT, together with MRS. CURTIS M.
NUTTALL, STATE CHAIRMAN, stands tall beside
the saguaro cactus. All of the chapters in the beautiful
“Grand Canyon State,” cooperated in the advertising,
acquiring 100% recognition. Only five of our states
refer to the DEITY in the state motto—Arizona’s
“DIDAT DEUS” translated means “God enriches.” The
cactus wren is the native bird. College campuses and
campfires alike resound with the singing of “ARIZONA.”
Chapters secured commercial support for half of the
honor roll credit for the 8 chapters: a check for $90.00.
Our regular advertisers accounted for $482.50. This
continuous support is most helpful. We know it is
beneficial to the advertisers. Notice the increase of com-
mercial ads in the November issue.

Miscellaneous States totaled $830.00 with $23.00 for
cuts and mats. Total $853.00. November total
$3,373.00.

Veterans Day on November 11th is one of remem-
brace. Thanksgiving Day, instituted by the Pilgrims to
give thanks to God for their survival, finds us ever
mindful of our theme for the year, as set forth by our
PRESIDENT GENERAL, MRS. WILLIAM HENRY
SULLIVAN, JR., “Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there
is Liberty.”

Kyle R. Gill
National Chairman, DAR Magazine Advertising

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