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February is the month which should be dear to the hearts of every American since it gave us both George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. The cover for this month features "Mount Vernon," the home of Washington. The photo is courtesy of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.

In paying homage to these two great champions of freedom, we would do well to remember that "Leadership does not depend on innate talent only, but very much also on intensity of conviction and willingness to serve." (Walter Gropius, Lincoln, Mass.) Washington and Lincoln were willing to serve and die for their convictions. Are we as Americans still willing to serve?

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SUSAN B. ANTHONY

Emancipator of Women
DEAR MEMBERS:

Whether by Divine Providence, or by a quirk of Fate, the two Americans to whom we are most indebted for our “One Nation, indivisible, under God” were born during the month of February—nearly a century apart. To pay tribute to these two great past Presidents of the United States as well as to direct public attention to the events surrounding them in history, the DAR selected this month to be known as American History Month.

Although the background and educational training of these men differed to a marked degree, each was destined to serve his country during a critical period in the development of the Republic. Each put thought of God and Country before self, and gave his all that his country might be free and survive as a nation. George Washington sacrificed a life of ease and plenty to lead the Colonists to fight for that which was most dear to them, Freedom, and then aided them in establishing a government to preserve that freedom for posterity. Abraham Lincoln, born with little of this world’s wealth or advantages, yet possessing “the rarest of human qualities, goodness . . . the goodness of the inner man who loves mankind and God, and who guides himself by natural law . . .,” was destined to save the Union from being a house divided against itself. Both of these great Americans deserve our undying gratitude for a pattern of life that should ever serve as an example of true leadership for oncoming generations to emulate.

The month of February also commemorates the birthday of another famous American in whom the members of the DAR should be particularly interested, for this American was not only a woman but a member of our National Society. It was Susan B. Anthony, “who devoted her life to the great ‘cause’ as she called it, of the Emancipation of Women.” She was elected to the Hall of Fame of New York University in November, 1950, the eighth woman to be so honored since the first election in 1900. Her message to the DAR in 1900 stated in part, “We should all remember that while we are studying the history of the past, we are making the history which the future will study in its turn.”

Today, as members of one of America’s oldest patriotic women’s organizations, we would do well to reflect upon these words of one who worked so tirelessly to give women a voice in the affairs of government. We must use this hard-won voice to help in preserving the freedom and unity established in our Republican Form of government by Washington and Lincoln. What greater contribution can we make to the history of tomorrow and to our future generations than the preservation of freedom as Americans have known it.

Our Society and our Nation can endure only if you and every member become an active member. Our membership goal of 200,000 will be truly successful only if each member, new and old, pauses to ask herself, “What am I contributing today that will affect the events of history?” As Susan B. Anthony said women must settle for “their rights and nothing less.” In striving to achieve our goals of membership and service in the months to come, let us ever remember the ideals set forth by these three great Americans, George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Susan B. Anthony.

Faithfully,

G ∆ ∆ e l a E r b S u l l i v a n

Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr.
President General, NSDAR
February 15, 1900: Perfect Equality of Rights for Women—Civil and Political—is To-day, and has been for the Past Half-Century the One Demand of Yours Sincerely, Susan B. Anthony, Rochester, N.Y.

Susan B. Anthony

by Ada Crebs Trigger
DuBois Chapter, Pennsylvania

February 15 is the birthday anniversary of Susan B. Anthony. Efforts have been made for years by the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Committee of the National Woman's Party to increase the celebration of Susan B. Anthony's birthday, and to have greater recognition given to her place in American history by public schools and libraries and other public places. This is part of a general effort for recognition of the contributions made by women to the building up of our nation—contributions that have had but little notice and little appreciation.

Ida Husted Harper writes in her Life of Susan B. Anthony:

"Every girl who now enjoys a college education, every woman who has a chance of earning an honest living in whatever sphere she chooses, every wife who is protected by any law in the possession of her person and property, every mother who is blessed with the custody and control of her own children, owes these sacred privileges to Susan B. Anthony. We do not underestimate the splendid services of other Pioneers or their successors, but it is Susan B. Anthony's name that stands, and always will stand, as the everlasting symbol of women's emancipation."

Susan B. Anthony was born February 15, 1820, in Adams, Massachusetts, where her father, Daniel Anthony, owned a cotton mill. Later, the family moved to Rochester, N.Y., and their home there has now been acquired and restored by a committee of women as a museum, containing the records of Susan B. Anthony's great work for women. It is now known as "Susan B. Anthony's House."

Susan B. Anthony was given an unusually good education, compared to that given most girls in those days. When she was seventeen, her father lost his property in the panic of 1837, and, because teaching was then almost the only paid occupation open to women, Susan became a teacher to help with the family income. Her first personal experience of the degraded position of women came when she found that she had to accept $2.50 per week for work for which a man teacher was paid $10.00.

She also discovered that the little money she earned would not be her own if her father chose to keep it—which, happily, Mr. Anthony did not do. She looked about her and found that until a girl married, she was under the legal control of her father, and from the day she married, until she died or was widowed, she was under the legal control of her husband. A married woman could own no property; she had no control over her children, since they belonged by law to the father, she could not testify in a court of law, could not sue or be sued. No woman, married or unmarried, had any way of protesting against such injustices, for women were barred by custom from public platforms, and women who wrote on the subject were practically ostracised.

Susan B. Anthony broke this first taboo by daring to speak at a convention of the New York State Teachers Association. No woman had ever before asked to be heard, but the men, by a majority of one, voted that she might speak. After that, she made many speeches—advocating modern ideas of education, women's rights and the abolition of slavery.
As the years passed, women by the thousands became supporters of women's claim to the vote. Girls went to college, studied medicine, law and science. Practically all trades and professions were invaded—but not at equal pay. The invention of the typewriter and the telephone increased the importance of women in the world of business.

Miss Anthony worked for 50 years for Equal Rights for Women, especially for the voting privilege. She appeared before every session of Congress for many years. Her slogan was: “Principle, not policy; justice, not favor; men, their rights and nothing more; women, their rights and nothing less.”

During Miss Anthony's later years Votes for Women was no longer laughed at. But few people believed it would ever be attained. Miss Anthony knew that it would be. She saw how the world had changed since her girlhood, and she knew that the mind of the nation would one day be changed on this question. She, who in her youth had been insulted, abused, pelted with rotten eggs and decayed vegetables for daring to advocate votes for women, in her ripening years was one of the most famous and respected women in the United States.

In Washington, she was an honored guest at the White House, though no President would then ask Congress to pass the Suffrage Amendment. She was a Life Member of the Daughters of the American Revolution (Number 26155), and for several years was invited to sit on the platform at the National DAR Congress as a guest of honor and to address the assembly.

When she traveled abroad, she was shown great respect. Queen Victoria received her at Buckingham Palace. In Berlin, the Kaiser and his family honored her. To women all over the world her name became a symbol of hope and encouragement.

She never grew weary, never lost faith, never stopped working. At 70, 75, and 80 years, and beyond, she continued to travel over the United States, lecturing and organizing. At 83 years of age, she was in Berlin, helping to organize the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. At 86, she attended a convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in Baltimore.

A banquet in her honor was given in Washington when she was 86 years old. The invitations were accepted by leading statesmen, writers and other public persons. She planned, for this occasion, to put aside her little red shawl which had so often covered her shoulders as she trudged up the steps of the Capitol seeking Equal Rights for Women. She wore, instead, a new white silk shawl. Below her sat the gentlemen of the press. They took one glance and sent a note to her, saying, “No red shawl, no publicity.” She sent for the shawl, which had become a symbol of heroism. The little red shawl is now a treasured possession in the collection of the National Museum in Washington. The day of Susan B. Anthony's funeral in 1906, in
Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton writing the history of Woman Suffrage.

Rochester, New York, a blizzard swept the city. Shrieking wind and snow heaped the streets with drifts. Yet thousands of people stood in the bitter cold outside the Church where she lay in a flag-draped coffin. Beside it, all day, stood a guard of honor of girls from Rochester University. The flags of the city were at half-mast as she was carried through the driving storm to her resting place beside her father and mother in Mt. Hope Cemetery. In newspaper offices throughout the country, obituaries were rushed into type. A great woman had passed. Hundreds of columns in her praise were written.

Fourteen years after Miss Anthony’s death, the Women’s Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution, for which she had worked so long, was finally adopted and became the law of the land August 26, 1920. It was popularly known as the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, in Miss Anthony’s honor.

The adoption of the Suffrage Amendment came 272 years after the presentation of the first suffrage petition on this Continent. This first petition was presented in 1648 by Margaret Brent to the Maryland House of Delegates at the State House at St. Marys, Maryland, then the Capital of the Colony. The petition was rejected.

Miss Anthony had worked in her earlier years for school suffrage for women, municipal suffrage for women, and especially for state suffrage for women. No one thought then of attempting to amend the Constitution to give nationwide suffrage to women. But after
the Suffrage movement, especially Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Miss Anthony, then proceeded to have introduced in Congress an Amendment of their own, an Amendment expressly giving the vote to women. This Amendment was first introduced in Congress in 1878. It was the Amendment that was finally adopted in 1920, and is the Amendment under which American women are voting today.

On the 114th Anniversary of Susan B. Anthony’s birthday, in 1934, in an address before the United States Senate, Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas said:

“This month of February has furnished this Nation with three of the greatest warriors for liberty in its history, George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and Susan B. Anthony; and may I express the hope that somewhere in this National Capitol a fitting memorial, in keeping with the memorials erected for George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, may be erected to that other great American—Susan B. Anthony.”

Today, in the Capitol at Washington, down in the crypt, standing alone, far beneath the dome, is a glorious monument to Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony, the three great Pioneers of the movement for Equality of Rights for Women. It was made by Adelaide Johnson, sculptress. The monument was presented to Congress by the National Women’s Party on Susan B. Anthony’s birthday anniversary in 1921 after the Suffrage Victory. The monument was formally received on behalf of Congress by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Throughout the world this is the only monument of women, to women, sculptured by a woman, presented by women, standing in any National Capitol.

The Susan B. Anthony Memorial Committee of the National Women’s Party has labored to have Susan B. Anthony’s fame perpetuated. The Committee was also instrumental in having a Susan B. Anthony postage stamp issued, marking the 16th Anniversary of the adoption of the Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution. Over 200 million stamps were printed. It proved to be one of the most popular of the special stamps. Later, in 1955, another Susan B. Anthony stamp was issued, a 50 cent regular series and is still available. The Women’s Party also worked to have a Giant Sequoia Redwood tree in California named in her honor. The Women’s Party, along with the DAR, gave particularly active support to the effort to have a statue of Miss Anthony placed in the New York University Hall of Fame in 1950. Susan B. Anthony was one of six from a listing of 186 to receive this recognition from New York University at that time. The other five Americans elected to the Hall of Fame at the same time were: Dr. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the Army, who rid Havana and Panama of yellow fever; Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, Presidents of the United States; Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone; Josiah William Gibbs, discoverer and interpreter of laws of Chemical Equilibrium.

These honors that have been given Miss Anthony since her death are an indication that she is gradually winning recognition as an emancipator of women, and will have a place in history with those other great American emancipators, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

Attic work-rooms where work on a biography of Miss Anthony was begun March, 1897, under her supervision.
Near Coles Creek in Jefferson County, Mississippi, is Mount Locust, or Mound Plantation. Mount Locust was a plantation in the real meaning of the word—a settling, a sending down of roots; and then sending out the children to other pieces of land, other plantations. In this way America grew beyond the James, the Shenandoah, the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the Missouri Rivers.

Mount Locust is one of the oldest houses in Mississippi. The land on which it stands was a tract of about 650 acres, originally granted by the British government to one Thomas Harmon in 1779, but held by John Blommart in 1781. Blommart was a Swiss who had served as a warrant officer in the British Royal Navy. He retired from the Navy as a half-pay officer and came to West Florida about 1765, when he promoted the immigration of a group of French Protestants. His business ventures in Pensacola were successful, and he was elected to the Colonial legislature there. Blommart moved later to the Natchez District, then a part of British West Florida, and was equally successful there as a merchant, fur trader, and planter, becoming one of the wealthiest men in the District.

The first structure of Mount Locust was presumably started by Blommart to fulfill one of the terms of the land grants made by the government of West Florida in Pensacola, that a settler must erect within three years “one good Dwelling House to contain at least twenty feet in length and sixteen in Breadth.” This is the exact size of the main room at Mount Locust.

After the conquest of Natchez by Spain in 1779, the British issued a commission to Blommart, who led an unsuccessful revolt against Spanish authority. This activity resulted in the confiscation of all his property, appraised at more than $12,000, and his imprisonment in New Orleans.

The act of confiscation establishes a definite relationship between John Blommart and the next owner of the land, William Ferguson: “In pursuance whereof we have seized and confiscated, at the dwelling of William Ferguson, in the hands of the son of the said John Blommart, the effects hereinafter mentioned…”

William Ferguson came to Natchez from Essex County, Virginia, where he was business representative for British merchants before the Revolution. By 1777 he was established in the Natchez area and was allied with other families from Virginia, some of them still prominent in the area—the Trulys, Lums, Burches, Holts, Harrisons, and Spains. These families migrated from Virginia to Natchez about 1774, the same year in
which Ferguson had made an exploratory trip there. Ferguson's ties with these families became closer when, in 1783, he married Paulina Burch, the daughter by a previous marriage of Elizabeth Truly, wife of James Truly.

In 1780 William Ferguson was living on the Coles Creek grant, but the confiscation of Blommart's property forced him to move elsewhere. He farmed land on St. Catharines Creek, near the Natchez Fort, until after his marriage to Paulina. In 1784 he bought the Mount Locust property and returned to Coles Creek. The family and its descendants continued to live there for more than a hundred and fifty years. A survey of the property in 1785 indicates the location of "Mr. Wm. Ferguson's dwelling house"—the same spot on which the building still stands—and its relation to the "Path to the Choctaw Nation" which became the Natchez Trace.

Ferguson seems to have been enterprising and industrious, and to have been successful in accumulating property. He petitioned for, and received in 1789, a grant of 600 acres, increasing his Coles Creek holdings to 1215 acres. He kept a store, tried to promote a town called "Union," and kept an inn. That he held a prominent and substantial position is indicated by the fact that he was appointed by the Spanish Governor in 1797 as Alcalde, or magistrate, of the Coles Creek District, and in 1798 was appointed as the first sheriff of Pickering (now Jefferson) County under the newly formed American government. During his years at Mount Locust he fathered six sons and a daughter, named Philadelphia for a Ferguson relative back in Virginia.

Although he may not have intended to open an inn, Mount Locust's location on the Indian Path 20 miles from Natchez, about a day's journey, may have forced him into such an operation. As tired and hungry men traveling the Trace came to the door for food and lodging, Ferguson could not turn them away. But whatever the reason for its beginning, by the time of his death in 1801 Mount Locust was a successful inn. An inventory of his possessions, appraised on July 18, 1801, is filed at the Jefferson County Court House:

- 6 Six Windsor chairs worth fifteen dollars $15.
- 2 Two old trunks worth Two dollars 2.
- 2 Two feather beds worth Thirty dollars 30.
- 2 Two poplar tables worth four dollars 4.
- 1 One bedstead worth Three dollars 3.
- One ax and two old hoes worth two dollars 2.
- 1 One Desk worth four dollars 4.
- 1 One old Saddle worth ten dollars 10.
- Six plates on [one] dish & six knives and forks all old worth two dollars 2.
- 4 Four old chairs worth one dollar fifty cents 1.50
- two iron pots & one oven worth Three dollars 3.
- 1 One Coffee pot (old) worth two dollars 2.
- 1 old looking glas worth one dollar 1.

Total valuation of Ferguson's property was $4,409.50. This appraisal indicates that accommodations were plain, though many domestic articles useful in operation of an inn may have been claimed by Paulina and so were not included in her husband's inventory.
Paulina Ferguson survived her first husband for nearly half a century and continued operating Mount Locust as an inn. Keeping public house was a respected and ready means of support for a widow, and Paulina seems to have been even more successful than her husband. As "Mrs. Ferguson's," Mount Locust was noted as an overnight stopping place in Peel and Sannoner's map of 1838. At her death in 1849 her estate was appraised at $27,164, a considerable increase over the 1801 appraisal. The inventory of her effects shows an advance in the economic and cultural status of the family and included, among other items, books, silver plate, mirrors, chinaware, ivory knives and forks, a sideboard, a walnut press, a cherry desk, hurricane shades, and two upholstered sofas, both slip-covered.

Paulina Ferguson is an intriguing person; she was typical of the American frontier women without whom the wilderness could not have been conquered. She conducted a business, managed a plantation, bore and raised a large family, and provided a better than average education for them. During the 1820's and 30's she assembled an unusually large library, indicating that she was a woman of both intelligence and taste. She was certainly a patient and industrious woman, and her descendants still, more than a century after her death, speak of her affectionately as "Grandma Polly."

In 1806 Paulina Ferguson married James Chamberlain. The descendants of the four children of this marriage retained possession of the house until 1937. One of these children, Thomas Jefferson Chamberlain, studied at the well-known Transylvania College in Kentucky and became a lawyer and planter, helping Paulina operate the plantation.

As the operation of Mount Locust prospered and the family grew, changes were made. A four-room, two-story guest house annex was built behind the main house and was known as "Sleepy Hollow." It joined the other out-buildings common to the region and period—farm buildings, slave quarters, overseer's house, and detached kitchen. The house itself was remodeled and enlarged several times to accommodate the changing size and needs of the family. The last change in the house was made sometime after 1857.

As the importance of the Natchez Trace declined, so did that of the inns which served it, but Mount Locust continued as the center of a thriving plantation. Following the Civil War, it followed the course of thousands of medium-sized farms and plantations in the South. Its owners were impoverished through loss of their capital; much of the land was lost; the buildings, without proper care, deteriorated and in many instances disappeared.

In 1937 Mount Locust was acquired from the Chamberlain family by the State of Mississippi as a part of the Natchez Trace Parkway, and a program of rehabilitation was planned by the National Park Service. The house was measured and photographed in 1940 by the Historic American Buildings Survey, and in 1940 and 1941 archeological explorations were undertaken. These disclosed the location of the auxiliary buildings—kitchen, guest house, nursery, slave quarters, and overseer's house. A brick kiln and a system of brick walks were uncovered. Then the house was "put in mothballs," wrapped entirely in tarpaper, for the duration of the war.

The restoration of the old house was started in 1954 under the direction of historical architects. It was painstakingly taken apart, revealing evidence of the sturdy workmanship of its early builders. One finding of this architectural research was a section of old framework used with bouillage filling, a mixture of clay with straw or moss for packing the walls. Also discovered was what appeared to be a corner post of an old mud chimney. These fragments suggest the French Creole building practices of the Lower Mississippi Valley, though British influence was also seen. Evidence was found of five different periods of use. From a one-room nucleus with galleries on three sides, the building evolved into a three-room cottage with galleries on two sides, then five rooms with two galleries (the restored form), later a five-bedroom house with a long front gallery and tiny rear gallery, and this finally altered into five rooms with the front gallery retained, but that at the back becoming an entry. After completion of the research, the house was then restored to its appearance during the 1820's, the high point of the historical significance of the old Natchez Trace. Much of the original material was well preserved and was used in the restoration. The sassafras wood which made up a large part of the framing was in almost perfect condition, while other woods had rotted. Where this had happened, the same type of material and construction was used.

Careful study of the inventories of William and Paulina Ferguson, as well as other contemporary sources, provided information for furnishing the house. The furnishings, which necessarily include some reproductions, were provided by generous donations from local people, by loan, and by purchase, in order to restore the interior to its probable appearance in the 1820's. It is now open to the public and has the unpretentious pioneer character of this early period of its associations with the agricultural frontier and the old Natchez Trace.

The history of Mount Locust is typical of the economic and social changes in the region, extending over the whole period of the existence of this country as an independent nation. Its owners were also typical of thousands of other pioneers—they lived normal lives, did the same things as other Americans, fought in the various wars, and were not at all remarkable.

For more than half a century Mount Locust was a landmark in the Natchez area, and is mute testimony to the agricultural beginnings and the economic base which eventually produced the magnificence of the town houses and mansions of Natchez. (One of the most beautiful of these mansions is "Rosalie," owned by the Mississippi Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.) No site is more intimately associated than is Mount Locust with the history of the Natchez Trace and the early life of the area through which it passed.
NSDAR Praised in Historic Victory: The decision of the California State Highway Commission to build roads around, rather than through, the redwood groves in that state is of special interest to Daughters. "This has come about as a result of pressure from conservationists all over the country, and organizations such as the DAR," reads one newspaper account, recognizing the active interest of the Society over many years. The Diamond Jubilee Project of the Conservation Committee, "Save the Redwoods," carries forward a ruling of the Executive Committee of last June, which urged the membership to cooperate in the White House program to maintain the natural beauty of the nation. Recently, the Ford Foundation made a grant of $1,500,000 to the Save-the-Redwoods League for its program. A League news release quotes Mrs. Harvey R. Lyon, State Regent of California, as saying that all 8,400 California DAR members are enthusiastic about saving the redwoods; checks were presented to her at the meetings of each Chapter she recently visited. For the past twenty years, the NSDAR has been engaged in preserving these irreplaceable redwood groves.

Vietnam Soldier Remembers NSDAR: During the recent holiday season, a beautiful and artistic hand designed card was received at National Headquarters from Richard Barrett, in Vietnam, extending best wishes to "Mrs. Adele Erb Sullivan, Jr. [President General], Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart [Corresponding Secretary General], Mrs. Frederick Griswold, Jr. [Chairman, National Defense Committee], the staff and DAR members who help preserve the Nation at home and have encouraged me to work for the same here." Before leaving for Vietnam last summer, Mr. Barrett wrote that he had named the NSDAR as his beneficiary in case of his death. Recently, he volunteered to go to the front to replace a man who had been killed in action.

Report on President General's New Member Campaign: Due to the avalanche of applications from new members, it has been necessary to institute a crash program to help process these papers. In this connection, of interest is a suggestion received from Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, Maryland State Regent, who writes: "In response to a Christmas letter enclosing a membership blank sent to our 2,270 Maryland Daughters, I have to date received and forwarded the names of fifty-six prospective members for 17 States and 13 Maryland Chapters. "Now," she concludes, "it is up to the State and Chapter Regents."


Mrs. Sherman B. Watson of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Registrar General 1962-65 and National Chairman of Transportation in this Administration, has been elected President of the Iowa Congress of Parents and Teachers.

DAR Book Sales Nationally and Internationally: Public libraries from a widespread area bought copies of "In Washington...The DAR Story" during the past month—multiple copies of the paperback book and of the hardback, too. Orders were received from Fairfax County Public Library in Virginia, Albuquerque Public Library in New Mexico, and New Orleans Public Library in Louisiana.

Dr. Roland W. Bartlett of the University of Illinois purchased copies of the book to give as Christmas presents to his graduate students from foreign countries studying under him for their doctoral degrees, and mailed copies to three professors of economics and to a graduate student with whom he was associated while conferring abroad. Dr. Bartlett believes that the beautifully illustrated volume may give his friends a truer picture of our historic background.

(Somerville)
Since World War II there have been a number of showdowns with the communists. Many—the Lebanon crisis, the Formosa crisis—were showdowns at sea.

The first major showdown between the communists and the United States during what we have come to call the “missile age” took place at sea. This was the showdown between the United States and Soviet Union during the Cuban missile crisis of October 1962. It was a showdown at sea because there was no other method of getting missiles into Cuba except by ship.

This Cuban crisis was the first time that American had faced Russian without third parties such as satellite countries involved. It was an omen of things to come that this confrontation took place on the high seas.

A more recent crisis at sea took place just last September in the Gulf of Tonkin—in the international waters off North Vietnam. United States vessels were attacked by hostile craft from North Vietnam. We met the attack with swift but measured response—not only against the hostile craft but also against the bases from which they came. This demonstrated our clear determination to exercise our right to help our ships in international waters.

In referring to our seapower during the Cuban crisis, the late President Kennedy made the observation that “Events of October 1962 indicated, as they had all through history, that control of the seas can mean security, control of the seas can mean peace, control of the seas can mean victory. The United States must control the seas if it is to protect our security.”

Following World War II, the late Sir Winston Churchill had this to say of another crisis: “Regardless of all else that was happening the Battle of the Atlantic was the dominating factor all through the war, and we viewed its changing fortunes from day to day with hope and apprehension.”

These quotes from two great statesmen point up the continuing importance of these oceans in the past, present and future.

Security Relies on Strength Across the Board

There are three basic points that I would like to make on the subject of seapower.

First, we are involved in what I call a total “wet war” with the Soviet Union. This not only includes the naval aspects of the oceans but also the merchant marine, oceanography and fishing industry.

Second, with any further expansion the communists must move into those areas which are directly influenced by seapower.

And third, the most profound change in the history of warfare has been the extended inland reach from mobile bases at sea. With the addition in September 1964 of the 2,875-mile range Polaris ballistic missile, no spot on earth is beyond range of...
Face is water. Consequently, it just scientific innovation on the horizon in this simple little statement of fact.

The oceans are the best way our nation today needs all four services and strengths. This means a strong Army and Air Force and a strong Navy and Marine Corps.

Furthermore, wars are still brought to a successful conclusion by a man with a gun on his shoulder taking over a spot with all his attendant heavy equipment which can only be gotten there by ship. There is no scientific innovation on the horizon that foreshadows the slightest change in this simple little statement of fact.

Three-Quarters of the Earth’s Surface Is Water

Three-quarters of the earth’s surface is water. Consequently, it just stands to reason that three-quarters of the earth’s surface is going to have a predominating influence on the future of the human race.

The oceans will play a growing role in the defense of the free world in the future. Some people would like to see the United States take a decreasing interest in world affairs and withdraw to our “Island America.” But we are inextricably tied to the nations of the free world for our own mutual benefits and we are directly involved in the defense of 60 of them through either direct treaty or military assistance agreements.

The British used the oceans to unite their great Commonwealth and to do so they maintained tremendous strength in seapower. Today we must also use the oceans in the interest of this great oceanic confederation of nations of the free world if we are to resist the massive onslaught of communism which seeks to rule the world.

Almost three-quarters of the earth’s surface is free real estate to use in the defense of the free world. The oceans are the best way our national policy can be projected from our own “Island America” without the possibility of international political problems.

If we were to control the seas in wartime, then the communists would be confined to a limited area of the world. If they gain control of these oceans, the reverse becomes true.

Seapower’s New Four-Ocean Challenge

Future hostilities may require any one of a variety of responses. One is the projection of the combat-ready marine ashore any place where circumstances may dictate. Because of the geographic, political and economic factors, we are faced with a four-ocean challenge. This new four-ocean challenge not only includes the North Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, but it also includes the Arctic Ocean to the north, and to the southeast there is a brand new strategic ocean area which I have been referring to as the Afro-Asian Ocean, comprising the broad reaches of the South Atlantic and the Indian Oceans.

Distant Commitments Require Force Mobility

Longer distances and new conditions put a new emphasis on mobility. From the standpoint of distances, most trouble spots are thousands of miles from the United States. Furthermore, they tend to be in areas in which we have few fixed bases from which to project military power. The primary method by which we are going to get there is by sea.

The communists are skilled at devising solutions to meet new conditions. One is the leapfrogging technique by which they move to many widely separated areas of the world thousands of miles from their own borders, in their effort to move toward world domination. The importance of mobility is increasing because of these factors.

There are three types of mobility which we derive from these oceans. First is geographic mobility. The oceans are a vast highway and we can range from place to place at will.

Second is political mobility. When you use the international waters you do not become involved with problems of national sovereignty.

Third, the oceans give us tactical mobility. Our seaborne striking force can be concentrated as a unit or dispersed in many task groups.

These mobile bases have many capabilities. The aircraft carriers, in effect, are self-sufficient mobile airfields. Mobile strategic missile bases are in the form of Polaris submarines. Our amphibious forces are mobile troop bases and staging areas. All ships have an extensive communications capability but we are now building communications ships which can replace an entire communications station on land. One, the communications relay ship U.S.S. Annapolis, is already on station with the fleet. Repair ships provide all the facilities for upkeep and maintenance. This entire complex is supported by tankers and supply ships which give our mobile bases sustained staying power.

Every type of military power can be projected from mobile bases at sea—airpower, gunpower, manpower and missile power.

The Pattern of Cold War Crises

A few years ago the areas of cold war crises tended to conform with a pattern bordering the Sino-Soviet bloc. These crises included the Korean war, the Formosa crisis, the South Vietnam evacuation, the crisis at the northern border of India, and the Berlin Crisis. All these trouble spots tended to conform with and were in the proximity of the borders of the Sino-Soviet bloc.

World trouble spots now take form in a new type shooting crisis which extends more than halfway across the world. Of particular interest is the entire Afro-Asian area, the free world’s most critical trouble spot at the moment.

On VJ Day, political control over this Afro-Asian area was held mainly by five nations—Great Britain, France, Holland, Belgium and Portugal. Most of the problems that arose were settled in five European capitals. Today there are over 40 new nations in this section of the world which complicates the political picture. In Africa alone there are 37 sovereign nations.

As I have previously pointed out, the communists are particularly interested in these new nations which are sometimes called the underdeveloped countries—both politically and economically.

One sure politico-military means we have of getting at the trouble areas is by sea.
The Communist Method in Madness

Obviously there is a method to the madness of these trouble spots. The critical strategic areas involved reveal a pattern and a plan.

All four bottlenecks of world sea trade lie in areas of political unrest and uncertainty—the Panama Canal, Straits of Gibraltar, Suez Canal and Red Sea, and the Straits of Malacca.

It becomes increasingly apparent that these strategic bottlenecks of seapower have received close attention from the communists.

But they haven't lost sight of the "big picture" either. Their over-all strategy places equal importance on the merchant marine aspect of seapower.

Of primary interest to them is the fact that there are more than 9,000 merchant ships steaming in the seas of the world every day. Many of these ships are carrying vital raw materials to the United States. If these merchant ships don't get through with their important cargoes, we would be hampered in our efforts to build satellites, B-52's, B-58's, nuclear-powered submarines, automobiles, radios and many other things that depend on the import of strategic raw materials from overseas. I might add that we would also have to do without coffee, something many of us couldn't stand.

In time of war these merchant ships assume a very important role. In the Korean war 99 percent of everything going into Korea was delivered by ship.

Yet, our own United States merchant fleet is in a state of serious decline. American-Flag merchant ships carry only about 5 percent of our overseas trade. In other words, we are dependent upon ships of other nations to carry 95 percent of our commerce.

We have less than 550 active merchant ships flying the United States Flag engaged in overseas trade, and this fleet is declining by about 4 percent each year. Compare this to the several thousand ships we had at the end of World War II.

We are presently building about 50 new merchant ships of all sizes. On the other hand, the Soviet Union is building 441 new ships. By 1970 the Soviets will be constructing 670 new merchant ships.

Unless the trend changes the Soviet Union is expected to overtake us in the field of merchant shipping in the next year or two.

Another View From the Kremlin

Looking at the world from another viewpoint: For the past 15 years the communists have been seeking to expand to the east and west. In the first few years after World War II the communists expanded rapidly. They absorbed the so-called satellite nations of Eastern Europe by simply marching in. In the Far East they seized the mainland of China and its 700 million inhabitants.

As a result, the nations of the free world have determined that any aggression means war. When the strategist in the Kremlin looks to the west, he sees Europe as a peninsula surrounded on three sides by water. He knows that with any movement into Europe on his part, he is faced with our fixed base structure in that section of the world in the person of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries as well as the 6th Fleet with its amphibious capabilities and embarked marines. In addition, it is possible to deploy other units of the defense establishment from the east coast of the United States by sea to bolster the defenses of Europe.

If the communists move to the east, they immediately encounter our fixed base structure in that section of the world, together with the 7th Fleet and its amphibious capability with embarked marines, which right now is operating with other forces off South Vietnam. Also there is the possibility of deployment of the 1st Fleet and other units of the Defense Establishment from the west coast of the United States.

If they try to move to the north, they encounter the unfavorable climactic and geographic conditions in the polar icecap.

This leaves only one direction for Red China and Soviet Russia to move—to the south.

Unless restrained, it may be their intention is to do just that. The determination of free people in these sections of the world to resist communism in the face of great hardship and danger is worthy of note.

Leapfrogging—A Treacherous Communist Game

In order to fulfill their ambition of world domination the communists are leapfrogging to new areas. Both Red China and Russia are active in Africa, and we know what the situation is in Cuba. The pressure in southeast Asia is constant and unrelenting. And, the pattern shows, they are moving into those geographic areas that are directly under the influence of seapower.

Cuba has become the classic example. Considering Cuba from a strategic standpoint and in line with the philosophy of Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, the great champion of American seapower, this Caribbean Island is within reach of the north and south trade routes between North and South America.

So I repeat—any further expansion on the part of the Sino-Soviet bloc will mean that they have to move into those areas that come directly under the influence brought to bear from the seas.

We saw this proven in the Korean war when we turned their flanks by the Inchon landing. Our naval striking forces also projected mobile airpower and gunpower on the enemy's flanks. When I was the executive officer of the cruiser Saint Paul, we continually bombarded their lines by steamship across the coast line. Had we not controlled the seas around Korea, and not been able to use our cruisers and carriers and amphibious force, the outcome of that conflict would have been more difficult to achieve.

This same principle applies to the southeast Asian peninsula, the Indian peninsula, the isthmus which connects Africa and Asia and to the European peninsula. In short, the communists would be faced with all the disadvantages of peninsula warfare without control of the sea surrounding those peninsulas.

One of the significant advantages in the proper military use of these oceans is that there is an infinite number of locations in which we can place our mobile bases around the

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
periphery of the Sino-Soviet bloc. Moscow and Peking are more than aware of this capability.

The Submarine Threat to Seapower

Let us examine this world situation from still another viewpoint. World War I was a one-ocean war and rotated around the North Atlantic. The Kaiser’s U-boat campaign came within an inch of licking us because of the importance of the lowly freighter and its strategic cargoes for the prosecution of the war.

World War II was a two-ocean war involving both the North Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Hitler began World War II with 57 submarines and came dangerously close to cutting the Allied supply lines.

Today the most critical potential military threat to our vital ocean routes is the huge Soviet submarine fleet, because the Soviet Union has over 400 submarines. Over 25 of these are nuclear-powered and of the most modern design.

The real significance of this tremendous number rests in the recognition by the men in the Kremlin of our dependence upon the ocean lanes of communication for the survival of the free world. The Soviet submarine fleet has been built specifically to establish a capability of driving a steel wedge down the Atlantic Ocean, cutting the lifeline between Europe and America. If this should happen, it would split the Western Alliance and pose a grave danger to both sides of the Atlantic.

During the Cuban crisis many Soviet long-range submarines were sent to the Caribbean area. In fact, our antisubmarine warfare forces persistently tracked these submarines and some eventually were forced to come to the surface to recharge batteries and make repairs.

The Soviets also have missile-firing submarines. At present these are not comparable to our Polaris submarines since they can only carry a few short-range missiles and must come to the surface in order to fire them. But the Russians are presumably hard at work perfecting a long-range underwater missile similar to our Polaris system. Recent Russian claims at great progress in this area cannot be completely disregarded as propaganda. We must attribute to their technological skills the same potential for eventually developing this sophisticated weapons’ system as well. Our answer must be an effective antisubmarine warfare capability.

Antisubmarine warfare (ASW) requires a combination of forces to do the job. Aircraft, surface ships, and submarines are all members of the ASW team. Our ASW forces are built around aircraft carriers which supply fixed wing aircraft and helicopters for patrol and detection. The carrier-based aircraft are supplemented by long-range land-based patrol planes.

Destroyers now carry new weapons such as the remote controlled drone helicopter, DASH. Submarines can seek out and destroy enemy submarines in their own environment. The primary mission of our attack submarines is ASW. With the recent development of the antisubmarine rocket, ASROC, this killer submarine concept is becoming an extremely reliable thing.

There are many facets of antisubmarine warfare. The problem goes far beyond the simple detection and destruction of attacking enemy submarines. In the first place, if war should come, we would attack enemy submarines at every available opportunity—in the shipyards, alongside the docks while fitting out, in the training areas, while en route to the target area, in the target area, and on their way back home again.

Also, the Soviets suffer in the deployment of their subs from the discontinuity of their coastline. Their submarines can only be deployed from four basic areas—from the White Sea through the Skagerrak and the Kattegat, from the Black Sea through the Dardanelles and the Straits of Gibraltar, and from the Pacific coast of the Soviet Union through narrow waters between Korea, Japan and the Kurile Islands. In wartime, we could easily mine many of these narrow waters and also deploy our hunter-killer submarines to lie in wait for the egress of the Soviet submarine.

Today There Are Four Oceans

These developments and considerations lead to an obvious conclusion—today our ocean challenges have grown from two to four.

Ocean number one now includes the Mediterranean as well as the North Atlantic and western approaches to Europe. This is the NATO area of responsibility.

Ocean number two includes the Pacific approaches to the Asian continent and extends all the way from the Bering Straits to the Straits of Malacca.

Ocean number three takes in the great northern reaches of the Arctic Ocean which for the first time in the history of man can be exploited by seapower because of the advent of the nuclear-powered submarine. This was forcefully demonstrated in August 1962 when two of our nuclear subs, the U.S.S. Sea Dragon and the U.S.S. Skate rendezvoused at the North Pole.

Last winter the Soviet Union announced that one of their nuclear-powered submarines had also surfaced at the North Pole. In any future conflict this could easily become a vast silent battleground between opposing submarines.

Ocean number four is the Afro-Asian Ocean and extends from New Guinea across the southern shores of Asia and around Africa. This is a brand-new area of importance.

United States Looks Seaward for Solutions

The fact that the United States is no longer self-contained adds to the seriousness of this challenge. We are forced to go outside our continental limits for strategic raw materials. Just to mention a few: Over 50 percent of our cobalt and 50 percent of the free world’s copper comes from Africa. Some of our tin comes from the Far East.

Science and technology are now looking seaward for a solution. As the population of the world increases and our resources on land diminish we must look to the oceans for food, fresh water, raw materials and power. Mankind has always derived food from the oceans in the form of fish. We are now investigating the possi-
bilities of extracting other life-giving elements which are abundant beneath the surface of the seas.

The Japanese are the leaders in this exploration and are now making palatable dishes from such things as seaweed and algae. United States scientists are also studying algaebased foods that can be grown and eaten during a long space voyage.

Fresh water supply is becoming a serious problem in certain areas of the United States and will become even more serious in the years to come. Several distilling plants for making fresh water from salt water are already in operation in this country and elsewhere. Witness the highly successful desalination plant that was recently put into operation at our naval base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for example. The complete plant, installed in less than 150 days, now provides the base with its entire water needs—two and a quarter million gallons a day.

We have the know-how, but the cost is prohibitive. Recent technological development in the peaceful use of atomic energy may help, but an accelerated effort in this field is a must.

Our resources in some raw materials are rapidly giving out. The oceans are a vast storehouse of raw materials. For instance, rocklike nodules of practically pure raw materials have been photographed on the ocean bottom. They range across the entire spectrum from zinc to manganese. All that remains is for science to devise economical methods to unlock the door to this storehouse.

All Aspects of Seapower Affect Our National Interests

From a geopolitical as well as a military standpoint we have a profound interest in every section of the world. Consequently, the importance of the merchant marine to the future of the United States will increase in the years to come.

More than 70,000 miles of vital ocean routes unite the free world and bring together its vast resources. These ocean routes are as fundamental to our own survival as eating, breathing, and sleeping are to the human body. They must remain open.

Ivan Has Gone to Sea

Ivan too has gone to sea in the interest of Soviet goals because the Russians recognize fully the importance of the oceans to the achievement of communist ambitions.

Soviet seapower is modern and it is growing. The Soviets have the second largest navy in the world. They have more than 20 cruisers, 160 destroyers, and as mentioned before, 400 submarines. Most of her ships have been built since World War II.

One ship of particular interest is the Komar class guided missile PT boat. Some of these patrol boats have been given to Cuba and Indonesia. Some of Russia’s cruisers are equipped with surface-to-air missiles and several Red destroyers are armed with surface-to-surface missiles.

Communist China has also embarked on a massive buildup of her naval strength.

There is no doubt that these communist navies are growing with the object of challenging the United States supremacy at sea. The Soviet Union now understands the value of seapower and has come to realize that the Atlantic bridge is a vital link of allied strategy.

The Soviet merchant marine is growing by leaps and bounds. She recognizes the importance of the simple, seemingly innocuous looking merchant ship with its vital cargo.

The U.S.S.R., unlike the United States, is almost self-sufficient in raw materials. Yet they have one of the most modern merchant fleets in the world and it is growing rapidly. They have over 1,200 merchant ships today and the signs are that they intend to more than double this fleet by 1970. In 5 years they could have the world’s largest and most modern merchant marine. This is in contrast to only 581 merchant ships in Russia in 1954. By 1966 the Soviets will surpass us in ships.

Further, there is a very fine line of distinction between the peaceful uses of a merchant ship and its wartime uses. In fact, this line is nearly indistinguishable because the passenger ship, for example, lends itself to warlike transportation of troops. In the Cuban crisis, it was merchant shipping that took the missiles into Cuba and others that took them out.

In the fishing industry, Soviet Russia has invaded every major fishing ground throughout the world and she will soon surpass Japan, if she hasn’t already, as the No. 1 industrial fishing country in the world. In that connection, Russia has had trawlers operating in close to both of our coasts. Often, these trawlers are equipped with more electronic equipment than one would normally attribute to just fishing.

Soviet Russia has more than 100 oceanographic survey vessels working worldwide. It is apparent that she has in mind not only the future military uses of the ocean depths but also their economic potential, including mining the ocean bottoms for raw materials.

The fact is that we have just scratched the surface in the exploration of the ocean depths. The Thresher tragedy in 1963 clearly illustrated that we probably know less about the ocean depths than we do about space.

We have begun to make breakthroughs, however, and one of them has been with the bathyscaph Trieste. The Trieste descended to the deepest spot in the oceans, a depth of over 6 miles in the Mariannas Trench, in 1960. This trip was just as spectacular from a scientific point of view as the more widely publicized orbiting of the earth.

U.S. Fleets Are Deployed and Ready

At present we can boast of the greatest Navy in the world to meet this challenge. Our United States fleets are deployed worldwide—the 1st Fleet in the Pacific, the 2d Fleet in the Western Atlantic and the Caribbean, the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean and the 7th Fleet in the Western Pacific, where right now it is in the South China Sea. These forces can anticipate trouble and often their timely arrival in an area of tension is enough to deter actual conflict.
Military Might Can Be Projected from the Sea

Fortunately, our mobile sea bases can perform an important military function. There is no form of military power that we cannot project from our mobile bases at sea. We can project airpower from our mobile airfields, the carrier. We can project missile power from surface ships and submarines; gunpower from surface ships; and the combat-ready marine with his heavy equipment from our amphibious forces.

For these reasons the Navy and Marine Corps are a basic instrument in the execution of a policy of graduated deterrence.

Seapower is ideally suited to execute a defense policy of graduated deterrence. Seaborne striking forces can apply any degree of military power required.

For an example of a show of force without firing a shot, take the Cuban crisis; for putting men ashore to prevent trouble as well as handle it, we had the Lebanon crisis; for air strikes deep inland look at Vietnam; and if necessary, we could engage in any size war with aircraft operating from mobile airfields and the FBM submarines deployed with Polaris missiles.

Today the Navy and Marine Corps have more jobs to do than ever before.

First is the projection of airpower deep inland from carriers. Then there is submarine warfare and anti-submarine warfare.

Another function is in space. The Navy is in space in many areas, but the best known is its Polaris missile program. Polaris missiles are launched from nuclear-powered submarines in the submerged condition. The Polaris has been called "an intercontinental ballistic missile in a hole—and the hole moves."

The Navy-Marine Corps Team

One of the most important functions of our Navy is the projection of the combat-ready marine ashore. This involves the Navy-Marine Corps team which is unique in history because of its mobility and the fact that it can engage in all forms of warfare—land, sea and air. Furthermore, there is a basic maxim of warfare which the Navy-Marine Corps team adheres to: That is, never separate the fighting man from his equipment.

This team, too, is able to fight at any end of the warfare spectrum.

At one end of the spectrum is the "show of the Flag." The blue-jackets and marines are outstanding ambassadors of good will. When these boys go ashore in the ports of our friends and allies their outstanding conduct inspires in that country a confidence in us to support them in time of trouble. Our ships can also show the Flag in areas where the people have never before come in contact with Americans.

And, as I have pointed out previously, we can continue up the spectrum to putting marines ashore to handle trouble, to fight any type of war.

While I am on the subject of our marines and sailors, I must say that everything I have discussed to this point comes to nothing if the blue-jacket and enlisted marine does not do his job. And even in this modern age, these boys must be led properly if they are to perform satisfactorily.

This then brings us to a consideration of leadership: possibly the most complicated yet essential subject in military as well as civilian life. Leadership is the supreme achievement of a successful man. And the secret of good leadership is found in the Holy Bible—"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

Summary

In summary, our free use of the seas will play an ever increasing role in the world situation of the future. It is of primary significance that the communists, who occupy the world's greatest single land mass, should show so much interest in the sea.

You might compare the Soviet Union to a magician. While the world focuses its attention on the right hand which is up in the air or in space, the left hand is carrying out an equally important part of the trick and is in the oceanic pocket.

We have had our first major showdowns at sea and we accomplished our national objectives. Recent world events may forecast more showdowns. The next one could come at any time and thousands of miles from the United States.

We must be prepared to meet it promptly and win. This can be accomplished through strong seapower.

(Vice Admiral John S. McCain, Jr. addressed our Continental Congress, National Defense Evening, April 1964.)

The National Society regrets to report the death of:

Mary Kerr Spencer (Mrs. W. O.) who died in Winston-Salem, December 5, 1965. She was Vice President General 1926-29, State Regent of North Carolina 1919-21, and Honorary State Regent for life.
Massachusetts Battlefields

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

Edited by
Joseph C. Carter
Temple University

CHARLESTOWN

Charlestown was almost entirely destroyed in the Battle of Bunker Hill; but few [residents] came back, and those who did have been living with many of the disadvantages of the larger city, and have died leaving no children. Charlestown, unfortunately, can boast of but few descendants of the bold men who lived there in 1776. A few landmarks are left, like ancient pines in a forest of later oak, to remind the men of today of the men in the century gone. But they are few. Many who now reside in houses that cover some of the most interesting historic spots do not know it. When in company with Richard Frothingham, the historian of the Battle of Bunker Hill and of the Siege of Boston, I found that several houses stood directly upon the breastworks, and the owners told me they supposed the battle was “somewhere about,” but living so near it, they had taken no interest in it. It is, however, a matter of great interest to me, and I hope the good people of Charlestown will not call me an “antiquarian granny” if I write of the places I love so much to visit.

Bunker Hill is not, as almost every one now understands, the place where the monument has been erected; but is the highland upon which stands the Catholic Church (St. Francis de Sales), northwest of the monument and near Charlestown Neck. The “Battle of Bunker Hill,” so called, was not fought on Bunker Hill, but upon Breed’s Hill where now stands [since 1843] the Bunker Hill monument. Bunker, however, figured largely in the military enterprises in the early part of the Revolution. This hill was included in a land grant or patent in which the king gave a large tract of land to a man by the name of Bunker, and it has ever been called his hill, just as the hill in Mr. Breed’s pasture has always been called Breed’s Hill. At the beginning of the Revolution, Bunker Hill was a wild pasture and a cowpath led directly over its summit, in the same place where Bunker Hill Street now crosses it. The pasture which included this hill was separated from the other pastures by a low stone wall, topped with two rails. At that time the whole Charlestown peninsula was pasture land, except a small tract near where the Waverley House now stands, which was then occupied by a church and a few houses. From Bunker Hill the view then, as now, was very interesting, and as a military strategic point it could not be overlooked. From this point Boston, Roxbury, South Boston, Noddle’s Island, [now East Boston], Cambridge, Cobble Hill, Prospect Hill, Winter Hill, Medford and Malden were in distinct view; and guns from its summit could command the approaches to Boston or could burn that city with their shell.

Here the British halted after their disastrous defeat from Lexington, and camped without fear of molestation, for the tide that then swept over the Neck, and the declivity on that side, protected the hill from attack more successfully than bullets or bayonets could. Here it was—after the British had left it and retired to Boston—that the patriot Committee of Safety proposed to erect a fort to act in conjunction with Winter Hill, Prospect Hill, Old Point, Brookline, and Dorchester, in the siege of Boston. Such were [Col.] Prescott’s orders when his little company came over the Neck. He was ordered to fortify Bunker Hill, but, being a brave and almost reckless officer, and feeling little restraint from orders issued in that anarchial state of the patriot government, he concluded, on his own responsibility, that it would be better, and show a more defiant spirit, if he should fortify himself on Breed’s Hill, nearer Boston.

Here General Putnam, when Prescott’s mistake was discovered, attempted to persuade the troops in reserve to throw up breastworks to cover Prescott’s retreat, which Putnam felt must be the result of Prescott’s rash move. Here, not succeeding in that, Putnam attempted to rally the Connecticut troops to support Prescott. Here it was that they broke and disgracefully hid in the clay pits at the foot of the hill. Over the hill fled the defeated Americans before the yelling troops of the King after the battle was lost. Here, on the next day, came the British pioneers, and threw up a breastwork which Gen. Washington declared impregnable. Two of the salients of the redoubt there constructed remain
A newspaperman describes Somerville, Charlestown, Concord, Lexington, and Salem in 1869.

today, and from their embankments the visitor can see where the patriot armies were encamped. It is a beautiful spot, and one which all lovers of art and nature would do well to visit for its landscape views. The fort itself has been partially dug away, and is nearly surrounded with houses occupied by Irish families.

On the spot where Putnam began the breastwork, and where he hoped to stop the retreat, the Catholic church now stands. It is interesting to every lover of his country and to every friend of progress to stand upon this very hill where Putnam hoped to make the first stand as an organized army. Then surrounded by shrubby pastures, this hill stood barren and alone, while the little hamlet of Charlestown, over Breed's Hill, on the shore, seemed to have been stunted by tyranny and destined to decrease rather than grow. Now, standing here, the visitor is surrounded with a city full of life, with thousands of free people, and with docks full of shipping, which have been called into existence as a result of the struggle which began here. Here on the western declivity is the Bunker Hill Schoolhouse, a noble structure, in which the foundations of future greatness are laid, and the bonds of security for the present. Here, upon the other side, are the churches, without which there is no safety for man, property, or nation. The church and school! Religious principle and intelligence! In their union lies the strength of our beloved nation!

At the foot of Bunker Hill, between its base and the shore of Mystic River, stood that short piece of rail-topped stone wall, in front of which the patriots threw up another rail fence parallel with it, and filled in between with the bundles of newly-mown hay which the farmer [that June day] had failed to gather into his barn. There occurred the terrible slaughter when waiting “until they saw the whites of British eyes,” the yeomanry of America mowed down the ranks of the Regulars as the farmer, the day before, had mowed the grass on the same spot. This fence ran from a marsh a little to the south of what is now Bunker Hill Street, in a line parallel with Green Street, down to the river. Its location was about in the center of the blocks between Green and Elm streets, and in its course toward the river ran over the spot where the new town graveyard is located and over the present site of the
Prescott School, reaching the river bank near the present F. H. Hopkins's lumber-yard, and a little to the westward of Clark & Smith's mahogany warehouse. The line of the patriots must have been formed near the spot where now stands the Bunker Hill Street Baptist Church and the Workingman's Co-operative Union. Mr. J. H. Maynard's livery stable must now stand near the right of the line where the firing began. When I visited the spot in company with [historian] Richard Frothingham, I was surprised to find that the location of this part of the battle had attracted but little local attention. To the stranger there is nothing to point to the spot, and if he attempts to search it out without the assistance of living historians, he will have spent his time for nought. I could not avoid the thought that it was befitting such [Charlestown] heroes [of the Civil War] as [Sgt.] Ansel B. Kellam, of Co. H, 29th [Infantry] and [Pvt.] Jesse W. [Esley] Packard, Co. B, 36th [Infantry], should sleep upon a battlefield even though the cemetery in which they lie was the field of an earlier battle than theirs. [Both were killed in Virginia.] I was looking for the locality where so many men went down on that fatal June day, 1775, when my eye caught the flags, flowers, and wreaths which had decorated their graves last Decoration Day.

Of Breed's Hill, or what is now termed Monument Square, with its lofty shaft of monumental granite and beautiful residences, I need say but little. Its description is so often in print and all its history so often on the tongue of every school boy. But when one of these hospitable mansions opened its doors to me, with its wide halls, spacious parlors and well-filled library, I involuntarily drew a contrast between 1775 and 1869. Then this was a barren hill. Mr. Breed or his neighbor who resided down by the landing kept his cow in this pasture, and was doubtless considerably excited when Prescott and his men cut up his pasture with their warlike preparations. Today its sides are one solid block of brick, and its summit is the ["Bunker Hill"] Monument, surrounded by a large and beautiful park.

On this same square is the high school building and the Union Methodist Church. I have sometimes wondered if an old Charlestownian of the last century should wake from a Rip Van Winkle sleep of a hundred years, what he would think of the change, and how he would go to work to find his old homestead under the hill. What would be his wonder if, when he inquired for the church, they should name over a dozen, and some of them anti-puritanic, and ask him which one he wished to find. Or, if when he inquired for the "old tavern," he should be sent to the Waverley House with its palatial apartments and damask-hung windows. He would think that the art of killing had received some new impetus if, when he inquired for the old "Dock," he should be shown the [Charlestown] Navy Yard with its dry docks, ironclads, supply ships, ropewalks and parks of monster cannon. He would doubtless be incredulous if told that in the little houses on the hill there were engines that could deluge the old town he went to sleep in before he could get a bucket from a fish boat. Wouldn't he be a little surprised if while he was searching for the spring "near Dea. [con] Carter's,"
he should be told that it had been filled up now, and
that the whole city had all the water it could use run-
ning all the while from a pond five miles away?
Wouldn't he open his mouth at the horse cars, and
be frightened at the steam engine? Wouldn't he think
you were "stuffing" him if you told him everybody
now was better educated than even his good old minister
was then? He surely would think himself asleep and
dreaming if when he asked for Mr. Bunker's pasture,
or the opening in the stone wall where the path to
the Neck crossed the hill, you should show him the
paved streets, wide sidewalks, schoolhouses, churches,
mansions, armories, engine-house, halls, and dwellings
that now cover nearly every foot of the land where he
kept his "cow and two sheep." And finally, wouldn't
he lose his wits entirely if you could induce him, and
his legs were strong enough, to climb to the top of
Bunker Hill Monument and look over the miles of city
which surround him in every direction, and tell him
that—according to statistics—he is the thirty-one thou-
sandth person who has ascended those stairs within
a year?
As for myself, I would rather not wake at all to
this life if upon my wakening a hundred years hence,
a person should try to show me all the improvements of
the century in a single day; i.e., if the changes in the
century to come were as great as the changes in the
century past! A man would not think it funny to be
suddenly roused to wakefulness when there was dan-
ger of getting one's head knocked off by air-cars
and balloon velocipedes;* or find on entering a tele-
graphic omnibus that he has mistaken the car and is on
the through train for "Round the World," and be told
that it will hardly pay to change now, as there are
only two stations, China and England, and he will
be home again in a few minutes if he keeps his seat.
He would feel unpleasant to start for the Adirondacks
or Saratoga, and getting into a queer machine, find
when it is too late that he is booked for the moon, or
Saturn, or Mars, or some other small station on the
way through the universe. He wouldn't be used to the
order of things if he found that an invention had
been patented at Boston, the world's capital, which did
the eating for men who could not stop; did the stump
speaking at elections; adjudicated questions at law, and
conducted the morals of the community—all by ma-
chinery. Yet that man, waking with these or similar
inventions a century hence, would be as little surprised
as he who has slept the century past.
The [Harvard?] College boys used to sing—
"The geese waddled over to Charlestown,
To see what they could discover—
To discover what they could see."
I have often thought since, that they could not have
entered on a voyage of discovery in a better locality.
* Songs popular in 1869 included "The Flying Velocipede"
and "Up in a Balloon."
(To be continued in March)

Chaplain General Outlines Plans For
MEMORIAL SERVICE AND CONGRESS BREAKFAST

Let us meditate upon our theme of the year: "Where
the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty", remem-
bering that it was our Lord who said, "God is a Spirit;
and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit
and in truth."

Chaplain General's Breakfast—Sunday morning,
April 17, in the Ballroom, Mayflower Hotel. Time—
7:15 A.M. Price—$3.75. Mail reservations accompa-
nied by check and self-addressed, stamped, return en-
velope to Mrs. George D. Nolan, 209 University Blvd.,
Silver Spring, Maryland. Reservations may be made at
the Business Office NSDAR on Friday, April 15 and
Saturday, April 16.

Buses will be provided for trip to Arlington and
Mount Vernon for wreath-laying immediately after the
breakfast. Bus tickets ($1.00) may be obtained from
Mrs. Nolan or at the Business Office no later than noon
Friday, April 15.

The Memorial Service will be conducted on Sunday
afternoon at 2:30 in Constitution Hall. All State Chap-
lains are invited to sit on the platform; if they plan to
attend the service, they should notify the Business Office
so that chairs may be provided. All participating in the
service and all State Chaplains will please assemble in
the President General's Room by 2:00 P.M. All mem-
bers are urged to attend this service for our beloved
dead, and each State Regent is asked to fill her box.
The Memorial Service Committee will assist with
arrangements.
Chinese Export Porcelain

Chinese Export Porcelain is a subject that has recently received much attention due to the current revival of the decorative arts of the eighteenth century. This fall the National Society DAR Museum held a special exhibition of the Chinese Export Porcelain in its collection. Basically the DAR Museum collection represents ceramic wares brought to the Colonies by the early settlers and wares made for the American market. This article will deal with the Chinese Export Porcelain items in the DAR Museum collection. Before we begin any discussion of the Museum collection, a brief background of this China-Trade is necessary.

This Chinese porcelain ware has been considerably misunderstood due to false legends and traditions. Chinese porcelain is simply the ceramic ware made for export by the Chinese from the early 16th century through the mid-19th century. For many years this porcelain ware was erroneously called "Lowestoft". This was due to a mistake made in 1870 by William Chaffers, the British scholar, who published in that year his book Marks and Monograms On Pottery and Porcelain and had attributed this ware to the English factory at Lowestoft. (The revised editions of Chaffers' book is still a standard reference source for the study of porcelain.) The term "Lowestoft" stuck, and only recently have serious attempts been made to explain and correct this misnomer. During the 18th century this ware was referred to as East India China by the English and porcelaine de la Compagnie des Indes by the French. Today this porcelain ware is often called Chinese Trade Porcelain or Chinese Export Porcelain. Apparently no definite standard can be set, but we shall use Chinese Export Porcelain as it seems to best describe what it actually is.

The Portuguese were the first to establish this trade with China in the early 1600's and the other European countries were soon to follow. (There is not sufficient space in this brief article to trace the complete development of this Chinese trade; however, I will suggest several books at the conclusion of this article for those interested in pursuing the subject further.)

The term porcelain also comes to us from the Portuguese for they thought this wonderful material as valuable as cowrie shells, a medium of exchange, which they called porcella, a derivative of the Italian and Portuguese word porca. The success of this new material in Europe was instant. Anything Chinese was
very desirable as far as Europeans were concerned, so much so that the chinoiserie style of decoration resulted. This chinoiserie style was not actually Chinese, but a romantic image of China created by European designers. Few had made the trip to China and this was how they imagined or wanted it to be.

In the beginning the shapes and decorations of this imported porcelain were purely Chinese in character, but as the trade grew the Europeans wanted more usable shapes with designs of their own. The introduction of tea had a great deal to do with the European china craze. Europe wanted porcelain for dinner use and most of the Chinese styles were contrary to Occidental eating habits. The Chinese ate from bowls and the Europeans wanted plates. The flat dinner plate with raised rim was unknown in China at the end of the 17th century, and the Chinese rice bowl was not actually practical in Europe. The Chinese, being very obliging traders, took the European designs and put them into production. Due to the lack of communication the European traders were forced to be more specific and they began to send actual items to China to be copied. These items were generally of faience, silver, and often wood. Most of the shapes familiar to us today with regard to tableware were European designs transferred into porcelain by the Chinese. This does not mean to imply that these finished wares were merely European copies. The translation of the shapes and decorations by the Chinese with the addition and combinations of their own decorative motifs created the fascinatingly beautiful porcelain so desired by the collector then and now. Chinese shapes still remained popular, basically for decorative objects as illustrated in Figure 3.

America did not enter into the China Trade until after she had won her independence. Chinese porcelain was not new to America, as the early colonists had brought porcelain items with them when they settled in the new land, and trade with England had introduced Oriental luxuries to the Colonies. In 1784, the first American ship, the Empress of China, left New York for China. Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, and Daniel Parker and Co., of New York, were responsible for this first American venture. Although the profits from this first voyage were not great, it had sparked the interest in America and trade grew very rapidly. This trade reached its peak in about 1795 and continued until about 1835, but by 1810 English and Continental wares were beginning to replace the Chinese ones. American taste had begun to change and the precise transfer printing of English wares became more popular than the Chinese porcelain. In addition to changing taste, the Chinese wares were not what they had been. A general decay in quality had begun. The inspiration of the Chinese potters seemed to have all but vanished. Their wares became clumsy, designs were poorly drawn and generally overdecorated. This condition, in combination with a desire for the newest fashion, probably paved the way for the English ceramic success in the early 19th century.

In this survey of the DAR Museum collection of Chinese Export Porcelain, it is my intention to illustrate shapes, design sources, decoration, and the purposes for which these items were produced.

The platter (Figure 1) illustrated on the title page was probably made for the English Market circa 1770. The butterfly and floral design is done in mulberry with outlines in gold. This shape is European, probably from a silver design.

The punch bowl illustrated in Figure 2, circa 1760, with polychrome bird and floral decoration, was probably made originally for the English Market and is of average size (12-3/4” diam.). It was presented to Judge Josiah Masters, Member of Congress from New York. Punch bowls were apparently an item for most households and were made in many sizes, some capable of 10-gallon capacities.

Figure 3 illustrates a Garniture (9” high), circa 1780. This style of decoration was probably made for the European Market, but was equally popular in America before and after the Revolution. The decoration is polychrome with Chinese scenes in the reserves. The shape is purely Chinese and the finials are the very popular Fu-dog. Mantel garnitures generally consisted of five pieces and in some instances contained as many as 7 and 9 pieces. They were made in many different sizes to decorate a mantel shelf or the top of an important piece of furniture. The garniture here illustrated is probably missing its two beaker type vases, which would make a usual five-piece combination. The two beaker vases would be trumpet-shaped which was European in origin.
Figure 4 illustrates a Flagon, cider or toddy jug made for the English Market, circa 1760. The jug stands 10" high with polychrome and gold decoration, one reserve contains a Chinese scene, the other a European. It bears the arms of its original unidentified owner. The elaborate twisted handle is of special note.

Figure 5 illustrates three examples of items made for the English Market. The tea caddy and custard cup with cover are examples of silver shapes made in porcelain. The dish has an overglaze decoration in famille rose, a style of coloring and decoration very popular in England and America.

Figure 6 is a “sample piece” in the form of a Custard Cup, circa 1790. This particular sample piece illustrates four different border designs and a possible monogram. Such pieces were sent by the Chinese through the trading companies back to the prospective customers in order that they could select a design they liked. They were often more elaborate than the one here illustrated.

Figure 7 illustrates a Gluget (water bottle), circa 1770. It is a classic example of the Armorial porcelain so popular at the time. The crest is that of the Chase family of England and America (Massachusetts). The polychrome decoration is typical of the period and the shape is Oriental.

George Washington at Mount Vernon. This style of decoration with a basket or vase filled with flowers was very popular during the latter part of the 18th century.

Figure 10 illustrates a sauce tureen with tray in sepia and gold, circa 1800. This shape was originally European, probably from a faience or Wedgwood creamware model. This tureen was part of a dinner service originally ordered by John Paul Jones and later owned by the Decatur family. It is a very good example of Chinese Export Porcelain made especially for the American Market. Note the ship used for decoration.

Figure 11 also illustrates porcelain made for the American Market. This dinner plate with armorial polychrome decoration bears the crest of Elias Morgan (1776-1810) of Hartford, Connecticut. The unusual feature of this plate is that Mr. Morgan’s name is actually written out
as part of the decoration. This plate was originally part of a large dinner service made about 1800.

Figure 12 illustrates a very important saucer made for the American Market bearing the New York State Coat of Arms. The decoration is polychrome and was made about 1790. This type of subject material was very popular but few examples of State Coats of Arms have survived.

Figure 13 illustrates a typical teacup and saucer made for the American Market. The American Eagle decoration is what is most interesting. The eagle was probably the most popular along with the ship for designs appealing to the New Nation. This one bears the cypher of the original owner. An example of the very popular ship decoration is illustrated in Figure 15.

Figure 14 illustrates two cups with saucers, circa 1800, belong to Commodore Isaac Hull. In addition to their historical importance, they represent the difference between a tea cup and a coffee cup. The straight sided cup (handle not shown in this photograph) was made for serving coffee or chocolate. Note the straight angular side of the saucer. The decoration of floral swags and border in sepia (actually more coral in color than what we consider sepia) with gold is typical of late 18th and early 19th century wares.

Figure 15 illustrates a child's miniature tea set, circa 1800. This set is important for several reasons. It is rare to find a set complete with spoon tray and teapot stand. The set also illustrates the two styles of cups, the drum (teapot) and pear shape (cream jug). These shapes were all European, probably from silver examples. The crest design used in the polychrome decoration was very popular and probably did not belong to the original owner. One theory states that this pair of birds represents a marriage presentation item. This does not seem very probable. The cup and saucer in the far right of figure 15 are grouped here for a comparison of sizes and also because it represents the ship decoration so popular in America. The decoration is polychrome and the ship is flying an American Flag.

Figure 16 illustrates a coffee pot, circa 1790. This pot is shown as an example of the "lighthouse" style of pot. The decoration of floral swags with medallion is done in gold.

Figure 17 illustrates a typical style of sugar pot with helmet shape cream jug. The decoration is sepia with gold, circa 1800.

With the discussion of Figures 18, 19, 20, and 21 we begin a different style of decoration. The articles of porcelain in Figures 1 through 17 are examples of the overglaze decoration done in enamel type glazes. Figures 18 through 21 illustrate articles in the blue and white underglaze style of decoration. This blue and white ware was very popular in America and was the least expensive type of Chinese Export Porcelain.
Figure 18 illustrates the so-called "Nanking" (also called "Nankeen") decoration on a silver-shaped tea caddy. This style of decoration was very popular in the late 18th and early 19th century. This ware also had touches of overglazed gold decoration.

Figure 19 illustrates a trencher salt dish in the so-called Canton style of decoration. This was probably the most popular type of Chinese Export Porcelain in America, judging from the quantities of it that have survived. The inspiration for this shape is European from a silver design. The decoration is Chinese. This scenic decoration was a traditional one among Chinese potters and was not based on any particular tale or legend. The legend of the "Willow Pattern" plate was English in origin.

Figure 20 illustrates a cup and saucer in the Nanking pattern with the "Fitzhugh" border, a combination of Chinese and European designs, comprising butterflies, stylized flowers in mosaics, and the Greek fret. The term "Fitzhugh" is not yet explained. J. A. Lloyd Hyde suggests that it received this name because a certain Fitzhugh was among the first to order this pattern.

In the January 1966 issue of Antiques Magazine is an article devoted to this "Fitzhugh and FitzHughs" situation. From recent findings the FitzHugh family was quite active in the British East India Company and this is suggested as the source for the term. It is interesting also that the term Fitzhugh is more commonly used in America than in England. We are illustrating only the border design and not what is considered the Fitzhugh pattern.

It is possible that "Fitzhugh" is merely a Yankee corruption of the Chinese city, "Foochow." This border design was very popular in America during the latter part of the 18th century.

Figure 21 again illustrates the Canton style of decoration, this time on a hot water plate. Such plates were filled with hot water which in turn kept the food warm from the

(Continued on page 166)
Mrs. Joseph W. Reed, Middletown, Conn., a member of the Princess Issena Chapter, Jacksonville, Fla., has been named the first American recipient of a literary grant awarded by the Abraham Woursell Foundation. The five-year grant, totalling approximately $22,000, is administered by the University of Vienna. It is awarded annually to writers between the ages of 22 and 35 in all countries of the world except those living in communist nations. Mrs. Reed's most recent work is *At War As Children*.

Merle Jossim (Mrs. J. J.), Americanism Chairman of Desoto Chapter, Tampa, Florida, has been giving of her time to many aliens in English and Citizenship Classes. In January of each year, with the help of other local DAR members and people from patriotic and civic-minded groups, Mrs. Jossim has headed groups to serve in the Tampa Post Offices to help the aliens complete the registration cards required of them each year. She is also present in Naturalization Court to help welcome new citizens.

Ethel Maire Lingelback Noyes (Mrs. Fred W., Jr.) a member of General Lafayette Chapter, Atlantic City, New Jersey, and Possessor, with her husband, of renowned Historic Smithville Inn, has been appointed by the Hon. Richard J. Hughes, Governor of New Jersey, to a newly created commission within the State, entitled “Commission on the Status of Women.” Mrs. Noyes was one of nineteen people so honored throughout the state and is a member of its subcommittee, “Women in Employment.”

In the recent Mid-Atlantic Regional Conference of the National League of American Pen Women, Mrs. Erwin Seimes, Col. David Hall Chapter, Lewes, Del., won second place for an article entitled “The UN and Our Country.” The papers were judged by a board of National judges.

Fountain County, Indiana had a celebration on the 25th anniversary of the dedication of the murals in the Court House. The mural artists honored included five Daughters: Mrs. Louis Johnson, Mrs. Howard Miller, Ouisbache Chapter, Attica; Mrs. Georgia Neckirk, Veedersburg Chapter, Veedersburg; and Mrs. Ethel Casey, Mrs. Mary DeHave, Richard Henry Lee Chapter, Covington.

Miss Helen Scott, State Regent of Delaware, and her mother, Mrs. James Scott, Honorary State Regent, were presented with the S. A. R. Medal of Appreciation at the S. A. R. Banquet held every year to celebrate Constitution Week. The citation was given for their past and present assistance to S. A. R., and their patriotic endeavor throughout the years.

Mrs. D. W. Holmes, Sr., John Rolfe Chapter, Hattiesburg, Miss., was recently announced as winner of the first annual “For God and Country Award” sponsored by the Forrest County Women for Constitutional Government. She was selected as the person who most exemplifies the Christian qualities and citizenship sought by the local chapter.

FEBRUARY 1966 [ 107 ]
MINUTES

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Special Meeting, December 8, 1965

The Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., at 12 noon, Wednesday, December 8, 1965, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

The Christmas Scriptures were read and prayer was offered by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Osborne.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was led by the First Vice President General, Mrs. Kilbourn.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Sayre, called the roll and the following members were recorded present: National Officers: Executive Officers: Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Kilbourn, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Sayre, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Peters, Mrs. Lange, Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. Morse; Vice Presidents General: Mrs. Ragan, District of Columbia; Mrs. Lovett, Maryland; Mrs. Smith, Virginia; State Regents: Miss McNutt, District of Columbia; Mrs. Barnes, Maryland; Mrs. Faust, New Hampshire; Mrs. Utz, Virginia.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Jones, moved that 148 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Lovett. Adopted.

Mrs. Jones reported the following changes in membership: Deceased, 633; resigned, 655; reinstated, 148.

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

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 1,005 applications presented to the Board.

EVELYN C. PETERS, Registrar General.

Mrs. Peters moved that the 1,005 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Lovett. Adopted.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Jones, moved that 148 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Lovett. Adopted.

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

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from October 12th to December 8th:

The State Regent of Arkansas requests that the location of organizing regency of Miss Martha Litchfield be changed from Hot Springs to Lake Hamilton.

Through their respective State Regents the following Members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Frances Clyde Smith Chancellor, Hattiesburg, Mississippi; Mrs. Isabel S. Giulvezan, Affton, Missouri; Miss Flossie Cloyd, Old Hickory, Tennessee; Mrs. Henrietta Walters Hill, Paris, Tennessee; Mrs. Alva Dey Butler, Midland, Texas.

Authorization of the chapter in Provo, Utah has expired by time limitation and the State Regent requests that it be reauthorized.

The State Regent of Missouri requests an extension of time for one year from expiration date of Connelly Chapter which is below in membership.

Through the State Regent of California De Anza Chapter requests permission to change its location from Calipatria to Encinitas, California.

The following chapters are presented for official disbandment: New Harmony, New Harmony, Indiana; John Malcolm Miller, Lancaster, Kentucky (automatically disband October 17); Wharton, Covington, Louisiana (automatically disband November 1); Douglas King, Wayne, Nebraska; Twin Cottonwood, Aurora, Nebraska; Old Number Four, Charlestown, New Hampshire; Abraham Cole, Tottenville, New York; Au-ly-ou-let, Franklin, New York; Jonas Bronck, Mount Vernon, New York; Canoe Place, Port Allegany, Pennsylvania (automatically disband November 1); Madame Russell, Bristol, Virginia.

The following five chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: John Percifull, Lake Hamilton, Arkansas; Palm Beach, Palm Beach, Florida; John Franklin Wren, Wrens, Georgia; Lieutenant George Farragut, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Port Tobacco, Port Tobacco, Maryland.

AMANDA A. THOMAS, Organizing Secretary General.

Miss Thomas moved the change in location of one organizing regency; confirmation of 5 organizing regents; renewal of one chapter authorization; extension of time for one chapter; change in location of one chapter; disbandment of 11 chapters; confirmation of five chapters provided telegrams of organization are received by four-thirty. Seconded by Mrs. Barnes. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Sayre, read the minutes which were approved.

The President General extended best wishes to the members of the Board and their families for the Christmas season and a Happy New Year, and extended a cordial invitation to the Board members on behalf of the Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee to attend the Christmas Party for the staff and also the staff of the Children of the American Revolution.

The meeting adjourned at 12:45 p.m.

CHARLOTTE W. SAYRE, Recording Secretary General.
Fort Moultrie, participant in two and survivor of seven major wars in United States history, ceased to be a military post in 1947 after more than 170 years as a coastal defense unit for Charleston harbor.

The fort housed soldiers during the American revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican war, the War Between the States, the Spanish-American war, and both world wars.

Today the old fort, save battered walls and several markers, denotes little of the military establishment which got its baptism of fire in 1776. In that year the fort captured its greatest share of glory.

It wasn't much then, only a partially completed harbor defense, lacking fortifications, men and arms, but its fire turned back a mighty British armada attempting to invade Charleston.

The fort had 435 men at the time the British attacked and was in no condition to do battle, but the men hastily pitched together walls of palmetto trees and sand, set up gun emplacements, and according to eminent historians, "would have annihilated the enemy, had not their powder run short."

From this battle emerged one of the greatest figures in South Carolina military history. His name was Sergeant William Jasper.

During the thick of the fighting, a shell from a British ship struck down the palmetto flag from atop the ramparts. Jasper turned to Colonel William Moultrie, his commanding officer, and said: "Colonel, don't let us fight without a flag."

"How can you help it" the Colonel said. "The staff is gone."

"Then I will replace it," Jasper cried, leaping out amid the fire. He recovered the Flag, planted it on the wall and, standing exposed to the enemy fire, gave three ringing cheers for the fort.

Fort Moultrie's history is long and glorious. It has served as a unit of defense for Charleston Harbor through seven wars, covering the exceedingly long span of 171 years.

Patriot forces of Colonel William Moultrie in the Sullivan's Island fortification drove off the British fleet of Commodore Sir Peter Parker on June 28, 1776. The victory greatly strengthened the American cause, crushed the British hopes of conquest of the South, and spared South Carolina from the British invasion for another three years.

The Sullivan's Island fort was named Fort Moultrie after its illustrious commander, Colonel (General) William Moultrie.

Northwest bastion of Fort Moultrie, showing Oseolas grave and the "Patapsco" monument.
CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

MRS. NILE E. FAUST, member of the Rumford Chapter, Concord, N. H., has served her chapter as Vice Regent and Regent. Presently serving as State Regent of New Hampshire, she has been State Chairman of various committees, including Constitution Week and C. A. R. She is a member of the National Chairmen's Association and the National Officers Club. Mrs. Faust is currently serving as Senior National President, C. A. R.

CONSERVATION

MRS. RICHARD E. LIPSCOMB is a member of Blue Savannah Chapter of Mullins, South Carolina where she was born. She has served as State Vice Regent from 1955-58, and as State Regent, 1958-61. She completed a term of office as Vice President General in 1964. Mrs. Lipscomb has served as chairman of the Tamassee DAR Board for eight years. In this time she has visited 32 states, some several times, in the interest of the school.

DAR SCHOOLS

MRS. FRED AEBLY is a charter member of the Golden Hill Chapter, New York. She served this Chapter as chairman of various committees, including Approved Schools, and as Chapter Regent. On the State level, Mrs. Aebly has served as Recording Secretary and Chairman of Public Relations. She has served as National Vice Chairman of the Honor Roll Committee, and of the DAR School Committee. Now a member of the New York City Chapter, Mrs. Aebly is a member of the National Chairman's Association.

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS

MRS. IRVIN C. BROWN, College Park, Maryland, joined the Society in Massachusetts in 1923. She was Registrar of Attleboro Chapter and upon moving to Maryland became an organizing member of Toaping Castle Chapter. Mrs. Brown has served this chapter as Regent, and the Maryland State Society as Registrar and Chairman of Genealogical Records. During the past two administrations she has been National Vice Chairman of Membership and of Genealogical Records.
Chairmen

JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP
Miss Elizabeth Bennett transferred into the DAR in 1962 after completing a term as the National President, C. A. R. She was the first Outstanding Junior Member from the District of Columbia in 1963 and received Honorable Mention in the national competition. She served an unexpired term as State Chairman of Junior Membership and still serves her state as Vice Chairman of that committee, and the Pages Committee. She is treasurer of her chapter, Elizabeth Jackson, and serves as chairman of five committees and the fund-raising project.

PUBLIC RELATIONS
Mrs. Harvey A. Minton has served the Ohio Society as Regent, Vice Regent, Recording Secretary, and Director of the Northeast District. She also served as State Chairman of Marshals, and State Chairman of Girl Homemakers. She was Regent of New Connecticut Chapter. On the National level, Mrs. Minton served as Vice President General, 1962-65. She holds membership in the National Officers Club.

AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH
Mrs. John Fred Schlafly has served the Illinois DAR State Board as State Recording Secretary and Editor of the State Yearbook. Prior to that, she served two terms as Illinois State Chairman of National Defense, and State Chairman of Resolutions. She has twice been Regent of the Ninian Edwards Chapter, Alton, Illinois. For the past three years, Mrs. Schlafly has conducted a weekly radio program “America Wake Up,” under the sponsorship of the Illinois State Society.

DAR SPEAKERS STAFF
Mrs. George U. Baylies is a member of the Harvey Birch Chapter, Scarsdale, N. Y., and an associate member of the Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Cambridge, Mass. She has served as Director of the Harvey Birch Chapter and as Regent. Mrs. Baylies served as a Congress Page for over 12 years. On the National level she has served as National Vice Chairman and National Chairman of Membership, and on the Congress Program Committee for three years.
The Natchez Trace

by

Laura Witt

5th Grade, David Fairchild Elementary School, Coral Gables, Fla.
(Sponsored by Cape Florida Chapter, Coral Gables, Fla.)

The Natchez Trace was an important frontier road from Nashville, Tennessee to Natchez, Mississippi. It runs through three states: Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee.

When the Europeans first came to explore the south they found trails made by wild animals and Indians. The Natchez, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Indians were living along these trails. They used them for hunting, warpaths, and paths to get from village to village. These trails were the beginnings of the Trace.

In 1699 the French first explored Natchez Trace country. Jean Baptiste le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville, was the head of a French settlement in the town of Natchez in 1716. Bienville was an important French explorer. As a boy, he went with his brother, Iberville, on an exploration on the Mississippi River and the country around it. This French settlement of Natchez was destroyed when the Frenchmen and the Natchez Indians had a quarrel. It was resettled in 1771.

Nashville, on the other end of the Trace, was first settled in 1780 by Richard Henderson, John Donelson, James Robertson, and other settlers from North Carolina. Nashville was first called Fort Nashborough and changed to Nashville in 1784.

In 1785 men from regions of the western frontier floated their goods down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to Natchez and New Orleans. To get back to their homes they rode or walked on the Natchez Trace. Over a thousand people were making a trip on the Trace each year by 1800.

Mississippi still needed better transportation to the east. In 1801 Thomas Jefferson ordered the U. S. Army

(Continued on page 139)

Fox River—Highway of Yesterday

by

Mary Sue De Long

6th Grade, Clinton Grade School, Clinton, Wis.
(Sponsored by Betsy Hoyt Chapter, Clinton, Wis.)

Before roads and railroads, the rivers of our country were the fastest and easiest means of transportation. As I sat on the porch of my grandfather's cabin, overlooking the peaceful, slow moving river, my thoughts went back to the importance of this very river, over the years. So many important things in the history of our state and country had their beginnings right here on the Fox River in central Wisconsin.

Father Marquette and Joliet passed this very spot in 1673, on their voyage from Green Bay, that eventually lead to the discovery of the Mississippi River. About three miles from here, they were forced to ask help of friendly Indians to guide them through the marshes and swamps that form the headwaters of the Fox River near Portage.

These many marshes and swamps that hindered Marquette and Joliet were the very things that made the river so important to the Indians. To them, this was a wonderful hunting ground. The swamps provided them with wild rice and all kinds of birds and animals and, of course, fish from the river.

After the Revolutionary War, the United States received the territory from the British. A very good fur trading business was established with the Wisconsin Indians. Forts were built at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien. The distances between these two forts was too great, to have good control over the Indians, so another fort was needed. The place was found at Portage, high on a hill overlooking the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

In 1828, Fort Winnebago was built. One of the young officers who helped with the construction was Jefferson Davis, who was later made President of the Confederacy. This garrison was needed to protect the

(Continued on page 158)
In this year of 1965 we all take for granted the roads and highways that cover our land. It may be a winding, twining country lane or a busy, dizzy superhighway; it makes no difference. The point is when we want to go some place there is a road to take us there. But this was not always so. We owe a great debt to the pioneer explorer, settlers, and traders who by their various efforts forged their way through the wilderness, and in the process laid down the beginning of our modern system of roads.

When the early settlers wanted to go somewhere, there were no road maps to consult, no highways to follow, nothing except the narrow trails the Indians had blazed. And since there were no other roads to use, white men followed the Indian trails when they hunted food for their families or explored the new land. At first they followed them on foot like the red men; later they chopped them out to widen them for wheeled carts and horses.

Although most of the trails of the old days developed into the roads, highways and railroad routes of today, there was one notable exception. That was the Chisholm Trail, one of the most colorful and interesting trails in the history of the United States. The Chisholm Trail was a famous route that Texas cattlemen used in driving their herds northward to the railroads in Kansas. The trail began at the Rio Grande in Texas, ran by way of San Antonio across the Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, into Kansas and on up to Abilene.

Jesse Chisholm was born in Tennessee in 1805. His father was a Scot and his mother was a Cherokee Indian. The family moved west with other Cherokees, and Jesse Chisholm became a noted guide and a trader. (Continued on page 114)

At the time of its construction, the National Road was the most ambitious road-building project ever undertaken in the United States. It finally extended about 800 miles from Cumberland, Maryland to St. Louis, and it became, from the time of its opening, the great highway of western migration. Known at first as the Great National Pike, it later came to be called the National Road, or the Cumberland Road.

In the early 1800's, many settlers moved west of the Ohio River. They wanted their section to grow rapidly and began demanding a better route from the East to the West. The road was projected in 1806 in Jefferson's administration on the model of the great Roman roads.

As originally planned, the road was to run from Cumberland, Maryland, to a point on the Ohio River opposite Steubenville, Ohio; but the commissioners appointed to lay out the route chose Wheeling as its western terminus, largely because of the efforts of Henry Clay, the “Cock of Kentucky” and spokesman of the West, who preferred Wheeling. The road closely followed Nemacolin's Path, one of five great Indian trails from east to west; along this trail Braddock had pushed through the wilderness on his disastrous campaign against Fort Duquesne during the bloody French and Indian War.

Contracts for building the turnpike were let in 1811, but the War of 1812 intervened and construction did not begin until 1815.

The first section, called the Cumberland Road, was completed in 1818 and ran from Cumberland to Wheeling. The eighty-foot wide macadam road cost about $13,000 a mile, and its well-drained, crushed stone (Continued on page 114)
The Chisholm Trail

(Continued from page 113)

He was never a cattleman. During the Civil War, he remained loyal to the Union and moved north to establish a trading post at what is now Wichita, Kansas. In 1866, when the war ended, he loaded his wagons with goods and made several trips between Wichita and Texas. He followed a route that had been traveled by Indians and an Army detachment several years before. He died in 1868, less than a year after Abilene became a cattle market. He had never seen Abilene, or ever driven cattle, except oxen yoked to a wagon, over the cattle trail that took his name.

Herds headed for Abilene in 1867 came upon a north to south line of wagon tracks. Iron rimmed wheels and the hoofs of teams had beat the grass as plainly as if a lawn-mower had cut a path. The trail drivers had no idea who had made the tracks, but they followed them along with the North Star. In time, they learned that Indian trader, Chisholm, had made the tracks and they called the route the Chisholm Trail. It lead to his trading post at what was soon to become the site of the city of Wichita, Kansas. From this trading post, the trail driver still had to go through a hundred miles or more of untracked grass before they reached the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and the city of Abilene.

They had followed Chisholm's Trail for only about a hundred and fifty miles, but within a short time the entire trail from southern Texas to Abilene and even further east in Kansas was called the Chisholm Trail. Cattlemen began a series of long drives in 1868 and moved over 1,500,000 cattle over the trail in three years. They liked the route because it had no settlements, hills, or wooded areas and was almost entirely a grassy plain on which the cattle could feed while on their way to market.

It was a handy talent for a trail hand to be able to sing. Many times a herd of cattle stampeded at the slightest thing. For example, a shred of tobacco or a small hailstone landing in a Longhorn's eye had him ready to stampede. Or once in a while there would be a trouble-maker among the cattle. He would stampede, sometimes, ten times in just one night. Some of the stampedes would take the cattle a mile away or maybe he would take the cattle hundreds of miles.

When the cowboys found the trouble-maker they traded him to an Indian or took him aside from the other cattle and shot him. Meanwhile, the singing of the cow pokes would calm the cattle down. One of the songs might have been:

"Come along, boys, and listen to my tale,
I'll tell you what happened on the Old Chisholm Trail."

The cattle that were trailed out of Texas shortly after the Civil War were mainly beef cattle, to supply meat markets. Gradually, with the big cattle boom, Texas cattle were planted on newly established ranches in Oklahoma, Kansas, Wyoming, and all the other new western states. Over the Chisholm Trail moved the most tremendous migration of livestock in history. This trail was not a narrow road. It was a series of narrow trails that spread out in some places several hundred yards. Usually, the cattle traveled eight to fifteen miles a day, depending on the watering places to be found.

The growth of the cattle business led to the downfall of the Chisholm Trail. Cattlemen could make more money by breeding cattle on ranches and began to erect fences. Also the cattle business hastened railroad construction and the development of refrigerated cars. Eventually, the cattle drives ended and Chisholm Trail was no longer used.

In a few places today the scars of the great trail can be seen. Mostly they have been plowed under or washed. Although the Chisholm Trail was not used as the basis for transportation routes, it ranks along with others of the western trails as one of the greatest. For it played a large part in the opening up of lands to the west of the Mississippi River; it speeded the growth of Kansas City, Chicago, Omaha, Wichita, and Fort Worth as centers of meat packing and created a brand new export business for the United States. But for most Americans today, the important thing about the Chisholm Trail is the legend and folk lore it has left to enrich our lives—songs and stories of cowboys, and thundering hoofs of longhorn cattle trampling over the grassy plains.

The National Road

(Continued from page 113)

surface was the pride of the countryside.

As the first wagon route between the east and the Ohio River, the National Road assured the future of the town of Wheeling, for it was a point through which the bulk of the travel and commerce between the East and West must pass. It soon became an important Ohio River port, as the western terminus of this great road. A year before, the Washington, one of the first successful steamboats on the Ohio, had been built in Wheeling, and now the boat-building industry boomed. Iron manufacturing began; glass factories were opened; dozens of taverns, blacksmitb shops, and provision stores sprang up. Hundreds of wagonloads of merchandise, flocks of sheep, herds of cattle, droves of hogs, and bands of slaves were transferred at Wheeling from road to boat, and the streets were constantly thronged with eastward-bound statesmen or westward-bound pioneers. Packets, flatboats, and watercraft of all kinds arrived and departed daily, and the river landing became the busiest part of the town. In 1831 the flow of imports through Wheeling was so heavy that the town was made a port of entry by act of Congress.

Gay coaches drawn by four and six foam-flecked horses were soon traveling the National Road, diverting much westward traffic from Pittsburgh to Wheeling.

(Continued on page 150)
In most of the State Organizations, the minutes are printed in either the State Year Book or the State Proceedings, whichever the State prints, and therefore must be corrected as soon as possible after the final adjournment of the meeting. When the minutes are published, in addition to the correct record of what is done with the name of the maker and the seconder of each motion recorded, they should contain a list of the speakers on each side of every question. If the addresses are not printed in full, then a resumed should be printed. When the proceedings in full are to be published, it is necessary to employ a stenographer or a stenotypist as assistant to the Secretary.

When committee reports are printed they should be printed exactly as submitted, the minutes showing what action was taken on them. If additions are made they should be printed in italics and if deletions are made it should be indicated by brackets. If this is done, a note explaining the action should precede the report or the resolution. The proceedings of “the committee of the whole” should not be recorded in the minutes; nor should the minutes of a closed meeting at which a member is disciplined be read at a meeting open to visiting members of other chapters or guests.

When there is an election by ballot the report of the Tellers should always be published in the proceedings of the State Conference. Although a member nominated for an office had no opposition in that office, it should not be assumed that each was elected by leaving out the report of the Tellers, and the statement of the election by the Presiding Officer, normally the State Regent. The report of the Tellers should be in the form printed on page 196, Robert’s Rules of Order, Revised. It should be read by the Chairman of Tellers, then handed to the Presiding Officer who then declares the election of each Officer, duly elected.

A Secretary notifies officers, committees and delegates of their appointment and supplies the delegates with the proper credentials. The Secretary and the Regent countersign all orders on the Treasurer, duly authorized by the Chapter or State Organization unless otherwise specified in the Bylaws.

The Secretary should have an order of Business for the use of the Presiding Officer, also have a list of all Standing Committees and Special Committees presenting reports. When the Regent is absent and there is no Vice Regent present, it is the duty of the Secretary to call the meeting to order, at the proper time, and to preside until the election of a Chairman pro tem, which should be the first order of business, the secretary then resumes her place at the side of the Chairman pro tem.

A Secretary DOES NOT append “Respectfully submitted” to the minutes, she signs her given name and title “Secretary”.

When the Presiding Officer calls for the reading of the minutes, the Secretary rises and reads her “original pencil notes in a pocket memorandum book which she carries to every meeting and these original notes, as corrected, are approved and then copied into the permanent records” (footnote, R.R.O.R. page 248). A currently accepted practice is to read from a permanent record book. When the Secretary has finished reading the minutes she may remain standing until the chair has asked for their approval, however, should she be seated, corrections should be accepted and recorded immediately.

It is the right of any member to examine the minutes, but this privilege must not be abused to the annoyance of the Secretary. If the Secretary does not want the Record book to go out of her possession, she may take it to a meeting of a committee, and remain while the book is being used. If she thinks the book is not required at a committee meeting she may refer the request for it to the Regent, whose decision is final.

The question has been asked as to whether the minutes of the Executive Board are open for inspection by a chapter member who is not a member of the Board. Unless the Executive Board gives permission to the chapter member to inspect the minutes she may not see them. If the chapter member is not given permission by the Board to see the minutes then the question can be taken to the Chapter where it would have to be decided by vote of the Chapter. The Chapter may, by a two-thirds vote, or by a vote of a majority of the entire membership, require the Board to produce the minutes and have them read. If previous notice is given, then a majority vote would be all that is necessary.

(Continued on page 176)
Constitution Hall, hub of the cultural and educational center of the Nation’s Capital, fulfills the National Society’s theme of “Service to the Nation” with full schedules of monthly events.

December ran the gamut from the all-Sibelius program, celebrating the 100th birthday of the Composer, and conducted by Jussi Jalas, son-in-law of Sibelius, to the impressive Tchaikovsky Christmas classic “The Nutcracker” which brought to life for hundreds of children and adults the “Sugar Plum Fairy” danced by Marjorie Tallchief, guest star of the Harkness Ballet, with the National Symphony Orchestra and the Washington Ballet. During the week of these performances, which extended into January, 38,000 people attended the ballet in Constitution Hall.

During the month of January, Marilyn Horne, described as “one of the most exciting singers to arrive on the scene in years,” will make her Washington debut in solo recital in Constitution Hall.

An important phase in the cultural education of children in the Washington area, which the DAR is proud to share, is the National Symphony Youth Series for students of the public, parochial and private schools. Two concerts are played daily, morning and afternoon, during the Series. It is a joy to see the youngsters pile out of the school busses parked outside Constitution Hall, and accompanied by their teachers, march into the Hall where they sit spell-bound for an hour as Howard Mitchell, Music Director, tells the stories of the program numbers.

The month of February will feature, among others, Zino Francescatti and Artur Rubinstein. Francescatti, among the greatest of violinists, will play upon the famous “Hart” Stradivarius, dated 1727. A naturalized American citizen, Rubinstein shows a wide capacity for sympathetic understanding in his music.

Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan

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<td>through 2 “Nutcracker Ballet” (4 Performances)</td>
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<td>National Symphony Orchestra, Youth Series (2 Performances)</td>
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<td>through 12 Rudolf Serkin, Pianist (2 Performances)</td>
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<td>National Symphony Orchestra,</td>
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<td>Henry Mancini</td>
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<td>Marilyn Horne</td>
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<td>Philadelphia Philharmonic Orchestra</td>
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<td>through 19 Boris Gutnikov, Violinist (2 Performances)</td>
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<td>National Geographic Society,</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>National Geographic Society,</td>
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<td>through 28 Soviet Union (3 Performances)</td>
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Vice-President of the United States Hubert Humphrey and Mrs. Humphrey (center) during intermission at the all-Sibelius concert in Constitution Hall as representatives of the Finnish Choir presented him with a Sibelius commemorative medal. Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., President General, NSDAR, is at left.

On the D Street ramp of Constitution Hall, children assemble for one of the Youth Series Concerts by the National Symphony Orchestra.

School buses lined up on C Street bring children from public, private, and parochial schools to attend concerts.
With the Chapters

NORVELL ROBERTSON (Hattiesburg, Miss.). First Lady of Mississippi, Mrs. Paul B. Johnson, entertained members of Norvell Robertson Chapter at the Governor's Mansion for the May meeting of installation of new officers. Mrs. Johnson, the former Dorothy Power Reeves, is outgoing Vice Regent of Norvell Robertson Chapter.

In the accompanying photograph, Mrs. Johnson is seated, center. Seated left is Mrs. Barbara Conner Ross, new Chapter Regent and right, Mrs. Martha Polk Douglas outgoing Chapter Regent, and current State Chairman, DAR Schools. Standing from left; Mrs. June Ross Vardaman, Organizing Regent, Norvell Robertson Chapter, State Outstanding Junior Member 1964, and current State Chairman Conservation; Mrs. Walter G. Johnson, past National Vice Chairman Junior Membership and current State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Fentress Rhodes, retiring State Regent. Mrs. Rhodes and Mrs. Walter Johnson were guests, with Mrs. Walter Johnson installing the new Chapter officers.

An ex-Chapter Regent pin was presented to Mrs. Douglas by the chapter and she, in turn, presented the chapter with the two-volume set of Mississippi Daughters and their Revolutionary Ancestors, cross-indexed, which has just been published by the State Registrar.

Luncheon was served in the State Dining Room and Mrs. Gladys Seely, Mansion hostess, explained the many interesting historical facts and architectural details of the Mansion, second oldest Governor's mansion in the United States.—Mrs. M. E. Douglas.

WOOSTER-WAYNE (Wooster, Ohio). In 1876, the 100th anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, there was a marked revival of patriotic fervor in the United States. People began to think more of those whose services and sacrifices had made this independence a reality. Miss Mary Desha, Miss Eugenia Washington and Mrs. Ellen Walworth decided that a Society of Daughters of the American Revolution should be national in scope. They made Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of President Benjamin Harrison, their first president general.

Organization of this society was presented in a playlet, "The Kindling Flame," written by Pearl Latcham. Characters were: Miss Desha played by Mrs. Walter Buss; Miss Washington, Mrs. Forest Dean; Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. John Fair Myers; Mrs. Mary Cabell, Mrs. Helen Gall; Mrs. Sara Goode, Mrs. Charlene Baron; Mrs. Mary Lockwood, Mrs. R. M. Bethke; Mrs. Ella Walworth, Mrs. Roy M. Hartman; Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. H. L. Borst, and Lucindy, Miss Lucile Nesbitt.

Mrs. W. F. Mitchell, director of the cast, related many interesting facts about items of the costumes used.

Some of them were authentic costumes dating back to 1890. The family of a former Wooster-Wayne member, Mrs. Fred Leopold, loaned a wedding dress of Mr. Leopold's mother. The capes worn by Mrs. Myers and Mrs. Dean were from Mrs. Mitchell's grandmother's wedding trousseau.

Mrs. Myers fashioned her costume from a picture of Mrs. Harrison, duplicating the same shade of blue of the National Society's color. Mrs. Baron wore a paisley shawl from her family's heirlooms.

A real granddaughter of the American Revolution, Mrs. L. C. Knight, was honored and presented the Diamond Jubilee booklet, "In Washington," as a gift. She is the only member in Ohio, who is a real granddaughter of a soldier of the American Revolution.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN CHAPTER (Orange, New Jersey) celebrated its 60th anniversary with a luncheon held at Hotel Suburban, East Orange, New Jersey.

The Regent, Mrs. Harold Adams, welcomed the State Officers, former State Regents, and regents of neighboring chapters.

Mrs. Walter Cougle, State Regent, was presented with a check to be used toward the furnishing of the Watson House, State Headquarters.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 (New Orleans, La.). Just three years after an act of Congress created and established the National Society, DAR, the first Louisiana chapter, The Spirit of '76, was organized, and on May 2nd, 1895, was chartered. It is in the pioneer spirit of its founders that it joins in mutual celebration of a milestone, the National Society's 75th and its own 70th anniversary.

The chapter's history is extremely interesting, and symbolizes the nature of DAR from its conception. On July
31, 1893, Eliza Cabell Garland Ferguson (Mrs. J. M.) of New Orleans, was appointed and confirmed State Regent of Louisiana, with the mission of promoting the formation and growth of a society in Louisiana. It was she, therefore, who joined together with a group of interested and eligible women of the city, to elect the necessary officers and petition the National Society, DAR, for a Charter. The actual granting of the charter (No. 129), came two years later under the local and State Regency of Miss Katherine L. Minor, and from that date until 1912, each State Regent was from The Spirit of ’76 Chapter. Until 1907, The Spirit of ’76 was the State DAR organization, being the only chapter in the state. Under Mrs. C. H. Tebault’s regime as State Regent, the “solitary grandeur” of “76” was finally invaded, with the formation, in 1907, of Loyalty Chapter in Alexandria, followed the next year by two Shreveport chapters, Pelican and Shreveport.

WILLAPA CHAPTER (Seaview, Wash.). A spanking new American flag floated from the porch of Fort Columbia DAR Museum on Flag Day in honor of the National Society’s Diamond Jubilee and the tea held that day by the museum’s sponsors, Willapa Chapter, and attended by some 150 guests. U.S. Senator Henry Jackson had procured the flag and it had flown over the National Capitol in honor of Willapa Chapter. It replaces the flag presented by the late U.S. Rep. Russell Mack some years ago.

At Willapa Chapter Diamond Jubilee Tea are (l. to r.) Mrs. James D. O’Neil, Mrs. James G. Walker, Jr., Mrs. Oral Pirkey, Mrs. Vern Farnham, State Regent, Miss Faye Beaver, Chapter Regent, and Mrs. Lois Kent.

MARY CHESNEY CHAPTER (Warren, Ohio). Members of Mary Chesney Chapter made a pilgrimage to Garretsville on October 16, 1965 to honor John Garrett III founder of the village which bears his name.

A bronze plaque listing Mr. Garrett’s Revolutionary War record was dedicated by Mrs. W. V. Alford, donor of the plaque, assisted by the Regent, Mrs. Raymond H. Mihhaugh, and Chaplain, Miss Josephine Miller.

A bronze 1776 flag holder was placed by Mrs. Harlan S. Clark, Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America committee, and a flag by Mrs. A. D. Reed. Sounding of Taps by James McCreanor of Hiram College concluded the ceremony held in the Old Baptist Cemetery.

The ceremony was a highlight of events commemorating Founders Day and 49th anniversary of the local chapter. Chapter members lunched at the American Legion Hall and were welcomed by Mayor Charles R. Ayers. Response was given by Mrs. Wm. B. Burlingame, past regent, Ohio State Recording Secretary and National Vice Chairman, Public Relations Committee.

Chapter members present were Mrs. Alford, Organizing Regent and Mrs. W. B. Stroup, regent in 1926-28.

Through the efforts of Mrs. Alford, the services record of John Garrett III in the Revolutionary War was recently discovered. Mrs. Alford, committee chairman for the affair, re-

* this month . . .

We Congratulate These Chapters

MARTHA IBBETSON
Illinois

★ for using the Villa Park Golden Jubilee as an opportunity to “Tell the DAR Story.” Their display covered the three objectives of the National Society, History, Education, and Patriotism.

POLLY WYCKOFF
New Jersey

★ for giving a reception for students completing courses at the Broadway Evening school for foreign-born. American Flags and DAR Citizenship Manuals were presented to each student.

JOHN ROLFE CHAPTER
Mississippi

★ for being one of two Mississippi chapters having two educational scholarships: one, a gift to Kate Duncan Smith or Tamassee, and the other, a student loan scholarship.

* Limit five chapters per month.
viewed the life of Garrett and settlement of the community in 1804.

Garrett, born in 1760 in Christiana Hundred, Del., served in the regimental company commanded by his father, John Garrett II, and later transferred to the Company of Capt. Robert Pierce of the Upper Peninsula of Christiana Hundred.

In 1803 he purchased 300 acres in Nelson Township, Portage County for $1,313, a part of the Western Reserve. At the age of 44, Garrett set out for Ohio with his wife, Eleanor, their five children and another family, Abraham Dyson, his wife and three children. The families lived for a time in their covered wagons while clearing the heavily forested area, erecting two cabins and building a grist mill.

Garrett died less than two years after reaching the township. His will made provision for a lot on which to build a Baptist Church as well as a plot of ground for a graveyard. The village was incorporated in 1864 and named Garrettsville.

Although this was the first regular meeting of the fall, the chapter was active earlier, earning $300.00 from Style Show and Benefit Bridge to supply rugs for historic John Stark Edwards Home in Warren along with other DAR projects. Chapter members also attended a Constitution Week luncheon as guests of Pymatuning Chapter, Sharon, Pa. and a Constitution Week dinner meeting as guests of Ethan Allen Chapter S.A.R.—Mrs. Raymond H. Mithbaugh.

Many American Heritage items, American Music, and a booklet "Betsy Ross Fact—Not Fiction" were displayed. The President General's Citation 1964-65 won by the Martha Ibbetson Chapter, properly framed, occupied a prominent position.

Members who assisted with the display were: Mrs. Raymond D. Maxson, Regent, Mrs. Frederick K. Barber, Mrs. Robert Frank, Mrs. Robert E. Hookham, Mrs. Robert J. Ickes, Mrs. F. D. Rudolph and Mrs. James Whitmore all of Elmhurst. Villa Park members were Mrs. Paul T. Bergland, Mrs. Richard G. Canfield, Mrs. Harry A. Cornelius, Mrs. William B. Craven, Mrs. John C. Lessing, Mrs. E. C. Lipton and Mrs. Frederick W. Schulze.

Those from Lombard were: Mrs. Russell T. Bender, Mrs. Robert F. Krieg, Mrs. Charles M. Stein, Mrs. Edward Weber and Mrs. Alfred Wolnski. Mrs. Vaughn A. Gill of Berkeley and Mrs. Stanley Hoods of Elmwood Park also gave of their time to make the display a success.—Hilda E. Schulze (Mrs. F. W.).

MARTHA IBBETSON (Elmhurst, Illinois) was given an opportunity to "Tell the DAR Story" during the Villa Park Golden Jubilee in August, 1965. Their display covered the three objectives of the National Society: Historical, Educational and Patriotic.

Pamphlets to aid in genealogical research were available as well as National Defense material. Orders were taken for "In Washington... The DAR Story," "The Presidents," "The White House" and "We, the People."

Bulletins from the two DAR owned schools, Tamasese at Tamasese, South Carolina, Kate Duncan Smith at Grant, Alabama, and seven other schools given aid by DAR were shown. A scrap book of the DAR schools tour, taken in October, 1963 by thirty-eight Illinois daughters attracted much attention. Literature about St. Mary's School for Indian Girls at Springfield, South Dakota and Bacone College for Indian Boys and Girls at Bacone, Oklahoma was also available.

ARKANSAS VALLEY (Pueblo, Col.). The "Diamond Jubilee Anniversary" of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution was celebrated at the Saturday, October 16, meeting of Arkansas Valley Chapter at the home of Mrs. Honald Leach, 1720 Elizabeth, Mrs. Leach told the members, "The first official meeting of DAR was held on October 11, 1890, the eve of the anniversary of Columbus' discovery of America. Eighteen women signed up for membership and Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of the President of the United States, was elected president-general. The National Society DAR was thus launched with a treasury of $33 and an unpredictable future."

"The aims of the new organization," continued Mrs. Leach, "were patriotic, historical and educational. Certainly at this time of the Diamond Anniversary, members can take pride in the fulfillment of these aims stated by the founders. The DAR has grown and prospered. There is now a membership of over 185,000 and they own an entire city block in Washington, D.C., which holds three buildings: Memorial Continental Hall, the Administration building and Constitution Hall. Their property is valued at many millions of dollars.

"This is the origin of an organization which has a treasury as of fifty years has never deviated from its devotion to the principles of Americanism upon which it was founded, when they agreed to carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address: 'to promote institutions for the general diffusion of Knowledge, thus developing an enlightened public opinion and affording to young and old such advantage as shall develop the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens and to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, foster true patriotism and love of country.'"

Miss Connie Truan, Colorado's page for the 1965 Continental Congress and chairman of Arkansas Valley Chapter's Junior Membership committee, showed a series of colored slides entitled "DAR Diamonds in Washington." They included pictures of the DAR buildings, interior and exterior, the Nation's Capitol, U.S. Senate and Supreme Court Buildings, Smithsonian Institution Buildings, Jefferson, Washington and Lincoln Memorials, Statue of Flag-Raising on Iwo Jima, Arlington National Cemetery, which included President John F. Kennedy's grave, Robert E. Lee's Mansion, and the changing of the guard at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers. The famous Japanese cherry blossoms, which were at their best during Easter week, were among the beautiful slides shown by Miss Truan.


HIC-A-SHA-BA-HA CHAPTER (Starkville, Miss.). Mrs. Richard Shelby of Beulah, Mississippi, State Regent of Mississippi and Mrs. William Parkes of Louisville, State Vice-Regent of Mississippi, were honor guests at the annual luncheon of Hic-A-Sha-Ba-Ha...
DAR Magazine; also the aim of the presented special chapel program with a speaker on the meaning of Constitution Week and a student told of her visit to Washington to see the Constitution itself.

The libraries, both school and town, created displays with patriotic books. The school Art Department devoted the week prior to designing and creating posters for key spots in town and a special bulletin board for the school.

Finally, a downtown display window was created featuring the flag, an ancient but still impressive mounted bald eagle, and a copy of the Constitution. This drew much favorable comment and attention, and the chapter felt that the awareness of the entire community, old and young alike, was tremendously increased this year by its endeavors.

POLLY WYCKOFF CHAPTER (West Englewood, N.J.) Polly Wyckoff Chapter celebrated its states Tercentenary year with several outstanding projects and programs.

In May we gave a reception for the students completing courses at the Hackensack, N. J. Broadway Evening School for foreign-born. American Flags, and DAR Citizenship Manuals were presented to each student by Mrs. Bruce B. Malcolm, Americanism chairman, who had arranged the program. This procedure was repeated at Christmas by the evening group members, under the direction of Mrs. Edmund B. Reilly.

A combined Tercentenary, and flag day program took place in June. The event was lauded by both school and town officials. Mrs. Frank C. Osmer, American flag chairman, assisted by Mrs. Basil LoPresti, Indian schools chairman, presented a program to over 5000 elementary school children. In addition to viewing a film, "Stars and Stripes on Display," the children were given a patriotic leaflet compiled by Mrs. LoPresti entitled "Flag Facts." During the proceedings two flags were on view, the 13 star "Betsy Ross" version, and the 15 star flag used between 1795-1818, a short history of each was told. The flags were made by Mrs. Bernard H. Gordon. They have been used many times since in patriotic displays and ceremonies.

The regular flag day pilgrimage was arranged by Historian, Mrs. Roger Ing- ham, to Bethlehem, Pa. to visit the Moravian Church Historical Association restoration. It was both interesting, and educational.

Our programs included a talk by John Tovey, lawyer and lecturer, whose topic was "What the Constitution Means To-day"; Kenyon Cull, St. Marys School headmaster, whose subject was "From Blanket to Electric Blanket," The local womens club was invited to hear this talk.

We also had a history program given by three high school students, and a film entitled "An Answer Story" relating to Navy preparedness, was presented by a Naval reserve officer. Regent Mrs. John C. Lewis, outlining the chapters accomplishments revealed, six history medals, and thirteen Good Citizenship awards given to pupils in Junior and Senior High school; 225 DAR Citizenship Manuals, plus 80 American flags to students in classes for foreign-born; 244 American flags to new Americans at naturalization ceremonies, held at the county court house in Hackensack, N.J. Mrs. Malcolm attended these ceremonies and spoke briefly.

The chapter supported DAR, and American Indian schools with scholarships and clothing for their thrift shops.

Contributions of money, and trading stamp books were given toward our state project—restoration of the historic Watson House in Trenton.

We took part in helping our past regent, Mrs. Muscoe C. Holland, state museum chairman, secure the antique picture "Liberty . . . At Trenton," It is on display in the National museum in Washington, placed there in honor of Mrs. John K. Finley, state regent.

MISSISSIPPI DELTA (Rosendale, Mississippi) observed Constitution Week this year in a number of ways. Spot announcements throughout the week were made on the radio along with announcements at the local churches. The mayor cooperated by issuing a proclamation which was printed in the local newspaper. Preceding the opening "Star Spangled Banner" at the Mississippi Delta window display celebrating Constitution Week.

SAUK TRAIL CHAPTER (Chicago, Ill.) at the invitation of the Chicago Heights Historical Society, took charge of the dedication of a bronze plaque honoring pioneers who first settled along Sauk Trail in Southern Cook County.
The dedicatory services were held July 4, 1965, in the Cook County Forest Preserve on Sauk Trail where a granite boulder had held a similar plaque before its removal by vandals over 30 years ago.

Since Sauk Trail Chapter had placed the original plaque in cooperation with the Chicago Heights Centennial commission in 1933, the Historical Society who replaced the plaque was particularly gratified that the chapter could participate this time, too.

Mrs. James Gilchrist, Regent of Sauk Trail chapter, served as mistress of ceremonies. Mrs. Chester Kuch, chapter historian, was in charge of arrangements. Mrs. Gordon Oliver, chapter secretary, led in the singing of "America, The Beautiful" and "The Star Spangled Banner."

The Color Guard of American Legion Post No. 1198 of Park Forest posted the colors. The pledge to the flag was led by Caryn Courant, a member of Sauk Trail Society, C.A.R.

Invocation was given by the Rev. Paul E. Didier, pastor of the first church to be organized in the area as well as being the first on Sauk Trail—St. James Church, organized 1839.

Miss Louise Michalek, president of Chicago Heights Historical society and a member of Sauk Trail Chapter, DAR, spoke on "Pioneer of Sauk Trail," telling where each of the 15 listed on the plaque came from, where and when they settled.

A great, great, great, granddaughter of one of the pioneers, three-year-old Barbara Jean Reichert, pulled the gold cord unveiling the marker. Charles J. Grupp, Jr., a member of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, accepted the marker for the board and the Forest Preserve of Cook County.

The pioneers listed on the plaque and the dates they arrived are: Adam Brown, 1833; John and Lorenzo McCoy, 1834; Timothy Smith, Samuel Sloat and John Bell, 1835; Frederick Reichert, 1836; Matthias Reichert, John Wilson, 1837; William Miller, Charles Sauter, Christian Richards, Barbara Claus Miller, Vincent Sauter, Peter Claude, 1839.

An estimated 200 persons, many of them descendants of the pioneers, attended the ceremony. The Forest Preserve land on which the marker is erected is part of the land pioneered by John McCoy in 1834.

JOHN ROLFE CHAPTER (Hattiesburg, Miss.) is now on its swing through a second quarter of a century. A very active chapter, it has sponsored a monthly 15-minute program over station WFOR for the past eight years.

The chapter, organized by Mrs. Mary Pierce Cameron in 1936, has grown until it is now third largest in Mississippi. Our special projects are our school scholarships and our interest in Good Citizenship Girls. They are entertained at the April luncheon with their mothers each year. Three senior girls from the high schools in this area, Hattiesburg, Petal and Forrest County Agriculture High School are sponsored each year.

Recently, Mrs. Mary Jo Bass High, signed papers authorizing payment of the first scholarship to the Kate Duncan Smith Fund, under the Hoyt Bass Memorial Fund honoring her mother, Mrs. Hoyt Penn Bass, a late member of the chapter.

John Rolfe Chapter is one of two Mississippi chapters having two scholarships, one, a gift to the DAR schools, the other, a student loan scholarship. We are also very proud of the gift scholarship given by one of our members, a former state chairman of the DAR schools, Mrs. Jasper Love. This and the Bass Scholarship are to be given only to the DAR owned schools, Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee on alternate years. The loan scholarship may be used at any college or university.

The Bass scholarship was the outcome of a quest for DAR magazine advertising. Originally established to present ex-regent pins to all active past-regents, the interest accumulated so fast, that the permanent committee of the Fund and Mr. Bass, the donor, decided to make it a gift scholarship when all past regents had received their pins. Each retiring regent will receive a pin, all other interest and donations to the fund over $500 are to be used for the scholarships.

The loan scholarship is being established from government bonds as they mature. The third scholarship is a yearly gift. This year the percentage from DAR magazine advertising is being divided equally between John Rolfe Bass scholarship and John Rolfe Loan scholarship and added to the principle.

The chapter is also interested in the Indian schools which the National Society DAR approves. This year on our American Indian program a volunteer monetary collection was taken at the meeting and sent to the school in North Dakota. During past years the Choctaw Indians on the reservation near Sandersville, Miss. have been a special project.

The December meeting this year was also donation time for the schools. A large package of clothes was given and $35.75 was collected and will be forwarded by the chapter school chairman, Mrs. H. H. Bell.

FRANCIS WALLIS (Alexandria, Virginia) celebrated their 44th birthday at the Hatchet Inn at Mt. Vernon, home of Martha and George Washington.

The chapter was organized Feb. 15, 1921 by Ellen Schutt Wallis (Mrs. Thomas Smyth) in her home Ellenwood, Arlington, and named for her great-grandfather Lieut. Francis Wallis, born Oct. 5, 1749. "Altho a Friend (Quaker) and knowing well he would be disowned" for taking up arms, he chose the honor part and enlisted in
"The task must always be bigger than the person, otherwise he cannot grow".

How true is this anonymously written statement! We in DAR have a big task to perform, and individually, as well as a group, must grow to meet the challenge that is presented to us each day. Inquiries are made and questions are asked about our organization that can only be answered if we are well informed members. All should be well informed and know about our organization, but especially should the members of the Public Relations committee be informed regarding the many facets and activities of the National Society, State Organizations, and Chapter groups.

Since it may not be possible to know the immediate answer to every question, make it a point to know where to find the correct answer for each inquirer. To do this easily and most efficiently it is recommended that you have available source material in the form of a "kit of tools" from which accurate information may be obtained. This kit of tools may vary according to your individual needs but should always include the current issue of the DAR Handbook, the DAR Ritual, a copy of the Bylaws NSDAR, Resolutions of the most recent Continental Congress (and as many preceding as possible), the Flag code, copy of "What the Daughters Do," as well as a subscription to the DAR magazine and In Washington—the DAR Story.

These items would be considered the basics, and should be owned by every member,—but certainly the first requirement in a kit of tools for all Public Relations chairmen or vice chairmen. From these "basics," expand for a larger and fuller information program to include the brochures of the various historic, educational, and patriotic committees, such as the DAR Manual for Citizenship, membership guide book, how to become a member, preparation of application papers, DAR Schools, Insignia and Seal of National Society DAR, and the NSDAR Fact Sheet. The Public Relations chairmen may also keep current with facts and information of the Society through current Press Releases that are issued through the national office from time to time.

If you will take time to read these sources of information, you will find yourself "lost" in fascinating reading, you will be an informed member and you will be in a better position to tell other members, as well as the general public, about the outstanding work and achievements of the members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Your ancestors helped to make this great Country possible, and your Mother, Grandmother or Great-grandmother carried the torch of freedom and helped write the pages of history for our National Society so that seventy-five years of outstanding service and accomplishment can now be celebrated during this Diamond Jubilee year.

It is our duty to be well informed that we may tell others, and create an interest and desire among the young people to want to carry on the work so nobly started and carried on for the past seventy-five years. Times are different, the people are different, but the responsibility of holding high the torch of freedom is the same.

Yes, we have a task to do—a big task, but "a task must always be bigger than the person, otherwise he cannot grow." Let us read and learn and know more about our organization; let us tell others, and together we can grow to meet the challenges of 1966.

Diamond Jubilee Stickers

This is the DAR Diamond Jubilee Year! Yes, the word is getting around that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has established an outstanding record of Service To The Nation through Historic, Educational and Patriotic endeavors for a period of 75 years—three-quarters of a century.

Every devoted member is proud to spread the word in every possible manner. One of the top channels of communication is the United States Mail; it goes into every area of the Nation, from the cities to the smallest hamlets and even remote rural points of habitation. It goes to foreign countries.

(Continued on page 166)
January at National Headquarters

WHEN IT SNOWS IN WASHINGTON

The Founders Memorial and Memorial Continental Hall Portico, at National Headquarters.

AT SPECIAL PREVIEW PERFORMANCE OF "NIGHT OF THE MIRACLE" IN CONSTITUTION HALL

Major General Curtis J. Herrick, Commanding General, Military District of Washington with Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr. and Mr. John Dalton, Chairman, Pageant of Peace. The President General was the honored guest at the performance, which was attended by 1500 children.

Lt. Allen Crowell, Director, United States Army Chorus, dressed in his Shepherd role, welcomes Justin McDevitt, one of 25 blind children in the audience.
AMBASSADOR OF FINLAND HONORS SIBELIUS

The Ambassador of Finland and Mrs. Munkki (at left) with Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., in Constitution Hall for the Sibelius Concert commemorating the Finnish composer's centennial birthday. Following the concert, the President General attended the supper at the Ambassador's residence.

DAR MUSEUM SPECIAL EVENT

Members of the Officers' Wives Club, Antiques Study Group, from Andrews Air Force Base attending the Special Event of the DAR Museum were greeted by Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., and her Executive Committee (right) then in the Nation's Capital. Pictured (l. to r.) are Mrs. Charles Rush, President; Mrs. Edmund Bastek, Program Chairman; the President General; Mrs. Henry S. Jones, Treasurer General; Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, Corresponding Secretary General; and Mrs. Albert G. Peters, Registrar General.

After viewing the Period Rooms and Museum, the 40 members of the Group were served refreshments (below) in the Banquet Hall in Memorial Continental Hall. Pouring tea is Mrs. Thomas G. DeShazo of the Museum Special Events Committee.

NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOL GROUP VISITS HEADQUARTERS

Forty-two students and four instructors under the leadership of Mr. Frank Skala (wearing glasses) from Junior High School No. 218, Flushing, New York, visit the DAR Museum during the holidays while on a tour of Washington.

FEBRUARY 1966
Oklahoma's historic old fort is now a National Historic Landmark

FORT WASHITA

by Bertha M. Antrim, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Oklahoma's history is different from that of any other state. Its name means "Red People" in the Choctaw Indian language. Its fascinating history includes the coming of the Spanish soldiers led by Coronado in 1541 searching for the cities of gold, the travels of the early explorers, the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, the tragic removal of the Five Civilized Tribes from the southeastern states (1817-1842), the desolation of the Indian country during the Civil War battles within its boundaries, the location of the warlike tribes of Plains Indians on the western portion of lands previously allotted to the Five Civilized Tribes, the buffalo hunts, the cattle drives, the coming of the railroads, the outlaws, the opening of Indian lands to white settlement, statehood, the great oil development, and the rapid advancement of the state in all phases of endeavor since it was admitted to the Union in 1907.

To control the Indians and to protect them from lawless white men, Fort Gibson was established in 1824 in the Indian territory near its eastern border, and this fort aided in civilizing the whole Southwest. It was the base for establishing other military posts, one of these being Fort Washita.

It was for the protection of the Five Civilized Tribes, particularly the Chickasaws and Choctaws, from the warlike Plains Indians and the encroaching white frontiersmen from the Southwest, that Fort Washita was established in 1842. Its site was selected by General Zachary Taylor, who later became the 12th president of the United States. He was then in command of the Second Military District which included the Indian territory. He located the fort on the upland above the Washita River, about 15 miles from this river's junction with the Red River. He also gave the post its name. The buildings were constructed of white limestone and walnut logs, with an additional building of red brick (perhaps the hospital). It was a healthful location; there is no record of sickness and epidemics such as plagued Fort Gibson.

Dr. R. Glisan, who visited Fort Washita in 1850 on his way to assist in establishing Fort Arbuckle, wrote: "A fine landscape view is commanded by the Fort, with its beautiful rolling prairies and the fertile river valley nearby." He thought the valley would afford a future home for "thousands of agriculturalists"—though rarely traveled over even by the Indians. Dr. Glisan had reached Fort Washita by an untraveled route from Fort Smith, a six-day journey.

There are records of large emigrant trains stopping at Fort Washita in 1850 during the westward rush. The fort was constantly occupied by troops, except for several months in 1858, and outstanding United States Army officers and other distinguished visitors came. During the later years of the Civil War many Indians camped nearby, especially the Seminoles. After the fall of the Confederacy the post was deserted and burned by the retreating Confederates. It was never repaired by the Federal Government because with the westward sweep of civilization Army posts farther west were established...
and its usefulness ended.

On July 1, 1870, Fort Washita was definitely abandoned and turned over by the War Department to the Interior Department to be handled as other Indian property. The land was allotted in 1902 along with the remainder of the Chickasaw territory, and what remained of old Fort Washita became the property of the Colberts, a noted Chickasaw family.

Although in olden days the trails may have been rugged, good roads now lead to the fort. The ruins are just off State Highway 199, east of Madill, on the Cumberland Cut arm of Lake Texoma in northwestern Bryan County approximately 135 miles southeast of Oklahoma City. Registration books contain the names of many thousands of visitors to the site. It is due to become an important tourist attraction and recreation center which will be of much educational and economic benefit to the area.

For years the officials of the Oklahoma Historical Society had hoped to see the restoration and marking of Fort Washita as one of the outstanding historic sites in Oklahoma. The beginning of such restoration was made possible in 1962 by Mr. Ward S. Merrick, Sr., of Ardmore, who contributed funds to the Oklahoma Historical Society for purchase of the 113-acre site which included the ruins of the historic military post. Under the supervision of Dr. James D. Morrison, of Southeastern State College at Durant, chairman of the Fort Washita Commission, restoration of the limestone block ruins began in February 1963. Workmen have repaired and reinforced the crumbling walls and foundations. Brush has been cleared away; signs designate points of interest; and a mile-long gravel pathway has been built through the main part of the fort.

Workers discovered 100 graves at the foot of a hill about a quarter of a mile east of the ruins of the main barracks. This has been labeled "Confederate Cemetery." The only marked grave is that of Aunt Jane, the legendary "haunt" of the 123-year-old fort.

A log cabin still stands, built about 1868 by General Douglas Cooper, government agent for the Choctaws and Chickasaws, who served as officer of the Confederate troops during the Civil War years.

The published reminiscences of Mr. H. H. Harrill, Vice President and Manager of the Local Federal Savings and Loan Association of Oklahoma City, dated July 14, 1965, contain the following paragraphs pertinent to Fort Washita:

"Old Fort Washita was located Northwest of Durant and we had to cross what was known as "Twelve Mile Prairie" to get there. Mr. Marshall owned considerable land around the Fort, on which he raised cotton. In picking season we moved into little one room shanties until the picking season was over. That is how we earned our money to buy groceries to tide us over the winter months.

"I visited the old Fort frequently up to about 1905. In those days it was badly decayed. Only the rock and
cement walls of the building were standing. The roof was
gone. As a part of the complex there had been a build-
ing with a semi basement with only the thick rock walls
standing. This was being used as a hog pen. Officers
quarters had been burned. Only the rock foundations
and standing fireplaces and chimneys marked the location
of the quarters.

“In the year 1905 I picked up many iron cannon
balls, about 4 inches in diameter, in the vicinity of the
Fort and country side. I would line both sides of the
dirt walk from the shanty to the front gate with these
cannon balls, a distance of about 25 feet. Then, too,
another hobby on weekends was picking up flint rock
Indian arrow heads around the old Fort premises. They
were very plentiful. Also shrapnel lead bullets were
plentiful. We used these to make sinkers for fishing lines.
Then another interesting spot to young people in those
days was a flat sand stone rock protruding out from
the bank of a ravine not far from the Fort. The story
about the rock was that an Indian girl was murdered
on the rock and if anyone stood on the rock they would
faint.

“These early day happenings are very fond recollec-
tions and I am sure there must be more oldtimers who
feel as I do because we recall the old Fort in its primi-
tive state. Certainly there must be a history of pain and
suffering in the defense of this old Fort if only the his-
tory had been preserved. This stands as a symbol of
hardships endured by former generations that the pres-
ten generation may enjoy a life of ease.”

At the special program for the dedication of Fort
Washita, June 22, 1965, commemorating the close of
the Civil War in Indian Territory 100 years ago, a
surprise announcement came when Mr. Donald Spauld-
ing, Superintendent of Platt National Park at Sulphur,
Oklahoma, on behalf of the National Park Service pre-
sented a beautiful framed certificate designating Fort
Washita as a Registered National Historic Landmark.
The certificate states: “Under the Provisions of the His-
toric Sites Act of August 21, 1935, This Site Possesses
Exceptional Value in Commemorating and Illustrating
the History of the United States of America.”

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Oklahoma, Chairman of Oklahoma Civil War Centennial Commission.

A CALL TO GREATNESS

THOSE WHO have always had plenty do not know
the size of nothing,
for it is by our hungers that we measure fullness,
and by the darkness that we comprehend the light.

Those who have always had plenty cannot guess
the truth of their country,
or the long stretches of emptiness it contains between
the pinnacles of enough and more than enough.

But it was not handed to us on a silver platter.
We came out fighting and we won it a little at a time.
We can’t sit down and expect it to stay intact.

Nothing will grow if it isn’t cultivated;
it grows up in brambles of hate and nettles of shame.
You have to build a fence to hide it then,

but it’s still there. Kept clean, it would have fructed
and been looked on with admiration by passers-by;
kept in good stead, it were perennial pleasure.

But those who have always had plenty will not
miss it soon enough.
They cannot guess the terrible shape of nothing
until it engulfs them and remaps their country.

Come, let us make deep now what we have made wide.

—Edsel Ford
This is our glorious year. This is the year of the 75th Continental Congress. This is the year for you to be a part of our Diamond Jubilee Celebration.

The Continental Congress, held each year in Washington, is the main artery of our vast and growing organization. It is at this time that plans, policies, and programs for the future are outlined, National Officers and National Committee Chairmen report on their activities, and National elections are held. To help each Congress run as smoothly as possible, and accomplish as much as possible, a large and dedicated organization is required in the background. Congressional Committees are appointed to share the many responsibilities involved in helping the more than 3500 members, delegates, and alternates to be in the right place at the right time. Two of the largest committees helping to serve the Congress are the Pages and the House Committees.

When one first comes to Congress, the bevy of beautiful girls in their white dresses makes an immediate impression. These young ladies are the Congress Pages. They are chosen from the ranks of the DAR Juniors. They serve as escorts, messengers, guides, ushers, flag-bearers, and aides. Their duties seem endless, but their enthusiasm and desire to help is equally inexhaustible.

In the background are the members of the House Committee. If you lose a glove, they probably have it in Lost and Found. The Literature table has a supply of the most-asked-for items from the Business Office and the Corresponding Secretary's Office so that they are more readily available to you. The Doorkeepers and the Tiers Committee are on duty to help you find your seat location or your delegation. These are but a few of the many duties required to keep a Congress running smoothly.

Any member coming to Congress as an observer is eligible for the House Committee, and any Junior member is eligible to be a Page. If you would like to have more than a passive role in the wonderful year, ask your Regent to submit your name to your State Regent, who, in turn, submits it to the President General for consideration for these committees. Do not be dismayed because it is already late, but, at the same time, do not delay. Applicants are accepted up to and during registration. Late appointments, of course, cannot be recognized in the Program.

If you have been on one of these Congressional Committees in the past, and have not been able to participate recently, ask to have your name resubmitted. It is not always possible to keep up with you, and we don't always know when you are again available. If you have served in some capacity in the past which you found particularly rewarding, do mention this. A reassignment cannot be guaranteed, but certainly will be considered.

The House Committee is especially interested in those who have graduated from the Pages' ranks. Nothing can ever again be as thrilling as being a Page, but we think you will find the activities of the House Committee rewarding. A list of all Congressional Committees is found on pages 75 and 76 of the Directory. We all need help in order to serve effectively.

There are several suggestions we would like to make for those of you appointed to the Page or House Committee: Pages wear white street dresses during the day and white evening dresses at night. Colored dresses may be worn to the Ball. White hats and gloves are worn at the Memorial Service; white gloves any time a flag is to be carried. A Page needs white comfortable, broken-in shoes. Pages need not wear white dresses for registration on Monday, unless they are going directly to an assignment. Pages have locker service in their lounge, and usually carry no purses. Comfortable shoes are a must for House Committee members also. Hats have become optional. Short formals have proven to be most satisfactory for the evening. House Committee members do not have locker service.

A few suggestions for all of you attending Congress: Make arrangements for housing as early as possible. Please remember to cancel your reservation if you find you are unable to attend. Remember to be careful with handbags. There is always a registered nurse on duty or near the hospital room off the main lounge. A Post Office substation is provided in the C Street corridor.

You will thoroughly enjoy being a dynamic part of Congress. You will benefit by widening your circle of DAR friends, increasing your knowledge of our beautiful buildings, and catching the spark of enthusiasm by being active in our splendid program. Your Chapter will benefit from your widening horizons, and your National Congress will benefit from your service. See you at Congress!
Records of Pilgrim German Lutheran Church 1790-1839, Davidson Co., N.C., received by Rachel Caldwell Chpt., Greensboro, N.C. The following is a list of the names appearing as members of the Church in 1790.

Christian Mayer, Senior Elder.
Johannes Lapp, Col. Elder.
George Mayer, Senior Elder.
Adam Bauer.
Jacob Blessle.
Johann Martin Baierer.
Adam Conradt.
Georg Cropp, Sr.
Georg Cropp, Jr.
Conrad Cropp.
Hinrich Dorr.
Valentin Day.
Michael Day.
Peter Eberbard.
Joseph Essig.
Carl Greim.
Christian Greim.
Gottlieb Greim.
Adam Gencegesser.
Adam Herman, Jr.
Jacob Hofman.
Christopher Heppler.
Jacob Kistler.
Jacob Kratz.
Johannes Lapp, Capt.
Peter Lapp.
Jacob Lapp.
Michael Mayer.
Georg Mayer, Jr.
Peter Mayer.
Peter Mayer, Jr.
Leonhard Michael.
Peter Michael.
Johannes Mayer.
George Muller.
Reppert.
Martin Ring.

Abraham Reichard.
Hinrich Schaf, Sr.
Christian Schaf.
George Sprecher.
Friedrich Seehrieht, Sr.
Widow Welan (Whirlow) Probably now spelled “Warlick.”
Jacob Wagner.
Philip Zinck.
Michael Zinck.
Michael Zaeckenfeld.


Births

Elijah Phillips, b. 1780.
Tilitha Walker Phillips, b. 1789

Their Children

Elizabeth Phillips, b. Nov. 5, 1810.
Haden Phillips, b. April 18, 1812.
Caroline Phillips, b. Jan. 29, 1814 (died young).
Martha Phillips, b. May 18, 1816.
James Henry Phillips, b. March 27, 1818.
Mary Spratling Phillips, b. March 11, 1820.
Frances Amanda Phillips, b. May 6, 1822.
Zachariah Phillips, b. March 8 or 11, 1824.
Tilothy Jane Phillips, b. Nov. 25, 1825.
Caroline Phillips, b. May 29, 1828.

Marriages


Deaths

Tilothy Jane Phillips, d. 1845.
Caroline Phillips, d. 1848.
Eley Phillips, d. April 26, 1852.
Elijah Phillips, was son of Joel Phillips and his wife, Elizabeth. They came from N.C. to Ga., and died in Wilkes Co. Joel Phillips was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Tilitha Walker Phillips, was the dau. of Sylvanus Walker and wife Alice. They were from Luenburg Co., Va. where Sylvanus Walker was a Captain in the Rev. He died in Monroe Co., Ga.

Orth Family Bible, written partly in German with entries by several persons. This was rescued from the pouring rain at an auction by a member of Niobrara Chapter, Hastings, Nebraska.

I, Jacob Orth register the following marriages, births and deaths in my family:

Jacob Orth married Caroline Throne January 2, 1844 in Hanover, York Co., Pa. by Jacob Albert, Lutheran pastor.
My daughter Catharine Orth was married April 12, 1864 in Peru, Illinois with Heinrich Wilhelm August Sieckmann by Lutheran minister.
My daughter Elisabeth Orth was married to Jacob J. Croissant.
March 16, 1870 in Peru, Illinois.
Letter from General George Washington to Honorable Henry Laurens, Esq. This is undoubtedly the finest and most poignant letter of Washington written at Valley Forge.

Valley Forge Decemb 23d. 1777.

Sir

Full as I was in my representation of matters in the Commissary's department yesterday, fresh and more powerful reasons oblige me to add, that I am now convinced beyond a doubt, that unless some great and capital change suddenly takes place in that line this army must inevitably be reduced to one or other of these three things.—Starve—dissolve—or disperse, in order to obtain subsistence in the best manner they can. rest assured, Sir, this is not an exaggerated picture, and that I have abundant reason to support what I say.

Yesterday afternoon receiving information that the Enemy, in force, had left the City, and were advancing towards Derby, with apparent design to forage and draw subsistence from that part of the Country, I ordered the Troops to be in readiness, that I might give every Opposition in my power when behold! to my great mortification, I was not only informed, but convinced, that the men were unable to stir on account of provision, and that a dangerous mutiny, begun the night before and which with difficulty was suppressed by the spirited exertions of some Officers, was still much to be apprehended for want of this Article.

This brought forth the only Commissary in the purchasing line in this Camp, and with him this melancholy and alarming truth, That he had not a single hoof of any kind to slaughter, and not more than 25 Barrels of Flour! —From hence form an opinion of our situation, when I add, that he could not tell when to expect any.—

All I could do under these circumstances was, to send out a few light parties to watch and harrass the Enemy, whilst other parties were instantly detached different ways to collect, if possible, as much provision as would satisfy the present pressing wants of the Soldiery—But will this answer? No Sir: three or four days bad weather would prove our destruction. —What then is to become of the Army this Winter? and if we are as often without Provisions now, as with them, what is to become of us in the Spring, when our force will be collected, with the aid perhaps of Militia, to take advantage of an early campaign before the Enemy can be reinforced? These are considerations of great magnitude—meriting the closest attention—and will, when my own reputation is so intimately connected and to be effected by the event, justify my saying that the present Commissaries are by no means equal to the execution of the office or that the disaffection of the people is past belief.—The misfortune however does in my opinion proceed from both causes, and tho' I have been tender heretofore of giving any
opinion or lodging any complaints, as the change in that department took place contrary to my Judgment, and the consequences thereof were predicted; yet finding that the inactivity of the Army, whether for want of provisions, Cloaths, or other essentials is charged to my account, not only by the common vulgar, but those in power, it is time to speak plain in exculpation of myself. With truth than I can declare, that no Man in my opinion ever had his measures more impeded than I have, by every department. Since the month of July we have had no assistance from the Quarter master General, and to want of assistance from this department, the Commissary General charges great part of his deficiency—to this I am to add, that notwithstanding it is a standing order and often repeated, that the Troops shall always have two days provisions by them, that they might be ready at any sudden call, yet no opportunity has scarcely ever offered of taking advantage of the Enemy, that has not been either totally obstructed, or greatly impeded on this account: and this the great & crying evil is not all.—Soap—Vinegar and other articles allowed by Congress we see none of, nor have we seen them, I believe, since the battle of Brandywine—The first indeed we now have little occasion for, few men having more than one shirt—many only the moiety of one, and some none at all. In addition to which, as a proof of the little benefit received from a Cloathier General, and at the same time, as a farther proof of the inability of an Army under the circumstances of this, to perform the common duties of Soldiers, besides a number of men confined to Hospitals for want of shoes & others in Farmers Houses on the same account, we have by a Field return this day made, no less than 2898 men now in Camp unfit for duty, because they are barefoot and otherwise naked; and by the same return it appears, that our strength in continental Troops, including the Eastern Brigades which have joined since the surrender of General Burgoyne, exclusive of the Maryland Troops sent to Wilmington, amount to no more than 8200—in Camp fit for duty. Notwithstanding which, and that since the 4th Instant our numbers fit for duty from the hardships and exposures they have undergone, particularly on account of Blankets (numbers having been obliged and still are, to set up all night by fires, instead of taking comfortable rest in a natural and common way) have decreased near 2000 Men, we find Gentlemen without knowing whether the Army was really going into Winter Quarters or not (for I am sure no Resolution of mine would warrant the Remonstrance) reprobating the measure much, as if they thought the Soldiery were made of Stocks (sic) or Stones, and equally insensible of Frost and Snow; and moreover, as if they conceived it easily practicable for an inferior Army, under the disadvantages I have described ours to be, which is by no means exaggerated, to confine a Superior one, in all respects well appointed and provided for a Winters Campaign, within the City of Philadelphia, and to cover from depredation and waste the States of Pennsylvania, Jersey & ca. But what makes this matter still more extraordinary in my eye is, that these very Gentlemen, who were well apprised of the nakedness of the Troops from occular demonstration, who thought their own Soldiers worse clad than others and advised me near a month ago, to postpone the execution

(Continued on page 138)
Where Do We Go From Here?

by The Hon. Katherine St. George
Former Congresswoman, New York

Speech given at the DAR Diamond Jubilee Banquet, October 11, 1965, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Madam President General, Distinguished Guests, Daughters of the American Revolution and Ladies and Gentlemen: In talking to you about where we will go from here, I want to say that this marks quite a landmark for our Society. Seventy-five years have gone by and I think that you and I can be proud of what has gone before. We can be proud of the past but we cannot relax and just rest on the laurels of the past. We must look ahead and we must decide what our Society can still do, and must do.

Of course, it is one of our objectives, as we all know, to guard and protect the Constitution of the United States, to study it, to read it, to inwardly digest it; and then also to be willing to work for the necessary changes to modernize that Constitution in the right way.

George Washington in his Farewell Address enjoined us to work for and with the Constitution, under that great document, and to try to see, as he foresaw, that it could be done, that the Constitution should be kept more or less intact for generations.

Well, a great many things have changed and you and I know full well that our Constitution, being at the present time the oldest written constitution in the world, has got to be subject to change—but subject to change does not mean to change to complete revolution. This document can be changed. It has been changed and it will be changed many times again—and I think that is what we want. I don't think we wish to be static, although some of our critics, critics of the Daughters of the American Revolution, would lead you to believe that we had never changed; in fact, that we had never changed even since the Revolution when we didn't exist—but that, we know, isn't true. We are a modern group and we are going to continue to be a modern group, I hope.

Now, the Constitution is difficult in some ways because when it was written, time went more slowly, things did not change as rapidly. You couldn't fly around the globe in a few days, two days, in fact. You couldn't even contemplate going to the moon unless you were a lunatic, and therefore the document was written in such a way that it would take a long time to make any of these changes.

Yet, although it may shake me a little bit, I can recall that we changed very quickly when we decided to get rid of Prohibition. That didn't seem to take a minute, as far as I can remember. I remember all those ties that the gentlemen wore saying, "Repeal the 18th Amendment" and, by golly, we just went out and did it. So that it shows what I have always thought to be true, and especially true of women, that if you want to do a thing you will do it—and you can do it.

When my friends tell me they can't do it, I always feel like saying, "Just tell me you don't want to," because I find when they want to do something they can always do it. I don't know whether many of you are bridge players but I have noticed the most unpunctual women in the world will always get to a bridge game on time. It is really quite an interesting thing. I have a little group at home that play bridge and we always play...
at four o'clock and at one minute past four if someone is not there they begin to look at their watches and say, "What has happened to Virginia? Do you suppose she has forgotten it?" And then we remind ourselves, after all it is only one minute past four, remembering that they keep you waiting for dinner for half an hour if they feel like it. That has proved to me that women in general can do what they want, when they want to. I think it is true of our Society, and all other women's societies, and I hope it always will be, because they do say that behind every man there is always a good woman—and I hope she is always good.

Now, what can we do in these very difficult times—because they are very difficult. I remember when I first ran for Congress making a speech in which I said that now that England was relinquishing the role of empire, the mantle would fall on the United States and we would have to assume that burden. You should have heard the howls. It was said that this was the most outrageous statement, of course it wasn't true, we never would do anything of the kind. We couldn't do it and we wouldn't do it.

I would like you just to look around the world today. There isn't a country in the world, practically, where there isn't a U.S. military installation. We have assumed the role of empire, all right, make no mistake about it.

Now there is another thing to be remembered, that since the dawn of history there has always been someone who has had to be a policeman. It isn't a very pleasant job and it isn't a popular job but someone has got to do it, and someone has got to assume it—and, willy-nilly, we have been forced into that position today.

How can we make this position work? How can we make it possible for this great nation of ours to bring peace to the world—because that is what we want. Yes, we all got a tremendous lift, I think, last week when His Holiness, Pope Paul, came here and spoke before the United Nations with such vibrancy, with such feeling, with such fervor in the cause of peace. It seems to me that we, the women of America, we the Daughters of the Revolution, must also work for peace, and when I say that I mean a just peace, I mean an honorable peace; we can work for peace, honorable peace; we can work to promote honesty in our government so that we can earn the respect of the world—and that we shall do.

And then what else must we do? We, Daughters of the American Revolution, can fight that great battle of freedom. We must do everything we can to preserve freedom. I say "preserve" advisedly because freedom is slipping away, slipping through our fingers. And why? Because people are not interested. There was a play written once about George Washington and he was given these words to say. I don't believe, historically speaking, that he ever said them but he might well have said them. He said, "This freedom will die when men are no longer willing to die for it"—and that is true.

Freedom is not easy. Freedom needs sacrifices in order to survive. Freedom does not live in a soft and easy time. No, freedom needs men and women to die for her if she is to survive.

And so, therefore, we can dedicate ourselves to those great ideals of the Founding Fathers, that great galaxy of men who came together at one time in this country of ours, and it seems to me that they never have come together in any other country in the world unless it be ancient Greece, and even then I don't think there were so many at the same time.

Yes, there is a great love, a great example for us to follow, and also the women of that period are a great example for us to follow, and we must follow it, and we will follow it.

And then for us as Daughters, what is another task before us? You are going to hear this evening, I know, from a great educator, but I would like to take this subject from a different angle and to say that you and I (Continued on page 198)
The Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution held their 65th Annual State Conference at the Sheraton Lincoln Hotel in Indianapolis, Indiana, on October 5 and 6, 1965. Mrs. Maxwell M. Chapman, State Regent, presided at all sessions.

The Pre-Conference festivities on Monday, October 4, were a State Board meeting and business meeting of the Indiana Officer’s Club. The Annual Dinner of the Indiana Officer’s Club was held that evening with Mrs. W. Reed Boggs, president, presiding. The fun filled evening left everyone in gay spirits to begin the Conference.

Tuesday morning the State Regent entertained the guests and the Honorary State Regents at breakfast. The State Chairmen held their breakfast in the Lincoln room with Mrs. Leroy Garrigus, President, acting as hostess.

The State Conference opened October 5, at 9:15 with the Assembly Call given by Danny Strauss, North Central High School, Indianapolis. Mrs. Wesley Harrison played the entrance march for the Processional and Pages escorted the Chapter Regents, guests and State and National Officers to the platform.

Mrs. Maxwell M. Chapman, State Regent, declared the 65th State Conference in session, and called on the State Chaplain, Mrs. Garrett D. Qualkinbush, for the invocation; this was followed by the ritual. Mr. Don Spalding, District Sales Manager of the Sheraton Lincoln Hotel, welcomed the Daughters and a representative of the Mayor of Indianapolis brought greetings, followed by the reports of the Credential, the Standing Rules and the Conference Program committees.

Mrs. Willard M. Avery, Knightstown, was elected to fill the unexpired term of the Central District Director.

Mrs. Lawrence L. Guenin, Northern Director and Hostess of the Conference, welcomed the guests, and the response was most graciously given by Mrs. Glenn E. Wheeler, State Vice Regent and Chairman of the Conference.

Mrs. Maxwell M. Chapman introduced the following guests: Mrs. T. Ewing Roberts, State Regent of Kentucky; Mrs. James Virgil Zeder, State Regent of Michigan and Mrs. Carl W. Kietzman, State Regent of Ohio. Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne, Indiana’s Honorary President General, was presented as Indiana’s distinguished member. Following this Mrs. Chapman called on Mrs. Furel R. Burns, Past Vice President General, who as representative of the Honorary State Regents brought greetings. Mrs. Chapman then introduced the Honorary State Regents present: Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne, Miss Bonnie Farwell, Mrs. Furel R. Burns, Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, Mrs. Herbert R. Hill, Mrs. Harry Howe Wolf, Mrs. John Garlin Biel and Mrs. Alvie T. Wallace.

The first reading of the Resolutions was read by Mrs. Herbert R. Hill, State Chairman of Resolutions. Reports of the State Officers followed.

A membership luncheon was enjoyed Tuesday with Mrs. William C. McMahon, State Membership Chairman, presiding and Mrs. Glenn E. Wheeler assisting. Reports of the State Chairmen were heard at the business meeting at 2 o’clock. Following the business meeting, Mrs. Garrett D. Qualkinbush, State Chaplain, presided over the Memorial Service. Names of deceased members were read by the three Directors. Mrs. Lloyd Weber of Fort Wayne, Indiana accompanied by Mrs. Wesley Harrison furnished special music. Flowers were given in memory of Miss Alice Harper Kline by her sister, Miss Emma Ford Kline, Samuel Huntington Chapter.

The formal opening with the banquet was held at 6:15 in the Travertine room. At this time our Diamond Jubilee was celebrated. The Pages escorted the Officers and Guests to the Banquet table, and after the invocation given by the Rev. Charles M. Johnson, Speedway Methodist Church, dinner was served. The evening meeting started with the Pledge of Allegiance, the American Creed and the National Anthem. Following this greetings were given from the Distinguished Guests. Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne gave a review of the first seventy-five years of our Organization; she told of the many accomplishments and service we have given to the Nation. This was followed by greetings from the three visiting State Regents; Mrs. Jean Wash, Senior State President C.A.R.; Mr. Dennis Mann, State Presi-
dent C.A.R.; Mr. George A. Leist, State President S.A.R.; and Mrs. William E. Wyman, President American Legion Auxiliary.

The Rippletones of Indianapolis, under the direction of Mrs. Kenneth A. Pearson, gave an enjoyable musical program.

The speaker of the evening, Mr. Don J. Odle, Assistant to the President of Taylor University, Upland, Indiana, spoke on "The Crisis of the Hour."

Following the adjournment of the evening session, a reception was held in the Lincoln room honoring the Distinguished Guests. Mrs. Lawrence L. Guenin, Northern Director, acted as chairman, and the chapter regents of the Northern District were hostesses.

A combined district breakfast held Wednesday morning was presided over by Mrs. Guenin, with the other Directors acting as co-hostess. Information and instructions were exchanged among the members.

The business session opened at 9:15 with the Assembly Call, Processional, Invocation and Ritual. The minutes were read and approved and reports of the State and National Chairmen were given. This was followed by the final reading of the Resolutions and their adoption.

Mrs. William F. Summerville, State Chairman of National Defense, was in charge of the Wednesday noon luncheon. She introduced Dr. Nagel of Indianapolis, who gave an excellent talk on National Defense.

Wednesday afternoon the last of the State and National Chairmen's reports were given followed by unfinished and new business. The group was then addressed by Mr. D. Devon Hossler, whose subject was "A Christian's Answer to Communism."

The 65th Indiana State Conference closed with the singing of, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again", the Mispah Benediction and the retiring of the Colors.

Judge David Lynn

by Rebecca Lynn Phelps

Judge Lynn Chapter, Washington, D. C.

Judge David Lynn who was of Scotch-Irish descent settled in Frederick County, Maryland, in 1717, where he became prominent.

He represented Frederick County for several terms in the lower House of the General Assembly of Maryland, he was one of the Commissioners appointed by the State of Maryland, in 1751, to lay out the town of Georgetown. He was a Justice of the Frederick County Court from 1756 to 1775. In 1758 David Lynn was made a member of a Quorum of that Court and during his incumbency as such on the Bench of Frederick County, it acquired the distinction on November 23, 1765, of having repudiated the British Stamp Act by ignoring its existence and ordering the legal business of Frederick County to be transacted as though the Act had never been framed. The following reasons were established for this action:

"1st. It is conceived that there has not been a legal publication yet made of any Act of parliament whatever imposing a Stamp Duty on the Colonies. Therefore this Court is of the opinion that it would be an instance of the most wanton oppression to deprive any person of a legal remedy for the recovery of his property for omitting that which it is impossible to perform."

This is believed to be the first official action taken in this Country against the Crown of England. Thus Judge Lynn was one of the first to strike a blow towards establishing American Independence.

There is a Memorial Tablet in the Court House at Frederick, Maryland, which reads—

"In Memory of—The Twelve Immortal Justices—of Frederick County Court who repudiated the Stamp Act, November 23, 1765.

Thomas Beatty  James Dickson
Peter Bainbridge  William Blair
William Luckett  Samuel Beall
Charles Jones  Josiah Beall
David Lynn  Andrew Heugh
Thomas Price  Joseph Smith"

Three members of the Judge Lynn Chapter, DAR are direct descendants of Judge Lynn.

"2nd. As no stamps are yet arrived in this Province and the inhabitants have no means of procuring any this Court is of the opinion that it would be an instance of the most wanton oppression to deprive any person of a legal remedy for the recovery of his property for omitting that which it is impossible to perform."

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References:
Scharf, J. T., History of Western Maryland.
Thomas, J. W. and Williams, J. C., History of Allegany County, Maryland.

FEBRUARY 1966 [137]
of a plan I was about to adopt in consequence of a Re-
solve of Congress for seizing Cloaths, under strong as-
surances, that an ample supply would be collected in ten
days agreeable to a decree of the State (not one of
article (sic) of which, by the bye, is yet come to hand)
should think a Winters Campaign, and the covering these
States from the invasion of an Enemy so easy and prac-
ticable a business—. I can assure those Gentlemen, that
it is a much easier and less distressing thing, to draw
Remonstrances in a comfortable room by a good fire
side, than to occupy a cold, bleak hill, and sleep under
frost & snow without Cloaths or Blankets: However, al-
though they seem to have little feeling for the naked and
distressed Soldier, I feel superabundantly for them, and
from my soul pity those miseries, which it is neither in
my power to relieve or prevent. —It is for these reasons
therefore, I have dwelt upon the subject, and it adds not
a little to my other difficulties and distress, to find that
much more is expected of me, than is possible to be
performed; and, that upon the ground of safety and
policy, I am obliged to conceal the true state of the
Army from public view, and thereby expose myself
to detraction & calumny.

The Honble. Committee of Congress went from Camp
fully possessed of my Sentiments respecting the Establish-
ment of this Army—the necessity of Auditors of Accounts
—appointment of Officers—New arrangements &c. I
have no need therefore to be prolix on these Subjects, but
shall refer to them, after adding a word or two to shew
First, the necessity of some better provision for binding
the Officers by the tye of Interest to the service (as no
day, nor scarcely an hour passes without an offer of a
resigned Commission) Otherwise I much doubt the prac-
ticability of holding the Army together much longer.
—In this, I shall probably be thought more sincere, when
I freely declare that I do not myself expect to derive
the smallest benefit from any establishment that Con-
gress may adopt, Otherwise than as a Member of the
Community at large in the good which I am persuaded
will result from the measure, by making better Officers
and better Troops; And secondly, to point out the neces-
sity of making the appointments, arrangements &ca with-
out loss of time. —we have not more than three months
to prepare a great deal of business in—if we let these
slip or waste, we shall be labouring under the same
difficulties all next Campaign, as we have done this,
to rectify mistakes, and bring things to order. Military
arrangements and movements, in consequence like the
mechanism of a Clock, will be imperfect, and disordered
(Continued on page 181)

Washington reviewing his ragged army at Valley Forge.
The Natchez Trace
(Continued from page 112)

to improve the Trace to a good road. This improvement helped the Trace become an important road in our history.

After the War of 1812 Andrew Jackson was ordered to dismiss his troops. He did not want to do this so he led his troops through the Natchez Trace. He and his men faced a lot of hardships but reached Tennessee. Because he was able to face hardships like the sturdy hickory tree he was nicknamed "Old Hickory." He was the most famous man who traveled on the Trace.

From 1800 to 1820 the road was used a lot by boatmen returning, U. S. Soldiers, a postman, a mission-ary, and a party of Indians that were hunting. After 1820 it was hardly used because of better means of transportation.

Today there is a national automobile road that follows the original Natchez Trace. It is an enjoyable ride of 260 miles. It will be 450 miles when it is complete from Nashville to Natchez. It is very beautiful with its rolling hills, shrubs, trees, and flowers.

Signs along the road tell why the road should be remembered and some of its history. A drive through the parkway shows us that the land is beginning to look like it did in the frontier times. A visit to the parkway gives us information concerning Natchez Trace and how it helped the settlement of America.
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HISTORICAL ATTRACTIONS

Port Gibson—Third Oldest Town in Mississippi, established in 1788. Historic and beautiful Churches—Homes—Business Houses. It was described by General Grant during the Civil War as “too beautiful to burn.” Scenic U.S. Highway 61 and State Highway 18. Located between two other historic towns, Vicksburg and Natchez, it is one of Mississippi’s favorite tourist spots.

Beautiful and historic Natchez Trace Parkway extending 450 miles from Nashville, Tenn., through Port Gibson to Natchez, Miss., is now under construction and will soon be completed.

Claiborne County Court House—The original structure was built in 1845. It was enlarged and remodeled in 1903, but the original walls and relics of the past still remain as a Claiborne County landmark.

1. Rocky Springs Methodist Church, built 1837, located on old Natchez Trace, adjacent to 600 acre Rocky Springs Park, largest on the Natchez Trace.
2. The Hermitage, home of Governor B. G. Humphreys, was visited many times by Andrew Jackson.
3. Grand Gulf Military Park—and Museum. Fort Obion, Fort Wade, Cemetery, Trenches, Sentinel Lookout Rock. — A 104 acre state Military park, Site of Civil War Battle between Union Ironclads and Confederate Forts where General U. S. Grant attempted to land troops in Mississippi. Some of the best preserved original trenches and gun emplacements existing anywhere from the Civil War are in this park. A four room cottage from the earliest days of Grand Gulf was reconstructed and serves as a Museum.
4. Lookout Point over Bayou Pierre — Area near Port Gibson used as an anchor point for troops during the Civil War. Replicas of one of the first Presbyterian Church Buildings in the state, original log church was erected in 1811, reconstructed in 1960.
5. Site of Battle of Port Gibson. Shafter house where a sentry sounded the first alarm that the Federal troops were coming.
6. Ruins of Windsor. Stately columns represent all that is left of the magnificent estate of Windsor. Built in 1840 at a cost of $75,000. It was said to have been one of the handsomest homes in the south. It was destroyed by fire in 1890. It is one of the section’s most interesting sights.
7. Bethel Church, near Brinburg, where General Grant landed with his troops. Constructed 1826.
9. Alcorn College (Oakland College, 1828), First Land Grant College in United States.
10. Rodney (Ghost Town)—Old Presbyterian Church, built 1829, is a landmark of a once flourishing Mississippi River town. Several holes in the wall were made by cannon balls fired by Union river boats.

Home of Irwin Russell, the famous poet and first writer of Negro dialect.

Chamberlain Hunt Academy at Port Gibson, established 1879, one of Mississippi’s oldest prep Military schools.

The Planters Hotel, famous old Inn was erected in 1817 and was a popular spot during the early days of the Natchez Trace.

The Presbyterian Church in Port Gibson, unique among the Churches of the world, which was constructed in 1859. Its most fame feature is the hands placed atop the steeple pointing toward heaven. It is one of eight historic houses of worship located on Church street.

Claiborne County’s Timber resources—Second fastest growing area in the world. One of the top Hardwood Producing Counties in the state.

Old Smoke Stack, built 1824 on Natchez Trace, is the only remains of the largest steam gin in the south.

Claiborne County has many other interesting attractions. Visit Claiborne County’s Hospitality Center in Port Gibson for tourist information.

County Served by two Banks with total resources of over $10,000,000.00

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PORT GIBSON BANK
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CLAIBORNE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
PORT GIBSON BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN

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DOWNTOWNER MOTOR INN "Your Home Away From Home" Columbus, Mississippi

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Mitchell Engineering Columbus, Miss.

Seminole Mfg. Co. of Columbus

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
"Arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of abused liberty."

—George Washington

"Arbitrary power" was a bitter phrase when Washington made this statement. Patriots knew the term well; they had fought and died to secure relief from such power; with valor they had won the right to speak, worship and legislate. They earned their liberty and they loved it.

That was nearly two hundred years ago. Today freedom is ours without thought; we don’t have to worry about our liberty—it’s guaranteed. But wait a minute . . . isn’t neglect a form of abuse? Taking our freedom for granted, failing to guard it jealously, letting "someone else" worry about such things . . . couldn’t that be the kind of abuse Washington had in mind? Of course. The Father of our Country was speaking not just to his contemporaries . . . he was speaking to us.
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Signing first gift scholarship. Seated, L to R: Mrs. Harvey Haas, past regent John Rolfe Chapter, DAR, Mrs. Mary Jo Bass High, daughter of Hoyt Bass whom the scholarship honors, and Mrs. Louis Zehnder, past regent John Rolfe Chapter; and standing, Mrs. Merle Douglas, Mississippi state school chairman, DAR.

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FEBRUARY 1966
The National Road

(Continued from page 114)

These brightly painted vehicles careened down the highroad at breakneck speed, often better than twenty miles an hour. They carried passengers, mail, and light freight. Conestoga wagons, with red wheels, blue bodies, and white canvas carried tons of goods west. After 1827 the stage-coaches traveled day and night, so great had become the demand for better transportation. According to its chief chronicler, Thomas B. Searight, in The Old Pike:

As many as twenty four-horse coaches have been counted in line at one time on the road, and large, broad-wheeled wagons, covered with white canvas stretched over bows, laden with merchandise and drawn by six Conestoga horses, were visible all the day long at every point, and many times until late in the evening, besides innumerable caravans of horses, mules, cattle, hogs, and sheep. It looked more like the leading avenue of a great city than a road through rural districts.

While only 15 miles of the turnpike were in West Virginia, its construction greatly stimulated the development of the northern part of West Virginia. The close proximity of the road to the northern boundary throughout a distance of more than two hundred miles caused its influence to be felt almost as much as in the states through which it passed for longer distances. The National Road played an important role in the history of the country, helping to put an end to all separatist tendencies in the West, tying it firmly to the Union.

Largely through the efforts of Henry Clay, a continuation was built to Columbus, Ohio, between 1825 and 1833. It was carried on to Vandalia, Illinois, where it was completed about 1840. Over $7,000,000 in federal funds was spent on this road.

For a journey over this route, groups of families, together with their herds and flocks, gathered at a point on the outskirts of the older settlements. Traveling on horseback with laden pack trains or in covered wagons, they proceeded by slow stages through the mountains and forests which separated the older and newer settlements. When Indians were threatening, a band of riflemen rode ahead of the immigrant train. The “Madonna of the Trail,” erected on the National Road at Wheeling, by the Daughters of the American Revolution, is a fitting memorial in a fitting place to the “Pioneer Mothers of the Covered Wagon Days.”

For many years the National Road was the chief line of travel for thousands of settlers traveling west by wagon, buggy, and afoot. But, as railroads developed, the National Road became less important. In 1856, each of the states was given control of that part of the road which passed through it.

Now part of a coast-to-coast highway, the turnpike carries automotive traffic past old taverns at a speed that would have astounded even Dan Gordon, who established a record stage express run of 32 miles in 2 hours and 20 minutes. Some of the original stone culverts and bridges are still in use on US Highway 40, which follows the old route closely. A monument to Henry Clay stands near Wheeling, honoring Clay’s great services in getting Congress to advance money for the road.
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. . . I have often inquired of myself
what great principle or idea
it was that kept this Confederacy
so long together . . . It was that
which gave promise that in due
time the weights would be lifted
from the shoulders of all men,
and that all should have an equal
chance.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN
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FEBRUARY 1966
WILLIAM H. HARRISON, 9th PRESIDENT
"We admit of no government by divine right . . ."
First President to die in office, Harrison served the shortest term—one month. The native Virginian had left medical school in 1791 to become an Indian fighter in the Ohio country. His victory at Tippecanoe and his conduct of the War of 1812 in the Northwest made him a living legend. The famous Log Cabin campaign of 1840 was inspired by the log portion of his North Bend mansion.

OLYSSS S. GRANT, 18th PRESIDENT
"Labor disgraces no man."
The first native Ohioan to become President was born on April 27, 1822, in a cottage in Pt. Pleasant. His boyhood was spent on his father's Georgetown farm. Grant's outstanding role in the Civil War assured his election to two presidential terms. Four days before his death in 1885, he completed his memoirs, written to recoup his lost fortune. The work became a best-seller.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, 19th PRESIDENT
"Our government . . . is the government of the free man."
Another Ohio boy destined to become President was born in 1822, in Delaware. He left his thriving Cincinnati law office to serve with gallantry in the Civil War. While Governor, Hayes was elected President in the most disputed election in history. He is buried in his beloved Spiegel Grove estate, site of the first presidential library created by a state for its native son.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, 23rd PRESIDENT
"Great lives never go out. They go on."
He had been a boy of nine, living in North Bend, when his grandfather was inaugurated President. As a young man he moved to Indiana and rose from lieutenant to general during the Civil War. Service in the U.S. Senate gave him national prominence. Six states were admitted to the Union during his administration from 1889-1893. He is buried in Indianapolis.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, 20th PRESIDENT
"All free governments are party governments."
Canaller, teacher, lawyer, Civil War hero, orator, legislator and President, Garfield was born in Orange in 1831. He had served as chief executive for only four months when, on July 2, 1881, an assassin's bullet cut him down. His Mentor home, Lawnfield, is preserved as a museum and he is buried in an imposing tomb in Cleveland's Lake View Cemetery.

WILLIAM H. TAFT, 27th PRESIDENT
"The battlefield . . . is yielding to courts . . ."
Taft was the only President to become U.S. Chief Justice, and the first to be President of 48 States. He was born in Cincinnati in 1857. He held many high governmental and educational posts including that of Secretary of War under Theodore Roosevelt. During his own administration, 1909-1913, the income tax amendment was added to the Constitution. He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

WARREN G. HARDING, 29th PRESIDENT
"Not revolution but restoration."
Three Ohioans ran against each other for the presidency in 1920. For the first time radio announced the results. Harding, born in a humble Blooming Grove cottage, rode to his inauguration as none of his predecessors had before—in an auto. Death claimed him after 2 years and 151 days in office. His Marion home, from which he conducted the famous “Front Porch” campaign, is preserved as a museum.
Mrs. Carl W. Kietzman  
State Regent  

and the  

Ohio State Society  

in its seventy-second year of service  

salutes  

The National Society  

Daughters of the American Revolution  

upon the occasion of their  

Diamond Jubilee Anniversary  

Sponsored by Ohio Chapters  

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The site of Fort Defiance today is owned by the city of Defiance and is maintained as a public shrine to the memory of General Wayne and the pioneer soldiers who fought to open the West to American settlement.

THE INDIAN WARS, 1790-1795

When American pioneers attempted to settle the area and west of the Ohio River, following the Northwest Ordinance (1787), the Indians, aided by the British of Canada, fought valiantly and fiercely for their homes in the Ohio Country. They set the frontier afame and it required the efforts of three American armies to break the Indian resistance to American occupation. The first army (1790) under General Josiah Harmar met defeat at the Miami Towns (Fort Wayne, Indiana). The second (1791) under Gov. Arthur St. Clair was surprised and repulsed with severe losses on the banks of the Wabash (Fort Recovery). Finally on August 20, 1794, the Legion of the United States, under the command of General “Mad” Anthony Wayne, achieved a decisive victory at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. This triumph of American arms resulted in the Treaty of Greene Ville (August 3, 1795) which placed the Indians under the control of the United States. The Northwest Territory, from which were to be formed the states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and part of Minnesota, was finally in the hands of the United States, in part, to white settlement.

THE ROLE OF FORT DEFIANCE

The arrival of the Legion of the United States at the confluence of the Auglaize and the Maumee rivers on August 8, 1794, marked the end of General Anthony Wayne’s difficult march through swamps and forests from Fort Greene Ville. On this site, in the center of Indian country, General Wayne ordered a fort built. He said, “I defy the English, the Indians, and all the devils in hell to take it,” and called it Fort Defiance. Major Henry Burbeck, who earlier had built Fort Recovery, supervised the construction. From here Wayne marched against the Indian forces gathered at the foot of the Maumee Rapids and defeated them in the Battle of Fallen Timbers. Fort Defiance then became an important link in a chain of military outposts in the Indian lands. At the time of the War of 1812, Fort Defiance was repaired and used, together with the newly built Fort Winchester nearby, as an American base of operations against the British and the Indians. When peace came to the Maumee Valley the fort was abandoned.
OHIO SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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FEBRUARY 1966
Birthplace of Rutherford Birchard Hayes, 19th President U.S.A.

Rutherford and Sophia Birchard Hayes came to Delaware, Ohio in 1817 from Dummerston, Vermont. On October 4, 1822, their son, Rutherford Birchard Hayes, was born in this house. It was located on Inlot number 51, on William Street, east of the Post-Office on Inlot number 50. The front of the house is of brick and the rear of wood. This house was used in National Publications at the time of the candidacy of Mr. Hayes for the presidency. The interior woodwork was of fine cherry and walnut, with a beautiful cherry newel post and stair treads. It was genteelly furnished, with its Eastern loomed carpet, parlor draperies, glass for lights and freshly whitewashed walls. The large lots afforded the children, Lorenzo, Sarah, Sophia, Fanny and Rutherford, Birchard, plenty of play space and fruit and shade trees.

The father, Rutherford, was a dealer in imported merchandise, a farmer and buyer of lands. He died of the fever on June 6, 1822, only thirty-five years of age.

Sophia, the resourceful mother, organized the first Sunday School in the village, taught a Bible class at the Presbyterian Church and was Treasurer of the Ladies Aid Society. She was a business like manager of her property, buying and selling lands and was helped by her devoted brother, Sardis Birchard.

Among her close friends mentions in her manuscripts, were the Hill's, Van Deman's, Darlington's and the Kilbourne's.

As a boy, Rutherford B., attended the public schools and the private school of Mrs. John Murray.

After serving three terms as Governor and First Lady of Ohio, the great-grandson of Daniel Austin of Vermont and the great-granddaughter of Giles Webb of the Virginia House of Burgesses, became the President and the First Lady of our Country. Delaware is truly proud of its leading citizens, the Hayes and Webb families.

The Delaware City Chapter DAR erected a bronze tablet at this birthplace site which is presently owned by the Standard Oil Co. It bears this inscription: "This Tablet Marks The Birthplace Site of Rutherford B. Hayes, Nineteenth President of the United States Born October 4, 1822 Placed by the Delaware City Chapter Daughters of American Revolution 1926."
PARENTS OF DELAWARE'S ONLY PRESIDENT
Oak Grove Cemetery, Delaware, Ohio 1965

The Delaware City Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution observed the 75th Diamond Anniversary of the founding of the National Society by dedicating an historic marker honoring Rutherford and Sophia Birchard Hays, the parents of Rutherford Birchard Hayes, the 19th President of the United States and the only president from Delaware County, Ohio.

The marker was dedicated Sunday afternoon, October 10th, 1965, at 2:30 o'clock. Mrs. Joseph Geiger served as chairman. The service was conducted by the Regent, Mrs. Raymond Hickok and the Chaplain, Mrs. Thurman Ufferman.

In her factual story of the Hayes family, Mrs. Walter Pabst, Chapter Historian, depicted "Our Town's 1817 Citizens", Rutherford and Sophia Birchard Hays. Grandmother Chloe Smith of old Vermont wrote in her diary, "They have left their native land and gone to the land of strangers." The parents and their children, Lorenzo, Sarah Sophia, Fanny and Rutherford Birchard, were members of the First Presbyterian Church, land owners and quite resourceful people. Sophia's noted son was an attorney, A Civil War General, a member of the United States Senate, Governor of Ohio and the nineteenth president.

Mr. Watt P. Marchman, Director of the Rutherford B. Hayes Library at Spiegel Grove, Fremont, Ohio, spoke of their fine manuscript collection of early Americana. There are over 60,000 volumes and more than half a million manuscripts used by students and writers from all over the world.

Mr. Daniel Porter, Director of the Ohio Historical Society, stated that the contributions of the Hayes family were important in Ohio History and that in these changing times such items of historical interest should be preserved. Spiegel Grove is a State Memorial, open to the general public.

Members of the family attending were: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton Miller and daughters, Lisa and Blythe, all of Columbus, Ohio.

The Historical Site Committee consisted of: Mrs. Edward C. Jenkins, Chairman, Mrs. P. M. Cunningham, Mrs. Walter Pabst, Mrs. Joseph Geiger, Mrs. Roma Watters and Mrs. Jay Forse.

(Pictorial History of Delaware County, O., by Anna C. Smith Pabst, 1965)

Hayes Family Lineal Descendants:
Mr. Fullerton Miller and great-great-great granddaughters:
Lisa Hayes Miller
Blythe Frances Sopra Miller
Mr. Scott B. Hayes
Mr. William F. Boothby
and other descendants of Fanny Hayes Platt (Mrs. William)

Past Presidents of Delaware County Historical Society:
Dr. M. S. Cherington
Mr. Wyford Jones
Mr. Robert B. Powers (S. A. R. and with Mrs. Powers compiled Old Burial Inscriptions Oak Grove Cemetery)
Mr. Forest Shoemaker
Mr. Thurman Ufferman

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Mrs. P. M. Cunningham
Mrs. Joseph Geiger
Mrs. Edward C. Jenkins
Mrs. Walter Pabst

Revolutionary Ancestors:
Mrs. Dorman Steen, William Brundage
Miss Alice Swisher, Captain Abraham Swisher
Miss Amy Swisher, Captain Abraham Swisher

Mrs. Warren Burns, descendant of Moses Byxbe, Sr., Co-founder of Delaware, Ohio
Mrs. Walter Cole, Marlborough and Delaware County Historical Society
Mr. and Mrs. Leland D. Owen, Owen Jewelry Co., successors to the Cyrus Platt Jewelry Co.
In Memory of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene P. Nash
MORROW COUNTY, OHIO

Morrow County, Ohio was formed in 1848 out of Knox, Marion, Delaware and Richland Counties. It was formed by an Act of the Ohio Legislature and named for Jeremiah Morrow, an early Governor of Ohio. Peru Township was thus a part of Delaware County, Ohio even on the 1849 map.

For this 75th Diamond Anniversary year of our National Society, we wish to call attention to education and religion in this county's early history.

Morrow County had three of the earliest institutions of learning:

1. Ohio Central College, where Warren G. Harding, the 29th President, graduated.
2. Mount Hesper Seminary was founded by Jessie S. and Cynthia Taber Harkness, Quakers. They were affectionately known as “Uncle Jessie” and “Aunt Cynthia” in this community. They were the Directors of this seminary from 1845 to 1880. They are buried in the Alum Creek Cemetery. Among its prominent students were: Rev. Daniel Wood, Hon. John Dague, George N. Taber, Hon. Washington Gardner, M. J. Benedict and Dr. Albert E. Westbrook.
3. Alum Creek Academy was founded in 1875 by Dr. Clayton Townsend, offering a two year college course.

The Quakers were among the first settlers of Alum Creek area in Peru Township, Delaware and Morrow Counties. The first worship meeting was held by the Society of Friends in 1813 in Phebe Buck’s house and they continued their meetings there until the meeting house was built on Reuben Benedict’s land, on the west side of the creek about twenty rods south of Phebe Buck’s. This meeting was known as the Alum Creek Meeting. The two acre plot of ground contained the graveyard and meeting place site. The log meeting house, with a large fireplace in each end was built a little east of the graveyard in 1813. In 1822, a brick meeting house was built and used for 32 years. In 1854, the present meeting house was constructed.

In this year of
the Diamond Jubilee of DAR
Captain William Hendricks Chapter
Marion, Ohio
honor
Warren Gamaliel Harding and Florence Kling Harding

Warren G. Harding was born Nov. 2, 1865, at Corsica (Blooming Grove), Morrow County, Ohio, to Dr. George T. and Phoebe Dickerson Harding. Ancestors on his father's side were Scotch-Irish and on his mother's side Holland Dutch. His early education was in the public school at Caledonia, Marion County. Later he attended Ohio Central College at Iberia, near Caledonia, earning his way as a laborer. At Ohio Central he received a Bachelor of Science degree. He served a printer apprenticeship with the weekly Caledonia Argus and at the age of 19, in 1884, purchased the Marion Daily Star which he published successfully until he sold it in 1923 to Brush-Moore Newspapers, Inc.

He was married to Florence Kling DeWolfe, July 8, 1891. In the year before their marriage they planned and built the house known as the Harding Home, 380 Mt. Vernon Ave. Mr. Harding was the first journalist to become President. His rise to the nation's highest office began Nov. 6, 1898, when he was elected to the Ohio State Senate. Then followed election as Ohio Lieutenant-Governor, Nov. 3, 1903, defeat as Republican candidate for Governor, Nov. 8, 1910, election to U.S. Senate, Nov. 3, 1914, election to the Presidency, Nov. 2, 1920.

In 1926, the Harding Memorial Association opened a museum in the rooms on the ground floor displaying the more than 2,000 mementos.

OPEN — WEEK DAYS 10:00 A. M. - 5:00 P. M.
Sundays 1:00 P. M. - 7:00 P. M.

Special admission rates are extended to School, Church and Club groups. Open seven days a week.

The Harding Memorial is a circular monument of White Georgia Marble which contains the sarcophagi of President Warren G. Harding and his wife, Florence Kling Harding. Its appearance suggests in general a round Greek Temple. The diameter at the base of the monument is 103 feet and its height is 52 feet.

The monument is situated in the midst of 10 acres of beautifully landscaped grounds. In general, rows of maples form the shape of a Latin cross, the tomb being placed at the intersection of the arms of the cross. Behind the maples are clusters of trees and shrubbery. The total cost of monument, landscaping and grounds was $783,108.56. It was paid for with voluntary gifts from the public, including many thousands of dime contributions from school children throughout the nation.

The graves are covered by two slabs of Emerald Pearl Labrador Granite. As one enters the Memorial, President Harding occupies the tomb to the left, which is marked by a bronze palm wreath, Mrs. Harding occupies the tomb to the right, which is marked by a bronze wreath of roses.

The Harding Memorial Association
FEBRUARY 1966 [ 163 ]
MASSILLON CHAPTER
MASSILLON, OHIO

Honors with pride the Revolutionary Ancestors of its members.

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2110 Darby Drive, N.E.

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Miss Georgianna Dedrick
Mrs. Robert L. Brown
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Mrs. Paul R. Bracken
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Mrs. Webster M. Lees
Mrs. Raymond Lytle
Miss Beulah McBride
Mrs. Wright McColo
Mrs. John P. McGinnis
Mrs. Earl P. McNutt
Mrs. Glenn W. Mathews

1775 in order to study military tactics to become an officer. He was chosen 2nd Lieut. of the 27th Battalion of Kent Co. Maryland Militia under Capt. Nathaniel Comegys and Col. Donaldson Yeates. They joined Wood at Philadelphia and took part in all the battles of the early years of the Revolutionary War. They were at Long Island, where many lost their lives and White Plains and followed Gen. Washington's Army and took part in victories and defeats of 1775-1778.

The winter 1777, they were stationed at Willamton guarding the Delaware River and Bay to prevent the British from getting away. The Maryland Historical Magazine has this to say, "Wherever the Marylanders went they committed themselves with bravery and honor."

Lieut. Francis Wallis died in 1787 when not quite 38 years of age and was buried under the great oaks of the Great Meeting House beloved and honored by the Friends. No stone marks the spot for the Friends were not given to show pride. —Elsie Fowke Jackson.

St. John de Crevecour Chapter (St. Johnsbury, Vermont) held its first meeting of the 1965-66 administration by observing the Diamond Jubilee Festival of the NSDAR.

The observance was held in the Waterford Room of the St. Johnsbury House where luncheon was served followed by the meeting and program.

Decorations were in keeping with the Diamond Jubilee theme with large figures of "75" in red, white and blue with simulated diamonds placed on the head table at each side of a floral centerpiece of white Chrysanthemums surrounded by red petunias. Place cards with patriotic motifs, each with its simulated diamond, carried out the same color scheme.

Mrs. Glenn E. Perry, Chapter Regent, presided during the meeting and

(Continued on page 182)
Cincinnati Chapter
Cincinnati, Ohio

Mrs. Robert Watson Kohankie
(Jane Orndoff Kohankie)

The Chapter presents with pride and affection its regent 1964-66
PUBLIC RELATIONS
(Continued from page 123)

Now every member can use this channel to call attention to this memorable anniversary year by a fast and simple method: Diamond Jubilee Stickers.

Printed in blue on white paper, stamp-size, the envelope stickers provide an attractive publicity seal to place on envelopes and other mailing items.

They're available through NSDAR Public Relations. Also, complementary to the mail stickers, are auto window stickers in the same attractive design and color but larger in size.

The stickers may be ordered in small lots: Envelope Stickers, one cent each (.01) Car Stickers, three for ten cents (.03). Or, they may be ordered in large quantities at big savings; 25 per cent discount on orders totalling $22.00 or more. For example:

1200 Envelope Strickers @ .01 $12.00
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Total Price $22.00
25 Per Cent Discount - 5.50
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Thus, the estimated savings in postage on quantity orders as compared to small lot orders is passed on to the purchaser.

(Continued on page 184)
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Greetings to the
Daughters of the American Revolution
On their 75th Diamond Jubilee Year

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New Publication
Index to 1810
Census of Pennsylvania

Over 132,000 names of heads of households, representing the 810,091 persons living in Pennsylvania in 1810 . . . over 11% of the total United States population.

Names are arranged in one alphabetical list showing county, township or city, and the page number of the original census schedules. Introduction lists all present counties with date of formation and parent counties.

This 1810 index will save countless hours for social, historical, or genealogical researchers. Census will locate persons following peak migration and give the next generation from 1790, a most difficult period to bridge.

This valuable aid was carefully transcribed from the census microfilm, checked and alphabetized by OHIO FAMILY HISTORIANS, who have spared no effort to make this index complete and accurate.

Index to 1810 Census of Pennsylvania to be published in 1966 by Micro Photo Division of Bell & Howell Company, Cleveland. The volume will be produced on permanent durable book paper and will be bound in quality library binding. Price $30.00. Send orders to:

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Congratulates
The National Society, DAR
On its 75th Anniversary

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Open Evenings & Sundays
"Unalienable rights... life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" are the words of the Declaration of Independence which express the basic principles and ideals of America. These are the fundamental elements that are often forgotten in this day and time. It is from these that this great nation draws its strength and power and not from material wealth which these ideals have perpetuated. For rights and freedom, intangible and valuable assets, many Americans have fought and died since 1776.

This has instilled a trust among Americans. No one must fear his neighbor is spying on him for a political or material gain. American banking is also based on the trust of its investors and borrowers. Basic American foreign policy trusts the other nation until this other nation shows un dependability and forces distrust between the two.

Rights given United States citizens in documents such as the Constitution and the Bill of Rights have produced a special brand of freedom. One may say or write anything he wishes as long as it is not injurious to another person. People may assemble to discuss and debate politics. Whether one is Jewish, Christian, or some other religion makes no difference. He may worship without fear of persecution from the government. One also may petition the Congress for a hearing of his grievances.

There is freedom too in business. Operating industries and corporations is not the task of the government but of individuals or groups. More than one company manufactures a product. This breeds a healthy competition. Anyone may invest in a corporation and take part in its control.

Freedom is not only found in business, but also in the representative form of government. Voting, which is treated with indifference by so many people, is the basis of self-government. Each representative voices the opinion of the majority that elect him. When this opinion changes a different official is elected. In this way the voters have a say in the government and control it.

Consequently, trust, rights, free enterprise, and self-government give the United States its strength. And as long as Americans take interest in their country and its government this nation will endure.

Carol Ann Valcik, Age 17, Grade Eleven
Milby Senior High School, Houston, Texas
Sponsored by the following Chapters from the Central District of Iowa

Ames-Sun Dial
Boone-DeShon
Chariton-Old Thirteen
Eldora-Open Fire
Grinnell-Poweshiek
Grinnell-Grinnell

Knoxville-Mary Marion
Marengo-Iowaco
Marshalltown-Spinning Wheel
Montezuma-Montezuma
Nevada-Solomon Dean
Oskaloosa-Oskaloosa

Webster City-New Castle

The Mormon Trail Marker
This marker of "THE MORMON TRAIL" is located in the courthouse yard in Chariton, Iowa.
Determined and authenticated by the Historical Department of Iowa, 1911. The Monument was erected in 1917 by the Iowa Daughters of The American Revolution in memory of the pioneers who followed this trail and its tributaries.
The trek of the Mormons across southern Iowa is one of the most colorful episodes in the American Frontier. Starting on February 4, 1846 the first family crossed the Mississippi. The Mormon trailblazers of 1846 hold the honor of marking the first great route across Iowa from the Mississippi to the Missouri.
"We cross the prairie as of old
The Pilgrims crossed the sea,
To make the West as they the East
The Homestead of the free"—Whittier.

Here upon the trail September 11, 1849 was located the Townsite of Chariton. Mrs. D. L. Smith, Regent "Old Thirteen" Chapter, Chariton.
Mrs. Joseph G. Haney, State Regent of Iowa

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<th>NAME</th>
<th>ANCESTOR</th>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Armstrong, Ruth Gallup (Mrs. W. B.)</td>
<td>Benjamin Gallup</td>
<td>Sun Dial</td>
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<td>Josiah Tilden</td>
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<td>John Cessna, III</td>
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<td>Lemuel Gilbert</td>
<td>Francis Shaw</td>
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<td>Remley, Lena Ione Osborne (Mrs. Alfred G.)</td>
<td>Daniel Kimball</td>
<td>Francis Shaw</td>
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<td>Abner Rawson</td>
<td>Francis Shaw</td>
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<td>Thomas Quigley</td>
<td>Deborah Franklin</td>
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<tr>
<td>#8464</td>
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<td>Josiah Gristwood</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Capp, Eva Malcom</td>
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<td>#53676</td>
<td>Bates, Helen (Mrs. E. D. Bream)</td>
<td>Jesse Woodworth</td>
<td>Des Moines</td>
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<td>#83494</td>
<td>Morrow, Eva Gallup (Mrs. E. P.)</td>
<td>Elias Bascom</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Whitehill, Mary Brown (Mrs. N. M.)</td>
<td>Levi Gallup</td>
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<td>#69066</td>
<td>Mason, Miss Frances Bell</td>
<td>Barnabas Alden</td>
<td>Des Moines</td>
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<td>Myers, Olive Parks (Mrs.)</td>
<td>Henry Tibbets</td>
<td>Des Moines</td>
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**DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE**

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Custodian: Butt
U. S. Flag Bearer: Butt
Iowa Flag Bearer: Butt
C. A. R. Flag Bearer: Butt
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FEBRUARY 1966
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“The Grotto,” inspired and built by Rev. P. M. Dobberstein, is located on Highway 44 in North Central Iowa, town of West Bend. The Grotto represents the Life of JESUS (in stone), and has an estimated geological value of $2,500,000. Betty Alden Chapter, DAR of Emmetsburg, invites you to visit N.W. Iowa and stop and visit the world famous “GROTTO of REDEMPTION” in Palo Alto County. It is open to the public with no admission charge. Visited by over 100,000 tourists annually.

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Russell - Lamson House

Located at the corner of West Third and South Streets in Waterloo, Iowa, this lovely brick structure is a fine example of early Victorian architecture. It is one of the three oldest homes still in Black Hawk County.

The Russell-Lamson property was purchased by People's Mutual Savings and Loan Association in 1963. People's Mutual, whose new facilities now occupy the adjoining area, provides exterior maintenance of the Russell-Lamson House for the Junior Service League since leasing it to the League for restoration.

Russell-Lamson House is being restored with typical Victorian decor by interested citizens through a program sponsored by the Junior Service League and under the direction of an Advisory Board composed of civic-minded residents from Black Hawk County.

Mr. Rensselaer Russell, the son of an immigrant English carpenter, traveled to Waterloo from New York with his wife and daughter in 1857. He built the home in 1861. In a region of gracious living, Russell-Lamson House was the showplace of the community. The spacious grounds of "Russell Square" were the site of annual Fourth of July picnics for families of friends.

Russell-Lamson House is available for tours.

Sponsored by the following Chapters from the Northeast District of Iowa

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Cedar Rapids—Ashley
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The Birthplace of Des Moines

This authentic log cabin, located at S. W. First and Elm, marks the spot where Des Moines first building was erected in 1843. Captain Allen, leading the First United States Dragoons, arrived at the Raccoon Forks early in the spring of 1843 and established Fort Des Moines No. 2. The first Building, a storehouse for supplies was built approximately on this spot. No “fort” or “Blockhouse” was required as the station was established to protect the Indians against the encroachment of settlers.

Captain Allen suggested the name “Fort Raccoon”, and the name appears on the map of the Territory of Iowa in 1844. However, General Winfield Scott gave the new station the name “Fort Des Moines”. If the Captain hadn’t been overruled, when the “Fort” was dropped from the name in 1857, “Des Moines” might now be known as “Raccoon.”

This century-old hewn log house, placed here as a memorial to the birthplace of Des Moines, was in the Barney Sakulin family of Richmond in southeast Iowa from 1886. The origin of the cabin has been traced back to 1856.

The following Chapters from Southwest Iowa share in this story:

Atlantic - Deborah Franklin
Carroll- Priscilla Alden
Clarinda- Waubonsie
Council Bluffs- Council Bluffs
Creston- Nancy McKay Harsh
Denison-Denison
Des Moines- Abigail Adams
Shenandoah- Shenandoah

Des Moines- Beacon Hill
Des Moines- Jean Marie Cardinell
Des Moines- Mercy Otis
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Guthrie Center- Guthrie Center
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Due to reduced number of parking spaces allotted by the District of Columbia and the National Capital Parks, those available will be occupied by National Officers, National Chairmen, State Regents and Congress Committee Chairmen.

Public parking available within walking distance.
THE HARLAN HOUSE
IN IOWA HISTORY

The Harlan House, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, built in 1857, was for sixteen years the home of James Harlan, United States Senator, Secretary of the Interior, great-grandson of George Harlan who served in the American Revolution, 9th Virginia Regiment.

In 1853 James Harlan (1820-1899) came to Mount Pleasant as President of the Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute. During his term he obtained a new state charter as Iowa Wesleyan University.

He served his state in the United States Senate during the Civil War and was a trusted advisor of President Lincoln. He was one of the few persons admitted to the room of the dying president after the assassination.

Ties of the two families had been made closer by the marriage of the Lincoln's son Robert Todd, to Mary Harlan, daughter of the Senator. Their children were the Lincoln's only grandchildren.

In 1857 Harlan built the brick structure with the mansard roof which forms the central section of the hotel. Upon retirement from the Senate in 1873 James Harlan moved to a frame house adjacent to the campus of Iowa Wesleyan University, although he was living at the Harlan House at the time of his death in 1899.

Mrs. Robert Todd Lincoln inherited Harlan House, but it passed from the family in 1901 and now, with its later additions, serves as a Hotel. The Lincoln-Harlan room, a small dining room in the 1857 portion of the building has been reconstructed in the period. It contains the original fireplace and other mementos of the era.

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In 1963 the Undergraduate Library at the University of South Carolina received the first Honor Award presented jointly by the American Institute of Architects, the American Library Association and the National Book Committee. The award, one of only two of its kind presented in 1963 to libraries in institutions of higher education, was for architectural design and interior planning for library use.

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National Parliamentarian

Continued from page 115

No one has a right to insert into the minutes of any meeting, anything that was not said or not read during the meeting. Neither the Regent, nor the Secretary, has any right to insert a false statement in the minutes, and it would be a false statement to insert certain things as said and done that WERE NOT SAID AND DONE.

The report of the Banquet, the Luncheons, the Receptions, and the Teas at the State meetings should be written in a very business like way, using very few adjectives, making no criticisms and very few favorable comments, and limiting the reports to as few remarks as possible.

Some State Year Books that have come to this office have the minutes of the State Executive Board printed in them, other State Year Books contain no mention of an Executive Board. A REPORT of the activities of the State Executive Board should be printed in the Year Book, this printed report should contain the information that is important and in the best interests of the State Organization to have printed.

Minutes are the official record of an organization's activities and the source of evidence when questions arise in the future. Your approval of the minutes signifies that the record read is a true account for future reference and becomes part of the history of the organization.

Robert's Rules of Order, Revised, pages 244-251 inclusive give detailed and definite instructions as to the duties of a Recording Secretary, and also outlines the essential records to be included in the minutes. Chapter XXIX of Robert's Parliamentary Law is devoted entirely to the duties of Secretaries. The DAR Handbook 1963, pages 110-111 give information for writing minutes.

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FAIRFIELD COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

salutes the

THOMAS WOODWARD CHAPTER DAR

for its Patriotic, Historical and Educational Work.

TOWN CLOCK—WINNSBORO, S. C.

The town clock has long been famous in Winnsboro, the County seat. Placed in the tower of the City Hall in 1833, the works came from Alsace, France, imported to Charleston by sailboat and hauled to Winnsboro by wagons. The clock has run for more than 100 years, the longest continuously running clock in America.

Mt. Zion Institute was opened in 1767 as a school and the Mt. Zion Society still encourages education in every possible way.

Industries are growing and thriving. The Fair-fields of which Lord Cornwallis spoke are now rich with pine trees and cattle and many types of agriculture.

The churches, hospital, recreation centers, great U. S. Rubber Company, atomic reactor at Parr, homes (more than 100 over a century old), the famous Winnsboro Blue Granite, all these and her friendly people invite you to Fairfield County where a warm welcome awaits the visitor.

The Fairfield County Historical Society invites you to visit its newly opened Museum.

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SOUTH CAROLINA NSDAR

In appreciation of her leadership and dedication to the ideals of the NSDAR for 53 years, the ten chapters of District II, South Carolina, affectionately present this page. Regent of Cowpens Chapter, 1950-52 and 1962-64; State Historian, 1957-1960; member of Tamassee Board, 1961-64; member of House Committee, Continental Congress, 1956-65.

Chapters honoring Mrs. Vaughan for her zealous and patriotic endeavors and worthwhile accomplishments are:

Catawba
Cowpens
Daniel Morgan
Fair Forest
Joshua Hawkins

Joyce Scott
Kanawha
Kate Barry
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Mary Adair
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Waxhaws Chapter, DAR
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HONORING

Mrs. James Terrell (Mary Heath Johnston) Owen
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Rev. ancestor—James Johnston

Mrs. David Jamison (Selma Witherspoon) Salley
Regent
Rev. ancestor—David Witherspoon

Mrs. Roy Hill (Beatrice Benton) Brooks
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Washington Letter
(Continued from page 138)

by the want of a part— In a very sensible degree, have I experienced this in the course of the last Summer—Several Brigades having no Brigadiers appointed to them till late & some not at all. —by which means it follows, that an additional weight is thrown upon the Shoulders of the Commander in Chief to withdraw his attention from the great line of his duty. —The Gentlemen of the Committee, when they were at Camp, talked of an expedient for adjusting these matters, which I highly approved and wish to see adopted; namely that two or three Members of the Board of War— or a Committee of Congress should repair immediately to Camp where

the best aid can be had, and with the Commanding Officer, or a Committee of his appointment prepare and digest the most perfect plan, that can be devised for correcting (sic) all abuses—making New arrangements—considering what is to be done with the weak & debilitated Regiments (If the States to which they belong will not draft men to fill them, for as to enlisting Soldiers it seems to me to be totally out of the question) together with many other things that would occur in the course of such a conference: and after digesting matters in the best manner they can, to submit the whole to the ultimate determination of Congress.—If this measure is approved of, I would earnestly advise the immediate execution of it. And that the Commissary General of purchases, whom I rarely see, may be directed to form Magazines without

(Continued on page 190)
introduced the guest speaker, Miss Erminie Pollard of Cavendish, Vt., State Regent of the Vermont Society. Miss Pollard told of the early history of the National Society and then outlined its purposes in the fields of historical, educational and patriotic endeavors.

During the ritual ceremony, the Chapter Chaplain, Mrs. Helen Brough, gave a prayer especially written for the occasion.

Mrs. Joan Beattie was soloist and sang two numbers accompanied by the chapter pianist, Mrs. Kenneth Taylor of Newport.

The President General’s Message, read by Dr. Eva Somerville, pertained to Constitution Week and urged the members to assume their responsibility and be aware of their obligations as heirs of our Constitutional form of government.

Mrs. Fred Pierce of Barton was introduced as being a member of the Chapter for more than 50 years, having joined in 1913. Announcements were made by Mrs. Theodore A. Carr, chapter secretary.
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STATE REGENT OF CONNECTICUT
1962 - 1965

In recognition of her faithful and dedicated service to the Society, the fifty-six Connecticut Chapters present, with pride and affection, their Honorary State Regent as a Candidate for the office of

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**PUBLIC RELATIONS**

(Continued from page 166)

The 75th Anniversary Year will continue through October 10, 1966. There's lots of time to use the stickers and help make it a bigger and better DIAMOND JUBILEE YEAR!

Orders for stickers or tapes may be made through NSDAR Public Relations, or the office of Corresponding Secretary General, 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006. (Checks payable to the Treasurer General.)
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Mrs. W. C. Coleman

Wife of the founder of The Coleman Company
Member of Eunice Sterling Chapter
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who loved her country, her community and her church.
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  Tonkawa, Tonkawa
  Tulsa, Capt. Peter Ankeny
  Tulsa, Rev. John Robinson
  Tulsa, Tulsa
  Vinita, Abraham Coryell
  Woodward, Woodward

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Mrs. Kristine Brown
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State Regent of Oklahoma Society
Daughters of the American Revolution

THE OKLAHOMA STATE SOCIETY
Proudly Presents The State Regent of 1964-66
Washington Letter

(Continued from page 181)

a moments delay in the Neighbourhood of this Camp in order to secure provision for us in case of bad weather. —The Quarter Master General ought also to be busy in his department—In short, there is as much to be done in preparing for a Campaign, as in the active part of it. In fine every thing depends upon the preparation that is made in the several departments in the course of this winter and the success or misfortunes of (sic) next Campaign will more than probably originate with our activity or supineness this Winter.

I have the Honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedt Servt
Go: WASHINGTON

Letter courtesy of Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, Pa.
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MRS. R. E. LOVE
(Emma Louise Wray)

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Washington Daughters of the American Revolution
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its wonderful state and many places of interest and beauty such as scenic Mt. Rainier, Mt. Baker, Grand Coulee Dam, Rocky Reach Dam, Bonneville Dam, Hanford Atomic Works, Whitman Monument, its beautiful valleys and orchards and the famed Salmon fishing at Westport.

Sponsoring these points of interest and history of Ft. Columbia Museum are the following chapters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ann Washington</th>
<th>John Kendrick</th>
<th>Peter Puget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cascade</td>
<td>Lady Stirling</td>
<td>Rainier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Seattle</td>
<td>Martha Atkins Gray</td>
<td>Robert Gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Whatcom</td>
<td>Mary Ball</td>
<td>Sacajawea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia River</td>
<td>Mary Lacy</td>
<td>Sarah Buchanan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Bixby</td>
<td>Mary Richardson Walker</td>
<td>Spokane Garry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Ellington</td>
<td>Michael Trebert</td>
<td>Tahoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Forey</td>
<td>Narcissa Prentiss</td>
<td>Tillicum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esther Reed</td>
<td>Narcissa Whitman</td>
<td>University of Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeremiah Mead</td>
<td>Olympus</td>
<td>Willapa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Special Mention is given to these contributors:


Cooperative ad and historical article arranged by Marjorie Ann Hapgood, State Chairman, Magazine Advertising.

---

Continental Congress
April 18-22, 1966

Make your reservations early! The Board of Trade for Washington, D. C. recommends that you reserve early for this year's Congress. It is better to reserve and cancel than to be unable to obtain reservations at the last minute.
Where the Columbia River meets the Pacific Ocean and the end of the Lewis and Clark Trail is Fort Columbia Historical State Park and the DAR Museum which has become a number one tourist attraction in the State of Washington, as well as the source of much history of bygone days.

In 1805 Lewis and Clark, first overland explorers to this area, camped near the spot of what is now Fort Columbia and held the first Thanksgiving feast in the entire Pacific Northwest. The young Indian wife, Sacajawea, with her two-month-old son on her back, won a place in history, as the guide for the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

This is the only historical park in the State of Washington and consists of 285 acres. In March 1950, the National Park Service recommended the fort, no longer adequate for defense of the lower Columbia, be given to the State for preservation as an historical monument. At the request of Mrs. James G. Walker, Jr., now Washington Honorary State Regent, DAR, the Commanding Officer's House was set aside to be furnished by the DAR and dedicated June 1951, as a Museum now known as Fort Columbia House Museum open to the public from June 1st to Oct.

Cooperating with Willapa Chapter in furnishing the rooms and contributing historical relics are C.A.R., Daughters of Pioneers of Washington, Pacific County Historical Society, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of Washington, and DAR of Washington State.

The Museum Committee is composed of Mrs. Carl Olsen, Mrs. James G. Walker, Jr., Miss Dorothy A. Elliott, Mrs. Millard Ford, Mrs. Jack H. Petit, and Mrs. Frans Johnson.

In June 1953, Robert Gray Chapter of Hoquiam presented to the Museum a carved wood plaque noting the discovery, by Capt. Robert Gray, of the mouth of the Columbia. This plaque was placed on the porch.

At the Diamond Jubilee tea given by the Willapa Chapter, held at the Museum on Flag Day, a spanking New American Flag floated on the porch of the Museum. This flag has flown over the National Capitol, Washington, D.C. It was presented by Sen. Jackson of Washington and replaced one presented by Rep. Russell Mack, which was worn after several years of service.

Near Ft. Columbia is Chinook Pt. which was designated a Registered Nat'l Historical Landmark by the U.S. Dept. of Interior, Nat'l. Park Service in 1964—dedicated June 25, 1965.
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N E W M A N

[ 196 ]

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Mrs. Vernon L. Farnham is State Regent of the only state in the union named after an American. Miss Marjorie Ann Happood, State Chairman, Washington, whose motto is *Bye and Bye*. Advertisements totaled $360.00.

Mrs. William N. Gressette, State Regent of the Palmetto State, works with Mrs. B. D. Wofford, Jr., State Chairman of South Carolina, whose motto is *While I Breathe, I Hope*. Ads $1,340.00, cuts $50.00.

Mrs. D. W. Humphreys, State Regent of the Sooner State, has Miss Bertha Antrim, State Chairman, Oklahoma, as an assistant. Labor *Conquers All* is the state motto. Ads $840.00, cuts $30.00.

Mrs. Carl W. Kietzman, State Regent of the Buckeyes, and Miss Edna Gay Schaff, State Chairman of the state whose Indian name meaning *Great*, Ohio, fulfilled advertising goals, *great*. Ads $2,495.00, cuts $160.00.

Mrs. Samuel A. Warner is State Regent of the Sagebrush State, Nevada, and Mrs. Albert H. McElroy, State Chairman. The state is also known as “Battle Born” and has the motto, *All For Our Country*. Remarkable contributions from the state with only SIX chapters were: Ads $75.00, cut $10.00.

Mrs. Walter D. Cougle is State Regent of the Garden State, New Jersey, and Mrs. John C. Lewis is State Chairman. The state motto is *Liberty and Prosperity*. This state prospered from commissions. Ads $795.00, cuts $40.00, color $60.00.


Mrs. Richard Deen Shelby, State Regent of the beautiful Magnolia State, together with Mrs. Harvey Haas, State Chairman of Mississippi, projected *Valor and Arms* into ads totaling $3,685.00, cuts and mats $132.00.

Mrs. Joseph G. Haney, State Regent of the Hawkeye State, is aided by Mrs. Mary J. DeMaris, State Chairman of Iowa. *Our Liberties We Prize, Our Rights We Maintain*. Ads $1,661.00, cuts $60.00.

Mrs. Francis V. Byrnes, State Regent of the Constitution State, also known as the Nutmeg State and Miss Doris B. Williams, State Chairman of Connecticut, whose motto is *He Who Transplants, Sustains*. Ads $995.00, cuts $20.00.

Total from 10 sponsoring states $13,223.00, miscellaneous states, $1,083.00, regular advertisers, $425.00. GRAND TOTAL $14,731.00.
Where Do We Go From Here?
(Continued from page 135)

should be deeply, earnestly interested in education and the education of our own children and of our own families.

Education has gotten a strange slant at present. Our children today are being analyzed and re-analyzed without our knowledge or consent. I had a friend who came home the other day quite angry. His son had been analyzed and the son, age about ten, an intelligent, bright child, came home and he said to his father, “I have developed an inferiority complex because of you.” His father was quite annoyed at this and said, “What, exactly, do you mean by that?”

And he said, “Yes, the analyst told me, ‘Your mother is a woman of wealth and social position but your father is only a tree surgeon.’” The father happens to be interested in cultivation, so for that reason the child was supposed to have developed this peculiar complex.

This is just one little incident. There are a great many others, you can all think of them yourselves, so I could say, to paraphrase George Meredith, that no slavery is comparable to the slavery of the highest educator. The dedicated teacher is one thing but the dedicated teacher is born and not made. You can have all the degrees in the world and still you may not be able to impart knowledge in an interesting way, and there is nothing worse than imparting it in a dull way. Sometimes you can make anything dull, just as Archbishop Campbell once said. He was asked if he enjoyed church picnics and he said, “Not at all. I get nothing out of them but cold lamb and ‘The Church’s One Foundation.’ I am tired of both.”

So, we can also look for these teachers who can inspire—and there are many of them; these teachers who really can take a young person and inspire him so that he wants to go on and so that he wants to learn. Some people can make anything interesting. Some people can make anything inspiring.

And then, last but by no means least, what should we teach above all else? Something that is being left out nowadays, it seems to me. What is that something? That something is patriotism—patriotism, the teaching of the lives of our heroes, not the debunking of everybody and everything; the teaching of those great lives, the lives of the pioneers, the lives of those men and women who died for freedom and in that sense who died for us.

If we will do this and if we will teach our children when they are little, when they are very little, they will be very interested in these stories, and as they grow old they will become more interested in that history.

We have a great history but we neglect it. We have a great history but we don’t very much bother with it anymore, and we must bother with it and we must learn, and we must read it and we must keep it—and that is another fine thing that we can do for freedom.

So I say to you, we have a lot to do ahead. There are lots of things that we can put into words and that we can continue with, and if we do all that we can maintain our land as the symbol of profit, the symbol of righteousness, the symbol of clear thinking, and better still, in the words of the Father of our Country, we will then be able to hold up that flag and then say: “Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. The rest is in the hands of God.”

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By Anne Rogers Minor

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