### Days to Remember 1966

| January 1 | New Year's Day             | June 14 | Flag Day             |
| January 29 | Executive Committee Meeting | June 19 | Independence Day     |
| January 31 | State Regents' Meeting     | July 4  | Labor Day            |
| February 1 | National Board Dinner      | September 5 | Constitution Day    |
| February 12 | National Board of Management Meeting | September 17 | Constitution Week |
| February 22 | Lincoln's Birthday         | September 17-23 | 76th Birthday, DAR |
| April 3    | Washington's Birthday      | October 11 | Columbus Day         |
| April 8    | Palm Sunday                | October 12 | Executive Committee Meeting |
| April 10   | Good Friday                | October 13 | State Regents' Meeting |
| April 14   | Easter Sunday              | October 14 | National Board Dinner |
| April 16   | Executive Committee Meeting | October 15 | National Board of Management Meeting |
| April 17   | National Board of Management Meeting | October 16-25 | DAR School Tour |
| April 19   | Memorial Service           | October 23 | United States Day     |
| April 18-22 | Battle of Lexington       | November 8 | Election Day          |
| April 23   | 75th Continental Congress  | November 11 | Veteran's Day         |
| May 8      | Mother's Day               | November 24 | Thanksgiving Day      |
| May 21     | Armed Forces Day           | December 8 | Executive Committee Meeting |
| May 30     | Memorial Day               | December 25 | Special December Board Meeting |
| June 8     | Executive Committee Meeting | Special June Board Meeting | Christmas Day |
|           | Special June Board Meeting |         |                     |
Happy New Year! Since this is the time of year for resolutions and new beginnings, we begin our New Year by bringing you a new cover for the DAR Magazine. The majestic columns of the south portico remind us of our wonderful heritage, and of the many accomplishments of DAR in the past year. Let us all resolve to make this New Year one even more outstanding in furthering our objectives of History, Education, and Patriotism.

“And I said to the man who stood at the gate of the year: Give me a Light that I may tread safely into the unknown!”

“And he replied: Go out into the darkness and put thine hand into the hand of God. That shall be to thee better than light and safer than a known way.”—M. L. Haskins
Portrait of Benjamin Franklin, born January 17, 1706, by David Martin. The painting was done in London in 1767, and is now a part of the White House Collection.
DEAR MEMBERS:

The bells have now rung out the old year and proclaimed the beginning of a bright new 1966. Once again, confronted with a fresh page in history, many pause to reflect upon past experiences and firmly resolve to do better in the year ahead—realizing that to a large degree the page they write will be mostly of their own making.

In this modern age, change takes place rapidly. As we ponder what the new year may hold for us as individuals and as a Nation, let us also inquire whether or not we are prepared to meet the challenge of our changing world.

As members of a national patriotic organization, we have an abiding concern with the welfare of our Nation. According to our bylaws, our objectives are threefold: historical preservation, educational promotion and patriotic endeavor. Implicit in these objectives is the obligation to do all we can to preserve this Republic and its constitutional form of government. This Nation will endure only if each citizen assumes his individual responsibility and works increasingly, within his own orbit, to promote those principles which made America a great and free Nation.

During the recent week spent on the Awards Jury of Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, it was heartening to note that many Americans have been working during this past year in their communities and in their Nation to promote better citizenship and love of Country.

However, the headlines of 1965 presented the citizens of America with bleak facts which strike at the very principles that founded this Nation. When school superintendents proclaim that all word or mention of God be obliterated from our public schools; when disobedience of the law is advocated if the law does not suit the taste of the individual; when socialists and known communists are to be allowed to speak on our college campuses, we should each ask ourselves, “What have I done today for America?; what did I do in 1965 for America?” Regardless of the answer, each Daughter should resolve to make 1966 the year she will truly live by the principles set forth in her DAR Creed.

In increasing numbers, some of our Country’s finest young men have been called upon and are fighting for the cause of freedom in a far-off land. These young men in Vietnam need our help and encouragement here on the home front and to feel the sacrifice they are making for freedom is not forgotten. But, we must face the fact that there is a war going on here at home, too, an ideological war planned to capture the minds of men through propaganda. To combat this war, we must be informed, we must learn about the true nature and tactics of communism and thereby combat public apathy toward it. Indifference and ignorance can be fatal when national survival is at stake. We must remember that “Patriotism is everybody’s job.”

The young people of America are the principal target of the enemy of our freedoms. Recognizing this, a substantial portion of the DAR program has long been devoted to the education of youth in good citizenship and in the ideals of the Republic. We must endeavor to see that our schools are teaching the correct facts about our Country’s history, traditions, and heritage.

To do these things will take time and some sacrifice of individual pleasures. I know that you, as Daughters, will never let it be said by future generations that they live in a slave-world because we did not have time to preserve and pass on our heritage of freedom!

A happy and blessed 1966 to each and everyone.

Faithfully,

Cdàle Erb Sullivan
Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr.
President General, NSDAR
Typical page from the Boston Evening Traveller in the year 1869 when Russell Conwell wrote his series of articles on the historic Massachusetts Battlefields of the Revolution.
Massachusetts
Battlefields Of
The Revolution

A newspaperman describes Somerville, Charlestown, Concord, Lexington, and Salem in 1869.

by Russell H. Conwell, Correspondent
Daily Evening Traveller, Boston

Edited by
Joseph C. Carter
Associate Professor of Journalism
Temple University

Introduction

In 1869—eighty-six years after the Treaty of Paris which ended the American Revolution—a very observant and historically minded young newspaper correspondent wrote for print a colorful series of four feature articles (then called "letters") describing the present appearance of that war's battlefields around Boston. The correspondent was a Civil War veteran, Russell H. Conwell, then only 26, who had been living about a year in Somerville, Mass. With his wife, Jennie, he had returned (following a three-year newspaper, law, and real-estate career in Minnesota) to his native Massachusetts, and he had joined the news staff of the Daily Evening Traveller, of Boston, in which his articles, "Battle-Fields of the Revolution," were published serially.

Over his byline, "Russell," the entire series appeared with the dateline, "Somerville, Mass., July 28, 1869." The articles were printed in the Traveller on August 5, 12, and 19, and September 2. In the series Conwell not only reviewed the war-time events associated with Somerville, Charlestown, Concord, Lexington, and Salem, but also described the 1869 appearance of the areas as tourist attractions and commented on the people's activities there. In one of the articles he emphasized how important it is "for a student of history to visit localities in order to get a fair understanding of the events about which he reads." As indicated in these articles, Conwell's keen knowledge of history, local people, literature and other subjects reflects not only his education and wide reading (he was a graduate of Wilbraham, Mass., Academy and of Albany, N.Y., Law School) but his intellectual growth through his practice of law and his editorial work, too.

In the years following his Traveller correspondence—until his death in 1925—Russell Conwell earned world renown as a traveler, book author, public lecturer (on the Lyceum and Chautauqua circuits), clergyman, and educator. Forty-three years he served Grace Baptist
Church in Philadelphia as its pastor, and he founded Temple University, a degree-granting institution which developed as an educational arm of that church. In spite of Conwell's many and varied accomplishments, he probably is most widely remembered today as the author and orator of a unique and oft-delivered inspirational essay, "Acres of Diamonds."

In editing these Traveller articles for publication, I have rearranged some portions of them for unity and reader appeal, and have condensed them slightly to fit present space needs. Otherwise the newspaperman's original style and content have been faithfully followed.

The articles are herewith reprinted by the kind permission of Robert Choate, editor and publisher of the Boston Herald-Traveller Corporation, whose generosity is most gratefully acknowledged.—Joseph C. Carter

Somerville

One Saturday night in the early summer of 1775, a short stout man, having a full and open face, gray hair and whiskers, and a sparkling eye, stood upon the southern summit of Prospect Hill, [now a community of Somerville], leaning against the low salient of an unfinished earthwork. His tough hands were sooty and scarred, his face was dusty and brown; and his three-cornered hat, the only part of his dress that distinguished him from the citizens of that time, lay on the ground near him. With his left hand he leaned upon a heavy sword to which hung carelessly the belt he had but a few moments before unbuckled from his waist, while he gazed steadily through the darkness down upon the brilliantly lighted town of Boston.

He had been there but a few minutes, and his anxious glances toward Charlestown Neck (part of Boston since 1874) and the shaking of his grey head as some familiar sound reached his ear, indicated his restless state of mind. Around him, stretched upon the grass, or seated beside the breastwork, were little groups of men conversing together excitedly, but in low tones. He heard their whispers, and although the darkness prevented him from seeing their features, he knew who were about him and of what they talked. He knew, too, that they, like him, were covered with the soot of gunpowder and were brown with the dust of [the June 17 Battle of] Bunker Hill. He was sure that each had his right hand on a musket or a fowling piece, and was prepared to leap to his feet and defend this most important post.

He could see the lights of the American camp on Cambridge Common, and knew that an excited host was marshalled to defend that port. He could just discover through the trees the dark lines of the barracks in the low grounds between him and Cambridge. On the west side of the hill he could see the busy lanterns at General [Charles] Lee's headquarters; and as he turned about he could number the houses of the farmers on Winter Hill [now Somerville] and the wide track of country around it by the candles which the housewives had set in the windows to light their soldier-boys or husbands home. Alas! they cannot all return, though the lights should burn for ages! To the east he could see the lurid torchfires of the British on Bunker Hill, and watch the inky clouds that rolled up from the ruins of Charlestown. On the Charles River below him he could count the colored lights at each yard-arm [of the square-rigged ships], and hear the solemn toll of the watch-bell, while beyond, rising from the river and harbor, stood the shadowy outline of Copp's and of Beacon hills. The [Christ's] Church spire which bore the signal a few days before the enemy's advance on Concord, was now brilliant with the mysterious signals of a victorious army. The high buildings, which filled the slope between the hills and adorned the plain near the wharves, were illuminated with red lights by the shortsighted Tories [crown-loyal British] of Boston.

For a long time the soldier on Prospect Hill watched and listened, turning quickly about whenever the red-trailed bombs of the Copp's Hill battery cut through the air on their way to Charlestown Neck. At last, satisfied that the manoeuvres of the enemy near the Bunker Hill bonfires indicated work on entrenchments, rather than preparations for advance, he sat down with a long breath, and resting his head upon his hand, thought of the day which had just passed into history. He recalled the action of the noble [Col. William] Prescott on the heights...
of Breed's Hill; remembered how bravely the few troops fought, and how astonished the British appeared at their warm reception. He pondered upon the weakness of the old stone wall, and the wisdom of the enemy in flanking them, sighed for the dead and wounded, and shed a tear as the bravery of [Gen. Joseph] Warren, now said to be killed, was brought to his mind. Then his own efforts to save the day and to reinforce Prescott were recalled and he arose to his feet at once, in a passion [exclaiming]:

“They ran before they reached the Neck, the cowards! Others who promised me they would go to the front skulked away in the clay pits and ditches! Others—curse them—told me to my face that I did not command them and they would not stir an inch. Oh they 'can't stand the [British] Regulars and may as well run first!' They did stand the Regulars and defeated them, too.”

Down he sat again and pondered; each succeeding conclusion was more discouraging than its predecessor, and leaning his head upon his knee, he gave way to his gloomy feelings, and then for the first and last time, according to tradition, Gen. [Israel] Putnam was disheartened.

Not long he sat in that position before his aides and messengers began to return from their errands, and with the words, “I'll do my best and never forsake them!” he strode hastily over the now sleeping forms of his fatigued soldiers down the side of the hill, into the road and up to Lee's headquarters. An hour afterward the sleepy soldiers were aroused from their repose to take up the spades to fortify the hill. Generals, colonels, captains, privates, and citizens joined in the work; and when the gray of the morning began to show the islands in the distant harbor, the unfinished earthworks under General Putnam's supervision had assumed the important position which they afterward held in the terrible Siege of Boston.

Less than six months after the fearful events of the 17th of June, an incident occurred on Prospect Hill which has made it famous all over the world. For five long months the Americans had been besieging the British in Boston. They had built strong forts in Cambridge, Roxbury and Dorchester, from which they were able to throw shells into the city. A large fort had been erected on Cobble Hill between Prospect Hill and the Charles River. A long line of breastworks ran from the fort on Prospect Hill to the strong earthworks at the summit of Winter Hill, and all were manned with stout hearts. From the larger works frowned several pieces of heavy cannon, while all through the fields and ravines between the Americans and the line of their enemies were scattered the wary-eyed sharpshooters of the patriot army.

With a ceaseless boom the enemy sent their shells to annoy or silence the batteries on the hills around; while from the sides of the [British] ships in the harbor an occasional puff of smoke indicated their vigilance in the cause of the King [George III]. The low, marshy land between Prospect Hill and Cambridge was covered with rough barracks which swarmed with poorly clad Americans; white tents could be seen among the trees of Cambridge, and in the shadowy ravines on the side of Winter Hill. To the north of Prospect Hill there were large, almost deserted pastures, with here and there a farm house, at which the officers boarded. Everywhere within view were the signs of war. Flags with a pine tree painted upon them; flags with [rattle] snakes upon them; flags bearing the mottoes, “An Appeal to Heaven,” and “Qui Transtulit Sustinet”; flags in white and flags in red fluttered to the breeze within the lines of the patriot army.

But upon this day, Jan. 1, 1776, when the land around was white with snow, and when the cold and the hunger were putting the patriotism of each soldier to the test, General Putnam, in the presence of [Gen. George] Washington and his generals, unfurled the flag with thirteen [red and white] stripes to show the unity of the Colonies in the work which they had undertaken.

What a scene for the American artist! Unfurling for the first time, on the heights of Prospect Hill, the first [Grand Union] flag! while all the great men of New England, with Washington, [Gen. Nathaniel] Greene, [Col. Henry] Knox, [Gen. John] Sullivan, Lee, and many thousand other generals and soldiers, were gazing upon it with uncovered heads. Then the spot from which the assembly could look down upon the towns of Boston, Cambridge, Charlestown, and the country for twenty miles around was singularly adapted to give life to the picture. But as most of my readers will be acquainted with that part of Revolutionary history which relates to noted spots included within the [present] town of Somerville, I will not rehearse it. And as the hundreds of visitors who view the wondrous scene from Prospect Hill nearly every day and evening can testify to the beauty of the location, I will not describe it. It is the present that I have to deal with. How do the old battle-fields appear today? Who can tell us about them? These were the questions which I asked one day, while standing in Milk Row [road] near the Somerville depot of the Fitchburg Railroad.

“Mr. [William?] Rand, your looks look as if you had seen three-quarters of a century; is there any relic left of the Revolutionary War?”

“Yes, certainly. You see that large mansion under the elms, with its ancient French [mansard] roof and huge chimneys? It is now occupied by Mr. [Abner] Blaisdel, but it was once the headquarters of Generals Lee and Putnam.”

Here is another old gentleman as hearty and lively as though he were less than thirty instead of over sixty. “Mr. [Samuel?] Frost, what can you tell us about the Revolution?”

“That house of which Mr. Rand speaks was not only the headquarters of Putnam, Lee, and Sullivan, but Washington often stopped there; and the old stable in which he kept his horse was torn down but three or four years ago. Stand under the elms in front of the house, and you are sure to be where Washington once stood.”
Many other old men whose fathers had told them the stories of the Revolution were happy to answer my questions, and point out the places where the founders of the nation performed such valiant deeds.

Mr. Nathan Tufts, a vigorous old man, full of life, and possessing an inexhaustible fund of anecdotes rehearses the tale of the war with as much zest as though he were in it and it had occurred but yesterday. Many a story he told of his father, who lived near the old powder house and saw the beginning of the war.

"My father," said he, "and a hired man by the name of Simons owned a musket between them, and when the call came for men they both went. My father took his yoke of cattle to work on the fortifications and Simons carried the musket. When Father got tired of driving the cattle [oxen], he would send word to Simons, and he would come over and swap with Father, giving him the musket and taking the whip. And so they kept exchanging works until the British were driven out of Boston."

"Was your father ever in a battle?"

"Oh, yes; he dared a lot of fellows, who used to come to his house and sit during the evening, to go down to the battle on Cobble Hill (the [McLean] Insane Asylum is there now) and see the fight. So down they all went while the Britishers were firing from Boston, and went right into that fort on Cobble Hill, while shells were bursting all around. They were glad to get out of it though. From that battery that night our men threw the shot which can now be seen sticking into the side of Brattle Street Church. The works were there when the place was taken for the Asylum."

For hours Mr. Tufts will sit and tell of the exploits of men whose descendants now live in Somerville; and often speaks of the time when the British came to steal the powder from the powder-house, and his mother told them that she "hoped it would blow them all up before they got to Boston with it." With flashing eye he tells how his father described to him the retreat from Lexington. How the patriots picked off one after another of the enemy; how the British stopped at Mrs. Tapley's grocery, near what is now Union Square, and left all the faucets open and molasses running; how the Americans came close upon them at the foot of Prospect Hill, and made them scatter like sheep; and finally how several were killed thereabouts while plundering..."
the houses. One soldier seized the milk pail of a man who was returning from his pasture on the slope to the east of Prospect Hill, and was shot through the head while drinking. Another was rifling the drawers of a bureau, in a house which stood where Mr. [James N.] Clark's house now stands, opposite the engine house, and was shot, so that he fell forward upon it dead. When this story is told Mr. Tufts takes the listener up to one of his chambers, and shows the very bureau with the bullet hole through it, and the blood stains still plainly visible.

Leaving the house of Mr. Tufts early in the afternoon, I determined to satisfy my curiosity and ascertain what was left to mark the celebrated places in Somerville. At Cobble Hill, of course, no traces of the twenty-four-pounders of the clay earthworks were visible. For they have all been removed to give place to the lofty structures of the Asylum. At East Somerville no signs are left of the rifle pits and holes into which our pickets were built, large quantities of bones were found here without doubt are the remains of Hessian prisoners who were quartered here and who died in great numbers of the small-pox. Sad and humiliating it must be to the present generation of Hessian-Germans to think that some American is kicking about the skulls of the forefathers, for whose death the English government paid the landgrave [German count] $120 a head. "Rattle his bones over the stones"; they are paid for, and what's the difference!

Between Winter Hill and the Mystic River lies the low tract of land, containing about 50 acres, known as the "Ten-Hills Farm." Here are many breastworks entire, and the platform on which was mounted a twenty-four-pounder gun was pointed out to me a few days ago. The location of the wharf, also, where [Gov. John] Winthrop built his [36-ton] ship ["The Blessing of the Bay" in 1631], and which served as a landingplace for the British troops who came after the stores in the powder-house, can still be found. But the farm, which was once the pride of Massachusetts, whose flowers decorated the heads of beauty on great occasions in Boston, and whose stately mansion ["Temple House"] in [its proprietor] "Col. [Samuel] Jacques" time, saw the great statesmen of Massachusetts often in its panelled halls, has been almost destroyed by the spades of the brick-makers. Richard Frothingham, the author of the "Siege of Boston," and many other works of great historical value [including a biography of Revolutionary patriot Joseph Warren], accompanied me on one of my visits, and he expressed great surprise at the change which had taken place. The sheds of the Massachusetts Brick Company cover nearly every part of the farm that is not in use as a clay bed; while the grand old mansion which sits so proudly among the ancient trees, is filled with the families of transient workmen, and ruin and destruction have marked it for their own. [It was torn down in 1877.]

About a half a mile to the northwest of Winter Hill, on a farm now owned by Mr. Tufts, and cultivated by Mr. Samuel Emerson, stands the sugar-loaf-shaped tower known as the Old Powder House. Here the Revolution began. It is about fifty feet high, and although crumbling now, shows a workmanship rarely exhibited now.

This tower was built about the year 1700 by a Frenchman named [Jean] Mallet, who came over with the Huguenots. He was not able to cultivate a large farm and conceived the idea of building a grist mill, to grind the corn of the farmers, who were then obliged to grind it with pestles. He imported the mortar and brick from France and carefully selected a quantity of stone from a quarry near by. From this material a French mason, who had built many windmills in the old country, constructed this stately tower, with its heavy floors, round roof and dungeon-like interior. Here, for many years, "Old Mallet" kept the gristmill, doing the work for all the farmers within seventy-five miles. Often farmers' boys would come from long distances, on horseback, with a few bushels of corn or wheat; and if the wind was not right, "Old Mallet" would make up a bed in the mill and board them until a breeze sprang up that was...
favorable and the grist was ground.

In the reign [1714-1727] of George II this mill was purchased [1747] by the Massachusetts Colony, for the purpose of making it a storehouse for powder. The British came in the night [Sept. 1, 1774] and, with the aid of the treacherous keeper of the keys, carried off the [250 half] barrels of powder. There it stands today as it stood then. The door has been broken down and cows stabled therein, but the structure itself, reminding the visitor of the windmills of Germany and the round towers of feudal England, is still entire, and gazes proudly from its eminence down upon the village of Willow Bridge and the dusty thoroughfares of North Cambridge, as much as to say: "Here began the struggle that made your country free." A tattered flag, that has waved for months from the top of this old structure and now lies dragging over the steep roof from a slender flagstaff upon the apex, serves as a connecting link between the present and the age when the mill was constructed.

On Prospect Hill the high embankments, which were thrown up by Putnam and his men, are still entire. From these a line of rifle pits, still perfect, runs along the top of the hill, for nearly a quarter of a mile, ending near the new Unitarian Church. These works are now ninety-three years old and the men who built them long ago went "down the pathway of the ghosts and shadows." Cattle have roamed over them; wild animals have burrowed in them; furious storms have beaten against them; and yet they remain almost unchanged. But their fate will soon be sealed unless the town purchases the hill, as has been proposed, and preserves it for a park. The owners, with an astonishing want of foresight, have begun the work of cutting down this noble hill, selling the sand at twenty-five cents a load. The land as a building spot will decrease in value as they pull down the hill, ten times the amount of income they receive from the sand which is carted away; while the removal of the old forts will destroy the interest in the town and the spot which is now so well known and so much visited. If the town should purchase this hill with a determination to preserve it as a place of public resort, instead of letting it be carried bodily away, the value of real estate in Somerville would increase at least five per cent.

It is a great wonder to me that a town which contains the residences of so many of the wealthiest business men of Boston, and which has paid $120,000, within eight years for school buildings, and sent 1400 men to the field during the [Civil] war, and paid them by subscription, etc., over $200,000, should let a matter in which they have so much interest pass without attention.

"Oh, these old forts will never be obliterated," said a gentleman to me.

How long, I ask, will it take a town which, according to Dudley & Greenough's new directory, has added over a thousand a year to its population, and is now increasing in the ratio of 2 to 5, to cover the now vacant lands with the dwellings of 50,000 people? In 1842, when the town was taken from Charlestown and given an independent existence, there were but 1,000; now, there are 13,000. Ten years ago there were 5,000. Then there were but few manufactories. But now the Middlesex Bleachery, with its enormous amount of business; the American Tube Works where nobody is admitted; the constantly increasing business of the Union Glass Works; and many other establishments in the process of construction, are filling the western part of the town with residences and factory buildings, while the clatter of hammers upon the "palaces of the highlands" seems never to cease day or night. The construction of three horse-railroads through the town, together with the numerous trains that come and go over four different railroads, has made this town more accessible than any other suburban town of Boston. How long will it be before all these spare acres are taken and covered several stories deep with wood and brick? But a few years! Ah, yes, and the historic spots now so noted, so pleasant, so interesting, will be numbered with the things "that were, but are not." Now is the time to purchase that hill. The forts remain. Save them while they may be saved.

The old barracks, which once stood on the side of this hill and along the flat beyond the site of the present Glass Works, were not all destroyed, as many have supposed; but were moved away and "made over" into the dwelling houses and barns that are now looked upon as the "old houses of Somerville." The old camp ground of the Connecticut troops is today adorned with the dismal camp-fires of a wandering, fortune-telling band of Gipsies.

The "Picket Fort" which was built down in the valley between Central and Winter hills, was destroyed a few years ago, and [the employees of] Pollard & Co., who have been working a quarry there, have found many war relics which were buried with bodies of Revolutionary soldiers. Money, knives, medals, tools and ornaments of ancient date and design are constantly coming to the surface in different parts of the town, and hardly a family within its precincts that has not some curious memento of the Revolution found near its own doors.

Descendants of the Revolutionary fathers now live in Somerville, occupying the same houses their fathers occupied and following in the same old track. It need not be said that because the people so strangely allow themselves to be robbed of Prospect Hill, that their patriotism is dead or the Revolution [is] forgotten. Eighty-four sons of Somerville laid down their lives in [the Civil War] on Southern battle-fields, and for the same cause maimed and crippled ones now walk her streets. Filling the valleys with dwellings or covering the hills with elegant mansions does not take away from the people the valiant spirit with which their native hills inspired them.

Footnotes
1 Conwell had seen them two years before in a summer tour of Europe.
2 Thomas Noel, "The Pauper's Drive." Stanza 1.
4 Henry W. Longfellow, "Hiawatha's Childhood."

[To be continued in February]
NSDAR PRESIDENT GENERAL HONORED AT VALLEY FORGE: The 35-member Freedoms Foundation Awards Jury, which met at Valley Forge from November 29 to December 4, 1965, inclusive, is composed of State Supreme Court Justices and Executive Officers of national patriotic, veterans and service club organizations. Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., had the honor of being selected from among them to serve on the George Washington Award panel, the highest annual award given by the Freedoms Foundation. (See photograph on page 19)

DAR PARTICIPATION IN FIRST LADY’S BEAUTIFICATION PROGRAM: Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., President General, was recently invited to the dedication and planting ceremonies held in Washington honoring a Revolutionary War hero. Six hundred rose bushes, donated by the Garden of the Patriots Garden Club of Cape Coral, Florida, were planted around the statue of Major General Artemus Ward, at Ward Circle in the Nation’s Capital. This gift was made in support of Mrs. Lyndon Johnson’s beautification program. Mrs. Charles S. Miller, Vice Chairman of the DAR School Committee, represented Mrs. Sullivan at the dedication ceremonies.

On a State beautification project, the Governor of Virginia has appointed Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, Honorary President General, a member of the Governor’s Conference on Natural Beauty. Mrs. Duncan took part in a panel discussion on December 9, when the members of this Committee met in Richmond, Va. She stressed the preservation potential, and, in particular, the historic and educational value of the program as it concerns the proposed Washington Country Parkway extending from Mount Vernon to Richmond.

NSDAR INVITED TO PARTICIPATE ON NBC EDUCATION EXCHANGE: A request has been received at National Headquarters for printed and photographic material in connection with a television program series on the early history of the United States, up until the War of 1812. This is a non-commercial venture, and will be shown in twenty cities from coast to coast. The Society was glad to cooperate, and among the items sent were copies of "In Washington . . . The DAR Story" and the 75th Anniversary number of the DAR Magazine, October 1965.

HONORARY STATE REGENT OF TENNESSEE IN THE NEWS: Following the action taken by the Tennessee State Legislature, that all counties appoint a County Historian, Shelby County appointed Mrs. Hillman P. Rodgers (Ellen Davies Rodgers) of Memphis as its Historian, a "first" of its kind in Tennessee. Mrs. Rodgers, formerly State Regent of Tennessee and currently Vice Chairman of American History Month, Southeastern Division, is the author of several books and pamphlets on her State’s history.

The Kiwanis Club of Memphis also honored Mrs. Rodgers recently by naming her "Woman of the Year" for 1965.

COLLEGE DORMITORY NAMED FOR FORMER PRESIDENT GENERAL: The American International College in Springfield, Mass., recently named a new $550,000 dormitory for the late Edith Scott Magna of Massachusetts, President General of the NSDAR from 1932-35. This is the second dormitory the College has dedicated to a former President General: in 1963, the Helena Pouch Hall was opened.

(Somerville)
Education Worthy
of Free Men

by Davis Y. Paschall
President, College of William and Mary


It is not an overstatement to say that education has always been regarded as a cornerstone of the American concept of democratic self-government. It was certainly so in the early days of the nation, as we in Virginia, who have grown up so intimately aware of the life and mind of Thomas Jefferson, can attest from his own actions. At the College of William and Mary, of which he was a graduate, Jefferson as Governor of the Commonwealth and a member of the College Board of Visitors, inaugurated in 1779 a comprehensive revision of the curriculum of the College—for the single purpose of focusing its educational program upon the needs of the new republic.

This concept was first evident in Jefferson's request to the Revolutionary legislature to provide for the College because "the late change in the form of our government" had made it a matter of governmental responsibility to support the institution "in which those who are to be the future guardians of the rights and liberties of their country may be endowed with science and virtue." This was a lifelong conviction; for in 1818 Jefferson was to write: "If the condition of man is to be progressively ameliorated, . . . education is to be the chief instrument in effecting it." And again, in 1820, he observed: "Education is the true corrective of abuses of constitutional power."

"In every government on earth," said the Sage of Monticello, "is some trace of human weakness, some germ of corruption and degeneracy, which cunning will discover and wickedness insensibly open, cultivate and improve. Every government degenerates when trusted to the rulers of the people alone. The people themselves, therefore, are its only safe depositories."

With this conviction—reiterated and corroborated by similar expressions by men like John Adams of Massachusetts—one of the many inspiring and fundamental achievements of the American experiments became the early development of the idea of public-supported education for all. The fundamental provision of tax funds from public schooling was as you will recall, written into the famous Northwest Ordinance of 1787, which became the model for territorial government throughout our history and the precedent for publicly financed education. In 1789, the year the Constitution was formally implemented, the University of North Carolina was chartered as the first state university.

These quotations from Jefferson, and the dates I am citing, serve to underline the traditional reliance upon learning as the key as well as the lifeline of free government. The pioneer efforts toward free public schools in New York in 1805; the establishment of the first high school in Boston in 1821; the first coeducational program at Oberlin College in Ohio in 1833; and the first full-fledged venture in higher education for women in 1836 at Mount Holyoke—thus in rapid succession the American ideal of broader educational opportunity gathered momentum.
Two other dates will effectively complete the chronological background. One is 1862, when the Morrill Act for land-grant colleges was enacted by Congress; and the other is 1876—a significant centennial in national history—when the Johns Hopkins University opened as the first purely graduate school in America. Exactly one hundred years after the Declaration of Independence, the broad framework of educational machinery in the United States had been well established.

In the seventy-five years since then, we have had successive occasions of reassessment, advancement and reform. We have witnessed pendulum swings in emphasis, and the rise and fall of various educational panaceas which may categorically be said to have proved ineffective in proportion as they departed from the relationship they had to the strengthening of our nation. For if America is to continue as a nation of free men, the education we must espouse is education worthy of free men. I submit that this is a hallmark of dedication evidenced so significantly in the history of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

What, then, is this education worthy of free men? It is derived from the Latin origins, "artes liberalis." The word "art" comes from the root word "to make," or "to shape." "Liberalis" comes from "liber," meaning free. Thus the phrase "artes liberalis" means "activities worthy of the free," as distinguished from the activities appropriate for a slave. Since the phrase has often been used in connection with the "preparation" for such activities, it has been associated with education. Thus, the term "Liberal Arts" may be conceived as "education worthy of free men."

This is the hard core of priority that, I submit, must claim the allegiance of us all if our society is to possess the attributes of value, quality, and excellence. This, I suggest, is the pearl of great price—education worthy of free men, who possess the right of choice and the potential for its finest development, in contrast with that which denies the right of choice and arbitrarily assigns the individual to a state of automated servitude.

How can we describe the product of an education worthy of free men? Perhaps it can best be summarized in the phrase, the educated man—realizing that the potential for its finest development, in contrast with that which denies the right of choice and arbitrarily assigns the individual to a state of automated servitude.

He is one who has tempered the steel of his knowledge of forces that destroy with the wisdom of those that save, and cast his lot with the latter.

Equipped to invent new gadgets, to make new discoveries, to chart new paths of space in the heavens and under the sea, he is ever sensitive to a moral responsibility for the good or evil use to which they are put in order that he and his fellows may not become victims of a Frankenstein, or witness the finest developments die aborning in the hands of the demon. Thus, ingenuity to devise and create is ever accompanied by a sense of saving humanity to direct and control.

The educated man will surmount and conquer the tragic predicament described by the poet:

He has traced the stars in their courses
But lost his way in the labyrinth of his own ideas!
He has ensnared the rays of the sun
But not illumined the dark night of his life!

He will endeavor to relate with charity and vision his external and internal worlds, and resolve his destiny on the threshold of immortality, whereby he acts as if he would die tomorrow and thinks as if he would live forever.

He is one who has delved deeply in the purifying crucibles of ageless literature and philosophy in search of an answer to two ancient queries: Who am I, and Why this Universe? In this search his objectivity has been so cool and calculating as to enable him to flirt with the golden calves of Baal in the mechanistic materialism of the pursuit, but ever to counter with the teleological heights of a Mount Sinai. In such an exciting adventure of mind and spirit, he has nurtured the wisdom to discern certain questions that defy reason and logic because their answers as yet reside in the realm of faith. Having learned enough to shake the altars of youth, he refuses to forsake them without a higher, inner-satisfying substitute.

Such a one has acquired the "wherewithal" to manipulate others to his own ends, but at the same time a sense of values that refuses to permit it—a refusal to compromise mind and soul under the lure of a Mephistopheles—and leaves him, above all, with a compassion for mankind that tips the scale in the crisis of choice for nobler directions of his life.

This educated man is one who displays certain graces and refinement of character that mark him as a gentleman, easily at home in the company of his fellows at whatever stations in life circumstances may dictate. Thus, he is able to preserve a local loyalty despite his larger outlook, and a spirit of independence amid the necessities of the world's interdependence.

Finally, I submit that such a citizen will recognize the imperfections of government as a responsibility to his own initiative in dealing with them intelligently, and so, be prepared to grow in an enlightened love of country. He will, above all, detect in the nuclear arena of the days now upon us, the Damocles sword that threatens to overhang our part will not be a hollow victory? Put in another way, can we avoid the emulation of the tactics and ideologies of a formidable enemy so that we not become betrayal victims in our own actions, beliefs, and successes?

Whereas the answer to America's greatness cannot be prescribed categorically, yet there are three guidelines and salient truths that experience has proved to be worthy of consideration as verities and enduring values in education worthy of free men. However dimmed by
changing years and circumstance, they persist as bed-rock values in charting the course of our Ship of State, and must be inculcated in the mind of youth if our nation is to endure:

First:

The Freedom of the Individual—From the long, arduous, and agonizing struggle of man in his search for freedom, the Founding Fathers gleaned the ideals to which this Republic would dedicate its full measure of devotion.

Beginning with the experiments of ancient Athenian democracy and the fundamental Hebraic-Christian concepts to the wrestling of the Magna Charta by the English barons at Runnymede in 1215, to the inauguration of the first representative assembly at Jamestown in 1619, to the assertion of the right of free men to govern themselves set forth in the Mayflower Compact of 1620, to the English Bill of Rights of 1688, to the immortal principles of freedom enumerated in the Declaration of Independence—the attritional and sacrificial successes were documented.

From these basic ideals, the Constitution of the United States, incorporating the first ten amendments as the Bill of Rights, was born. Here, at last, the spiritual, political, and economic rights as the very essence of individual freedom were set forth.

We cannot attain the level of informed intelligence for effective citizenship today without a deep and abiding knowledge, understanding, and appreciation of these great milestones in the history of human freedom, together with the accompanying responsibilities for their preservation and extension to posterity.

Second:

Representative Government—The principle that the rights and responsibilities of the individual, the limitations upon his freedom of action with respect to the rights of others, are to be determined by representatives elected by the people, and subject to their being called to account by the electorate, is a basic jewel set by the Founding Fathers in our system of government. Forever, did they intend that our governments—federal and state—derive their powers from the consent and deliberate delegation of the governed and, hence, possess limited powers.

Today, as in 1776, the true revolutionary doctrine is not the Communist Manifesto, but the history shaming pronouncement, “... that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.”

Third:

Due Process and the Rule of Law—The reliance upon government by law and not by men, upon orderly steps in law enforcement—rather than the violence of revolution—which validates each step accordingly as it protects the rights of the individual involved became another jewel in the course of “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.” This principle recognizes that laws are made by men, but that men are not laws unto themselves.

In the third book of Plato’s Republic Socrates is trying to explain to his pupil, Glaucon, that one of the great missions of the educated person is to build the City of God. Glaucon, confused by the concept, finally says in frustration, “Socrates, I do not believe that such a City of God as you describe, exists anywhere on earth.” And Socrates replies, “Glaucon, whether such a City of God exists in Heaven or ever will exist on earth, the wise man will pattern himself after the manner of that City, having nothing to do with any other, and in so looking on it, he will set his own house in order.”

Or to put it in the words of Jefferson, “Let us deserve well of our country by making her interests the end of all our plans,” he wrote to Elbridge Gerry. And to the same Great New Englander he wrote two years later: “The first object of my heart is my country. In that is embarked my family, my fortune, and my own existence.” This was the man who saw in education—in freeing the mind of man—the touchstone of the dawning American dream.

As has so often been observed, the American Revolution is the one true and permanent revolution—a revolution against all arbitrary restraints upon the God-given right of the human being to be free. The experience of the young nation in expanding its educational opportunities, even as the wagons pushed westward in the great adventure of winning a continent, consolidated the gains won at such hazard when the first great effort was made in the tiny footholds at Jamestown and Plymouth. These were not illiterate soldiers of fortune, but men born of the Elizabethan age and the first constitutional glimmers of the English Revolution.

These were men and women who, once they planted their feet on the strange new world of Virginia and Massachusetts Bay, would wrestle with hardship as Jacob wrestled with the angel—and having overcome the first perils would shout encouragement to those who would come after, until in a phalanx of self-reliant hardy new men, unlike any the world had seen before, from the Green Mountains of Vermont and New Hampshire to the palmettos of Georgia, they began to stride westward. And they never stopped until they reached the far Pacific waters, and later had added to their dominion the far northern corner of the continent, where the first primordial wanderers had crossed into the Western Hemisphere—and the demi-paradise of the mid-Pacific, where men have found themselves to be brothers.

These are our forefathers, who poured the cultures and learning of all the regions of the earth into a crucible and brought forth a new and shining dream. This is our heritage to preserve, and the message of all the great minds from Plato to Jefferson and today: Always to serve the Great Republic, and to keep the faith of freedom. This, the Daughters of the American Revolution have done in these seventy-five years, and I challenge this fine organization to enhance it in the years to come.
Mrs. Harold A. Garvey, editor and publisher of the Boone (Iowa) News-Republican became the first woman to be named outstanding boss of the year and received the Distinguished Service Award at the annual Bosses Night party of the Boone Junior Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. Garvey is a member of the DeShon Chapter.

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Buena Cobb Stone (Mrs. L. H.) member of Eulalona Chapter, Klamath Falls, Oregon, has recently had published a book, Fort Klamath, Frontier Post in Oregon 1863-1890. Mrs. Stone has done considerable freelance newspaper writing, and has written for historical journals. She is the co-author of several books, and is considered an authority on Oregon History.

* * *

Mildred Miles Main (Mrs. Charles O.), Fort Dearborn Chapter, Evanston, Ill., is the author of a new book Hail Nathan Hale. Intended primarily for young readers, this historical book is of equal interest to adults.

Dr. Jeannette Piccard, Nathan Hale Chapter, St. Paul, Minn., is truly a "Daughter" of the modern age. She was the pilot of her husband's (the late Jean Piccard of the University of Minnesota) historic stratosphere balloon flight on Oct. 23, 1934. The 57,559-foot altitude she reached at that time was the highest for a woman until the flight of Russian cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova in 1964. The balloon used during her flight was a prototype of the space capsule being used in the space program today.

The former balloonist now is a consultant to the director of the manned space craft center in Houston, and works primarily in the public affairs program of the center.

* * *

Mrs. Barbara Seely, a member of the Mercy Otis Chapter, Des Moines, Iowa, was awarded a fellowship for a five-week summer session at DePauw University. She is among 20 teachers from seven states, who received a tuition grant and room and board at DePauw. The program which offers six hours' credit, is designed to stimulate new interest in American literature, history, and political institutions.

* * *

Pearl Glenn Herlihy (Mrs. Thomas Herlihy, Jr.) was honored as National Church Woman of the Year in Washington, D. C. She is a member of the Caesar Rodney Chapter, Wilmington, Del.

* * *

Miss Olive S. Deluce, Nodaway Chapter, Maryville, Mo., was honored recently for her nearly half century of service to Missouri State College when Dr. Robert P. Foster, President, announced the official naming of the new Fine Arts Building in her honor. In addition to serving as chairman of the division of fine arts at the College, Miss Deluce has published many articles in various areas of art and art education, and her own paintings have appeared in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City art shows.

Miss Alice Sturdy, State Vice-Chairman of American Music, and past Regent of Hannah Bushrod Chapter, Hollywood, Calif., was honored by the International Senior League as "Teacher of the State of California, 1965," on Teacher Remembrance day. She was given the "Apple of Gold" award trophy and a hand-illuminated parchment set of Resolutions by the City Council of Los Angeles.

* * *

Mary Alice Bookhart (Mrs. John N.), Magnolia State Chapter, Jackson, Miss. was, for the second consecutive year, a winner of the National Federation of Press Women contests. She took first place awards in two categories: Fashions, and page or section regularly edited by a woman, Sunday edition.

* * *

As a Daughter, a public health nurse, and tireless civic worker, Amelia Young Cox Harshman (Mrs. Floyd) has made an outstanding contribution to community life in Cumberland County, Tennessee. In recognition of her achievements, Mrs. Harshman was named "Woman of the Year" by the Cumberland County Business and Professional Women's Club. During her leisure time, Mrs. Harshman engages in the hobby of creating beautiful woven rugs, some of them designed to depict historical sites and buildings around the Cumberland Plateau area. She is twice a past Regent of the Crab-Orchard Chapter.

* * *

Mrs. Harry Joseph Morris, Jane Douglas Chapter, Dallas, Texas, was honored by being appointed State Chairman of the Texas State Magna Charta Committee, by Governor John B. Connally. This special State Committee was created for the purpose of planning a suitable statewide observance of the 750th Anniversary of Magna Charta. Governor Connally also appointed Mrs. Morris as the Official Representative for the State of Texas, at the Ceremonies held in England in June 1965. She was the Editor of a special booklet commemorating the 750th Anniversary of Magna Charta.
On a dreary December afternoon, one hundred and forty-six years ago, a tall gentleman sat at an oval table in a large room on the second floor of a white building in Washington, D.C.

The building was the White House and the distinguished looking gentleman was Virginia-born James Monroe, fifth President of the United States and the author of the Monroe Doctrine.

With him were several of his official family, including the Vice-President, Daniel B. Tompkins and the Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, son of the second president and later president himself.

Mr. Adams handed the president a paper, saying "this is a resolution you will be happy to sign. It puts into effect an act you approved last March, enabling the people of the Alabama Territory to write a Constitution and form a government in anticipation of admission of the territory as a state of the Union."

The president was interested, but he first wanted to know if the resolution admitted Alabama on an equal footing with the original states.

The document read as follows:—"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled that the state of Alabama shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatsoever."

The President took the quill of a feather used in those days for writing and wrote "Approved, December 14 1819" and signed his name—James Monroe.

President Monroe then said "Now, gentlemen, the Union has a new member. Alabama has just become our 22nd state. May God graciously smile upon the state and bless her people with all goodness, happiness and prosperity."

Since that day numerous stars have fallen on Alabama, many of them women who have contributed much to the history, literature and culture of the state. To name a few, there were Aurora Pryor McClelland, a worker in the Daughters of the American Revolution who was responsible for the first furniture, rugs and draperies contributed to the Alabama Room in our Memorial Continental Hall; Howard Weedon, author and artist; Juliet Ann Hopkins, heroine, whose face appeared on the fifty dollar issues of Alabama State
Idyl King Sorsby

money; Octavia Walton Levert, author and patriotic worker; Sophia Gilmer Bibb, patriotic worker; Virginia Clay-Clopton, Society leader; Julia Strudwick Tutwiler, educator, who is well known for her poem “Alabama” which was set to music by Edna Gockle Gussen of Birmingham; Maude Lindsay, author and poet. The last I will mention is Idyl King Sorsby, who founded Alabama Day.

This day December 14 was the dream of Idyl King Sorsby, while still a little girl who loved birthday parties and was sad, because her beloved Alabama did not have a party each year as she did.

Years passed and the little plantation girl became a southern belle and beauty, but she did not forget that Alabama did not have a birthday celebration. When she became a woman she began in earnest her task of creating for Alabama a birthday and she did not stop until her childhood dream was realized.

It has been said that the most lasting impressions upon the world have been made by men and women who are most unselfish. Idyl King Sorsby can be called a most unselfish person. She can also be called a most patriotic person. However, it could hardly be otherwise.

Mrs. Sorsby not only inherited patriotism from her father but from her mother, Salome Sibley, who taught her pride in her native state. She also had a great love of history and poetry.

The King family has contributed much to the history of Alabama. They have served the state in various capacities. Her father, Nathaniel Ragan King, was a member of the House of Representatives. Her great uncle, William Rufus King, was Alabama’s only Vice-President. Although elected to that exalted position he died before he could take office. Her grandfather, Edmund King and wife, Nancy Ragan, who had married in Griffin County Georgia, located in what is now Montevallo, Alabama, in 1817. He built the first brick house in Shelby County and installed glass windows. The bricks were made by the King slaves. The family lived in a log cabin until the bricks could be finished and the house completed. It is said that people came for miles to see the glass windows, the only ones in that entire section.

Today this home is on the campus of Alabama College. The Alabama Writers Conclave, which meets annually at the college placed a bronze marker on this house in 1932, when Frances Youngblood was president of the Conclave. Mrs. Sorsby was a special participant in these exercises. Later Frances Youngblood was regent of General Sumter Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Idyl King was born in Baldwin County Alabama in 1862. She married William Edwin Sorsby and moved to East Lake, in Jefferson County. At that time East Lake was not a part of Birmingham. She died November 23, 1939.

Marriage did not keep Mrs. Sorsby from feeling that Alabama should have a recognized birthday and she worked unceasingly toward that end. At a meeting of the Federated Clubs in Selma, Alabama May 1898, she called attention to the date of Alabama’s birth and urged its recognition.

The first birthday party which she arranged was given in 1899 with eighty lighted candles representing the state’s age. At the time Mrs. Sorsby, said, “Think how you would feel if you had to wait 80 years before anyone loved you enough to give you a party and a cake.”

On December 14, 1899, exercises were arranged under the auspices of the History Department of the Birmingham Women’s Club of which department, Mrs. Sorsby was Director. At her suggestion the Alabama Educational Association, unanimously adopted Alabama Day for celebration in the schools and on December 14, 1903, exercises were held throughout the state generally. The observation of this anniversary is believed to have encouraged interest in the history of the State.

Refusing to be discouraged by the lack of interest shown by the public generally, she continued her efforts to have Alabama’s admission to the Union formally recognized, as its legal birthday.

To stimulate an interest in observing Alabama’s “coming of age” Mrs. Sorsby offered four sterling silver and cut glass trophies for the best Alabama Day program put on by the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the Confederacy, the Alabama Federation of Women’s Clubs and the Federation of Music Clubs.

Mrs. Sorsby felt her task was unfinished until she won general recognition in the whole state. She wrote
many letters to Alabama Governors and others. Her efforts eventually bore fruit, for the Legislature of Alabama officially recognized the day and the Governor formally set the day apart and urged celebration of it.

This first official Alabama Day proclamation was issued on the state's 104th birthday by Gov. William W. Brandon. It reads as follows:—"Whereas, our great State of Alabama and her rich unparalleled and inexhaustible resources of wealth are now attracting National, if not world-wide attention and interest: and "Whereas, the history of our commonwealth should be preserved it is the part of wisdom and prudence that our young as well as our adult population should be kept keenly alive and well-informed in regard to these marvelous resources as well as to the past glories and achievements of our commonwealth and her citizens and inculcate in the minds and hearts of our coming generations a love for home and state, "Now, therefore, I, Wm W. Brandon, Governor of Alabama complying with the joint resolution of the House and Senate, do hereby proclaim Friday, December 14th 1923 as 'Alabama Day' and call upon all of our citizens in public gatherings and in school houses to hold patriotic meetings setting forth in song and story the glories of the past and the hopes of the future, laying stress upon our duty as citizens of the state, obedience to its laws and loyalty to its institutions, thus may we generate a sentiment throughout the length and breadth of the state for its growth and prosperity.

"In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great Seal of the State to be affixed at the Capitol in the City of Montgomery, on this the 27th day of November in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

S. H. Blan, Sec. of State.

William W. Brandon, Governor."

The Birmingham News, in December 1929, announced that civic clubs, patriotic societies and schools would celebrate in proper fashion Alabama's birthday on December 14th and added; "Tho the idea of a state celebrating its birthday is today universally accepted, the idea was more or less scoffed at, not so many years ago. Alabama owes the celebration of its birthday to the persistance of Mrs. Idyl King Sorsby who conceived the idea back in the 80s."

The late Mrs. Caroline Prowell Engstfeld, when head of the reference department of the Birmingham Public Library, made a written notation that Mrs. Sorsby wrote the salute to the Alabama Flag. "Flag of Alabama, I salute thee; to thee I pledge my allegiance, my service and my life."

Now that Mrs. Sorsby had won her victory in the state, she turned her attention to her home town of Birmingham. She inspired the City Commission to adopt and celebrate "Birmingham Day" and she designed the Birmingham Semi-Centennial Flag.

Coming from an educated family she realized that books were a necessary adjunct to a town and its people. There being no building to house a library in East Lake, Mrs. Sorsby thought about this for awhile and decided she could spare the "back parlor" of her home for this cause. Finally she talked the town into buying a lot and building a proper library. Needless to say, Mrs. Sorsby helped in the selection of the location. The collection from her home was turned over to the new Library.

She worked ceaselessly in civic and literary affairs and had many honors. An oil portrait of her was presented to the capitol in Montgomery. Perhaps the greatest honor was the inscription on a little heart shaped souvenir, saying "Mrs. Sorsby has written in letters of gold on the hearts of nearly three million Alabamains an intense patriotism and undying love for Alabama."

At the time of Mrs. Sorsby's death a newspaper account said "The statewide celebration of Alabama's birthday each year, the one day in the year set apart to bind one generation to another and to link the traditions of the past with the promise of the future are the realization of the life's dream and twenty-six years of untiring effort on the part of this intensely patriotic woman."

Surely we can add Idyl King Sorsby's name to the galaxy of stars that have fallen on Alabama. 

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The Wit of Conversation consists more in finding it in others, than shewing a great deal yourself. He who goes out of your Company pleased with his own Facetiousness and Ingenuity, will the sooner come into it again. Most men had rather please than admire you, and seek less to be instructed and diverted, than approved and applauded, and it is certainly the most delicate Sort of Pleasure, to please another.

---Benjamin Franklin
December
At National Headquarters

PRESIDENT GENERAL AT VALLEY FORGE: Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., served as a member of the 1965 Awards Jury of Freedoms Foundation Nov. 29 to Dec. 4, inclusive. The annual awards are given for contributions to a better understanding of the American Way of Life. Shown with Mrs. Sullivan seated second from right are (I. to r.)—Mrs. Ethel Hornbeck, Port Jervis, New York, National Councilor, National Council Daughters of America; Miss Mary L. Tisi, Shelton, Connecticut, National President, Catholic War Veterans Auxiliary; Mrs. Sullivan; Colonel Charles W. Lippitt, Milton, Connecticut, President General, The Society of the Cincinnati. Standing is Dr. Kenneth D. Wells, President of Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge.

HEADQUARTERS STAFF CHRISTMAS PARTY: (Above) The 125 men and women who work at National Headquarters enjoyed a delightful Christmas Party as guests of the Executive Committee. Pictured at the refreshment table in the Banquet Room of Memorial Continental Hall are—Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn, 1st Vice President General (serving punch); Captain Donald O. Lacey, Managing Director of Constitution Hall and General Manager of DAR Headquarters; Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., President General; and Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, Chairman, Buildings & Grounds Committee and Chairman of Personnel.

MARCHIONESS OF WINCHESTER AND HER BROTHER: In the lobby of Memorial Continental Hall, at the facsimile in solid silver of the Declaration of Independence, are the widow of the Marquess of Winchester and Dr. Jol Pavry, who are on a trip across the United States.

NSDAR PRESIDENT GENERAL GUEST OF HONOR AT RECEPTION: Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., photographed with the heads of four other patriotic organizations at a reception given by the President of the Society of the Second War with Great Britain in the State of New York, John W. Finger, and Mrs. Finger in honor of the President General of that Society (I. to r.)—Mr. S. Denmead Kolb, President General of the General Society of the War of 1812; Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., President General, NSDAR; Mr. John W. Finger, Past President General, N. S. S.A.R.; Col. James Mitchell, President New York Chapter, N. S. S.A.R.; Mr. James Gardiner, State President, Empire State Society, N. S. S.A.R.
Can any thoughtful person reasonably believe that a disorderly society can survive? In all recorded history, none ever has. On the contrary, history shows that every society which became lawless soon succumbed, and that the first evidences of each society's decay appeared in the toleration of disobedience of its laws and the judgment of its courts.

These are ancient and universal lessons. Yet, in recent times, all of us have daily seen and heard an ever-increasing number of accounts that show, with unmistakable clarity, the rapid spread of a planned course of lawlessness in our land that threatens seriously to get out of hand, and, hence, to destroy law and order.

While, of course, all of our crime is not due to any one cause, it can hardly be denied that a large part of our current rash and rapid spread of lawlessness has derived from planned and organized mass disrespect for, and defiance of, the law and the courts, induced by the irresponsible and inflammatory preachments of some self-appointed leaders "to obey the good laws, but to violate the bad ones"—which, of course, simply advocates violation of the laws they do not like, or, in other words, the taking of the law into their own hands.

Peaceable Phrase Misleads

And this is precisely what their followers have done and are doing—all under the banner of “peaceable civil disobedience,” which their leaders have claimed to be protected by the peaceable-assembly-and-petition provisions of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution.

In truth, that conduct is neither peaceable nor civil in nature, nor is it protected by the First Amendment, as we shall see.

In furtherance of that philosophy, some of those leaders have incited their followers to assemble at a focal point, from far and wide—often, unfortunately, with the encouragement and physical support, and also frequently at the expense, of well-meaning but misguided church organizations—into large and loosely assembled groups, which at least resembled mobs, to wage what they call “demonstrations” to force the concession of what they demand as their rights in defiance of legal processes, the courts and all constituted authority.

Because of general familiarity with the pattern, only a word as to the nature of those demonstrations is needed. In the beginning they consisted of episodic group invasions and temporary appropriations of private stores, first by sitting down and later by lying down therein, and eventually by blocking the entrances thereto with their bodies—conduct which has always been known as criminal trespass.

Trespass, Then Worse

Seeing that those trespasses were applauded by many, even in high places, and were generally not punished, but, rather, were compelled to be appeased and rewarded, those leaders and their incited groups quickly enlarged the scope of their
on the sidewalks, streets, and highways—frequently blocking and appropriating them to a degree that precluded their intended public uses. And that conduct, too, being nearly always appeased, the pattern has rapidly spread, as one might expect, pretty generally throughout the land, even into our university campuses, and there is some recent evidence that it is now threatening to invade our military forces.

"Crime," says Webster, means: "Any act or omission forbidden by law and punishable upon conviction." It can hardly be denied that those trespasses violated at least the criminal-trespass laws of the jurisdictions involved, that these laws imposed penalties for their violation, and, hence, that those trespasses constituted "crimes.

In the first place, that conduct cannot honestly be termed "peaceable," for its avowed purpose was and is to force direct action outside the law, and hence was lawless, and, of course, inherently disturbing to the peace of others. One can hardly deny the truth of the statement written by Mr. Justice Black, joined by two other Justices, in June 1964, that "Force leads to violence, violence to mob conflicts, and these to rule by fear of those who violate at least the criminal-trespass laws of the jurisdictions involved, that these laws imposed penalties for their violation, and, hence, that those trespasses constituted "crimes."

In the second place, that conduct cannot honestly be termed "peaceable," for its avowed purpose was and is to force direct action outside the law, and hence was lawless, and, of course, inherently disturbing to the peace of others. One can hardly deny the truth of the statement written by Mr. Justice Black, joined by two other Justices, in June 1964, that "Force leads to violence, violence to mob conflicts, and these to rule by the strongest groups with control of the most deadly weapons."

Criminal, Not Civil

In the second place, that conduct cannot honestly be termed "civil disobedience," for the simple reason that willful conduct violative of criminal laws is not civil, but is criminal disobedience.

And lastly, that conduct is not protected by the peaceable-assemblyand-petition provisions of the First Amendment. That provision reads: "Congress shall make no law ... abridging ... the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." Surely, nothing in that language grants a license to any man, or group of men, to violate State criminal laws. Rather, as Mr. Justice Roberts wrote upon the subject in 1939, "the privilege of a citizen of the United States to use the streets and parks for communication of views on national questions must be regulated in the interest of all; it is not absolute, but is relative, and must be exercised in subordination to the general comfort and convenience, and in consonance with peace and good order."

Would not every thinking person also agree with the statement made very recently by the President of Yale University in a speech at Detroit, that the current rash of "demonstrations" makes "a ludicrous mockery of the democratic debating process?"

The pattern of forcing demands by mass or mob actions, outside the law and the courts, has proven—as certainly we should have expected—to be tailor made for infiltration, use and takeover by rabblerousers and Communists who are avowedly bent on the breakdown of law, order and morality of our society, and, hence, on its destruction.

Some Act In Ignorance

Even though those results may not have been contemplated, and surely were not wished, by those Americans who so advocated and participated—either conspiratorily, financially or physically—in such disobedience of our laws, nevertheless, they did advocate that philosophy, and they did put its processes into action, and however well—even if ignorantly—motivated, cannot now escape responsibility for its results.

As we have all seen, the pattern of the process has now spread into the campuses of most of our great universities. A sampling of examples of what is there occurring may be seen through a few brief quotations.

The California State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in commenting about conditions on the campus at Berkeley, recently said: "Demonstrations there provided a vehicle for infiltration by rabblerousers, redhots, and Communists and resulted in assaults, kidnapings, and imprisonment of police officers, the commandeering of public address systems, ... and the general breakdown of law and order."

An Associated Press dispatch of Wednesday, May 19, in speaking of lawless demonstrations in progress at the University of Wisconsin, said that one of the leaders there openly espoused, from a public rostrum on the campus, that "The students should band together to bring down the Government by any means." It also said that the "demonstrations" there had now been infiltrated and were being led by "eight to a dozen" ringleaders who are operating under "pretty good cover," and at least some of them are known members of the DuBois Clubs of America, which Senator Dodd and J. Edgar Hoover have recently described as a "new Communist-oriented youth organization."

These demonstrations have even invaded Howard University—the largest Negro university in our Country. In a recent interview, its president, Dr. Nabrit, says that he is meeting on his campus "open defiance of law and order," which he characterized as a part of a campaign "to bring the university into general disrepute." He warned that even though those "demonstrators" parade under the banner of civil rights, "they do not believe in civil rights for anyone. They are children of lawlessness and disciples of destruction. They are people who cloak themselves in the roles of civil righters but plot and plan in secret to disrupt our fight for justice and full citizenship. They must," he said, "be unmasked for the frauds that they are, and must be fought in every arena."

A very recent issue of the Kansas City Star contained several articles about the general breakdown of law and order on our college campuses. One of them fairly put the finger on the cause. It did so by quoting one of the "demonstrating students." He was asked why some students had abandoned historical "pantry raids" and similar college pranks for open and riotous rebellion.

"Why," he said, "you could get kicked out of school for conducting a pantry raid and things of that kind, but no one is ever kicked out or punished for demonstrating for something like civil rights."

It is thus plain that the students, knowing just as everyone else knows,
that riotous conduct in the name of "civil rights" is not being punished, but is being tolerated, have been thus encouraged to continue and spread their riotous actions.

An Inevitable Result

These lawless activities, nauseating as they are, can hardly be surprising, for they are plainly some of the results that we should have known would inevitably come from tolerating open and direct preachments to defy and violate the law.

Another recent article quoted some comments of J. Edgar Hoover about the effects of spreading crime upon the personal safety of our citizens. He said:

"There is too much concern in this Country ... for the 'rights' of an individual who commits a crime. I think he is entitled to his (legal) rights, but I think the citizens of this country ought to be able to walk all the streets of our cities without being mugged, raped or robbed."

"But," he said, "we can't do that today."

And he added: "All through the Country, almost without exception, this condition prevails."

The April 10, 1965, issue of the magazine America contained an article on the imperative need for certain and severe punishment of crime, which made many pertinent observations, including this one:

"(Government) has no right to turn the cheek of its citizens. Instead, it is gravely obligated—by the very purpose of its existence—to see to their protection."

To this, I say amen.

The Government's Duty

There are, of course, first duties of citizenship, but there are also first duties of government. It is undoubtedly true, as recited in the theme of the recent presidentially proclaimed Law Day, 1965, that "A citizen's first duty is to uphold the law," but it is also a first duty of government to enforce the law.

Because some of our citizens will not voluntarily perform their "first duty" to uphold the law, our governments, State and Federal, are, as said in the article quoted from America, "gravely obligated—by the very purpose of (their) existence—to see to (the protection of the people)" by at least making them obey the law.

All of us have often been told, and many of us have preached, that crime does not pay, but the recent rash and spread of law defiance, and the successes—even though tenuous and temporary—of that philosophy in obtaining goals, seems to compel a reappraisal of that concept for, from what we see currently happening, one can reasonably believe that certain types of crime are being permitted to pay.

Probably because of a rather widespread recognition that, at times and in certain sectors, some have suffered unconstitutional discriminations, and because many of us have been sympathetic to the ends they seek, ... there has been a rather general public apathy toward preachments to violate, and their practices in violating our laws.

The Way To Anarchy

But whatever may have been the provocations—and, doubtless, there have been some—no man, or any group or race of men, can be permitted, in a government of laws, to take the law, or what they think ought to be the law, into their own hands, for that is anarchy which always results in chaos.

The fact that the provocations may have been, themselves, constitutionally unlawful cannot justify unlawful means for their resolution. Both types of conduct are wrong—constitutionally wrong, the one as much as the other. And, obviously, two wrongs cannot make a right.

All discriminations that violate the Constitution and laws of the United States are readily redressible in our courts which have always been open to all citizens. And no one has any room to doubt that, if he will resort to those courts, and have the patience to await their processes—as we all must do in an ordered society—all his constitutional and legal rights will be vouchsafed to him, whatever his creed or color.

But there has been impatience with the judicial processes, manifested by the recent hue and cry for

"Action now—not the delays of the law." Obviously, that cliche, too, calls for direct action in disobedience of the laws, the judgments of the courts, and of all constituted authority.

Slow, But Just

It is true that legal processes, being refined and deliberative processes, are slow. But like the mills of the Gods, though they grind slowly, they grind exceedingly fine, and their judgments are most likely to be just.

In all events, there is no other orderly way to peaceably and fairly decide the issues that arise among us, and to have an ordered liberty.

The great pity here is that these minority groups are, by their unilateral mass actions outside of and in defiance of the law, actually eroding and destroying the legal processes which alone can ever assure to them or permanently maintain for them, due process and equal protection of the laws, and that can, thus, protect them from discriminations and abuses by majorities.

Last May, Lewis F. Powell, President of the American Bar Association, in a speech dedicating the new Missouri bar center at Jefferson City, said:

"Many centuries of human misery show that once a society departs from the rule of law, and every man becomes the judge of which laws he will obey, only the strongest remain free."

Respect For Law Vital

I think we must all agree with his conclusion that "America needs a genuine revival of respect for law and orderly processes, a reawakening of individual responsibility, a new impatience with those who violate and circumvent our laws, and a determined insistence that laws be enforced, courts respected and due process followed."

We must take the laws into our hearts rather than into our hands, and seek redress in the courts rather than in the streets if we are to survive as a civilized nation.

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Touring Indiana in 1966?

DAR Chapter Suggestions

by Lillian B. Margedant
Vanderburgh Chapter, Evansville, Ind.

Indiana—The State that knew no North or South—nothing but the Union!

Named for Indian’s Land, Indiana, the 19th state to join the Union, contains some 36,000 square miles and about 5 million souls. But this doesn't tell you of the Indiana that celebrates its 150th anniversary in 1966.

Bleak statistics don’t speak of the rich plains, nor the glorious rolling wooded hills, stretching from the Ohio River on the south to the sparkling beautiful blue lake on the north. Indiana’s wealth is spoken for by its lush agriculture and bustling cities, but its glorious history can be read on the monuments sprinkled along history’s path, a path maintained and marked in a large part by the many chapters of DAR.

The Hoosier celebration starts at Historic Corydon where Indiana’s first Capitol has been preserved. This charming stone structure, built in 1811 was first a Territorial Capitol moved from Vincennes in 1813, due to the influence of William Henry Harrison, first Governor of the Northwest Territory. Indiana became a state in 1816 and this building became the first Capitol. It is from Corydon that the Indiana Commemorative Stamp will be issued on April 19th.

Corydon, located on the Lincoln Heritage Trail, U.S. 460, contains many old well preserved homes such as the log home of the Westfall Family built in 1807, “Cedar Glade” built in 1808 and the home of the McGrain Family since 1849, Governor Hendrick’s home built in 1814 and the home of Col. Thomas Posey, son of Gen. Posey a Territorial Governor. This home is maintained by the Hoosier Elm Chapter.

Vincennes, the home of the first Capitol of the Northwest Territory, was originally a French Trading Post. Located on U.S. 50, on the banks of the Wabash River and the site of Vincennes University, it contains the beautiful Vincennes Cathedral, the George Rogers Clark memorial, the First State Bank and Grouseland, the restored home of Wm. Henry Harrison, Governor of the Northwest Territory. This most beautiful and historical of all the homes in Indiana was saved from being razed in 1909 when the then newly formed DAR chapter Francis Vigo bought the house. Restoration has taken years but today it is maintained as a museum and open daily.

South of Vincennes, where the old “Red Banks Trace” crosses the Ohio river, lies Evansville. Vanderburgh chapter points with pride to “Angel Mounds,” the old forti...
Corydon—First Capitol Building of Indiana

In the days of the early Indians called Mound Builders. Perhaps you would like to bring a “Spoon” and help Indiana University Students at the “digs.”

Just 25 miles west of Evansville lies the little sleepy town of New Harmony; where the Angel Gabriel “left his footprints in stone.” Settled in 1814 by the followers of Father Rapp, Harmonie as it was first called, was one of America’s first ventures and failures in communal living. During the 10 years of its existence, the energetic Rappites built 116 homes and numerous places for business, churches, schools and a granary of Fort. In 1824 the town was sold to Robert Owen, a wealthy Scot industrialist. Here settled the famous “Boat-load of Knowledge,” a group of distinguished men and women including Gerard Troost and Wm. McClure, geologists; Thomas Say, zoologist; Charles Le Seur, naturalist, and teachers Marie Frategeot and Joseph Neff who started a Pestulozzia school in building No. 2.

New Harmony as it is now called, is the latest “National Historic Landmark.” Their Historical Society delights in showing the old homes designed for central heating and insulated by “Dutch Bricks” (of mud and straw), all 150 years ago. Your hosts will be the descendants of those early settlers of New Harmony.

Starting back East, following the Lincoln Heritage Trail, you will see the site of Lincoln’s boyhood home at Gentryville. Then on to Troy where Lincoln ran a Ferry . . . and on up river to Cannelton where Lafayette Spring is marked by the DAR chapter there. See the famous rock island where the Gen. Lafayette’s steamboat was wrecked. In a few more years the rocks will be lost to history for a new dam now being built, will cause the river to rise and cover them. Continue on through this famous dog-wood country, through these most majestic of hills and on to the Falls of the Ohio and Jeffersonville. There, if you like steamboats, you will want to visit the National Steamboat Museum.

A little farther up the river is the Ohio river town of Madison. This oldest of towns contains many beautiful homes including Shrewsbury House with its free standing circular staircase and the stately Lanier Home filled with original furnishings. Both homes are open to the public.

Dearborn County, the site of the Lockry Massacre of the Revolutionary War period, boasts a beautiful mansion located in Aurora. This home built by Thomas Gaff in 1852, high on a hillside is called “Hillforest.” Today, it is the property of the “Hillforest Historical Foundation” and open to visitors. The house and grounds were laid out in the grand manner of an Italian Villa with elaborate terraces, lakes and rock-gardens. It is a style sometimes referred to as “Steamboat Gothic.”

On your travels through central Indiana, the National Olde Trails chapter suggest that you not miss “Huddleston House” located on the old National Road, now U.S. 40 near Cambridge City. Built by John Huddleston in 1844 of 125,000 handmade bricks, this three storied home boasts 16 rooms. John Huddleston’s home became an Inn for the many immigrants pouring through Indiana into Illinois—housing 20 to 40 families at a time. Since the death of the builder in 1877, this old house has been a home, an Antique shop, an Inn and a home again. The outside of the house remains the same except for the addition of a heavy chain fence with iron posts. The sign “Olde Huddleston House” attracts many visitors today.

Two miles east of Anderson, stands a Bronze Tablet, in commemoration of the Moravian mission to the Delaware Indians. This tablet was unveiled in 1913 by the Kik-tha-we-nund Chapter, DAR. A little band of Moravian Missionaries came to Indiana in 1801 and centered their religious teachings on an infinite love of an Almighty Father. They suffered many hardships before being recalled to Pennsylvania in 1806.

Montgomery County Historical Society maintains two show places in Crawfordsville—The Henry S. Lane Museum, home of Governor Henry Lane and Wallace House, the home of Lew Wallace, author of “Ben Hur.”

“Hillforest,” elegant Italianate Ohio River mansion reminiscent of steamboat days. House is now open to the public.
The stately Lanier Home, still filled with many of its original furnishings, may be seen in Madison, an Ohio River town. Shrewsbury House, with its magnificent free-standing circular staircase, is also located in Madison. Both homes are open to the public.

Henry Land and Lew Wallace married the Elston sisters whose home is the chapter house of Dorothy Q chapter.

If your travels take you through the little college town of Wabash, Indiana, let us remind you that this was the first electrically lighted city in the world. The lights went on March 31, 1880.

Indiana's northern tour should include "Stones Tavern" near Ligonier. Located on an early trail between Ft. Wayne and Goshen, it is being restored by the "Stones Trace Historical Society." This building dates back to 1830, and is reached by Ind. 5 just off Route 33.

The Allen County - Ft. Wayne Historical Society maintains a museum at the old Thomas Swinney Homestead. The land where Swinney built his house belonged to his wife the former Lucy Taber, bought for her in 1822 by her father. The house was erected in 1844 and is built of native stone and timber. It was a gift to the city of Ft. Wayne in 1877 for Park purposes. The Mary Penrose Wayne DAR collection was given to the Historical Society upon its formation in 1824. This Chapter collection has become the nucleus of the Museum.

DOES YOUR FAMILY TREE LIVE?

By Ruth Ludington Lund (Mrs. Elmer)
Regent, Platte Chapter, Columbus, Neb.

Children enjoy listening to stories about the lives of their ancestors and take pride in forming visions and conceptions of a great grandparent whom they never saw. It was in this spirit that families gathered about the fireplace before the days of radio and television. They called it storytime. Most frequently the tales were of grandfather's youth when America was still young. They told how he felled the trees to build his house and how the farming was done with oxen teams in small clearings. Again and again the story of that long trek across the open prairie was told for it was made to plant a western star in the American flag.

Will today's children and the generations to come ever know about the role their very own ancestors played in the building of our great nation? Will they be told that it was honest men with courage and grit who answered Horace Greeley's famous call to come west? And will they realize that mothers who came along had given up the comforts of a warm frame home to live out on the prairie in dark and dingy soddys? Will yours be given the opportunity to learn about the problems their forebears encountered and solved?

Delving into the life experiences of one's family elders is most intriguing! Pictures in the old albums come alive. How proud you are of those attired in Civil War or World War uniforms after you learn about their service records. Those who gave their lives that we may have a better way of life dare not be forgotten or ignored.

Marriage records, baptismal records and death records are often found in old family Bibles or on file in some courthouse. Still more information may be obtained from Washington, D. C.

Each family has its own colorful history and when recorded in plain everyday words will be priceless in the years to come to those who care most. And best of all, even you will be remembered. You have thought of them. Who knows, in it may lie the answer to some of the things tomorrow's youth want to know. Yours may find a sense of security and appreciation of America's Freedom that might not be achieved otherwise. If they are to have this opportunity, which is their right, it is in the hands of America's mothers.

Writing up a family history is an enjoyable task which may be accomplished in one's spare time. Try it! Do let your family tree live!
Public Relations

Mrs. Harvey Minton
National Chairman

It has been said that opportunity knocks but once; however not so in DAR—for this year, the year of our 75th Diamond Jubilee Celebration there will be Two contests, sponsored by the Public Relations Committee, in which every DAR Chapter has the opportunity to participate.

First, again offered in contest, is the best DAR Feature Story, written as one article, or in a continued series of articles, telling the complete DAR story in the historic, educational or patriotic field of activity.

The second opportunity offered, in contest, is for the best Story or Feature Published in Recognition of the 75th Diamond Jubilee, celebrating the founding of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. This, too, may be written as one article or a series of articles.

The material submitted for each contest must be clippings or tear sheets of published articles covering the period from April 23, 1965 to March 1, 1966. The name of paper and date line must be included and each entry should be designated as to which contest the entry represents. Please mount separately on paper 8½" x 11" in size. Use as many sheets of paper as is necessary, numbering in consecutive order on the lower right hand corner of the page. In case a picture is larger than the page, carefully fold it over to fit the size of page. Indicate on the outside or front page for which contest the entry is submitted, name of Chapter and Chapter Chairman, name of State Chairman and National Vice Chairman, name of State Regent and State.

Remember, reader interest is of prime importance, and one picture is worth a thousand words.—So make your article interesting and use pictures whenever possible.

Chapter entries for each contest should be sent to the State Chairman of Public Relations, to be received no later than March 5, 1966.

Each State Chairman, with the co-operation and approval of the State Regent (or person designated by her), will select the winning entry and honorable mention entry in each contest for the State, and send it to her respective National Vice Chairman to be received no later than March 20, 1966.

Since we will be working on a very close schedule prior to Continental Congress in April, in order that each Chapter may have all possible time for publicity, please note and adhere strictly to the dates given for publicity and the deadlines set for its receipt by your State Chairmen and your respective National Vice Chairman.

For each contest:
Chapter Public Relations Chairmen—Send entry to State Public Relations Chairman, to be received no later than March 5, 1966
State Public Relations Chairmen—Send winning entry and honorable mention entry to respective National Vice Chairman, to be received no later than March 20, 1966

Best wishes to every DAR member and every Chapter as you seek to bring our wonderful DAR story to the public.

“CITIZEN . . . U.S.A.” TAPES

The series of tape-recorded programs entitled “Citizen . . . U.S.A.” continues in popular demand. The series—based on the “DAR Manual for Citizenship”—offers 15 five-minute patriotic-educational programs suitable for radio, school assemblies, civic meetings, etc. The set of three tapes (five programs per tape) may be played on a regular tape recorder using a five-inch reel at 7½ IPM speed. Tapes are available at cost price of $6.13 per set, including postage.

Raymond L. Hatcher, Director
John Alston, b. 1739, d. 1787, buried near Mossydale School House, Fairfield Co.
Hugh Barkley, no data.
Capt. John Buchanan, b. 1750, d. 1824, buried Methodist Cemetery, Winnsboro, Fairfield Co., S.C.
Laban Chappell, b. 1762, d. 1829, buried on family estate, Fairfield Co., Monument Brick Church.
Robert Coleman, b. 1775, d. 1803, buried on Broad River.
Burrell Cook, d. 1798 or 1803, buried on Broad River, (unmarked).
Nathaniel Cook, b. 1760, d. 1848, buried one mile from Alston Station.
Mrs. Hannah Crosby, d. abt. 1785, Fairfield Co., near Broad River.
Richard Crosby, buried Fairfield Co.
Thomas Crosby, b. 1751, d. 1791, buried Crosby Cemetery.
Capt. James Davis, b. 1754, d. 1822, buried near Monticello, Fairfield Co.
Charnal Durham, d. 1835, buried near Dutchman’s Creek, Fairfield Co.
Robert Ellison, b. 1742, d. 1806, buried on Fleming Master Plantation, Fairfield Co.
Andrew Feaster, b. 1735, d. 1821, buried Feasterville, Fairfield Co.
Gardner Ford, d. 1805, buried under waters of Catawba River, Fairfield Co.
Nathaniel Ford, Sr., b. 1747, d. 1848, buried on Dutchman’s Creek.
Jacob Gibson, Sr., b. 1760, d. 1795, buried in Bethel Section of Fairfield Co.
Samuel Gladney, b. 1737, d. 1799, buried Gladney Cemetery, Monticello, Fairfield Co.
Capt. John Glazier, b. 1755, d. 1831, buried Cemetery of Brick Church, Fairfield Co.
Col. Jesse Havis, b. 1764, d. 1827, buried Episcopal Church Cemetery, Winnsboro, Fairfield Co.
Samuel Jackson and wife. No dates, “Soldier of 1776”.
Francis Kirkland, b. 1772, d. 1793, buried at Monticello, Fairfield Co.
Capt. William Kirkland, buried Cedar Creek, Fairfield Co. Lt. Isaac Love, b. 1754, d. 1787, buried Old Brick Church Cemetery, Fairfield Co.
Col. Armanus Lyles, b. 1748, d. 1809, buried on family cemetery, Monticello, Fairfield Co.
Capt. Edward Martin, b. 1758, d. 1813, buried family cemetery at Monticello, Fairfield Co.
Benjamin May, buried on May Plantation near Winnsboro.
William McMorris, Jr., b. 1758, d. 1828, buried on Plantation west of Winnsboro.
Benjamin Mobley, b. abt. 1739, buried at Feasterville, Fairfield Co.
Edward Mobley, Sr., b. 1716, d. 1782, buried at Feasterville, Fairfield Co.
Edward Mobley, Jr., b. abt. 1741, buried at Feasterville, Fairfield Co.
John Mobley, b. 1745, buried Feasterville, Fairfield Co.
Samuel Mobley, b. 1748, d. 1809, buried family cemetery, Feasterville, Fairfield Co.
William Mobley, Sr., buried Feasterville, Fairfield Co.
James Nelson, Sr., b. and d. abt. 1795, d. 1835, buried at site of old Furman Institute, Fairfield Co.
Gen. John Pearson, b. 1743, d. 1817, buried on Pearson Estate on Broad River, Fairfield Co.
Philip Pearson, b. 1746, d. 1835, buried on family cemetery near Monticello, Fairfield Co.
Lieut. William Rabb, d. abt. 1798, buried on Little River, Fairfield Co.
Philip Raiford (IV), died 1822, buried near Winnsboro.
John Simonton, Sr., b. 1760, d. 1-31-1841, , buried New Hope Church Cemetery, Fairfield Co.
William Wilson, buried near Winnsboro.
Thomas Woodward, “The Regulator”, b. abt. 1729, d. 5-12-1779, buried in Woodward Cemetery, Rockton, Fairfield Co.
Henry Dewey Carlisle, Waddington, N.Y. 1877.
From his Gram. Dewey, January 1889.
Marriages
Charlotte S. Richards, b. at Madrid 1815.
Harriett Richards, b. at Madrid 1810.
Ira Hawley, b. Monkton, Vt., Nov. 25, 1795, mar. Harriett Low at Canton, Sept. 15, 1845.
Jan., 1828.

Howard G. DuBois, for David Demarest Chapter, River and Military, and all Freemen to take this Oath.

It immediately became necessary for all officers, Civil and Military, and all Freemen to take this Oath.

The children of Alex and Mary Richards—

- Benj. b. at Aquamanack, Nov. 28, 1792.
- Alex. b. Aquamanack, Nov. 18, 1794.
- George, b. Aquamanack, March 12, 1797.
- Mary, b. New York, April 7, 1799.
- Mary C. Richards, b. N.Y., Nov. 27, 1804.
- Chas. G. Richards, b. Madrid, May 21, 1808.
- William W. Low, b. Waddington (written over & ?) N.Y.

The children of Seth and C. Sophia Dewey:

- William W. Low, d. Feb. 23rd. 1832.
- George R. Low, d. Williamson, March 21, 1873 (5?).
- Elizabeth S. Carlisle, b. Aug. 19, 1866.

The children of Ira and Harriet Hawley:

- George Richards, d. N.Y. Feb. 18, 1802.
- Sarah, d. Feb. 13, 1815.
- Mary, d. Aug. 5, 1800.
- Mary C. Richards, b. N.Y., Nov. 27, 1804.
- William W. Richards, d. Nov. 2nd 1851.
- Mary, d. Aug. 5, 1800.
- Sarah, d. Feb. 13, 1815.
- George Richards, d. N.Y. Feb. 18, 1802.

Deaths

- Deaths
- Births

**Fidelity Oaths 1777;** This list found in a book in the Vault in the Salisbury Conn., Town Hall. "Freeman's List 1784-1849 Town Meeting Records." Copied by Mrs. Howard G. DuBois, for David Demarest Chapter, River Edge, N.J.

In May 1777, the General Assembly of Connecticut passed "An Act Prescribing and Enjoining An Oath of Fidelity To the State".

It immediately became necessary for all officers, Civil and Military, and all Freemen to take this Oath.

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Lord, David.
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Lee, Solomon.
Lane, Samuel, Jr.
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Lee, Henry.
Lane, Samuel.
Lyman, Simeon.
Lee, Samuel, 2nd.
Lane, Jedediah.
Lee, Samuel.
Lee, R. Walker.
Lee, Samuel, 3rd.
Lee, Mylo.
Landon, James, Jr.
Landon, Samuel.
Loveland, Siba.
Landon, Rufus.
Landon, Nathan.
Melges, Janna.
Moore, Samuel, Jr.
Moore, John.
McLean, Henry.
Munger, Billy, Jr.
Mason, Peter.
Marsh, George.
Moore, Jonathan.
McCall/Mackall, Samuel.
Moore, Silas.
Marsh, George.
Montgomery, Hugh.
Northrup, Joseph.
Nichol, Caleb.
Norton, Lot.
Northrup, Joseph, Jr.
Noble, James.
Nichols, Philo.
Nickerson, Uriah.
Nickerson, Seth, 2nd.
Owens, James.
Owens, Aaron.
Owens, John.
Porter, Joshua.
Pinkerton, William.
Prime, Benjamin.
Pumpelly, or Parmelee, John.
Pew, William.
Parmelee, Zebulon.
Paterson, William.
Parker, Medad.
Parks, James.
Parmelee, Ebenezer.
Parmelee, Daniel.
Rowley, Phinehas.
Rowley, Jesheal.
Reed, Peter.
Reed, Elias, Jr.
Rowley, Simeon.
Reed, Jonah.
Reid, Elias.
Reid, Moses.
Reid, Joel.
Reid, John, Jr.
Reynolds, John.
Russel, John.
Skinner, Samuel.
Stoddard, Darius.
Strong, Adoniah.
Stoddard, Luther.
Stevens, Ebenezer.
Simmons, Perez.
Stannard, David.
Stanton, Joshua.
Sheldon, Moses.
Seaton, Rufus.
Sweetland, Aaron.
Stevens, Eben, Jr.
Smith, Grover.
Sheldon, Ezra.
Sheldon, Moses.
Steward, Aaron.
Stanton, David.
Stevens, Abraham.
Spafford, David.
Selleck, Ezra.
Skinner, John.
Strong, Simeon.
Stanton, Elijah.
Stevens, Oliver.
Surdam, Samuel.
Surdam, Samuel.
Surdam, Charity.
Smith, Gideon.
Smith, Jacob.
Stiles, Francis.
Selleck, Bethel.
Stanton, Elisha, Jr.
Stevens, Joel.
Starks, Jedid.
Stevens, Adin.
Spencer, Uriah.
Tousley, Matthew.
Turner, John.
Tupper, John.
Thare, Bille.
Trumbull, William.
Trumbull, James.
Turner, Timothy.
Trumbull, Ebenezer.
Tuttle, Solomon.
Thomas, William.
Turner, John, Jr.
Tremain, Nathaniel.
Trumble, Jonathan.
Tuttle, Moses.
Thomas, Benjamin.
Thichnor, Benjamin.
Vosburgh, Jacob.
Van Duzen, Henry.
Ure, John.
Whiting, William.
Wheeler, Lemuel.
Williams, Joshua.
White, Joel.
Woolcot, Gideon.
Woodworth, Abner.
Willcocks, Stephen.
Waterhouse, Abe.
Washburn, Abijah.
Woodworth, Crynusus.
Waterous, Samuel.
Waterous, James.
Whitney, ASA.
Wheeler, Ephriam.
White, Isaac, Jr.
Walton, William.
Walton, John P.
Walton, William.
Waterous, John.
Yak, Aaron.

Benbury—Blount Family Bible Records: (In possession of Mrs. Margaret Fearing Jackson, 203 W. Main St., Elizabeth City, N.C.) Sent by Mrs. E.O. Baum, for Betsy Dowdy Chapter.
Thomas Benbury, and Thamer Benbury, his wife were mar. Feb. 4, 1761.
Thomas Benbury, and Betty Benbury, his wife, mar. Dec. 28, 1769.
Richard Benbury, son of Thomas and Thamer, mar. Mary Blunt.
Mary Blount Benbury, mar. James Woodbury.
Elizabeth Constant Greene, dau. of Constant and Elizabeth Greene, mar. Charles C. Pool in Elizabeth City, N.C. June 16, 1869.
Samuel Benbury, son of Thomas and Thamer Benbury, b. March 29, 1763.
Richard Benbury, son of Thomas and Thamer Benbury, b. Jan 28, 1765.
Richard Whitaker Benbury, son of Richard and Mary Blunt, b. Nov. 11, 1805.
Elizabeth Woodbury, dau. of James and Mary Woodbury, b. April 20, 1813.
Samuel Benbury, b. April 30, 1735.
Thomas Benbury, b. Nov. 28, 1736.
James Benbury, b. Nov. 22, 1738.
Elizabeth Benbury, b. Feb. 2, 1741.
Richard Benbury, b. Feb. 25, 1742.
Mary Benbury, b. Aug. 15, 1745.
———, b. July 13, 1747.
———, b. Aug. 18, 1749.
Richard W. Benbury, son of Richard and Mary Benbury, b. Nov. 11, 1805.
Thamar Benbury, died June 26, 1765.
Thomas Benbury, d. Feb. 5, 1793.
Richard Benbury, d. Feb. 6, 1807.
Charles Carroll Pool, d. Aug. 11, 1897.
Charles Woodbury Pool, d. Feb. 21, 1902.
Carroll Greene Pool, d. Feb. 20, 1908.
Elizabeth Constant Pool, d. Nov. 9, 1939.
Richard Blount Benbury, d. Feb. 11, 1750.
"On another piece of paper was written:"
Charles Benbury, b. April 13, 1749.
Blount Family Bible: (In possession of Mrs. Margaret Fearing Jackson, 203 W. Main St., Elizabeth City, N.C.) Copied by Mrs. Submit Fearing (E.O.) Baum, for Betsy Dowdy Chapter, Elizabeth City, N.C.
Mary, the dau. of John and Elizabeth Blount, was b. April 8, 1696.
Elizabeth Blount, b. Dec. 19, 1697.
Sarah Blount, b. May 23, 1702.
E—— Blount, b. March 17, 1703.
John Blount, b. —— May 5th, 1706.
Thomes Blount, b. ——, 1708.
Ann Blount, b. March 1712.
Joseph Blount, b. Feb. 21, 1716.
Charlesworth Blount, b. Oct. 31, 1721.
John Blount, d. March 17, 1725, aged 55 yrs. 5 mo., 29 days.
William Benbury, b. Sept. 29 (?), 1755.
Ann Benbury, d. July 10, 1766, aged 22 yrs. 3 mo. 18 days.
John Benbury, d. March 9, 1774, aged 67 yrs. 5 mo. 16 days.

(Continued on page 50)
The Secretary - The Minutes

From the letters coming to this office there seems to be a need to write not only of the Chapters and Chapter Boards but of the State Conferences and the State Executive Boards having proper minutes of their meetings.

Minutes are written by the Recording Secretary and read by her. It is the duty of a member who notes an omission or mistake to correct same as the minutes are read and not to “let them go.”

The Recording Secretary is referred to as the “Secretary.” In an organization having two or more secretaries when the term “Secretary” is used it means the Recording Secretary, such as when the Chair says “The Secretary will read the minutes.” The Recording Secretary is responsible for keeping an accurate record of the proceedings of a meeting, writing that which was done and not what was said (unless the minutes are to be published and used for a certain purpose). The essential facts to be recorded in the minutes of an ordinary meeting are:

1. The kind of meeting (Regular, special, board, executive committee, adjourned regular, adjourned special).
2. Date of meeting including year and place, time of meeting and of adjournment.
3. Name of the assembly.
4. The presence of the Regent and Secretary, or in their absence the names of the substitute Regent and Secretary pro tem.
5. Whether the minutes of the previous meeting were approved, or approved after being corrected, or their reading dispensed with.
6. Exact wording of motions with the name of the maker and of the seconder (except those motions withdrawn), and points of order and appeals, whether sustained or lost.

It is a good practice to write the minutes as soon as possible after the meeting. Always allow a wide margin on the left of the page to allow space for corrections. The minutes of the next meeting include a record of the corrections which were made, such as “The minutes were approved after the following correction:” (state the correction).

The Secretary should never express her opinion, complimentary or otherwise in writing the minutes. The Secretary’s duty is solely that of recording the action taken by the Society. When a vote is by ballot, the number of votes in favor and the number against should be recorded, also any count that has been ordered. The Secretary has the right to make motions and enter into the debate as does any other member. Most secretaries do not exercise this right as they are too occupied keeping the record.

Resolutions should be entered in the minutes and not filed for they are main motions. Reports of Committees are received and filed, this action is noted in the minutes but the contents is not recorded in the minutes of a chapter or state meeting. On rare occasions a report is of such great importance that a motion is made that it “be entered in the minutes” which means the Secretary copies it in full upon the record.

When meetings are held regularly, monthly, semi-monthly, bi-monthly, or quarterly the minutes are read after the opening exercises as the first order of business and after which correction (if any) should be approved. During a State Conference the meetings are held several days in succession with recesses during the day; then the minutes are read at the opening of the business meeting each day, corrected and approved. If the minutes of the last session cannot be read and approved before the final adjournment then the Conference in session should authorize the State Executive Board or a special committee to correct and approve them.

Minutes may be corrected whenever the error is noticed, regardless of the time which has elapsed or of the fact the correction had been previously proposed and lost (Robert’s Rules of Order, Revised, page 172). Except in case of correcting a misstatement, minutes after being approved are subject to the same rules as rescind. If too late to reconsider the vote they require a two thirds vote for their amendment (any correction) unless previous notice of the proposed amendment (correction) has been given, then only a majority vote is required. (See R.R.O.R., page 148.)

Sometimes it is desired to rescind an action taken, and to express disapproval strongly by expunging it from the minutes. This is done by crossing out the words or drawing a line around them and writing there the words, “Expunged by order of the Chapter,” giving the date of the order and signed by the Secretary. The words expunged must be left readable so that it can be determined if more was expunged than ordered. It takes a majority vote of the total membership if a Chapter or any organization does this. The matter of expunging from the records a correct statement of what was done and recorded (the record of which was officially approved), should be solemnly treated and considered. Even though a quorum is present and the vote to expunge is unanimous, it should not be declared a representative vote of the Chapter or organization. (See R.R.O.R., page 170.)
AMERICAN HERITAGE

MRS. JOHN AUGUSTUS CARR is a member of Arkadelphia Chapter, Arkadelphia, Arkansas, of which she has been Secretary, Registrar, Parliamentarian, and Regent. She has served the State of Arkansas as Vice Regent and Regent in addition to other offices and chairmanships. During 1964, she served as National Vice Chairman of American History Month.

AMERICAN INDIANS

MRS. BENJAMIN O. MARTORELLI transferred to the David Demarest Chapter from the Havana Cuba Chapter where she served as chairman of various committees, Recording Secretary, Regent, and Director. She has also served as National Vice Chairman of American Indians Committee from 1962-65. She is a member of the National Chairmen’s Association.

DAR GOOD CITIZENS

MRS. GEORGE G. RITCHIE, a member of the Nathaniel Bacon Chapter, Richmond, Va., is serving her State as National Defense Chairman. She is a member of the National Chairmen’s Association and of the National State Vice Regents’ Club. On the State level, Mrs. Ritchie has served as State Chaplain and State Vice Regent. She has held many offices in her chapter, including that of Regent.

DAR MAGAZINE ADVERTISING

MRS. VAUGHN A. GILL, member of the Martha Ibbetson Chapter, has served as Chapter Regent, Fourth Division Director, State Chairman of DAR Magazine, and State Vice Regent of Public Relations. She has served as Illinois State Vice Regent and is a life member of the National Vice Regents Club. Mrs. Gill was National Vice Chairman of DAR Magazine Advertising, 1962-65.
HONOR ROLL

Mrs. William G. Cogswell has served the Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution as State Recording Secretary, State Treasurer, and State Honor Roll Chairman. She has been President, Vice President, and Treasurer of the Indiana Officers Club. Her Chapter activities include service as Vice-Regent, Treasurer, Registrar, and various committee chairmanships.

STUDENT LOAN AND SCHOLARSHIP

Mrs. Robert Angle became a member of DAR in Pittsburgh, Penn., affiliating with the Col. William Wallace Chapter; her present Chapter is Himmarshee, Fort Lauderdale, Florida. She has served on various committees, and in several offices including that of Chapter Regent. On the State level, she was chairman of DAR Magazine, and the DAR Good Citizens, as well as holding the offices of Treasurer, Recording Secretary, Vice Regent, and Regent. She is a member of the National Officers Club.

FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Mrs. W. Carl Crittenden is a past Regent of the Ruth Floyd Woodhull Chapter of Freeport, N. Y. She has just completed a term of office as President of the New York State Officers Club. She has served the State of New York as Historian and has been National Vice Chairman of the DAR Museum.

TRANSPORTATION

Mrs. Sherman B. Watson has served as Chapter Regent of Ashley Chapter, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. On the State level, she has served as Librarian, Treasurer, Vice Regent, and Regent. She has also served as National Chairman of Junior Membership, and of Approved Schools.
NEWS FROM THE REGISTRAR GENERAL

by Evelyn Cole Peters
(Mrs. Albert G.) Registrar General

The Short Application Form. Good news for those preparing application papers and supplementals on lines already established by other members of the Society is that their work may be shortened by the new one page application form now being printed. This form is only for the use of those who have, within the first three generations (counting parents as Generation one) an ancestor in the line of a blood relative DAR member. The blank need only be filled out as far as this joint ancestor, with reference for such recent data. Under “references” the name of the relative whose line is being used, will be given with her National Number. If the line should be a “closed” one, permission to copy must be enclosed. If the line is in error or lacks the data now required, the same rules will apply for clearing up the lineage as pertain to long form papers.

If, in the future, chapter registrars are asked for a copy of the papers of a member, and that full copy cannot be given because of the short form, she will ask that the request be sent to the Registrar General’s office for a photocopy of the full paper of the relative. The charge for this service ($2.00) is the same as chapter registrars may charge for a copy that is in the chapter files.

At-Large Memberships and Blanks. Due to the fact that abuse may be made of the possession of application blanks for Society membership, orders for these blanks will be filled only for members of the Society. Blanks for the use of those applying for At-Large Membership should be provided by the State Regent or the endorsers, on whose shoulders rests the responsibility of determining the desirability of the candidate for membership.

Supplementals. We all regret that it was necessary to close the reception of supplementals until we can cope with those application and supplemental papers on hand. We realize the importance of supplementals which open new lines, keep our members adding to genealogical experience and place on record the service of more Revolutionary patriots. Every effort is being made to bring our depleted staff up to full strength so that we can process the backlog and again welcome your supplemental papers.

Some of our experienced DAR genealogists have offered to help us with this backlog and a small “Class in DAR Checking Procedure” is planned for the week following Continental Congress. An hour of instruction by the Registrar General will be followed by actual work on back supplementals under the supervision of the staff. Since the class will be small, only those members who have long experience as genealogists and as workers on DAR papers can participate in this project that will offer the opportunities of education and service. Please send your qualifications to the Registrar General who will have the difficult task of choosing members of the class.

Reasons for Our Backlog. There is always a backlog in the Registrar General’s department for many of the papers that constitute it are those that are pending and in the “have written” file. This means that we are holding the papers hoping to receive from the applicant the date or proof that is lacking. Since papers are held for two years, it is clear that much of our backlog is due to these pending papers. Although the situation is deeply serious only when the backlog contains many unprocessed papers, it is always our concern that applicants are dilatory in attempts to find the missing data and proof. We want to clear up those papers as much as you do!

We strongly suggest that when the papers are typed, a carbon copy on a third blank be typed for the file of the applicant or the person helping with the papers. Not only should this third copy be made but a list of the exhibits of proof that were sent with the application blanks should be made to keep with that third copy. Too often, when the letter arrives from the Society genealogist asking for further data or more acceptable proof, the worker has nothing with which to continue his research. The applicant or her helper should keep track of the time allowed for the completion of the paper. Two years sound like a long time but assembling missing data can take a long time too. Worker and applicant should keep in constant touch as to progress, and if the case seems hopeless should consider the splendid service offered by the State and National Lineage Research Committees.

Pro Tem Signatures on Papers. Application papers are often held up due to the fact that chapter officers are ill or out of the country. After consultation with our National Parliamentarian, we suggest that in such cases the chapter regent appoint an officer pro tem with authority to sign the papers, and that she notify the Organizing Secretary General of her action. Signatures of chapter officers are checked in that office, in order to ascertain whether those officers are the current officers of that chapter.

We hope that members and chapters will be generous with donations for our Microfilming Fund. We have no more room for the bound volumes of papers in our large records room. Every day those precious records deteriorate a bit more from handling and age. We must start that microfilming project!

New Office Chairs. The Registrar General’s staff is rejoicing over the gift of six new office chairs presented by the Illinois Daughters.

Review of Rejected Papers. Please do not come to the Genealogical Department nor write to it with a complaint or a request for the review of a paper. Members of our staff have no time for these conferences and such correspondence, for a review of a paper, especially to an intermediary, may take more time than the original processing.

(Continued on page 65)
MOTION PICTURE REVIEW

The Agony and the Ecstasy" in book form was a long and absorbing novel of the life of Michelangelo Buonarroti. Based on Irving Stone's novel, Twentieth Century-Fox has produced in Todd-AO an equally absorbing film which stars Charlton Heston and Rex Harrison. It is but a segment of the book and deals mainly with the years during which Michelangelo, under duress, painted the ceilings of the Sistine Chapel. The picture starts with what amounts to a museum tour, for as a narrator tells of Michelangelo's humble derivation, his intense studies including that of human anatomy and his dedication to art, in spite of poverty, illness, hunger and personal relationships, the rapt audience is shown breathtaking views of some of his better known masterpieces: St. Peters, which he designed; the young David, Moses, Battle of the Centaurs, Madonna of the Steps, Bacchus, and three Pietas, in addition to the lifelike Pieta which has attracted thousands to the Vatican Pavillion at the World's Fair these past two years.

It is fascinating to see the manner in which huge blocks of marble are chiseled intact from the rugged, white Carrara mountainsides, and the engineering which raises wooden scaffolds to the Sistine Chapel ceilings without marring the working area. The film shows in detail how the "cartoons", preliminary sketches, are stenciled on the curved, almost inaccessible ceilings by apprentices, then painted from cramped, awkward positions by a paint-splashed Michelangelo. This work took four years, from 1508 to 1512, and through those years the artist was constantly harried by a prodding Pope. Even while passing under the scaffolding during mass, Julius raises his eyes and silently mouths "When will you be finished?" And Michelangelo, glaring down at the pageantry below mouths back, "When I'm done."

The film runs for two hours and twenty minutes and holds the viewer's interest the entire time. Both Rex Harrison, as the militant Pope who must fight for his beliefs, and Charlton Heston, as the artist whose devotion and service to the arts precluded personal love, are superb in their roles. Adolfo Celi is fine as Cardinal Giovanni de Medici. It is a serious picture with few lapses into humor, but it is fine entertainment.

—Virginia Schneider
National Chairman American Heritage

DECEMBER IN CONSTITUTION HALL

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<td>December 1</td>
<td>National Symphony Orchestra</td>
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<td>Korean Orphan Choir</td>
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<td>National Symphony Orchestra</td>
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<td>National Geographic Society</td>
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<td>National Symphony Orchestra</td>
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<td>&quot;Nutcracker Ballet&quot;</td>
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Hostesses were Mrs. K. R. Branson and Mrs. Clayton Tindol. Mrs. Branson, chapter Constitution Week chairman, wore a black brocade and lace dress which was made for her grandmother in 1890, the year DAR was organized. Members and guests were given bookshaped name cards outlined in blue with a tiny diamond sparkle in one corner and a tiny silk United States flag attached. On each member’s card was her name and the name and state of her ancestor. On each guest’s card was her name and the particular field of endeavor she represented.

Mrs. Harry E. Lane, regent, with the assistance of Mrs. Branson, pinned Miss Eunora Farris, organizer and retiring regent, with the Organizing Regent’s bar.

The reigning “Miss Alabama”, Miss Linda Folsom, was guest artist. Miss Folsom was also one of the ten finalists in the “Miss America” contest. Miss Folsom sang a medley from “Sound of Music” and accompanied herself on the piano. She was voted into membership by the chapter during the business session.

Guest speaker was Mrs. Grover Flowers of Ozark, Alabama, who is the “Alabama Mother of the Year” for 1965. Mrs. Flowers is also the State of Alabama Constitution Week Committee chairman and Regent of the Ozark Chapter. Mrs. Flowers is also Civil Defense Director for Dale County, Alabama, and retired principal of the Emma P. Flowers School, thus named in her honor, of Ozark, Alabama. By Mrs. Flowers’ very presence, we told the DAR story because this noteworthy Daughter is truly representative of the three fields of endeavor. Her presence added greatly to our meeting.

Mrs. Flowers told the history of the Constitution and stressed the importance of perpetuating its principles. In conclusion, she read an award-winning poem, which she penned, on the Constitution.

Chapter Regent, Mrs. Harry E. Lane, introduced the honored guests. These included Major Isabel O’Brien assistance Chief of Nurses at Fort Rucker, Alabama, who represented the field of Patriotism. It was on April 26, 1898 that the DAR Hospital Corps was organized. This became the nucleus for the Army Nurse Corps.

Miss Gail Maddox, DAR Good Citizen for 1964-65 of Elba High School, and Dorothy DeVaughan, Enterprise High School DAR Good Citizen for 1964-65, represented the field of Education.

Miss Terry Martin, State of Alabama winner in the 1965 American History Essay Contest and sponsored by the John Coffee Chapter, represented the Historical field. Terry Martin is the daughter of Mrs. Willard Martin and the granddaughter of Mrs. Terry Kendrick, both members of the John Coffee Chapter.

Members and guests viewed the heirloom display tables. Heirlooms on display included a christening dress handmade in 1888, black velvet beaded cape, black silk bonnets, woven coverlets, chocolate set, a wedding ring engraved “1880”, turkey tail fan, deeds, family genealogy letter, picture albums and frames, and sword. Some of the items were more than one hundred years old.

In the center of the semi-circle formed by the heirloom tables, on a table covered with an heirloom table cloth, was a large birthday cake denoting the seventy-fifth anniversary of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Baxter Bryan presided at the silver punch service.

Thirty three members and guests attended from Elba, Enterprise, Ozark, New Brockton, Birmingham, Montgomery.—Mrs. Harry E. Lane.

COVINA (Covina, Calif.) which serves some six communities in eastern San Gabriel Valley in Southern California, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding on November 14, 1964, with a beautifully appointed tea at the Covina Woman’s Club. Under the general chairmanship of Mrs. Gerald Shainberg, the affair featured a talk by Mr. Donald Pflueger, California historian, lecturer, and author of a fascinating chapter of history which concerned an early resident of Covina.

Vocal selections by Mrs. Delmar C. Kirchner added greatly to the festivities, and background music during the tea hour was played by Mrs. William E. Poole, pianist. Elaborate table decorations were arranged by Mrs. Richard Ferguson. Cakes decorated as open books, one inscribed with the charter
members of the chapter, the other with the chapter regents and their years of office, drew much interest from members and guests. The guest list included State officers of DAR, representatives of neighboring chapters, and local public officials. Especially honored were two living charter members of Covina Chapter, Mrs. James Elliott and Mrs. Roland Heeb.

An exhibit of oil paintings by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Herschel Stoke, a recognized artist, adorned one wall of the clubhouse. Mrs. Stoke's daughter, Mrs. Raymond Kaiser of Freeport, Illinois, was also present.

WHITE PLAINS CHAPTER (White Plains, N.Y.) celebrated its Sixtieth Anniversary March 15, 1965 at the Woman's Club of White Plains with a reception, luncheon and musical program honoring the past regents of the chapter.

The birthday cake at the luncheon was cut by Mrs. Jules A. Vuilleumier, dean of the past regents of the chapter. There have been twenty-four past regents of the chapter, with some having served two terms. Mrs. Alfred Olsen, present regent, presided over the festivities and presented the past regents who were present. Mrs. Harold J. Hustis was general chairman of the luncheon with Mrs. Curtis T. Prout hostess chairman.

Following the luncheon a recital of piano music of American origin was given by Miss Jean Graham, an accomplished pianist and graduate of both the Juilliard and Manhattan Schools of Music. Mrs. William L. O'Donovan, American Heritage Chairman, arranged the program.

The White Plains Chapter was organized April 7, 1905 with 34 charter members. Today membership is 181 with 15 names pending in Washington. The chapter has 24 national and local committees and has contributed generously to DAR schools, the American Indians and various DAR projects, nationally, state and local.

The chapter gives yearly scholarships to Tamasee and Kate Duncan Smith, plus a nursing scholarship to an Indian girl at St. Mary's School for Indian girls at Springfield, South Dakota. Last year a contribution of $110 was given to an Indian boy in New York State to complete his year at Syracuse University. During the past year donations of $200 were given to DAR schools; $500 to American Indians, to be distributed at the discretion of Mrs. Arthur M. Smith, state chairman American Indians Committee; $100 to the DAR Museum in honor of Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, past regent of the chapter, and Honorary State Regent of New York and current Corresponding Secretary General; $200 was given last year in honor of Mrs. Ivan T. Johnson, past regent of the chapter and current National chairman of Genealogical Records, for the renovation of the DAR Genealogical and Historical Library in Washington, D.C.

The chapter has erected 10 historical markers and monuments; has given many American flags to many organizations; gives three awards to DAR Good Citizens in American History Month, plus several Good Citizenship Medals in June; and honors Constitution Week.

White Plains chapter inaugurated a custom years ago, now shared by the Westchester Round Table of 14 chapters, of having a member greet new citizens at Naturalization Court at the County Court House in White Plains. Each new citizen is greeted, offered assistance, given a copy of the Flag Code and a small American flag. This is in addition to the chapters' providing a DAR Manual for Citizenship to each prospective citizen distributed by the County Clerk's office in White Plains.

The chapter also sponsors a lively C.A.R. Chapter of 101 members and also is custodian of Washington's Headquarters on Virginia Road in North White Plains.—Virginia S. Olsen.

LIBERTY HALL CHAPTER (Charlotte, N. C.) held its final meeting of the season on June 5, 1965 with a picnic at Hezekiah Alexander House.

This stone house, which was built in 1774, is believed to be the oldest building in Mecklenburg County. Hezekiah Alexander, one of the early settlers, was a signer of the Mecklenburg Dec-

OLD THREE NOTCH
Alabama

for increasing the membership of their C. A. R. Society from seven to 24 in the first year of its organization. The Society also won several State awards during its first year.

MEXICO MISSOURI
Missouri

for presenting bound volumes of the DAR Magazine 1905-1961 to the State Library to be kept at the Missouri State Chapter House at Arrow Rock, Mo.

JOHN COFFEY
Alabama

and

FORT RENSSLEAER
New York

for their unusual celebrations of Constitution Week.
The main feature of the meeting was a puppet show, "The Oldest American Recalled Stars and Stripes." It was presented by the Mecklenburg Horne't's Nest Society, Children of the American Revolution. Also featured at the meeting was the inspection of the old stone house and touring the grounds.

The business meeting was held in the living room. There Mrs. E. D. Shackelford presented the gavel to Miss Margaret L. Blair, the new regent.

The chapter has had four good years under the leadership of Mrs. Shackelford. The DAR story was told in many places, both orally and in writing.

HENRY DOWNS (Waco, Texas). Five of the 12 DAR Citizenship Award Winners who attended the annual luncheon of the Henry Downs Chapter, Waco, Texas, are, standing (l. to r.) Julia Penny Clark, La Vega High School; Alice Kitchens, Robinson High; Doris Ann Stanford, Lorena High; Judy Wammack, Waco High; and Donna Holland, Axtell High. Seated are Mrs. R. Watkins Williams, Regent, and Mrs. Dudley Layne, Chapter Chairman of the Good Citizens Committee.

OLD THREE NOTCH (Andalusia, Alabama). We have succeeded in sponsoring our Andalusia C.A.R. Society beyond our expectations. It has grown from the original 7 when organized a year ago to 24, with many prospects working on papers. With Mrs. William Albritton as Senior President and Miss Carolyn Helms as President, the C.A.R. has worked on prospective members, attended State and Regional C.A.R. Conferences, held their own Fun Day with a trip to Cahaba, first Capital of Alabama, and attended the State Fund Day at Moundville, Ala. They have had most interesting programs on every phase of C.A.R. work and goals. At Christmas they entertained their grandmothers and members of the Ann Love Chapter, C.A.R. from Troy, Ala., with a lovely luncheon at the home of Mrs. Albritton. At the State C.A.R. Conference held in Auburn, Ala., on Feb. 19-20, this Andalusia Society won the State C.A.R. Merit Award, the State Award for largest increase in membership; State Award for articles submitted to the CARALA news bulletin, and had the second largest number of members attending the Conference. Five of the girls presented a play on the U.S. Flag for the DAR Chapter at our March meeting.

Another project we accomplished recently was the placing of a marble marker in the Covington County Courthouse in Andalusia in honor of the three Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Covington County—Jeremiah Dixon, John Liles, and Samuel Williams. Dedication services were held for this marker with the Chapter Regent, Mrs. J. D. Helms, and the Chaplain, Mrs. D. D. Chapman, conducting the service. Mrs. Gus Bryan, Project Chairman, designed the marker which was made by Sam Carroll Memorials of Andalusia. On the Committee with Mrs. Bryan were Mrs. W. H. Albritton, Mrs. Richard Cobbs, and Mrs. H. H. Broadhurst. The marker was unveiled by little Miss Sally Thompson, great-great-great-granddaughter of Jeremiah Dixon. The service was attended by Covington County officials, press and radio representatives, descendants of Jeremiah Dixon, and Chapter members.—Mrs. J. D. Helms.

CIMARRON (Stillwater, Oklahoma). Organization of Cimarron Chapter, NSDAR on Feb. 22, 1940 was the subject of reminiscence when the chapter held a 25th anniversary meeting in the home of Mrs. Sam Myers.

Mrs. L. R. Geiser, Regent, serves tea to Mrs. J. J. McNeill (left) and Mrs. D. W. Humphreys; Mrs. C. R. Bellatti looks on.

Mrs. Myers told some of the events of that day when the chapter was formed in the home of her mother, Mrs. L. N. Berry. Another daughter, Mrs. H. C. Stallings, read excerpts from her mother's diary of 20-25 years ago when she listed many of the events attendant on the organization and Mrs. Wyche B. Murphy read from the chapter's early minutes.

Special guests, from Cushing, Oklahoma, were Mrs. J. J. McNeill who was State Regent in 1940 and talked of her part in signing the charter, Mrs. D. W. Humphreys, current State Regent, spoke of the chapter's accomplishments, and Mrs. William Simon, Regent of the Cushing Chapter.

Also on the program were patriotic songs sung by Mrs. A. L. Malle accompanied by Mrs. Leslie Swim, and pledge of allegiance to the flag recited by 2½-year-old La Nell Kelly, granddaughter of Mrs. Myers who was present with her mother, Mrs. Walter Kelly.

The tea table had a centerpiece of white chrysanthemums, tiny red roses and candy tuft, centered with a silver "25" of wire. White tapers had red, white and blue ribbons.

FORT RENSSELAER (Canajoharie, N.Y.) Constitution Day, was observed with a luncheon meeting at the Canajoharie Hotel and the opening of the Chapter's Constitution Week exhibit of antiques attended by 127 DAR Women including National and State officers and committee chairmen, Chapter Regents and other members representing 19 chapters of New York State.
Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr. Scarsdale, Honorary State Regent, Past Recording Secretary General, and Past First Vice President General, who is a candidate for the office of President General of the National Society, was the honored guest and speaker.

Mrs. S. Wesley Planck, Hostess Regent, presided and welcomed the ladies preceding the luncheon. Mrs. Willis Barshied, Chapter Chaplain, gave the invocation. Mrs. Edward W. Spraker, First Vice Regent and program chairman, Mrs. John Dicks, Miss Susan Ellithorp, Mrs. Bernard Gubbins, Mrs. Edward T. King, Mrs. Lloyd Kling, Mrs. Ralph Schuler and Mrs. Fred Voght were the hostesses. Fall flowers in old-fashioned shaving mugs and mustache cups decorated the tables.

The meeting opened with the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag led by Mrs. Voght, followed by the American's Creed and singing of the National Anthem. Mrs. Avery Van Slyke of Palatine Bridge, the guest accompanist, played several piano selections including the "Medley of Patriotic Songs."

Mrs. Sullivan spoke of the importance to the people of this nation and the world of the signing of the Constitution of the United States of America 177 years ago, September 17, 1878. She reviewed some of her aims for the NSDAR if she is elected to the office of President General, with further opportunity for service through the chapters of the nation.

Among the visitors introduced were Mrs. George Duffy of Fort Plain, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General; Miss Amy Walker of Albany, National Vice Chairman of Credentials and State Chairman of the American History Award; Mrs. Carl Crittenden of Freeport, L.I., State campaign manager for Mrs. Sullivan; Mrs. Ethelyn Hawkins of Maryland, District Six State Director. Chapter Regents were also introduced.

Miss Leeta Ehle, a former Regent of Fort Rensselaer Chapter, and the Constitution Week Chairman, was chairman of the antique exhibit. More than 700 persons from many localities visited the exhibit of Mohawk Valley antiques from Thursday afternoon until Sunday evening. Fort Rensselaer Chapters members in Colonial costumes greeted the visitors.

With the arrangements of antique furniture, the exhibit also included assorted bells, silver, jewelry, china and glassware, dolls, button collections, woven bedspreads and table covers, Bibles dating as early as 1857 and many books.

The Canajoharie Hotel is an especially appropriate location for a Mohawk Valley antique exhibit. The present hotel was erected in 1878 by State Senator Webster Wagner, a resident of Palatine Bridge and inventor of the Wagner Palace car, now the railroad pullman car. The Wagner Hotel was opened in 1879 on the site of the original stone building erected in 1730 by Hendrick Schrembling, a Palatine German and one of the earliest Canajoharie settlers. In 1778 his son sold the property to Johannes Rueff or 'Roof'.

Roof's Tavern, operated by Johannes and later by his son, Colonel John Roof, was a popular stopping place for early travelers and settlers, and the community was known as Roof's Village until 1812. After that date, Colonel John sold the building and there was a succession of owners for the next 66 years. Then the old stone building was torn down prior to the purchase of the site by Senator Wagner.

In 1920 the Wagner Hotel was purchased by the Beech-Nut Packing Company of Canajoharie and the name was changed to Hotel Beech-Nut in 1937. Under recent management the name was again changed to Canajoharie Hotel and is now under the management of Paul Wingett of Palatine Bridge and Albert Curran of Fort Plain.—Hazel Johnson Spraker.

MARY WASHINGTON (Washington, D.C.) is the oldest Chapter in the District of Columbia. It was organized February 29, 1890. The first President General, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, and the third President General, Mrs. John W. Foster, were members of Mary Washington Chapter.

In 1895, Mary Washington Chapter assumed responsibility for construction costs of the north wing of Memorial Continental Hall and furnished it to house the DAR Library. The Library is again receiving help from Mary Washington: members have given $600 towards the recent expansion program.

(Continued on page 48)
View showing Washington Type Desk (above). Left, view showing the collection of American Needlework. (Right) 2 views during the renovation.
The President General's Suite

With the necessity for improved heating and air conditioning the President General's offices came the decision to redesign the entire suite of Executive Offices. The importance of these rooms cannot be underestimated as it is here that the inner impression of the National Society is created for the business and social world. Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., President General, has given careful consideration to the function of the office as well as the appearance.

Fortunately, in the renovation we had only to purchase two new pieces of furniture. Due to the wise purchasing in the past of members, the quality was there, needing only to be refinished and restored to its original luster.

Mrs. Sullivan chose as a color scheme antique gold and celadon green which creates a warm and cheerful atmosphere. The architectural detail is painted the celadon green and the walls above the dado are white, somewhat greyed, to relieve the contrast. The entire suite is carpeted with antique gold carpet which aids in the maintenance and reduces the sound problem considerably. For the upholstered furniture, various fabrics in shades of gold have been used. The window treatment is of the 18th century in design with natural walnut venetian blinds. This type of blind is the same as used in the Colonial Restorations at Williamsburg.

With few exceptions most of the furnishings are reproductions of American and English designs of the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

One of the most interesting pieces of furniture in the office is the President General's desk which is generally referred to as the Washington Desk. The original of this desk was used by General Washington when President of the United States in 1789 and is now in the Governor's Room in the New York City Hall. The wood is mahogany and the fluted legs and rosette trimming are of the Sheraton style.

The antique mahogany American secretary desk, circa 1800, in the far corner of the room is filled with early 19th century French porcelain decorated in yellow and gold. The room contains a set of four matching side chairs, American Sheraton style, also an early 19th century American Pembroke table.

The English Chippendale style sofa is upholstered in the same gold silk damask as used for the window hangings, which greatly reduces its weight in the room.

Flanking the fireplace are two Sheraton style open arm chairs which were found in storage and with minor repair and reupholstery have been returned to a place of honor. This design is often referred to as a Martha Washington Chair.

Behind the desk is one of the new purchases. This mahogany credenza is equipped with file drawers, book shelves and storage drawers. The piece acts as a storage and file organizer, thus relieving the desk and tables of normal office clutter. The only other new furniture in the President General's office is the desk chair which is Adam in design and upholstered in soft gold mohair material.

Most of the accessories in the room are antique which help to soften the appearance of newness and create a formal yet friendly atmosphere. On the mantel shelf are a pair of brass and crystal candelabra, mid 19th century, often referred to as girandoles. On the walls are antique examples of American needlework, a subject matter that is so much a part of the National Society's background.

Together for the first time in many years we now have a complete collection of photographs of Honorary Presidents General. After considerable time and attention we were able to gather together twenty-five likenesses taken from original oil portraits, miniatures, and contemporary photographs. The photographs are grouped together surrounding that of the present President General. These have all been identically framed and now hang in the Administrative Secretary's office as a complement to the Diamond Jubilee celebration.

The small room adjacent to the President General's main office, which was formerly used for storage, has been converted into a private dressing room. The private bathroom was also redecorated with green and gold foil wallcovering and iridescent fabric for window and shower curtain in the same colors.

The overall appearance of the President General's Suite is one of quiet elegance befitting the National Society.

James Hunter Johnson, Assistant Curator
RHODE ISLAND

The State Fall Meeting of the Rhode Island State Society was held October 1, 1965 at the Phillips Memorial Baptist Church in Cranston. The hostess chapter was Rhode Island Independence.

The processional, led by the State Marshal, Mrs. Wallace McTammany, included the State Regent, the President General, the Honorary State Regents, State Officers and Honored Guests, escorted by the color bearers and pages.

The State Regent, Miss Helen J. Malmstead, called the meeting to order and presented the Reverend Frank H. Snell, pastor of the Phillips Memorial Baptist Church, who gave the invocation.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was led by Mrs. Milton H. Broome, State Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America Committee. Mrs. John M. Whalen, State Chairman of the Americanism Committee, led in the recitation of the American’s Creed. The singing of the National Anthem was led by Mrs. Edgar S. G. Bulmer, State Vice-Chairman of American Music.

Miss Malmstead read a letter from Governor John H. Chafee. He expressed regret that a previous commitment made it impossible for him to attend the meeting.

The State Regent introduced the Honorable James DiPrete, Jr., Mayor, who presented greetings from the City of Cranston. He had words of praise for the work of the Society and best wishes for success for the next seventy-five years.

Cordial greetings were brought by Mrs. Robert F. Eldridge, Second Vice-Regent of Rhode Island Independence Chapter. Mrs. J. Lewis Farlander, State Vice-Regent, responded.

The State Regent introduced Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., President General. In her greeting, Mrs. Sullivan warned us to be watchful and to work diligently to preserve our American heritage, especially in the field of education.

The Honorary State Regents were presented: Mrs. Harold C. Johnson, Mrs. Lawrence F. Vories, Mrs. Frederick N. Tompkins and Mrs. Ralph W. Wilkins. Each responded with wishes for success of the Society.

Mr. Robert E. Olmstead, State President of the Rhode Island Sons of the American Revolution, quoted from speeches of several great American heroes of days past. All had urged us to preserve our American way of life.

The Society of the Children of the American Revolution was represented by its Senior State President, Mr. Bowen H. Tucker. He thanked the DAR for its continued moral and financial support.

Dr. Marguerite Appleton, Honorary President, National Society Colonial Dames of America, gave the morning address. Her subject was “The Nobel Company of Women.” She gave short personality sketches of some of our pioneer women, including four from Rhode Island: Ann Franklin, Sarah Goddard, Mary Dyer and Ann Hutchinson.

The morning session ended after announcements by the State Regent and the singing of America.

Preceding the luncheon, there was a reception for the Honored Guests and State Officers.

The afternoon session was opened by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Walter Caccia. She read from Second Corinthians, Chapter 3, from which is taken this year’s...
theme, "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, There is Liberty."

The 1965 American History Month Essay Winners, Northeastern Division, Stanley Landfair, Laurie Jean Lamb and Allison Ingram read their essays. Another group of songs was sung by Gertrude Coady.

The highlight of the meeting was the stirring address by the President General, Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr.

After the singing of "Faith of our Fathers" and the retiring of the colors the State Regent declared the October 1965 State Fall Meeting adjourned.—Addie M. Gage

MASSACHUSETTS

The Fall State Meeting and Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution was held on Wednesday and Thursday, September 29th and 30th, 1965, at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass., on the North Shore of Massachusetts Bay.

On September 28th the State Officers Club entertained at a Banquet, Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., our President General, and Mrs. Charles E. Lynde, Vice President General, while at the same time Mrs. Hamilton H. Sweet, State Vice Regent was hostess at a Members Dinner for all DAR house guests.

A Rededication Service of the Massachusetts Daughters, first on the agenda, thoughtfully planned by Mrs. George S. Tolman, 3rd, Mass. State Regent, was held at Christ Church in Boston, the Old North Church of Paul Revere fame at 10 A.M. on September 29th. Many of us went by special bus, arranged by Mrs. Franklin Hulbert, State Chairman of Transportation, from the hotel to the church, met there by many more Daughters who were within commuting distance.

Mrs. Tolman and Mrs. Charles Andersen, State Chaplain, took part in the service with the Rev. Howard P. Kellett, Vicar. The 1759 Johnston organ accompanied the singing of three hymns, "We Gather Together to Ask the Lord's Blessing", "Faith of Our Fathers" and "Lead on, O King Eternal."

The Rev. Kellett told us this church, whose doors were opened to the public for worship on December 29, 1723, is one of seven architectural gems of America, yet was built by dedicated men without benefit of an architect, its foundation a graveyard of common people. The Chancel, with its wooden tablets with painting of Christ, the Lord's Prayer, The Ten Commandments and Apostle's Creed, is copied from their former church of worship in England. It is a house of prayer for all people because "we live in peace—in an age of violence."

Mrs. Tolman said in her remarks: "What has happened to our national heritage? This question was originally asked by a young man before he sacrificed his life in Viet Nam for liberty. We are the answer to that question and this service is dedicated to that answer."

The Processional for the meeting at 2 P.M. was led by five of the Lexington Minute Men in full regalia, complete with drum and color bearers. Mrs. Tolman presiding, asked the Rev. John M. Gallop of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Hingham, to give the Invocation. An Installation of Regents and Vice Regents by Mrs. Charles Andersen, Chaplain, presentation of Resolutions, Two-minute Outlines of State Officers and Committee Chairmen took place in the afternoon. But the highlight of the conference was the presence of Mrs. William Sullivan, Jr., President General, whose enthusiasm for DAR penetrated all present. Mrs. Tolman presented a Boston Bowl to Mrs. Sullivan. Other honored guests were Mrs. Charles E. Lynde of New Hampshire, Vice President General, Honorary State Regents: Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, Mrs. Alfred Newman Graham and Mrs. Willard F. Richards, Miss Olive Webster, Chief Marshall, and Mrs. Donald K. Phillips, Senior State President of C.A.R.

The meeting was dedicated to the Honorary State Regents with flowers being sent to those unable to be present. A money bouquet was presented to Mrs. Tolman by the State Officers for her project, the building of the Hillside School Gymnasium. An historical sketch of the oldest church in Massachusetts, the Old Ship Church in Hingham, was given by Mrs. Andersen.

At the Banquet that evening Mrs. Willard F. Richards, Honorary State Regent was Mistress of Ceremonies. She and other Honorary State Regents present, Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Currier, gave resumes of highlights of their administrations. Letters were read from those unable to attend. Ten husbands present were introduced as were Mrs. Seth Sprague, mother of Mrs. Tolman, and Mr. Tolman. Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr. again enthralled everyone with her address: "Service to the Nation," reviewing the first 75 years of DAR. A Reception followed for the State Officers and guests. We were very pleased to have so many Regents and members present from the far corners and islands of our State.

Thursday morning's meeting convened promptly at 9:45 with Mrs. M. Daniell Spering playing the piano for the Processional.

Outlines by State Chairmen, Reports and Resolutions were the order of business. Mrs. Charles E. Lynde, Vice President General, told us of "Strawberry Banke and Our Stake in its Preservation," Strawberry Banke is the name given to the area in 1630. This was the beginning of the City of Portsmouth, N.H.

Our other honored guest was Mrs. G. Murray Campbell, National Chairman of Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship and daughter of a past Honorary State Regent, and past National Chairman of Junior American Citizens. She is another person dedicated to the best interests of our country through her devotion to the principles of the DAR. After a benediction by Mrs. Charles Andersen, Chaplain, and the retiring of the colors, the Fall State Meeting was adjourned.—Constance W. Parker.

JANUARY 1966
ALABAMA
STATE
OFFICERS
1964-1967

Mrs. Frederick G. Koenig
Second Vice Regent

Mrs. Henry A. Shulte
Recording Secretary

Miss Paige Mullins
Treasurer

Mrs. John T. Ellis
Historian

Mrs. Percy A. Bryant
First Vice Regent

Mrs. Lewy Dorman
Chaplain

Mrs. William A. Estes
Corresponding Secretary

Mrs. Virgil Adams
Registrar

Mrs. Charles W. Glover
Librarian

Mrs. Sellers Stough
Parliamentarian
HONORING

MRS. RICHARD PRESTON GERON
State Regent 1964 - 1967
Alabama Society
Daughters of the American Revolution

JANUARY 1966
BESSIE CLOYD RATHER, affectionately known as Miss Bessie, was born June 9, 1875, Tuscumbia, Alabama, daughter of Eldon Rutledge Rather and Julia Cooper Rather. Her early years were lived in Florida and Louisiana. In 1881, while on a visit to her maternal grandfather, William Cooper, the noted Alabama lawyer and jurist, her father died. Mr. Cooper reared Bessie, her sister Letitia, and brother, William.

Miss Bessie's educational qualifications led her into the teaching profession. Until recently she taught in the Youth Department, First Presbyterian Church, Tuscumbia, where she is a Life Member. Adept in the art of needle work, Miss Bessie has made exquisite wedding handkerchiefs which are cherished and handed as heirlooms in families of friends and relatives.

A member of Colbert Chapter, DAR, since 1908 Miss Bessie has a keen personal interest in the organization, having served in all elected offices. She has been active in Red Cross work, and the Twentieth Century Literary Club. During World War II she received a citation for selling more U.S. Government Bonds than anyone in North Alabama.

A radiant personality, an abundance of keen wit, graciousness and charm—this is Miss Bessie Cloyd Rather.

by—Camilla King Alsobrook

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BY DEAN MARGARET SIZEMORE
Freedom Foundation Award Winner

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The Tri-Cities—Muscle Shoals City, Sheffield, and Tuscumbia in Colbert County, Alabama are ideally located in the picturesque foothills of the Allegheny Mountains on the north and the scenic Tennessee River on the south—a river replete with the history of power and navigation. A reach of shoals and rapids hampering and sometimes preventing navigation on the temperamental Tennessee was first harnessed by Wilson Dam in 1925. It is the first of a series of dams built to begin the gigantic water way which now carries 3,501,751 tons of commerce annually.

Wilson Dam, creating the 16-mile Wilson Lake, is the site of a powerhouse generating 598,000 Kw in 21 units. The Dam has a single lift lock 100 ft. high, 600 ft. long, and 110 ft. wide which, when completed in 1959, was the highest single lift lock in the world. Electricity is thus supplied to TVA's National Fertilizer Development Center, Reynolds Metals and Alloy Plants, Ford Aluminum Foundry, Diamond Alkali Co., Union Carbide Corp.—Metals Division, Robbins Floor Products, Inc., Southern Fabrication Co., Robbins Tire and Rubber Co., in addition to surrounding areas for many other uses. Wilson Lake is splendid for all varieties of Aquatic Sports and is a "fisherman's paradise."

Historically, Colbert County is steeped in Old Southern traditions, yet is as modern as tomorrow.

Tuscumbia, the County Seat, and the birthplace of Helen Keller, is the setting of THE MIRACLE WORKER presented in summer months by local talent. Here, too, an Art Museum will soon be completed.

Sheffield, the "Electrical, Center of America" is the first city south of St. Louis, Mo. to install 1,000 watt Mercury Vapor street lights. In June 1965, Sheffield Public School System was awarded the FACE MAKER AWARD by National Educational Association and PARADE Magazine.

Muscle Shoals City, "A Space Age City" is the newest and fastest growing in the area. Here the Northwest Alabama Rehabilitation Center was dedicated, April 1965. In addition to a full accredited school system, a trade school to serve Northwest Alabama will be opened in early 1966.

The Muscle Shoals area of the Tennessee River was the home of the Chickasaw Indians. George Colbert, for whom the County and Colbert Chapter, DAR, are named, was the Head Chief of the tribe until their removal. He operated a ferry on the Tennessee River where the Old Natchez Trace is located. Today a $4,000,000 bridge spans this point. Preserving some of the old for History and making way for tomorrow, this is the Muscle Shoals area of Colbert County, Alabama.

Compliments of:
Colbert County Board of Revenue
City of Muscle Shoals
Electric Board, City of Muscle Shoals

City of Sheffield
Power, Water & Gas Dept. of Sheffield

City of Tuscumbia
Electricity Department Tuscumbia

Photo courtesy of TVA, Knoxville, Tenn.
Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 39)

The Chapter is active in all phases of DAR work, and it achieved the Honor Roll this year for the sixth year.

Dale Harris, son of a Mary Washington member, representing the District of Columbia C.A.R., went before Commissioner Walter N. Tobriner, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to receive the Commissioner's Proclamation for Patriotic Education Week.

Mary Washington Chapter decorated a window for Patriotic Education Week in the Patrick Henry School, Alexandria, Virginia. The window display included the Commissioner's Proclamation.

MEXICO MISSOURI (Mexico, Missouri). Mexico Missouri Chapter Programs have followed the National Objectives with Constitution Week being observed with an excellent window display in a Downtown Store window, much publicity and the opening meeting in the Fall devoted to the Constitution. In November our “All National Defense” program was given by a retired Major of the Air Force. During the year we sent a large box of jewelry and clothing to the Indian Schools. Slides of St. Mary’s School were shown.

An Excellent Book Review “Christmas at Mount Vernon” was given at our December meeting. We sent a large box of candy bars, gum and life savers to the Veterans’ Hospital at St. Louis, Mo.

Our State Regent, Mrs. Clarence W. Kemper, made her official visit to our Chapter at our Washington Birthday Luncheon. Other State Officers present were: Mrs. John Stapel, Vice Re-
Alamance Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
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Located on the campus of Florence (Alabama) State College, Wesleyan Hall was erected in 1855 as a successor to LaGrange College, the first college chartered in the State of Alabama. The building was occupied by Federal troops during the War Between the States. The towers of Wesleyan Hall have become a landmark in the community and stand as a memorial to the many people who have gazed upon them.

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Genealogical Department
(Continued from page 30)

Revolutionary Soldiers—Mrs. Bernis Brien, 2623 Marcella Ave., Dayton, Ohio has sent us the names of five Revolutionary War soldiers who died in Ohio, not previously listed in the Official Roster of Soldiers of the American Revolution who lived in Ohio.

They are John Caylor (Koehler, Kaylor) from Pa., John Hilliard (N.J.), Thomas John (Pa.), Nathaniel Morgan (Md.), John Wilson (Pa.).

Through Toaping Castle Chapter (Md.)—We have received copies of the Pension Application Papers of Abraham Gardiner, born Tryon Co., N.Y., March 8, 1857, died in Michigan. For further inf. write our office, Genealogical Records Committee.

Queries


Taylor-Moreland-Black-Epperson—Want ances., parents, dates and places of G. W. Taylor, b. raised, and mar. (Synthia Moreland) in Ga., went to Miss., 1851 but settled in Cass Co., Tex. 1857. Also for Reeves Karr Black, b. 1819 N.C., d. Texas 1894. Also for Mark Epperson, b. 1795 was in War of 1812 from Tenn., d. Texas.—Mrs. Jay Menefee, 8036 Thornapple Lane, Noveltly, Ohio.

Kerrick-Hitch—Want ances., parents, dates and places of Nancy Kerrick, mar. Elias Hitch, 4-10-1812, she was b. 1790 in Va., d. Louisville, Tenn.—Mrs. Gerald Beer, Rt. No. 1, Guymon, Okla.


Singleton-Tawnyhill—Want ances., parents, bros., sisters, dates and places of—(who?) Singleton, mar. abt. 1785 Susanna Tawnyhill, widow, b. abt. 1743, also names of all children.—Mrs. H. Phelps, 3636 16th St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20010.


Dunhamel-Richardson-Jones—Mrs. Richard H. Thompson, Jr., 1560 Robin Rd., Bannockburn, Ill., will answer inquiries regarding Dunhamel and Richardson families of Queen Anne County, Md., and Jones family of Harford Co., Md.

Rea-(Rhea)-Harrison—Want inf. of Saul Rea (Rhea) who was ances. of Caroline Scott Harrison. Would like dates and places of b., mar., and d. of Saul Rea, also names of wfe., and children with proof that Saul was Justice of Peace in Rev. Corres. is desired with desc. of Caroline Scott Harrison in regard to Saul Rea's family.—Mrs. Fred L. Jones, 2702 Kingsport, Bristol Blvd., Johnson City, Tenn.
Bienville
Chinnabee
Luxapallila
Matthew Smith
Chapters

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There is a charge of 30¢ per printed line for all queries published in the DAR Magazine. One typed line 6½ inches wide, equals two printed lines, and check for queries should be made payable to Treasurer General, NSDAR and sent to the Genealogical Records Committee with the query.
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Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 48)
COUNCIL OAK (Council Grove, Kansas). Several distinguished Past State Officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Kansas, were guests of Council Oak Chapter on June 14th, when they observed Flag Day with dedication of the bronze plaque, which the State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution had placed at the base of the flag pole, in Madonna of the Trail Park.

The flag pole was presented to the City of Council Grove by the Conservation committee of the State Society Daughters of the American Revolution on July 24th, 1964, at which time Council Grove was designated a Registered National Historic Landmark.

On the same date, a Flag of the United States of America, which had flown over our Nation's Capitol in Washington, D.C., was presented to the City by Council Oak Chapter.

Miss Pauline Cowger, Salina, Vice-President General and immediate Past State Regent of Kansas, who presided at the dedication ceremonies, gave an inspiring talk on “The Flag.” Mrs. Carl D. Beigert, Junction City, Past State American Music chairman, led in the singing of “The Star-Spangled Banner.” A prayer by Mrs. Hugh P. Cloninger, Wichita, Past State Chaplain, concluded the services.

Mrs. Rollin L. Johnson, Salina, Past District Director, was also a guest. Past State Conservation Chair., Mrs. Homer E. Smith, Larned, who was to have taken part in the dedication of the plaque, was unable to attend.

preceding the dedication ceremonies, members of Council Oak Chapter and their guests, enjoyed a Coffee in the home of Mrs. Henry A. White, Regent. As a part of the program, Mrs. Lilian Blim gave a paper entitled, “Why Betsy Ross Eloped.” The Vice-Regent and National Defense chairman, Mrs. F. M. Fisher, presented the article, “Oh Say Can You See,” which was written by Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain of the United States Senate.—Rose C. Fisher.

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Battle of Elizabethtown, Elizabethtown
Mrs. A. G. McDougald, Jr., Regent
Richard Dobbs Spaight, New Bern
Mrs. L. G. Hardison, Regent

New Ancestors

(Continued from page 23)

Purdum, John Frederick and Montgomery Counties, Va.
Rea, John, Jr. Mecklenburg County, N.C.
Retge (Redcay), Lieut.
Elias, Jr. Robeson Township, Berks County, Pa.
Ritchie, Richey), John Virginia
Robinson, Thomas Rutherford County, N.C.
Rowe, John, Sr. Gloucester, Mass.
Runkle (Runckel), Henry Bern Township, Berks County, Pa.
Runyon, John Elizabethtown, N.J.
Scott, James Border Territory, Washington County, Va. and part of N.C., now Tenn.
Shewell, Samuel, Sr. Rowan County, N.C.
Shaffer, Adam Frederick County, Md.
Sherman, Corp. Amos Plumb Williamstown, Mass.
Shrode, John York County, Pa.
Simral (Simrall), Moses Anson County, N.C.
Smith, Eli Virginia
Smith, Sergt. Beriah Partridgefield (now Peru), Mass.
Sparks, John Surry County, N.C.
Spencer, John East Greenwich, R.I.
Spencer, Lieut. Timothy Springfield, Vt.

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Sweeney (Swinney), Benjamin Halifax County, Va.
Talley, Charles Hanover County, Va.
Tazewell, John Williamsburg, Va.

(Continued on page 58)
OLD SALEM—Restored Moravian Congregation Town in Winston-Salem, N. C.

200th ANNIVERSARY 1766-1966

Two hundred years ago a band of devout Moravians came to North Carolina. Out of the frontier they carved one of the most unusual towns in young America, Salem. Fashioned after their Germanic homeland, Salem served not only as a trade center, but as a cultural and educational oasis in the Carolina back country.

Two rich, eventful centuries have unfolded since those early Moravian brethren came to North Carolina, but their stamp remains on the traditions of modern Winston-Salem. And their Salem exists as it did in the 18th Century, preserved and authentically restored.

In 1913, by popular vote Winston and Salem were consolidated as Winston-Salem, the Twin-city.

Five major exhibit buildings are opened to the public every day of the year except Christmas Day. Plan to visit old Salem during this year of celebration. Special events are scheduled throughout the year in both the historic area as well as the city of Winston-Salem. Information may be obtained by writing to old Salem, Inc., Drawer F, Salem Station, Winston-Salem, N. C. 27108.

This page is sponsored by the following chapters of the Fifth District of North Carolina’s Daughters of the American Revolution:

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(Continued from page 56)

Tittle, George .......................... Henry County, Va.
Trout, Christian ........................ Sharpsburg, Washington County, Md.
Vrooman, Lieut. Simon Jacob ... Schenectady, Albany County, N.Y.
Wade, Elisha ........................... North Carolina
Watson, Major Patrick .......... Rutherford County, N.C.
Weeks, James ......................... Winthrop, Me. (then Mass.)
Werfell, Henry ......................... Upper Paxtang Township, Lancaster County, Pa.
Westbrook, Joseph ................. Sussex County, N.J.
Westover, Job ......................... Sheffield, Berkshire County, Mass.
Whidden, Samuel ................... Scituate, Providence County, R.I.
Witmyer, Simon ...................... Manchester Township, York County, Pa.
Yeager, Ensign Adam, Jr. ........ Culpeper County, Va.
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Regent Mrs. W. H. Whicker, Sr.

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Huntersville, N. C.
Archibald D. Murphey Chapter, DAR
Organized October 12, 1965
Present Membership 26
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Raleigh, North Carolina
Colonel Andrew Balfour Chapter
Asheboro, North Carolina

Greetings from
Dorcas Bell Love Chapter
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Greetings from
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Greetings
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Alexander Martin

MOUNT GILEAD
Uwharrie Patriots

SOUTHERN PINES
Alfred Moore

WADESBORO
Thomas Wade

Near by the Marker still stands the old Friends (Quaker) Meeting House which was also used for a school for the Friends who lived in old Jamestown, North Carolina.
This was built on the land of the Mendenhall family.
Back of this building can be seen the old cemetery in which a number of the Continental (British) soldiers are buried.
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General Thomas Posey
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Hindostan Falls
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John Wallace
Joseph Hart
Lafayette Spring
Lone Tree
Lost River
Nathan Hinkle
Mary Anthony McGary
Piankeshaw
Spier Spencer
Ten O'Clock Line
The Hoosier Elm
Vanderburgh
West Fork
White River

Estabrook
Fort Harrison
General Arthur St. Clair
General de Lafayette
Irvington
James Hill
John Conner
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Kik-tha-we-nund
Major Hugh Dinwiddie
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Ouibache

JANUARY 1966
Indiana's contribution to History is best exemplified by the preservation and restoration of old homes acquired by DAR Chapters and now open to the public as museums.

**SCRIBNER HOUSE**, home of Piankeshaw Chapter, DAR is the oldest house in New Albany. It was built in 1814 by Joel Scribner one of the founders of this city. It has eight rooms and four floors and was occupied by a member of the Scribner family until 1917 when Piankeshaw Chapter purchased it. It was restored in 1932 and now contains oil paintings of the Scribners, many antiques, and the fourth floor nursery has a charming collection of antique toys, dolls, and cradles.

While Scribner House carries the past in its very atmosphere, attested by its architecture, and the few fine pieces of furniture brought by covered wagon from New York State over the mountains to Pittsburgh and by flat-boat down the Ohio River to our city, there is none of the Museum atmosphere. Joel, Abner and Nathaniel Scribner brought with them the culture and niceties of life as lived on the Eastern seacoast of America to the land of the friendly Piankeshaw Indians.

**POSEY HOUSE** built 1817, the home of Col. Thomas Posey, son of Gov. Thomas Posey. Col. Posey (1792-1863) served as Treasurer of Harrison County; Cashier of Corydon Bank; President of the Bank of Vincennes; U.S. Military Pension Agent in Indiana; Adjutant General of Indiana; Representative in Congress; President of the Corydon merchant; an active Mason; and an ardent Methodist. Although he never married, he reared fourteen orphans in his home. Since 1925, it has been the Museum and Chapter House of The Hoosier Elm Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

**GROUSELAND**—In 1909, Francis Vigo Chapter, less than a year old, was challenged to carry out one of the most important objectives of the National Society "Preservation of Historic Spots." Grouseland, the home of William Henry Harrison was about to be razed.

When the Northwest Territory was divided into Indiana and Ohio in 1800, William Henry Harrison became the first Governor of Indiana Territory with the capital in Vincennes. The Territory included Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and part of Minnesota.

In 1801 Harrison purchased a farm of 300 acres of cleared land just north of Vincennes and in 1803-1804 built the residence. The architecture was no doubt inspired by his birthplace, "Berkley" in Virginia. The stone foundation was quarried a few miles up river. Samuel Thompson made the bricks and to pay for them Harrison deeded him some land. The interior woodwork is of walnut, with much detail. The false windows in front are unusual. A look-out in the attic, heavy wooden bars at the basement windows, secret passages and a well in the basement were all necessary in case of attack.

Grouseland remained the home of William Henry Harrison until 1812, when he became Commander-in-chief of the army of the Northwest. Later he sent his family to Cincinnati to a North Bend Farm near his wife's father, John Cleves Symmes.

Judge Benjamin Parke occupied Grouseland for a time. In 1819, President Monroe appointed John Cleves Symmes Harrison, the eldest son, as Receiver of Land Office in Vincennes. The house was deeded to him in 1821. In it was his office and the Vincennes Library which was a subscription library.

After his departure the house suffered many vicissitudes, becoming a store house for grain and later a hotel. It was about to be razed by the Vincennes Water Supply Company when the Francis Vigo Chapter rescued it.

From the time the chapter took over, the members have waged a relentless battle for its preservation and restoration, doing many things from scrubbing floors to giving Colonial Balls to help raise needed money to improve the mansion.

Grouseland today is now in another phase of restoration. The paint has been removed from the exterior, exposing the old pink brick. The wood trim and shutters have been repainted white and dark green. Repairs have been made to all the windows including the basement windows which were replaced, patterned after the originals with their perpendicular bars. Work is now well along in the interior. The house will finally be furnished as nearly as possible with Harrison and local contemporary items. Francis Vigo Chapter welcomes help on gathering original furnishings.

**CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON CHAPTER HOUSE**—On September 13, 1956, the dream of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter DAR, Indianapolis, became a reality when the new house at 4635 Illinois Street was dedicated.

The house of colonial architecture, was designed by George Caleb Wright, and is constructed of red brick with white shutters and a cupola.

The auditorium has lovely pale blue walls and a high arched Palladian window, reminiscent of Williamsburg and Boston. Louvered doors separate the antique furnished dining room and library from the high ceilinged auditorium.

The library has built-in book shelves holding treasures and a glass case for displaying the cream silk and lace gown which Caroline Scott Harrison wore at the inauguration of her husband, President Benjamin Harrison, 23rd President of the United States.

**ELSTON HOUSE**—DOROTHY Q CHAPTER of DAR secured her home from Isaac C. Elston Jr., Chicago, who desired her home to be maintained as a memorial to the three generations of the Elston family who were identified with the building of Crawfordsville from 1823. In addition to Col. I. C. Elston, Major Isaac C. Elston was the father of Susan S. (Mrs. Lew Wallace) and Joanna M. (Mrs. Henry J. Lane), Lane Place, home of the Henry S. Lanes, is located just west of Elston Memorial Foundation and is occupied by the Montgomery County Historical Society.
DAR CHAPTER HOUSES OF INDIANA

SCRIBNER HOUSE
Plankeshaw Chapter
New Albany, Indiana

POSEY HOUSE
The Hoosier Elm Chapter
Corydon, Indiana

GROUSELAND
Francis Vigo Chapter
Vincennes, Indiana

CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON
CHAPTER HOUSE
Indianapolis, Indiana

ELSTON HOUSE
Dorothy Q Chapter
Crawfordsville, Indiana

JANUARY 1966
General Arthur St. Clair
Governor of territory northwest of River Ohio 1788-1802

"A good government well administered is the first blessings to a people."

General Arthur St. Clair Chapter
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Indianapolis

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Honoring Our Regent Eleanor Herr

Registrar General

(Continued from page 34)

Your Registrar General has volunteered to hear complaints in her office during the period of National Board meetings, and will review a paper under these circumstances: that the complaint and paper be first sent to the State Registrar, Lineage Research Chairman, or whomever shall be appointed by the State Regent for this responsibility, for her careful consideration. If she agrees with the applicant or chapter worker that certain contested data or proof should have been sufficient, she will send the papers, together with the correspondence with the Registrar General's department directly to the Registrar General at her home address: 2001 West 103rd St., Chicago, Illinois 60643. Return postage will be gratefully received.

Remember that we can take the word of no one for data other than for her own generation: to do so would fill our papers with errors. Study the booklets, "Is That Lineage Right?" and "Requirements For and Preparation of Application Papers" for a description of acceptable proof. For twelve years, your Registrar General has been asked to review papers, not only from her own state but from many others; and she has found almost without exception that the data or proof was indeed lacking.

The Registrar General's Department exists to guard eligibility in the Society and to pass as many accurate papers as it can. We have an enviable record for accuracy. Last year the S.A.R. gave this department a great compliment by passing a resolution at its National Convention that S.A.R. applicants need trace their lines back only as far as to "hook on" to a DAR line.

Thank you for your patience in regard to your supplemental papers. The "closed" situation is only temporary. Help us reduce our backlog of pending papers by providing the missing data and proof, so that we can close those files. Good cheer in your hard but interesting work!

In Loving Memory of

Mrs. Charles W. McNett
(Lelia Belle Smith)

for her loyal devotion and generous support

to Dr. Elisha Dick Chapter, DAR, who was elected Regent

She worked diligently and accomplished much with
Dick Anderson Chapter, C. A. R.

Dr. Elisha Dick Chapter
Alexandria, Virginia

Salutes

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
on its Diamond Jubilee
The remedy is as plain as the threat. It is simply to insist that our governments, State and Federal, re-assert and discharge their "first duty" of protecting the people against lawless invasions upon their persons and property by the impartial and vigorous enforcement of our criminal laws and by the swift, certain and substantial punishment thereunder of all persons whose conduct violates those laws—and to do so immediately, and hopefully before planned and organized crime has spread beyond the capacities of our peace-keeping machinery to control and suppress.

These are not platitudes, but are fundamental and vital, as every thinking man should see, to the survival of our civilized and cultured society. In no other way can we orderly resolve the issues that confront and divide us, or live together in peace and harmony as a civilized nation of brothers under the fatherhood of God.

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The COTTON STATE is represented in DAR by MRS. RICHARD PRESTON GERON, STATE REGENT, and by the STATE CHAIRMAN, MRS. LEE ALLEN BROOKS, who is also serving her state as VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL. “We Dare Defend Our Right” is the working motto of ALABAMA. This name in Indian means, “I CLEAR THE THICKET.” The great city of BIRMINGHAM certainly created a clear picture in a cross section of business and beauty in the ads appearing in this issue. Ads amounted to $2,365.00 plus $192.00 for cuts and mats, Totals $2,557.00.

MRS. ABNER MILTON CORNWELL, STATE REGENT, of the TAR HEELS, along with branches of DOGWOOD, carried by the STATE CHAIRMAN, MRS. FRED DUNCAN, carried on NORTH CAROLINA’s tradition following their State motto, “To Be Rather Than To Seem.” The “OLD NORTH STATE” song echoes amounted to $1,170.00, cuts and mats $46.00 totaling $1,216.00.

“CROSS ROADS OF AMERICA,” finds the HOOSIER STATE REGENT, MRS. MAXWELL MILLER CHAPMAN and her STATE CHAIRMAN, MRS. JAMES A. MARGEDANT, presenting contributors from all over the state. What daughter has not at some time joined in singing, “ON THE BANKS OF THE WABASH FAR AWAY?” This INDIAN land presented $1,040.00 worth of ads and $63.00 for cuts and mats, totaling $1,103.00.

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MRS. VAUGHN A. GILL, National Chairman, DAR Magazine Advertising Committee

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