Daughters of the American Revolution
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THIS CHRISTMAS
November 1966

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COVER STORY

There is one day that is ours. There is one day when all we Americans who are not self-made go back to the old home to eat saleratus biscuits and marvel how much nearer to the porch the old pump looks than it used to... Thanksgiving Day... is the one day that is purely American."—O. Henry.

In keeping with this colorful season, the cover photo for this month features "Harvest Time in the Midwest." The rolling hills, decked out in their autumnal finery, provide a brilliant backdrop for this Wisconsin landscape. The photo is by Ewing Galloway of New York.

As we view this scene of peace and prosperity, let us remember that, as Americans, we have more for which to be thankful than do any of the other peoples of the world.

Whole No. 851 Volume 100, No. 9

Daughters of the American Revolution

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Thanksgiving Day—Ways and Means. From a wood engraving which appeared in Harper's November 27, 1858.
DEAR MEMBERS:

The official commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee celebration of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution ended on a high note of “jubilation” the evening of October 11, 1966. The musical term is used intentionally. The date also marked the opening concert of the National Symphony Orchestra season, with Van Cliburn as soloist. President Lyndon B. Johnson kept a promise that he had made to the Texas born pianist, and with Mrs. Johnson, attended this outstanding and long to be remembered event.

On the front page of The Washington Post for October 12th President and Mrs. Johnson were pictured in the President General’s Reception Room in Constitution Hall as they were greeted by your President General; Dr. Howard Mitchell, the National Symphony’s director; and Van Cliburn.

Occupying the President General’s box were Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan and Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, Honorary Presidents General, Mr. Sullivan, and Mr. Duncan. Miss Carraway was President General when Constitution Hall was last renovated and

redecorated in 1954.

Following are excerpts from The Washington Post account of the gala event which should be of interest to you.

“It was an atmosphere of jubilation that abounded in Constitution Hall,” wrote the music critic, Paul Hume. “By a happy coincidence, October 11 was the date in 1890 when the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was founded. So last night’s concert was played on the 76th birthday of the organization whose handsomely refurbished hall is the National Symphony’s chief place of performance . . .

“With all these reasons, and one more in very tangible form, it was no surprise that the audience joined with special fervor in singing “The Star-Spangled Banner,” as the huge American flag unfolded from the ceiling. The tangible reason for further pleasure in Constitution Hall is the placing of a solid acoustic screen in front of the lower portion of the curtains in middle stage . . .

“It was a very special occasion for Mrs. Sullivan because the DAR was celebrating its 76th anniversary. For it they had completely redecorated Constitution Hall, which is owned by the DAR . . . When Mrs. Sullivan came on stage, she said Constitution Hall began as a DAR center but ‘it has become the cultural center of the nation’s capital.’

“When President and Mrs. Johnson took their places in their box . . . they could look down upon three and a half miles of blue and gold fabric used onstage and around the hall for the new decor and upon one mile of blue and gold vinyl tile flooring used in the aisles of the auditorium. . . .

“The concert was opened by Dr. Mitchell making a brief speech in which he thanked President and Mrs. Johnson for coming to open ‘this beautiful 1966 edition of this wonderful hall which has been so generous to our orchestra.’”

In closing her greetings to the opening night audience, your President General said, “It is a pleasure now to declare the formal re-opening of the newly renovated DAR Constitution Hall. May it long continue to serve the Society as well as the Nation’s Capital.” By your attendance at the coming 76th Continental Congress, each one of you may have the same privilege of experiencing the inspiration and enthusiasm that was engendered in this historic re-opening of the Hall.

Faithfully,

Gdale Erb Sullivan

Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr.
President General, NSDAR
In The Name of God

By George Sexton Pease

Des Moines, Iowa

In the name of God, Amen!"

So opens the Mayflower Compact, the Pilgrims' immortal profession of Christian faith and memorable expression of the rule of law. As the “first charter of government for the people known to history,” this historic document forever fixed the course of our yet-to-be-launched ship of state on the lodestar of God, and chose consent of the governed to be the keel from which her ribs would spring. Ante-dating by more than 150 years the Declaration of Independence and by nearly 175 years the Constitution of the United States, this nobly conceived covenant became the rock on which both later documents were founded.

It is important that we appreciate the part the compact has played in the character and purpose of our nation. The Mayflower Compact is the foundation of the Pilgrims' claim to a bright page in the history of civilization. In words more than deeds rests their contribution, for the Pilgrims were neither first nor strongest of those who peopled the New World. Indeed, in many ways they were among the least.

In the beginning were the men of bronze.

Sturdy children of nature, proud of the beautiful and powerful bodies they did not deign to cover, they came from Mongolia by way of Bering Strait long before Christ trod Judea's hills or the Pharaohs of ancient Egypt built their pyramidal tombs. A mobile and adventurous people, they flooded through the vast reaches of this untouched Eden to leave their impress from Cape Horn to the Arctic and from sea to sea. In Peru they created the Inca culture; in Mexico they erected temples of a magnificence equaling anything known to the ancient world; in our own Southwest they carved high-rise apartments into the face of cliffs guarding lush valleys wherein they developed agriculture and perfected the twin arts of hunting and fishing. Their long centuries of greatness were on the wane by the time explorers from the Old World first set foot on our soil, and within another 100 years their magnificence dimmed and disappeared.

Nevertheless, these men of bronze were the first to people America, and as their contribution they left maize, and tobacco, and chocolate, and the potato, and a strange, tough humpbacked breed of cattle. They left, also, their strength. From the first their women mated freely with the white skinned men from Europe. Thus the red man's blood, stirred in with that of the Old World's explorers and settlers, flows on to toughen and strengthen the bodies of millions of Americans of our day.

The men of bronze had made this land their own for fifty centuries or more before Leif the Lucky, son of Eric the Red, discovered what he took to be an island which he named Vinland. This was in the year 1,000, and we now know that the adventurous Viking had, in reality, reached the northeastern coast of Labrador in continental North America. There he built a village and settled down for a time to probe westward perhaps as far as Duluth and southward to what now is New England. His settlement was not intended to be permanent, it would appear, and in time the bold Norsemen confined their colonization efforts to Iceland, Greenland, and other islands of the Arctic.

Another four centuries rolled by before the next explorer from the Old World, Christopher Columbus, bumped into one of the Caribbean Islands on his famous journey to the Orient and fabled Cathay. His several attempts to reach his goal by way of the west were re-
peatedly thwarted by land masses he could neither get around nor penetrate, but he persisted in the delusion that he had reached the outer bastions of India and, indeed, charted Cuba as a very long and mountainous promontary shielding India from the east. He then proceeded to magnify his error with one of the worst double-barreled guesses in history when he concluded that the natives, simply because they were naked, were therefore savages; and because he was near India, they must be Indians!

Nevertheless, the Genoan geographer founded trading posts throughout the Caribbean and proved to the navigators of his day that at last man could safely leap from Old World to New, and return to tell about it.

Columbus did not seek to prove the world round and not flat. Pythagoras, the Greek mathematician, and Ptolemy, of ancient Egypt, both had demonstrated to men of learning that the world was a sphere 200 years before Christ and 17 centuries before Columbus. All save the ignorant (of which there were many) knew that man could reach the east by sailing west. Only distance was an obstacle. Fortunately, Pythagoras and Ptolemy had greatly under-estimated the circumference of the globe, so geographers and navigators placed the Orient about where Mexico separates Atlantic from Pacific, thus giving Isabella’s emissary confidence to undertake the venture. Christopher Columbus did in his time precisely what the first astronaut to reach the moon will do in ours... he proved it could be done. His attempts to colonize failed, but his deed gained deserved immortality.

Although Columbus left little here, his trips led to the conquest of Peru and Mexico, and to the settlement of the southern reaches of our country from Florida to the Pacific by Spanish soldiers and missionaries. Nearly a century before the Mayflower a printing press was operating in Mexico City, and the New World’s first university had opened its doors nearby. Eighty years before Bradford set foot on Plymouth Rock, Coronado led his conquistadors through our southwest to central Kansas in search of gold only to give up and turn back at what now is El Dorado, capital of one of Mid-America’s richest oil fields (the poor fellow had actually reached one of the Seven Cities of Cibolo... and failed to recognize it). DeSoto penetrated the country from Florida to the Ozarks of Arkansas full fifty years before the Separatists ancestors first met in Scrooby. If England, with a welcome assist from nature, had not destroyed Spain’s mighty armada in 1588 there very well might never have been an Englishman to reach our shores... America almost certainly would have been Spanish today. On such seemingly obscure and unrelated incidents as a naval battle on the other side of the world does history often turn.

NOVEMBER 1966
The Norsemen came and went, leaving scarcely a trace of their occupation. The Spanish followed and departed much more slowly, stamping the impress of their culture on our southwest and on our Latin neighbors across the Gulf of Mexico. In like manner and during the same period came and went the French. First was the company of explorers led by Verrazano, a Genoan like Columbus in the service of France who was seeking a shortcut to China by way of the Hudson River in the year 1524, and for whom the entrance to New York Bay is named. Ribault founded a trading post on Parris Island, South Carolina, and Cartier established the fort on the Rock of Quebec. But the Spanish soon wiped out the Carolina settlement, and in due course the English snuffed out France's final hopes on the Plains of Abraham, and that was that.

Not until 1577—600 years after Leif the Lucky and well after Spain and France had made their bids—did England enter the picture. That was the year in which Sir Francis Drake sailed around the Horn to the vicinity of the Golden Gate and excited the imagination of his countrymen by revealing the immensity of the new land beyond the western skies. Soon thereafter Sir Walter Raleigh established a colony on Roanoke Island off the Carolina coast which disappeared without a trace within two years, taking into limbo with it Virginia Dare, the first white child to be born on these shores. Twenty years later a second serious attempt to found a colony was made at Jamestown. Peopled by men expecting to pluck jewels from the trees like so many apples and to dig nuggets of gold from every hillside, the Jamestown company was horribly ill-suited to wresting sustenance from the wilderness. Within months they were ready to call it quits, and only repeated injections of new life from England kept Jamestown from the fate which had befallen the Lost Colony of Roanoke. The sorry little settlement survived more as military post than colony of occupation. The Spanish followed and departed snuffed out France's final hopes on the Plains of Abraham. But their God was ally of their king, protector of that in Christianity their fellow passengers had a good conscience.

But the "saints" in their number loved God with all their hearts. They were poor; many were unlettered; none could never compare with colonies such as Virginia and Plymouth, where spirit and religious discipline were strong. As the Massachusetts Bay Colony spread throughout New England and tobacco brought prosperity and success to Virginia, colonization broadened to include Lord Baltimore's successes in Maryland, William Penn's development of Pennsylvania, and Georgia's settlement by Oglethorpe. The canny Dutch bought Manhattan Island for $40 and established a sound business economy in the New World which we have treasured ever since, and the Swedes came to Wilmington to bring to these shores a priceless gift for our future midwestern settlers . . . the log cabin.

Neither first to reach or to settle these shores, nor strongest or most proficient of the groups which did, the Pilgrims stand alone, a tiny company of ordinary men whose faith in God and belief in order lifted them to extraordinary heights of influence upon a nation yet unborn. They were poor; many were unlettered; none was, by English standards, a person of consequence. But the "saints" in their number loved God with all their might, and the "strangers," having survived the rough and terrifying trip across, were not unwilling to concede that in Christianity their fellow passengers had a good thing.

God played a very small part in the redman's culture. The Vikings did not sail the seas as soldiers of the cross. Columbus, Coronado, De Soto, Verrazano, Ribault, Cartier, travelled under the banners of the church and dutifully planted the cross of Christ wherever they landed. But their God was ally of the king, protector of their flag, a mighty and awful being before whom the conquered must bow down or be damned to an eternal hell.

Only the Pilgrims brought God to these shores as partner, guide, comforter, and friend. It could hardly be otherwise. They had separated from the tradition-bound established church to seek God with nought but the Bible as their guide, even as many of their Protestant brethren sought from within the framework of the church to purify the rigid forms of Anglicism. Their Puritan cousins, who were much more numerous, suffered for their dissent, but their trials were as nothing compared with the punishment meted out to the Separatists. Long before the
A clandestine congregation in Scrooby was formed; they had been hounded underground even as their Christian cousins of Rome had once been driven into the catacombs, and their leaders imprisoned in a dank dungeon destined to lend its horrid name to jails for all time to come—"The Clink." They gave up home, loved ones and position to flee to Holland that they might worship as they believed God ordained. When that didn't work out, they bartered seven years of their lives in exchange for the perilous passage to Virginia and a chance to live as they believed God wished them to live. Harassed by the redmen, frustrated by their ignorance of agriculture, plagued by sickness and, withal, beset by discouragements seemingly more than man should be forced to endure, they nevertheless stuck it out. The Bible was their guide, and the Bible was their legacy. America was born a Christian nation, thanks to them. The compact to which they subscribed in the name of God became the rock upon which the United States of America was built. No other colonizing group, large or small, was more responsible for the emergence of a new nation under God than were the Pilgrims of Plymouth.

They loved God, and they loved order.

The moment it became apparent that their landfall was on alien ground far beyond the authority of Virginia, the abler of their number, anticipating the license the strangers aboard were apt to take, determined to create a rule of law for Plymouth to which all must subscribe before leaving the ship. The author, perhaps Bradford, is unknown, but the document is a masterpiece of brevity which in one sentence provided a workable code under which the little settlement might live in peace and order:

"We . . . do by these presents solemnly and mutually in the presence of God and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid, and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute, and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices from time to time as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience."

The rule of law . . . order in all things . . . the very premise upon which the United States was founded, commenced in the cabin of the Mayflower with the signing of this compact. It established the world's first government for and by the people. Although they could not have known what they were starting, the Pilgrims with one stroke of the pen created the freedoms, the justice, and the opportunities which have made America unique among the nations of the world. And note this well: although hounded from their homes because of their beliefs and set ashore far from British rule, nowhere in the covenant can be found other than full and complete loyalty to crown and country for that, also, would be in accordance with the rule of law. Indeed, a stubborn sense of allegiance to England runs like a bright thread through the wool of colonial history all the way from Plymouth to Independence Hall. Loyal ever, traitors never, they served king and country until.

(Continued on page 774)
Early Churches

RUTH C. OSBORNE
Chaplain General, NSDAR

Church of Our Fathers
Washington, D.C.

At the beginning of this Diamond Jubilee Administration, within which would fall the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the founding of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the President General, Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., asked that members of her cabinet select special projects in keeping with the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee. It seemed fitting that the Chaplain General select as her project the compilation by each State Chaplain of the history of the oldest church in continuous existence within her state.

As is usually the case in the matter of research, the project has assumed unpredicted facets and directions. Because in many states several churches were organized at approximately the same time, it soon became apparent that the project must be that of compiling the history of early churches in continuous existence or churches representative of pioneering days rather than that of compiling the history of the oldest church in continuous existence in each state. In many states, however, the church listed is the oldest church. The term "continuous existence" refers in some instances to the body of the church, in others to the building, and in still others to the congregation and the building.

Some of the Chaplains have had an easy task—they found the history of the early churches already recorded in the library of a Historical Society, church library, old newspapers, or the like. In other instances, extensive research has been necessary and has been done with delightful experiences and results. It is a source of great satisfaction that the Chaplains have been most cooperative, that the project has been received enthusiastically, and that it has created interest in the early churches on the part of individuals and of chapters. This interest has resulted in many chapter programs and in articles in newspapers and magazines. The research for the material for early churches has increased far beyond expectations the appreciation for the value of the churches, their rich history, and their contribution to the life of the people.

The interest has been such that for a time plans were made to publish a book containing the accounts as presented by the State Chaplains, but upon further consideration it was thought that more readers would be reached if the accounts are published in the DAR Magazine. Therefore, in the months to come each State will have included in its section of the DAR Magazine an account of an early church as submitted by the State Chaplain. A picture of the church will also be included.

It is regrettable that space does not permit longer accounts of the churches presented or the inclusion of more than one church per state. There are many, many other churches with equally fascinating histories which might have been presented, but in each instance the chaplain used her best judgment in selecting the one whose account is published. The choice was far
from easy. It is regrettable, too, that space does not permit the chaplains to explain the reasons underlying their choices—interesting reading that would be!

Much has been learned from the accounts of the early churches—churches which were the outcome and result of the spiritual needs, the thinking, and the devotion of the people, which were at the same time the inspiration of increased devotion and consecration on the part of the members, and which constituted in large part the social, the educational, and the spiritual life of the communities in which they were located.

It becomes increasingly evident that men do indeed live by the philosophy which they have accepted as their own and that “As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he.” It was Daniel Webster who said, “Whatever makes men good Christians makes them also good citizens.”

The churches picture and reflect the life of the people, their struggles, their determination to build a country based on firm foundations, and their desire to seek God. They followed literally the advice of the London Council for Virginia to the Colony in 1606, “Lastly and chiefly the way to prosper and achieve good success is to make yourselves all of one mind to serve and fear God, the giver of all goodness, for every plantation which our Heavenly Father hath not planted shall be rooted out.”

Probably the most magnificent thing about the whole movement was their freedom to worship as they saw fit, the freedom “to make yourselves all of one mind.” Let us see to it that we do not lose that liberty, that we so love that the Spirit of the Lord may dwell with us, remembering that “where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is Liberty.”

The churches, which are the beacon lights of our country, might well be classified as Diamonds, precious and lasting. In the Holy Scriptures, the church is referred to as the bride of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Savior. May each individual church have and maintain the purity, the stability, and the brilliance of diamonds. And may we who constitute the church remember, too, that if we turn many to righteousness, we shall shine as the stars forever and ever.

It is the hope of the Chaplain General that each reader will be reminded that this generation must carry forward the work of the glorious churches already established and that each must, in truth, “Be a doer of the Word, and not a hearer only” if this nation is to remain “one nation under God.”

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New Mexico
San Miguel Church

San Miguel Church is the oldest church in the United States dating from 1610, when Santa Fe was founded. It is built of adobe and was established for the Tlaxcala Indians, servants of the Spanish.

During the pueblo uprising in 1680, early records and the roof of the church were burned, but the walls were left intact. Temporary repairs were made by De Vargas in 1693. The altar back-drop was built in 1798. The church has had a three-story tower, unique in mission churches, but the tower was destroyed by winds. A single bell tower was built in 1867.

Restoration of San Miguel Church was begun in 1955 and included cleaning of oil paintings and wood carvings dating before 1776. In the restoration, graves were found three layers deep, several hundred burials having been made in the church during two and one-half previous centuries. In 1874, a law was passed making it unlawful to bury in a church.

Nothing in the oldest church can equal the historic value of the Old San Jose Bell bearing the Spanish inscription “San Jose, rogad por nosotros, Agosto 9, 1356”: (St. Joseph, pray for us, August 9, 1356). The bell, cast in Spain, weighs 780 pounds and is made of copper, silver, iron and gold. In 1712 it was brought to Mexico and about one hundred years later it was transported 1800 miles to Santa Fe by ox cart.

Musical qualities of the bell have been recognized and recorded. ABC Radio used the bell’s melodic peals and colorful history in Christmas programs in 1943, 1946 and 1947. In 1951 “Voice of America” made a tone recording and history of the bell; voiced it in French and broadcast it. It was received in Europe, doubtless behind the Iron Curtain.

—Mrs. T. L. Archer
State Chaplain
Artesia, New Mexico

San Miguel Church, Santa Fe, New Mexico
First Church in Kansas

The catalog entry on “First Churches of Kansas” on file at the Kansas Historical Library shows Plymouth Congregational Church was the first church organized in the Kansas territorial period, 1854-1861.

Twenty years or more before Kansas Territory was created, 1854, Indian Missions had been established by various denominations. However, the first church still in existence was organized at Lawrence, Kansas, October 22, 1854. It is located at 925 Vermont Street.

The New England Emigrant Society sent a Boston group of abolitionists to settle the new Territory for freedom. The Rev. Mr. S. Y. Lum, with ten charter members, organized Plymouth Congregational Church. The rules and covenant were patterned after the Mt. Vernon Church of Boston. Plymouth was chosen as the name because of the similarity of circumstances and purposes of the settlers to those of the Plymouth Pilgrims.

The first meetings were held in a structure built Indian fashion of hay and sod. Dr. Richard Cordley in his History of Lawrence and Pioneer Days of Kansas says of this building: “This served as the principal hotel of the town. On Sunday it was put in order for religious services. Three trunks set one on the other served as a pulpit and the congregation seated themselves on the beds, boxes and baggage of the boarders. There was always a good congregation, as everybody attended church.”

These were troublesome times for the Territory, full of fear and mistrust. The Church held on and began a stone building in the spring of 1856. The building was half finished when funds were exhausted. Regardless of discomfort, meetings were held there. Quoting Dr. Cordley again: “Plymouth Church hung on with the rest. We completed our house of worship a little at a time, as we could.”

In May, 1870, a $45,000 brick structure was dedicated. Many additions have been added to keep up with a growing congregation.

January 1965 shows a membership of 1253. It is a beautiful, well-kept church, and it is easy to tell that love and service brought it from 1854 to 1965.

Lawrence is a small town with a large state university, and Plymouth membership reflects youth and intellect. The simple covenant which begins, “In love of truth and in the spirit of Jesus, we unite for worship of God and service of man . . .” carries on.

Mrs. E. Carruth Owen
State Chaplain
Overland Park, Kansas

Oldest Church in Oregon

Men do not live by bread alone. Many of the Oregon pioneers came across the plains carrying Bibles. They built churches soon after they built their cabins.

The missions of Lee on the Willamette and Columbia Rivers were the first churches of what later became the state of Oregon, but they were used as homes and schools as well.

The first building intended for church services only was built at Willamette Falls (now Oregon City) in the fall of 1842 by the Methodists.

On June 13, 1840, a conference of Methodist missionaries was held at Fort Vancouver, Superintendent Jason Lee presiding. The Reverend Mr. A. F. Waller was assigned to Willamette Falls.

There were no white inhabitants and no buildings save a storehouse built by Dr. John McLoughlin. Immigrants settled near the various missions; many came to Willamette Falls. While faithful to their duties to the Indians, the missionaries could not be unmindful of the needs of the immigrants (white settlers).

Subscriptions for the erection of a church were solicited, eight hundred fifty-seven dollars and five days labor were secured. A church of goodly proportions was built; this church and the parsonage were painted (Continued on page 803)
PRESIDENT GENERAL TRAVELS 17,000 MILES ON STATE CONFERENCE TOUR: After making two round trips to the West Coast, Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr. has returned to her office at National Headquarters from official visits to ten Western States, during August, September, and early October, including a trip above the Arctic Circle while visiting all three Chapters in Alaska. Twice the President General had to come back East on NSDAR business, and then go West to resume her scheduled tour. An avalanche of newspaper clippings, photographs, varied souvenir mementos, and mail attests to the outstanding success of Mrs. Sullivan's appearances on this whirlwind tour. A 30-minute taped Duologue program that Mrs. Sullivan made for the North Dakota Educational Television Association in Fargo will be telecast over stations in South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin in November and in January.

CONSTITUTION HALL EVENT CELEBRATING DIAMOND JUBILEE YEAR CONCLUSION SOLD OUT: A week before the gala performance, the Washington National Symphony office reported all seats in Constitution Hall sold out for October 11th, and a three-block line of disappointed people waiting to buy tickets for the performance turned away. With Van Cliburn as the featured artist, members of the United States government, representatives of foreign governments, and important guests from out of town joined Daughters assembled in the newly refurbished and air-conditioned Constitution Hall at its official re-opening. Later, many who attended the concert met at the Reception that followed, sponsored by the Board of Directors of the National Symphony Orchestra, in the John Quincy Adams Suite of the Department of State.

NSDAR RECEIVES VALUABLE ORIGINAL SOURCE MATERIAL MICROFILM: Forty original will libros of New York, the first group from a total of 86 volumes, have been microfilmed and presented to the National Society by Dr. Kenneth Scott, Professor of History at Queens College of the City University of New York, where the originals have been deposited. Microfilm copies of the remaining volumes will be sent to National Headquarters' Library as soon as they are completed. These original libros, dating from 1670's to 1850, are of the utmost importance as a recent study shows that the handwritten copies made in 1892 from the originals contain numerous errors. To aid in this outstanding preservation project, the NSDAR paid for the entire cost of rebinding the 86 original will libros. (See photograph page 761).

MRS. WILLIAM H. SULLIVAN, JR., ATTENDS MOTION PICTURE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA MEETING: On September 29, the President General made a special unscheduled trip East to New York City from Lansing, Michigan, during her State Conference visits, to accept the invitation of Mr. Jack Valenti, President of the Motion Picture Association of America, to attend a dinner at the Four Seasons honoring the national presidents of the ten national organizations of the Film Board of National Organizations. Dessert was already being served when she arrived, but the next day Mrs. Sullivan was again the guest of the Motion Picture Association at a luncheon held at the Americana Hotel, honoring the members of the National Association of Theatre Owners, when she was introduced as President General of the NSDAR. Resuming her State Conference tour the following day, Mrs. Sullivan flew to Indianapolis to attend the 66th Indiana State Conference, the last one on her Fall schedule. (Somerville)
Communist Youth Program and “The New Left”

By Marian Melson Strack

Old Topanemus Chapter, New Jersey

Communism capitalizes upon youth because youth is prone to be idealistic and impressionable and lacks that insight and balance which develop through years of experience and growing maturity. Also, youth has the long life expectancy that makes an investment in indoctrination and manipulation profitable to the Communist Party of the United States (CPUSA). Indeed the drive for youth is officially on, particularly for college youth, who alone now number about 5,500,000 in the Nation's colleges and universities—a tempting reservoir to be tapped for educated, future leadership of the CPUSA.

As proof we shall refer to pronouncements coming from the recent convention of the CPUSA in New York City; then we shall consult some of the pamphlets published on the Hearings about the Communist Youth Program—held by the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security; and lastly, we shall have a rather lengthy review and analysis of one of the most enlightening books of 1966. It is The New Left, by Phillip Abbott Luce, a young mid-westerner who was on the inside of the communist youth conspiracy until his basic childhood training finally compelled him to reject in 1965 the radicalism in which he had become entangled. This book is convincing proof; it names the campus clubs and the professionally trained campus leaders who have been behind the recent agitations and university riots; and it describes some of the methods devised.

In fact, there is nothing secret about the Communist Party's drive for youth. The present general secretary of the CPUSA, who goes under the name of Gus Hall—one of five aliases—was the son of Finnish immigrant parents who were charter members of the American Communist Party. According to a sketch of him in the New York Times of June 27, 1966—at the time of the CPUSA national convention—Hall joined the Party himself when he was 17; then became an organizer and subsequently served more than five years in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas.

In a Statement by J. Edgar Hoover given in June 1966 to the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act, concerning the 18th National Convention, Communist Party, it is stated that in 1934 Gus Hall testified in connection with a riot in Minneapolis, Minnesota. At that time Hall testified:

"Q. But you would prefer the Russian—you would prefer to be in Russia?
"A. I prefer America with a Soviet Government.
"Q. And you are willing to fight and overthrow this Government?
"A. Absolutely.
"Q. And you are willing to take up arms and overthrow the constituted authorities?
"A. When the time comes, 'Yes.'"

Recently Hall gloated, understandably, that the June 1966 meeting was the first open convention since 1959; and he told the dele-
gates that the isolation of the Reds was over and the United States Communist Party could now function openly. (The Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly handed down decisions easing the operations of the communist conspiracy within our borders.)

Covering the convention, The New York Times reported, under date of June 25, 1966, that about half of those in attendance appeared to be young. On June 28 The Times ran two columns on the significant gain in youth members claimed for the United States Reds in a speech by Bettina Aptheker, 21 years old and a University of California senior. Miss Aptheker is the daughter of the admitted theoretician of the Party, Dr. Herbert Aptheker. She said that the colleges are being successfully "colonized" and that youth membership has quintupled since she became active in 1962. She suggested that the college youth of the South be the next target for the Communist Party and she emphasized the importance of instituting a "project" there next year.

The Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security has held Hearings and published a definitive report on the Communist Youth Program from which this article will include excerpts. From the introduction we quote: "The Subcommittee has been reminded time and again of the communist accent upon youth. The international communist movement has in every country capitalized upon the energies, the resourcefulness and the inexperience of those eager to follow leaders who profess they hold the key to Utopia. It has also shown itself exceedingly skillful in the craft of infiltrating and frequently taking over youth organizations, forums and rallies—and student organizations set up for legitimate purposes and under noncommunist auspices.

"For those who are prepared to more or less swallow the complete communist ideology, or who have come very close to the Communist Party in their thinking, they have organizations like the DuBois Clubs of America, named after a communist and described by J. Edgar Hoover, FBI Director, as 'a new communist-oriented youth organization dominated and controlled by the communists.'

"But to strike up contact with the great masses of youth who are not yet prepared to embrace the communist doctrine, the communists employ the technique of infiltration. . . . It can be stated as a certainty that wherever youth meets, the followers of the Communist Party will be present, seeking to direct the meeting along channels that serve the ends of the Party, seeking office where officers are elected, seeking to make themselves the spokesmen for the movement. . . . It is the communists who constitute the chief danger to the idealism of American youth because of the utterly amoral manner in which they seek to pervert and exploit it."

During the Senate Hearings, testimony established the following points:

1. The Communist Party capitalizes upon youth and its enthusiasm and inexperience.

2. A characteristic of the CPUSA activity in this area is its diversification, frequently so subtle and difficult to pin down.

3. A traditional tool of the communists is infiltration, and it was used to the hilt on campus after campus.

4. Student body grievances were either fraudulent, created, stimulated or exaggerated as a catalytic means of setting off mob explosions.

5. Once aroused, students’ energies were channeled and directed by professionals and their disciples into forums, rallies, protests, resolutions, defiance of law and out-and-out law violations.

6. Communists, as always, have no compunction in employing amoral means to pervert and exploit the idealism of youth.

7. The unwavering purposes of the Communist Party were accomplished in several respects, particularly in the gaining of forums and audiences for proselytizing young people as a prelude to widening audience attention and, ultimately, enlarging membership.

The Introduction of the Report ends with a Summary of the techniques of the Communist Party in campus activities—that they engineer "invitations" to speak under our doctrine of "free speech" and "free assembly" and with the impudent assumption that the CPUSA is a political party rather than a world-wide conspiracy to overthrow this Government by force and violence. And, if complications arise, they ignore the rulings of the lower courts, evading and dodging our laws with the help of communist attorneys whose ploys and gimmicks are fantastically successful.

The testimony of one Senate witness is particularly illuminating. He was a professional journalist who went to Berkeley in 1965 to observe the student "unrest" and to gather material for an article subsequently published in The Police Chief. He states that these sit-ins and demonstrations are directed and manipulated by a small hard-core group of communists, Marxists, Mao Tse-tung and Castro sympathizers and quotes from an article by a graduate group sympathetic to the students which estimated that such a combination of radical students made up 4.5% of the Free Speech Movement there. The witness thinks this estimate may be too small but emphasizes that a small percentage can dominate such disturbances as leaders. In addition, he points out, they control noncommunists who appear to be the official spokesmen of such disturbances.

And he further emphasizes that there is the widest freedom of speech at the University of California in Berkeley which has permitted both Nazis and communists to speak on the campus. To create agitation, therefore, some suggestive students were prevailed upon to demand "free speech," to print and exhibit placards displaying four-letter words that are popularly considered gutter language. And riots did, indeed, proceed from such base contentions.

The same witness then referred to similar riots at Ohio State University and submitted as evidence an article
from the communist Worker of May 16, 1965 in which satisfaction was expressed at that "democratic revolt," and the University called "a bastion of McCarthyite repression."

The Worker was gratified that Ohio State had been "liberated" by Free Speech sit-ins, one of which lasted all night, and by the support of one-third of the faculty and 6,000 students who signed a petition against gag rule. The Worker said what was impressive in this free speech fight was the large scale support of the faculty. It is utterly incredible that one of the professors who signed the petition said "a student should be allowed to hear a 'reputable' communist's views." Is there such a communist? How can persons who advocate the overthrow of our own Government be "reputable" in the usual sense of that word? The conviction grows that many faculty members and even more students should not be in colleges at all; they suffer from chronic intellectual indigestion or from intellectual dishonesty, or both.

But Dr. Aptheke, theoretician of the CPUSA—whose daughter had been so active at Berkeley—did eventually speak in the Universalist Church at the edge of the Ohio State campus. And the Worker tells us he then left Columbus to lecture at Antioch and Oberlin Colleges, where he was scheduled to speak on the campuses.

The Senate witness went on to identify Bettina Aptheke further. She was one of the founders of the W.E.B. DuBois Club at Berkeley, active in the Free Speech Movement there and one of the leaders of the revolt. At that time she still denied any connection with the Communist Party but subsequently admitted publicly that she was indeed a member of the CPUSA. She is a classic example of communist infiltration of a "mass organization," and she now appears on the radio and TV as an American communist, thereby obtaining a vast audience and wider exposure.

The witness also described the techniques of insurrection: the professionals usually stay in the background and pull the strings; but at the University of California the first demonstrator arrested was Robert E. Treuhaft, communist attorney and husband of Jessica Mitford, whose book The American Way of Death has been a best seller. Again we have an illustration that communism does not feed on empty stomachs but is a preoccupation of extremely successful and wealthy persons involved in a power struggle.

Commenting upon the fallacy of conciliating and conceding to communist-inspired demands, the witness said that each time a University administration made a concession, more exorbitant demands were made by the leaders of the Free Speech Movement. Naturally they wanted to create disturbances; they were not seeking a rational solution. He seemed puzzled that some of our major magazines have treated these riots with na"ive admiration and a great deal of sympathy. And he explained that he made his study for the use of law enforcement officers across the country who might be faced with the difficult problem of handling similarly inspired riots and who would be better prepared to deal with the type of characters operating within the movement. Because of the general tolerance by their elders of the peccadilloes of "young students," it is not always realized that far more serious problems exist—deliberately focused toward anarchy in our society.

At the University of California, for example, the demonstrators had advisers, machine-printed placards, their own communications system and their own food larder. They were instructed in lying down and in becoming limp ("when you are limp they can't charge you with resisting arrest"), and in linking their arms so there would be difficulty in removing the demonstrators. They tried to foment hysteria by crying that the police were using tear gas which they did not use. Even before the arrests started, there were cries of "police brutality."

Some of our prominent "minority" organizations actually publish expensive brochures on police brutality which contain reference material from documented communist sources. If the conspirators within this country can destroy public faith in the police, they can foment any kind of strife desired. (This is one of the reasons that "civilian review boards" are suspect. The mere implication that they are necessary to insure fair play is a semantic victory for the forces of disruption.)

The Senate Subcommittee has evidence that the CPUSA sends youth leaders from one campus to another, not only to participate or assist but also to learn, as a part of the process of forming cadres. The New York Daily News of July 14, 1966 carried a five-column article on Camp Midvale in the Ramapo Mountains of New Jersey where 80 college students last year were trained for the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs.

Writing as one of the professors who tried to stop the Berkeley riots, Professor William Petersen has an article quoted in the Senate Study on the Communist Youth Program. He says that when the agitation was being planned, teaching assistants consulted with the faculty on how they could omit holding their classes without running afoul of the California law that prohibits a strike by state employees. The faculty involved—and protected by tenure—themselves dismissed the classes of their teaching assistants, thus in effect conspiring with their students on how to break the law with impunity. Professor Petersen was asked by a representative of one of the extremist groups to preside at a meeting at which a student would advocate the imbibing of marijuana as a healthful practice. He refused the invitation, but the meeting took place anyway. The Free Speech Movement carried picket signs supporting a "free sex movement," and there was a meeting demanding that the student union put contraceptives on sale. Professor Petersen asks if not free speech, what is the issue? And he answers that, preposterous as it may seem, the real issue is power; abolish grades in undergraduate courses and discipline in stu-
Student dormitories—achieve a permanent student voice that will be effective in running university affairs. The one question is: Do college students have the right to determine, at their own discretion and without sanctions from a tax-supported educational institution, whether they shall obey any particular law or regulation?

Professor Petersen points out that most of the activist leaders at Berkeley have spent a summer in Mississippi or have participated in the sit-in at San Francisco's Sheraton-Palace Hotel, protesting alleged discrimination in its hiring policy. Civil rights, he reminds them, like democracy itself exists only in a legal context; without a rule of law there are no rights either for minorities or for anyone else. He concludes that anyone who has watched the efficient army-like organization of the demonstrations has a reasonable basis for believing that skilled personnel and money were dispatched into the Berkeley battle. He thinks free speech has hardly been an issue in any direct sense.

In a remarkably perceptive article from the Saturday Evening Post and reprinted in the Senate Study, the author, Richard Armstrong, gets to the very essence of the importance and danger of the communist drive on youth. He writes that the pattern of leftist action in America is fairly clear by now. Its leadership group is the American graduate student. He is strongly encouraged to continue his studies by the fact that his parents can afford it, by the fact that if he drops out he will be drafted into the Army... At 25 or so he is a professor and apt to drift into full commitment to the left. (Leaders of the CPUSA have been allowed to speak before 100,000 students on 100 campuses in three years during the early 1960's.)

Mr. Armstrong continues: The new working method on the left is to form organizing committees in slum areas and in the South; to have the graduate student move in and organize a troubled, low-income neighborhood around certain basic demands; then to translate these community projects into major political power. The new strength of the American left begins with these two disparate but potentially powerful groups—the graduate student intellectual who does not care to enter the establishment, business or academic, on the terms it currently offers, and the slum neighborhood to which he can give service and get power and prestige in return.

One of the experts invited to testify before the Senate Subcommittee was Dr. Stefan T. Possony, Director of International Political Studies at Hoover Institution, Stanford University. He pointed out that demoralizing the enemy is a chief task of communist leadership. The great agitation which is engulfing the United States today, he said, is not just an academic debate about the merits of our strategy or a cool assessment of alternate and perhaps better courses of action. It is one of the crucial operational undertakings both in the Asian war and in the over-all protracted world conflict. The turmoil which we are witnessing, regardless of whether it is spontaneous, partly controlled or fully controlled, and regardless of whether the control originated within the United States, is a strategic operation directed against this Country.

Dr. Possony added that knowledge of communist techniques is less widespread today on the campuses than it was 10 or 15 years ago. There is an unwritten rule to interpret communism optimistically. The whole problem of disguise and deceit, the art of the Aesopian language, although it has been discussed for years, is not familiar to the students or to most professors. He said that when he is asked for correct information on these subjects, he is surprised that students do not know about the reams of Governmental publications, including large amounts of Congressional sources and data, plus the Congressional Record; that he challenges their skepticism with respect to the reliability of Government publications. He states that it is almost incredible, the extent to which the credibility of our Government has already been undermined; and he attributes this to poor teaching, bad press reporting and hostile propaganda, augmented unfortunately by many instances of managed news from Government sources. Dr. Possony quotes from The Sociology of Revolution to indicate the obvious parallels in our own situation today: Among the symptoms of impending revolution—

"The weakening of restraints, the loosening of tongues, strange innovations in the language and an increase in vulgarity, high crime and divorce rates, sexual license, a predominance of sexual themes in literature, breakdowns of familial authority and of government authority, a weakening in obedience patterns, ineffectiveness of the police, laxness of the legal courts, 'mental turbulence,' high frequency of sadism, forgetting of traditions and disinterest in the past... breakdown of religious traditions, changes in the attitudes of clerics... mobilization of rootless, vindictive and resentful elements of the society, excitement by 'idealists,' the creation of political clubs and revolutionary organizations."

This itemization certainly applies to the French Revolution; will it be our obituary?

We have, then, reached the era of the "managed riot" and are facing increasing sabotage and other manifestations of the communist wrecking crew. We must certainly learn their methods and how to recognize them. Remember that Gus Hall, general secretary of the CPUSA, in directing his attention to the youth of America, has said:

"There has been a considerable amount of activity, especially in and around the colleges, in the first place in relation to the sit-ins and discrimination, as well as for peace, abolition of the Committee on Un-American Activities and on other issues.

"Not since the Thirties has there been such a growth of student organizations as now. There is a mushrooming of Marxist and socialist oriented groups on the campuses in all parts of the country, and we have witnessed the emergence of a new and very successful progressive youth paper. The Part..."
give much higher priority for the work among youth in all fields of endeavor.”

By the same token, the Daughters of the American Revolution must also give even higher priority to confounding the purposes of Marxist communism — particularly among youth.

To understand the mind-set of those who are attracted to the philosophy of the CPUSA, there is a remarkable book, *The New Left*, written by Phillip Abbott Luce. It is certainly a most important book, perhaps the most important published in 1966 for the reason that Mr. Luce reveals he was a part of the conspiracy and provides detailed proof that it is both worldwide and synchronized. Those of us who try to alert our more complacent fellow Americans may confidently refer to this well written, 210-page volume. It has the impact of a Greek tragedy, with its soul-searching and suffering.

Mr. Luce, now only 28, tells us that he was a leader in the New Left until he split with it a year before his book was published. Since then he has been subjected to all the vituperation and harassment that is characteristic of the “liberal” apparatus. He was in fact the editor of the *Progressive Labor Magazine*, and he describes in detail how the Progressive Labor Party promotes the Chinese communist line. Daughters who read *Subversion in the Western Hemisphere* in the March 1966 issue of the *DAR Magazine* will already be familiar with the sinister activities of the Chinese communists in Central and South America and will appreciate Mr. Luce’s disclosures all the more.

When reading this book, perhaps one might be overwhelmed with a sense of indignation and outrage against the author. It must be realized, however, that if he had not become involved in these treasonable activities — like Whittaker Chambers 20 years ago — he would not have been able to reveal the depth and workings of the conspiracy.

Again and again, the book emphasizes the restlessness and radicalism of so many young college students in this age of “alienation” and includes as an example of general alienation even the “women in the DAR alienated from the United Nations” — which this reviewer thinks a tribute to their perspicacity.

In his book, Mr. Luce does not go into the reasons for the alienation of students; but, of course, the DAR could point out the role of so many textbooks in downgrading American history and patriotism, plus the rise of the pseudoscience of “problems of American Democracy” which points out the relatively few failures rather than the tremendous achievements of our Republic. Add to the unsatisfactory textbooks the widespread acceptance of Freudian ethics — that there are no Absolutes — and we can quite easily understand the mood of alienation which has been created deliberately according to the gospel of Marx.

The paradox lies in the names of the young, admitted communists who have followed in their parents’ footsteps and who now are leaders of campus agitation — named in Mr. Luce’s book as well as the Senate Study (Bettina Aptheker on the Pacific Coast, daughter of Herbert Aptheker; Frank Emptak, son of Julius Emptak, in the Midwest; Matthew and Terence Hallinan, sons of millionaire attorney Vincent Hallinan of California; Fred Jerome, son of V. J. Jerome, late communist pamphleteer; and Eugene Dennis, Jr., who runs a boarding house in Madison, Wisconsin and founded the W.E.B. DuBois Club at the University of Wisconsin). *These children did not break with their parents’ beliefs!* Communists exert the discipline which Marxists have successfully eliminated in the permissive training of noncommunist youth, so successfully insinuated in our own Country.

Mr. Luce blames the writings of the late C. Wright Mills for helping to alienate so many young Americans from the traditions of their native land. He also quotes some unlovely lines from the essays and poetry of Jack Kerouac and Allen Ginsberg.

He traces his own evolution: He gave up college because of trouble about an off-campus publication he was promoting; worked with a number of left wing professors at Mississippi and Ohio State Colleges; then took a Master’s degree after which he began to get seriously involved with the Communist Party “as the only organization of any radical significance around.”

He describes his visit to Gus Hall, head of the CPUSA, on the top floor of 23 West 26th Street, New York City — the former town house of millionaire Frederick Vanderbilt Field (which this reviewer also visited some 20 years ago, checking on communist African newspapers displayed in the library on African affairs which were even then advocating revolution in Africa and advising Africans to boycott the visit of England’s good King George there. Anyone visiting this five-story mansion with its winding stairway of iron grillwork, its glass brick partitions and its hanging plants must know that communism does not feed on misery, the lack of privileges, or on an “empty stomach.” It is a well-heeled conspiracy — a struggle for power by the “outs” against the “ins.”)

At first an associate editor of *Rights*, the house organ of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee headed by Dr. Clark Foreman and founded in 1951 by Corliss Lamont, I. F. Stone, Ben Shahn and others, young Luce began to consider joining the Chinese-oriented Progressive Labor Movement. He became a member of the Executive Committee of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba and made a trip there despite the State Department’s ban. He now reveals that the expenses of the students were paid by the Cuban government with money in an Alliance for Progress paper bag, sent in a diplomatic pouch to the Cuban Mission to the United Nations!

But the early influence of his good, conservative parents was about to triumph: The still, small voice of Conscience was beginning to plague Phillip Luce. He was a part of a (Continued on page 802)
PRESENTATION OF MICROFILM COPIES OF VALUABLE EARLY WILL LIBERS: The first 12 reels of microfilm made of 40 original will libers of New York City, covering the period from 1670's to 1850 are presented to NSDAR by Dr. Kenneth Scott, Professor of History at Queens College, Flushing, N.Y. (l. to r.) Mrs. Mary T. Walsh, DAR Librarian; Dr. Scott; Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., President General; Mrs. Scott. In the foreground is one of the original will libers.

GEORGIA CADETTE GIRL SCOUTS VISIT HEADQUARTERS: Nineteen members of Troop #366 from Vidalia, Georgia, accompanied by three leaders, are photographed in the DAR Museum. Shown in the background, second and third from right, are Mrs. Harry S. Jones; Treasurer General, and Mrs. Erwin F. Salmes, Chairman, Buildings and Grounds, and Personnel, who greeted the young visitors.

RARE BOOK PRESENTED TO NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS BY WHITE PLAINS (N.Y.) CHAPTER: Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., President General, showing the Day Book of the 6th Virginia Regiment, covering the period from March 1776 to January 1778, to Mr. Fred Shelley, Assistant to the Executive Director of the National Historical Commission. This valuable addition to the Americana Collection was presented to the National Society in honor of Mrs. Robert P. Smith, a past Regent of the White Plains Chapter, who is pictured above.
Thomas Hooker, a Founder of Hartford, the present capital of Connecticut, has been called the first American Democrat and the Father of the Constitution. In a sermon delivered May 31, 1638 he set forth principles which were incorporated in a Constitution adopted by the Colony of Connecticut, and a hundred and fifty years later, in the Constitution of the United States of America, under which our government went into operation in 1798. Most of us have read our Constitution, some of us have memorized portions of it, but most of the time we take it for granted. Lately, however, we have had it brought to our attention because of certain interpretations made by our Supreme Court, with resultant rulings, which have caused considerable controversy, namely dealing with the banning of prayer in our public schools and the re-apportionment of our state legislatures.

Our historians have recorded the principles set forth by the Reverend Thomas Hooker but little has been written about the early life of Thomas and the influences which caused him to advocate, for the first time in the world’s history, the suggestion of a written constitution made by the people themselves to establish a government and to limit the power and the authority of their officers and magistrates.

Thomas Hooker was born at Marfield in Lancaster County, England on July 7, 1586. Marfield is a part of Tilton Parish. In the scant records found remaining in the parish his father’s burial is recorded. In the record the title “Mr.” is used, indicating that the family was regarded as of honorable standing. Marfield was a small community, where the life must have been narrow and limited. The chief point of interest outside of the concerns of home duties must have been in the church. Thomas evidently received his preparatory training at near-by Market Bosworth, a school established by Sir Wolstan Dixie, a wealthy Londoner, with strong leanings against the established church of England. Hooker was granted a Wolstan-Dixie fellowship at Emmanuel College; one condition of this fellowship being that the recipient be a graduate of Market-Bosworth School. This connection of the school with Emmanuel College may be taken as an indication of the sort of religious influence under which the students were brought, for Emmanuel College was distinctly a Puritan institution.

It was during these years when Thomas was a preparatory student, that there was developing a struggle against the proscribed usages of the Church. Queen Elizabeth’s whole reign was a protracted endeavor to maintain conformity to the laws and ritual of the
Church against Puritanism and Separationism. The Cambridge at which Thomas Hooker arrived in 1604 bore many traces of the Puritan influence. But the most potent influence came from Thomas Cartwright, Professor of Divinity, who profoundly influenced the younger and rising class of fellows to a spirit of dissent from the proscribed ritual of the church.

It was here at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, that Thomas Hooker underwent a protracted period of spiritual crisis which may be termed his conversion. It is assumed that he remained here for a time as a lecturer developing the type of sermons which suited the religious feeling of the period.

His English ministry began about 1618 when he was appointed to the rectorship of the little parish at Esher in Surrey. That his principles allowed him to go there was owing to the fact that the living was a donative one, given directly by the benefice, Francis Drake, a descendant of Sir Francis Drake, and not requiring presentation to the bishop, to which presentation the non-conformity views of Mr. Hooker would not allow him to accede.

The patron of the living Mr. Drake received the rector into his home and gave him a home in his family. The chief result of this arrangement was the marriage of Mr. Hooker to Mrs. Drake's waiting lady, Susanna. Although little is known about Susanna, it was evident that she was esteemed by the Drake family as shown by Mr. Drake's will.

In 1626 an invitation was extended Mr. Hooker to serve as Lecturer at St. Mary's, Chelmsford, Essex. These lectureships were an outgrowth of the Puritan movement in England. They were designed to secure a more efficient preaching service than often could be obtained from the rector of a benefice, Francis Drake, a descendant of Sir Francis Drake, and not requiring presentation to the bishop, to which presentation the non-conformity views of Mr. Hooker would not allow him to accede.

These lectureships were very popular with the masses but very obnoxious to the Church Party. James, who was now the King of England and very much a bigot, issued injunctions against them. Mr. Hooker was compelled to give up his lectureship at Chelmsford and he retired to a small hamlet, where he kept, for a time, a school. But he was not forgotten and was ordered on the 10th of July 1630 to appear before the High Commission Court. He did not appear but secretly fled aboard a vessel bound for Holland. It was well he fled for he might have had the same fate as another nonconformist minister who was “Pilloried, branded and whipped, slit in the nostrils and deprived of his ears.” His pursuers arrived at the seaside just too late for his arrest.

Everyday of the fourteen years preceding Hooker's flight to Holland, his principles were becoming more firmly grounded upon the basic rock of liberty in Church and State. The batteries of despotism were leveled, first by James and then by Charles against this man who dared to preach that human beings had a God given right to work out their own destiny on earth and select their own road by which they might hope to reach heaven. Here in Holland his education as an American democrat was completed, living with the strong determined men who had fought against the Spanish oppression.

Meanwhile conditions did not improve in England for the Puritans. Their thoughts turned to the new world as their only refuge. Evidently plans matured for one group of people emigrated and settled near Boston calling themselves “The Hooker Company” although it was a year before Mr. Hooker joined them. Shortly after their arrival they were removed to Newtown by order of the Court, where they awaited the arrangement of a fully equipped ministry, a ministry which required the services of two preaching elders called Pastor and Teacher. At first plans were made to have Mr. Hooker and Mr. Cotton fill these positions. But it was finally decided that both were too powerful men to have in one settlement and that each should have his own ministry. The choice of teacher fell upon Reverend Samuel Stone, at that time a Lecturer at Tewcoster. He was invited to “come to New England with Mr. Hooker, to be assistant to Mr. Hooker with something of a disciple also.” Sometime in 1633 Mr. Hooker crossed to England from Holland to join his colleague, for the prospective ministry. In reference to this return the following incident is recounted.

“Returning to England in order to a further Voyage, he was quickly scented by the Pursuavants; who . . . got so far up with him . . . where . . . he was . . . with Mr. Stone, his assistant for the New England Enterprise. Mr. Stone was at that instant smoking of Tobacco for which Mr. Hooker had been reproving him . . . being . . . of a sudden wit, he stept unto the door, with his Pipe in his mouth . . . the Officer demanded whether Mr. Hooker were not there? . . . What Hooker; Do you mean Hooker, that liv'd once at Chelmsford . . . I saw him about an hour ago, at such a house . . . ; you had best hasten thither after him. The Officer took this for a sufficient account . . . but Mr. Hooker upon this . . . concealed himself more carefully . . . till he went on Board at the Downs . . . in 1633 the ship which brought him, and Mr. Cotton, and Mr. Stone to New England.” Mr. Stone was the only one owned as a preacher at their first coming aboard; the other two delaying to take their turns in the public worship of the ship, till they got so far into the main ocean, that they might with safety discover who they were.

The voyage on the Griffin took eight weeks and they landed on September 4th, 1633. Mr. Hooker and Mr. Stone proceeded to Newtown where a “House for public Worship” had been erected with the unusual accompaniment of a “bell upon it.” The congregation consisted of about one hundred families. But near and around were several settlements, nearly three thousand in all and who were gathered under the provision of a charter granted in 1629 to the “Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay.” The coming of three ministers to the Bay was a source of profound rejoicing.
and the people were pleased to say that “Their three great necessities were now supplied for they had ‘Cottin’ for their clothing, ‘Hooker’ for their fishing, and ‘Stone’ for their building.”

But only six months after the arrival of Hooker and Stone, the inhabitants of Newtown complained of their lack of meadow land and desired leave of the Court for enlargement or removal. They were given more land but the spirit of uneasiness prevailed. There was an underlying reason of a desire to get away from the power of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. While the Colony had escaped the tyranny of the State it still suffered the tyranny of the Church. Church membership was required to become qualified voters. Out of three thousand, two-thirds of which were men of mature age, only about three hundred qualified. There followed a period of growing friction. Finally permission was granted and a small group departed in September 1635 for a settlement in Connecticut. But they suffered immense hardship that winter along the frozen banks of the Connecticut River. They subsisted on acorns and help from the Indians.

But the following spring, undeterred, the rest of the Newtown settlers prepared for flight, driving their herds before them and following old Indian trails. It was said that Mrs. Hooker was carried on a horse drawn litter. It is presumed that their household goods were sent around by sea and up the river. They crossed by rafts near the Windsor settlement. Although history does not record any mishaps it must have been quite a feat to transport all the cattle by raft across the wide and swollen river, rushing down with the extra water from the spring rains.

Settlement was made and the place called Hartford after Mr. Stone’s birthplace Hertford. Land was apportioned and people became busy in establishing their homes. Mr. Hooker became famous for his ability as a preacher, but he was recognized even more than for his ministry as a leader and for his statesmanship.

There were three plantations in close proximity, Windsor, Wethersfield and Hartford. In the spring of 1638 the General Court of Connecticut met to frame laws as a basis of government. An opening sermon was preached by the Reverend Hooker on May 31, 1638. No written copy of the sermon is in existence and it is doubtful if there ever was one made. But notes were made of the main points he presented. One hundred and thirty-eight years and thirty-four days before the signing of the Declaration of Independence Mr. Hooker elucidated the principles of our American Democracy. These principles were as follows:

1. The choice of the public magistrates belong to the people by God’s own allowance.

2. The privilege of election must be exercised according to the blessed will and law of God.

3. Those who have the power to appoint officers and magistrates have also the power to set the bounds and limitations of the power and place unto which they call them. The reason given for this was “because the foundation of authority is laid in the free consent of the people.”

Several months later the leaders of the three river towns adopted the “Fundamental Orders” as they were called based upon the principles set forth by the Reverend Hooker and providing a form of government for the commonwealth. The orders were submitted to a mass meeting of the people of the three towns and adopted by them.

The Fundamental Orders provided:

1. The right of suffrage be extended to all free men who would take an oath of fidelity.

2. The executive and judicial powers be vested in the Governor and his six assistants, and that these officers be elected annually in a general assembly of the Colony.

3. The legislature should consist of the Governor, his assistants, and the representatives or deputies from the towns. Each of the original towns was to send four deputies. The number of deputies from towns that were to be added later, was to be decided by the Court.

Thus we find the origin of our present form of government in Connecticut and also the United States. To quote the historian John Fisko who called this “the first written constitution known to history, that created a government, and it marked the beginnings of American Democracy of which Thomas Hooker deserves, more than any other man, to be called father.”

Mr. Hooker continued in his role of minister and as leader in the Hartford Colony until July 1647. At that time an epidemic broke out to which Mr. Hooker became a victim. He died at the age of sixty-one on his birthday. It was a great blow to the whole colony. His colleague Reverend Stone paid him the tribute “Our sun is set, our light is collapsed” and Governor Winthrop of the Massachusetts Bay Colony said “the fruits of his labors in both Englands shall preserve an honorable and happy remembrance of him forever.”

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Guide to Connecticut by Florence Crofit
An Outline of Government in Connecticut by James Daugherty
History of the United States by Elson Hooker Genealogy

Reverend Mr. Hooker’s wife carried into Connecticut on the shoulders of his parishioners.
Canons of American Citizenship

Every American citizen should recognize the duty to:

2. Defend our country from invasion and our government from overthrow by force, violence, or subversion.
3. Encourage respect for law and order and insist upon solutions of differences and grievances by processes of law and never by resort to violence or other unlawful means.
4. Support those charged with the enforcement and administration of our laws; voluntarily act as a witness and serve as a juror.
5. Harbor no prejudice against anyone because of race, religion or national origin.
6. Maintain pride in family, heritage and church as well as in community, state and nation.
7. Keep informed on issues and candidates, and vote in every election.
8. Respect the rights and opinions of others.
9. Participate in religious, charitable, civic, educational or other activities to promote the welfare of the community.
10. Acknowledge that ‘responsibilities’ are as important as ‘rights’ in the preservation of freedom and justice.

Drafted by the American Bar Association
DEPARTMENT

MRS. IRVIN C. BROWN
National Chairman
Genealogical Records
Committee


Births
Lestina D. Worden, b. Marlboro, Vt., Aug. 16, 1824.

Their Children
Loanza A. Worden, b. Sept. 7, 1850.
Edna L. Worden, b. Aug. 16, 1852. (Twin to Edgar)
Edgar C. Worden, b. Aug. 16, 1852.
N.S.H. Worden, b. March 12, 1854.
Delia M. Worden, b. April 29, 1855.
Lois A. Worden, b. Dec. 17, 1858.
Milo S. Worden, b. April 21, 1867.
Effie E. Worden, b. Sept. 13, 1870.

Marriages
Delia M. Worden, mar. Dennis K. Smith (no date).
N.S.H. Worden, mar. Alice Gilman, March 15, 1883.
Ruth L. Worden, mar. Lewis R. Dutton, Nov. 25, 1885.

(Births of Gr. Children of Charles B. Worden and Lestina D. Orvis Worden.)
Charles G. Smith, s. of Delia Worden and Dennis R. Smith, b. Oct. 8, 1877.
Claude O. Smith, s. of Delia Worden and Dennis R. Smith, b. May 12, 1879.

Deaths
Milo S. Worden, d. Feb. 6, 1875, aged 7 yrs.
Loanza A. Smith, d. Feb. 22, 1875, aged 24 yrs.
Ida Rose Johnson, d. March 27, 1887, aged 33 yrs.
Alice G. Worden, d. March 10, 1897, aged 38 yrs.
N.S.H. Worden, d. July 22, 1900, aged 46 yrs.
Charles B. Worden, Jr., d. April 26, 1897, aged 8 mo.

Jarvis J. Frier Family Bible—Now in possession of Mrs. Hoyt Warren Wainwright, Rt. 2, Madison, Fla. (Copied by Miss Cleo Alice Warren, Regent of Deborah Knapp Chpt, NSDAR, 1610 Park Road, N.W., Washington, D.C.)

Jarvis J. Frier, son of Henderson Frier and Delilah, his wife., was b. Sept. 30, 1797.

Nancy Williams, dau. of Seth Williams and Betsey, his wife. was b. Feb. 7, 1799.

Jarvis J. Frier and Nancy Williams, mar. Dec. 27, 1821.

Jarvis J. Frier, was baptised Jan. 27, 1833, and ordained a Deacon in Forest Grove Church the 18th of April 1835.

Births
David A. Frier, son of Jarvis J. and Nancy, his wife., was b. Wednesday, 16th of April, 1823.


Marriages

Alexander A. Frier, and Lydia Cail, mar. April 5, 1863.


Sarah Aroline Frier, dau. of Jarvis J. Frier and wife Nancy, mar. to Schley Warren, Jan. 8, 1852.


Samuel P. Frier, and Mary Eliza Calhoun, mar. Nov. 15, 1855.

Births

Marzillia Ann, dau. of Henderson M. Frier, and Mary his wife, was b. Nov. 21, 1852.


Tabitha Cornelia Haseltine, dau. of David A. Frier, and Sarah Ann T. Frier, his wife, was b. June 21, 1851.

Sarah Jane Frier, dau. of D.A. Frier and wife Sarah, was b. Jan. 12, 1853.

Sarah Lugenia, dau. of Josiah Warren and wife Leacy Ann, was b. July 17, 1853.


Cecelia Purnelia, dau. of Schley Warren and wife Sarah Areline, b. Feb. 19, 1853.

Deaths

Sarah Jane, dau. of D.A. Frier, and wife S.A. Frier, d. Oct. 6, 1855.


Samuel T. Frier, son of Jarvis J. Frier, and wife Nancy, d. at Tullahoma, Tenn., Feb. 15, 1863.

Newton A. Frier, son of Jarvis J. Frier, and wife Nancy, is supposed to have d. at Camp Chase, Ohio in May 1865.

B.E. Revels, d. July 12, 1866, aged 53 yrs. 5 mo., 25 days.


Henderson M. Frier, d. June 25, 1895.


Alexander A. Frier, d. May 18, 1902.

David A. Frier, d. Feb. 18, 1904.

Names of Ministers of the Gospel, who were licensed by the County Courts of Bedford and Campbell Counties, Va., between 1754 and 1872. (Campbell Co., was formed from Bedford Co., in 1781. The Bedford Co., Ministers were licensed between 1754 and 1829; those in Campbell Co., between 1782 and 1872.)

Henry Ally, June 24, 1822.

Abner Anthony, May 28, 1827.

John Anthony, August 28, 1781.

John Ayers, Oct. 26, 1795.

Samuel T. Frier, son of Jarvis J. Frier, and wife Nancy, d. at Tullahoma, Tenn., Feb. 15, 1863.

Newton A. Frier, son of Jarvis J. Frier, and wife Nancy, is supposed to have d. at Camp Chase, Ohio in May 1865.

B.E. Revels, d. July 12, 1866, aged 53 yrs. 5 mo., 25 days.


Henderson M. Frier, d. June 25, 1895.


Alexander A. Frier, d. May 18, 1902.

David A. Frier, d. Feb. 18, 1904.

Joseph Drury, Sept. 27, 1790.

Joseph Dunn, Sept. 28, 1801.

William Early, June 22, 1795.

Jesse Fears, Feb. 25, 1793.

Isham Fuqua, June 27, 1796.

William Fuqua, Oct. 23, 1815.

John Hall, Oct. 27, 1794.

Jeremiah Hatcher, June 27, 1785.

William Harris, Nov. 1805.

John White Holt, July 25, 1785.

Andrew Hunter, Jan. 25, 1790.

Samuel Hunter, June 23, 1817.

William Jean, June 27, 1808.


William Johnson, Sr., Oct. 27, 1794.

William Johnson, April 22, 1782.

John Kelly, Nov. 23, 1819.

Garnett Lee, June 24, 1811.

Joshua Leigh, March 28, 1827.

James Leftwich, Feb. 27, 1826.

William Leftwich, Jr., Oct. 24, 1808.

James Mitchell, Sept. 26, 1783.

Joseph Moon, May 27, 1799.

James H. L. Moorman, Feb. 1805.

James Morris, Jan. 27, 1812.

Josiah Morton, Oct. 25, 1813.

John P(h)aup, Nov. 26, 1787.

Charles Price, July 27, 1795.

David Rice, Nov. 26, 1781.

George Rucker, Feb. 28, 1803.


Alexander Sale, May 31, 1810.

James Scott, Feb. 22, 1808.

William Shands, March 28, 1808.

Nathaniel Shrewsberry, March 25, 1782.

Nathaniel Shrewsberry, Sept. 26, 1785.

John Sledd, Oct. 1805.

William H. Starr, April 26, 1824.

Joshua Taylor, June 25, 1810.

Enoch Terry, June 25, 1810.

James Turner, Jan. 28, 1793.

Wilson Turner, Feb. 28, 1803.

Peyton Welsh, Nov. 23, 1812.

Daniel Witt, Dec. 27, 1824.

Jesse Witt, Jr., Oct. 22, 1827.

Zachariah Worley, Aug. 25, 1828.

Campbell County, Va. Ministers 1782-1872.

Joel T. Adams, 1839.

M.E. Andrews, 1851.

Arch Angle, 1851.

Zachariah Angel, July 4, 1845.

Elvin Angle, 1832.

John Angle, 1834.

C.L. Anthony, 1867.

Samuel Armstrong, Oct. 13, 1817.

Mosby Arnold, 1835.

Thomas Atkinson, 1843.

Thomas L. Austin, March 8, 1869.

W. F. Bain, 1870.

Little John Baldwin, 1805.

Eli Ball, 1824.

C.H. Ballow, 1870.

E.H. Barnett, 1869.


James Bird, 1826.

M.L. Bishop, 1851.

C.C. Bitting, 1870.

Joel Blankinship, 1844.

John H. Bocock, 1852.

Robert E. Booker, 1853.

Robert E. Bouldin, 1866.
Stephen I. Bradstreet, Jan. 13, 1823.
Jesse Branch, 1824.
A.G. Brown, 1867.
John G. Brown, 1846.
Richard G. Brown, March 11, 1833.
Alex B. Carrington, 1866.
Robert J. Carson, 1835.
Theo M. Carson, 1870.
John H. Cawthon, 1855.
John Chappell, 1799.
Charles Clay, 1797.
Josiah Clift, 1868.
Charles Cobbs, 1796.
Isaac Cockrane, July 12, 1823.
Thomas H. Coley, 1859.
Thomas V. Cook, July 9, 1810.
L.F. Cox, 1859.
Samuel K. Cox, 1856.
William T. Craft, 1856.
W.A. Crocker, 1865.
E.H. Crumpton, 1831.
John B. Dadney, 1866.
George W. Dame, 1858.
William Dameron, 1791.
M.M. (L) Dance, 1833.
Samuel Davidson, July 11, 1808.
John H. Davies, 1867.
Beverly A. Davis, 1851.
Dabney C.T. Davis, 1855.
B.R. Dawson, 1850.
John Day, March 9, 1829.
William J. Denis, 1871.
William Dodson, 1788.
Alex Doniphan, 1850.
Peter Doul, 1820.
Martin D. Dunn, Feb. 12, 1798.
Thomas H. Early, 1867.
Mathew Easter, 1805.
Obediah Edge, 1793.
John E. Edwards, 1854.
Thomas Elliott, 1868.
Michael Farrey, 1868.
John Fielder, Nov. 10, 1822.
Henry Finch, Feb. 18, 1831.
David Fisher, June 13, 1831.
William Flowers, 1796.
W.W. Foreman, 1870.
William Foster, 1813.
Thomas Fulton, 1870.
Archer Furguson, 1869.
Edward A. Gibbs, 1851.
Thomas C. Goggin, 1855.
William A. Goode, Dec. 9, 1839.
I. Grammer, 1868.
R.A. Gregory, 1856.
C.H. Hall, 1857.
William Hammersly, 1854.
John C. Hamner, 1844.
John C. Hamner, 1865.
John B. Hardwick, 1855.
L.T. Harnsberger, 1871.
Andrew Hart, 1851.
J.W. Hildrup, 1869.
Sterling S. Hillsman, Feb. 9, 1846.
William J. Holcombe, 1838.
T.W. Hooper, 1870.
Norvel D. Howe, Aug. 13, 1832.
John L. Hoyle, 1843.
John M. Hoyle, 1844.
Thomas L. Hoyle, 1846.
Joel Hubbard, 1850.
Levi Hubbard, 1856.
J.S. Hunter, 1871.
Winston Hunter, 1869.
James Hurt, 1789.
Jacob P. Jay, 1869.
J.H. Jefferson, 1867.
John K. Jennings, Nov. 6, 1806.
Samuel Jennings, 1809.
T.C. Jennings, 1851.
Thomas E. Jeter, 1815.
Edmund Johns, May 10, 1802.
J. Johns, 1866.
Thomas Jones, Oct. 12, 1829.
Benjamin H. Johnson, 1846.
G.H. Johnson, 1846.
W.E. Judkins, 1867.
Frederick Kabler, 1827.
Daniel Kelly, Feb. 1812.
James Kenny, 1782.
William Kenyon, 1801.
William H. Kinkele, 1847.
O.A. Kinsolving, 1852.
Drury Lacey, 1807.
John H. Lacey, 1866.
S. S. Lambeth, 1859.
George W. Langhorne, 1849.
Manoah Lastly, July 1, 1796.
Thomas A. Legrand, 1846.
R.A. Lee, 1869.
George W. Lewis, 1869.
Robert Lewis, Dec. 8, 1845.
Samuel J. Liggan, 1868.
Henry M. Linney, 1859.
Thomas E. Locke, 1857.
William G. Lumpkin, 1866.
J.D. Lumsden, 1854.
James Luster, 1866.
James P. Lynch, 1871.
William Mahone, 1793.
Thomas Malvey, 1855.
B.W. Mann, 1871.
Jacob Manning, 1859.
Brice A. Martin, Nov. 14, 1842.
J. Edward Martin, 1867.
Orson Martin, 1825.
William P. Martin, 1804.
John S. Mason, 1844.
Riley Mason, 1871.
Phil Mathews, 1802.
William H. Mathews, 1848.
Bennett Maxey, Jan. 5, 1792.
Stith Mead, 1827.
Anderson Meeks, 1795.
Charles A. Miles, 1865.
James L. Mills, 1868.
James Mitchell, March 6, 1783.
Jacob D. Mitchell, 1854.
Samuel Mitchell, 1799.
John I. Moorman, Jan. 10, 1848.
S.T. Moorman, 1834.
F.W. Morris, 1871.
J.L. Morton, 1844.
James M. Morton, 1842.
B.W. Mosley, 1871.
Henry H. Murrell, 1869.
William W. McClunn, 1829.
James McDonald, May 12, 1828.
William McGee, 1867.
Richard McIlwaine, 1871.
Lot McIvor, 1871.
James McLaughlin, Dec. 12, 1842.
Arch McRoberts, 1800.
J.E. McSparren, 1866.
Robert T. Nixon, 1856.
David Nowlin, 1808.
Nathan G. Osgood, Nov. 10, 1828.
J.L. Pascal, 1866.
Joseph Panel, 1810.
Burgess Payne, 1869.
B.F. Peerman, 1859.
W.H. Pendleton, 1867.
Harrison Pettis, 1871.
George A. Petty, 1838.
Thomas A. Pierce, 1866.
William H. Plunkett, 1851.
S.J. Price, 1842.
John L. Pritchard, 1852.
I.H. Proctor, 1867.
David Shaver, April 11, 1842.
B.C. Shelton, 1865.
John G. Shepperson, 1847.
D.W. Sims, 1871.
R.N. Sledd, 1868.
John B. Smith, 1870.
John C. Smith, 1859.
Conrad Speece, Jr., 1815.
Joseph W. Spriggs, 1853.
F. Stanley, 1855.
G.Y. Steptoe, 1870.
William H. Stewart, 1871.
W.W. Stickley, 1851.
William A. Strickley, 1844.
Elder W.I. Sullivan, 1868.
Henderson Suter, 1869.
Edward P. Terhune, 1856.
Reuben Rucker, Dec. 11, 1820.
Robert Ryland, 1830.
John Nasmith Pvt.
Mathw. Murray Pvt.
John Cameron Pvt.
Joseph Cameron Pvt.
Joseph Alport Pvt.
Helvis Stirling Pvt.
Fredk. Brimmerman Pvt.
John Young Pvt.
William Low Pvt.
John Bush Pvt.
Nicholas Kemball Pvt.
John Ammon Pvt.
Andrew Stermer Pvt.
Hendrick Keinart Pvt.
Thos. Mills Pvt.
Fras. Burdwine Waggner Canadian
Thos. Wager Volunteer Capt.
James Warriner, April 14, 1806.
Martin Warwick, 1868.
Robert Watkins, 1871.
John Weaver, 1811.
John Web, Jan. 12, 1818.
T.C. West, 1835.
P.C. White, 1871.
Sampson White, 1867.
H.S. Whitehurst, 1856.
A. Wiles, 1865.
J.W. Wildrup, 1869.
Richard H. Wilmer, 1853.
Nathan A. Wingfield, 1856.
W.I. Witherington, 1859.
A.P. Woodfin, Oct. 9, 1865.
James M. Woods, 1844.
Joshua Worley, 1788.

List of prisoners taken by British in Vermont at Ticonderoga, Bennington, etc. (From British Museum Records, Division of Manuscripts, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.) Sent by Anna C. Smith Pabst, 14 Elizabeth St., Delaware, Ohio for Delaware City Chapter, NSDAR. In DAR Library under “Rev. War Records National and Local from Original Manuscripts.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prisoners</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>What Corps</th>
<th>Where taken and when</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lodock Wright</td>
<td>Maj.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Col. Peters Hartford, 27th May 1778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams Forbes</td>
<td>Corp.</td>
<td>53rd Regt.</td>
<td>Ticonderoga, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Cook</td>
<td>Corp.</td>
<td>53rd Regt.</td>
<td>Ticonderoga, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Hart</td>
<td>Corp.</td>
<td>53rd Regt.</td>
<td>Ticonderoga, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Whitaker</td>
<td>Pvt.</td>
<td>53rd Regt.</td>
<td>Ticonderoga, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Calburn</td>
<td>Pvt.</td>
<td>53rd Regt.</td>
<td>Mt. Defiance, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Humprass</td>
<td>Pvt.</td>
<td>53rd Regt.</td>
<td>Ticonderoga, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Morgan</td>
<td>Pvt.</td>
<td>53rd Regt.</td>
<td>Bennington, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Brace</td>
<td>Pvt.</td>
<td>53rd Regt.</td>
<td>Bennington, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexr. Clark</td>
<td>Pvt.</td>
<td>53rd Regt.</td>
<td>Bennington, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo. Holbrook Drummer</td>
<td>Pvt.</td>
<td>53rd Regt.</td>
<td>Bennington, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robt. Kelly</td>
<td>Pvt.</td>
<td>47th Regt.</td>
<td>Saratoga, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo. Kelly Soldier</td>
<td>47th Regt.</td>
<td>Saratoga, 1777</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

John Nasmith Pvt. 8th Regt. Ft. Stanwix, 1777
Mathw. Murray Pvt. 21st Regt. Saratoga, 1777
John Cameron Pvt. 31st Regt. Saratoga, 1777
Joseph Cameron Pvt. 31st Regt. Saratoga, 1777
Joseph Alport Pvt. 31st Regt. Saratoga, 1777
Helvis Stirling Pvt. 33rd Regt. Saratoga, 1777
Fredk. Brimmerman Pvt. 33rd Regt. Saratoga, 1777
John Young Pvt. 31st Regt. Saratoga, 1777
William Low Pvt. 24th Regt. Saratoga, 1777
John Bush Pvt. Gen. Richards Benn. 1777
Nicholas Kemball Pvt. Richards Dragoon, Benn. 1777
John Ammon Pvt. Col. Breymann's Stillwater Benn. 1777
Andrew Stermer Pvt. Col. Breymann's Stillwater Benn. 1777
Hendrick Keinart Pvt. Col. Breymann's Stillwater Benn. 1777
Thos. Mills Pvt. Emmerlecks Corps 15 yrs of age
Fras. Burdwine Waggoner Canadian Ticonderoga, 1777
Thos. Wager Volunteer Capt. Moffatt Stillwater, 1780
Return of enlisted Waggoners with the Army of the United States, Aug. 1778. (Compiled by Anna C. Smith Pabst, Delaware, Ohio for Delaware City Chapter, NSDAR.)

Richard Andrews, enlisted, March 13, 1777.
William Andrews, enlisted, March 13, 1777.
John Fletcher, enlisted, March 20, 1777.
Reuben Lewis, enlisted, March 15, 1777.
Nathan Lewis, enlisted, March 20, 1777.
Eliphas Parsons, enlisted, March 22, 1777.
John Weed, enlisted, March 22nd, 1777.
Jeremiah Weed, enlisted, March 22, 1777.
James Herenden, enlisted, March 20, 1777.
Phillip Keech, enlisted, March 30, 1777.
Samuel Fairbanks, enlisted, Nov. 1, 1778.
Rossel Woodworth, enlisted, Feb. 2, 1778.
Reuben Smith, enlisted, 1778.
James Patridge, enlisted, March 28, 1777.
Stephan Patridge, enlisted, March 28, 1777.
William Gillet, enlisted, April 10, 1777.
Simeon Catlin, enlisted, May 29, 1777.
Stephen Tuttle, enlisted, May 29, 1777.
Thomas Brooks, enlisted, May 29, 1777.
George Beckworth, enlisted, June 1, 1777.
Nathaniel Warner, enlisted, June 1, 1777.
Joshua Curtis, enlisted, June 1, 1777.
David Leming, enlisted, June 1, 1777.
Ezra Butler, enlisted, Aug. 12, 1777.
John Gillet, enlisted, Aug. 12, 1777.
Elijah Osborn, enlisted, Aug. 12, 1777.
Samuel Celsy, enlisted, Aug. 12, 1777.
Branard Hooker, enlisted, Aug. 12, 1777.
Jeremiah Smith, enlisted, July 12, 1777.
Benoni Adkins, enlisted, July 12, 1777.
Medad Grannis, enlisted, July 12, 1777.
Curtis Hall, enlisted, July 12, 1777.
Elisha Benum, enlisted, July 12, 1777.
Joseph Andrews, enlisted, July 12, 1777.
Timothy Mix, enlisted, July 12, 1777.
Samuel Bunnel, enlisted, July 12, 1777.
David Gaylord, enlisted, July 12, 1777.
Sharp Yell, enlisted, July 12, 1777.
John Radford, enlisted, July 9, 1777.
John Hallcup, enlisted, May 10, 1777.
Francis Clifford, enlisted, June 17, 1777.
Richard Owens, enlisted, May 3, 1777.
Blodget Spolding, enlisted, July 12, 1777.
Abraham Presner, enlisted, July 12, 1777.
Epraham Weather, enlisted, Nov. 5, 1777.
Ezra Lothrop, enlisted, Nov. 5, 1777.
Aaron Cannon, enlisted, April 16, 1778.
Benjamin Arnold, enlisted, April 16, 1778.
George King, enlisted, May 2, 1778.
Andrew Camble, enlisted, May 4, 1778.
John Bailey, enlisted, May 20, 1778.
James Briscoe, enlisted, May 21, 1778.
Rowland Thornburgh, enlisted, May 21, 1778.
Hezekiah Denham, enlisted, May 20, 1778.
James Miller, enlisted, June 3, 1778.
Charles Camble, enlisted, May 29, 1778.
John May, enlisted, May 19, 1778.
Boston Browne, enlisted, April 29, 1778.
Stephel Brong, enlisted, April 29, 1778.
Jacob Halter, Jr., enlisted, May 17, 1778.
Jacob Halter, Sr., enlisted, May 17, 1778.
Michael Shaffer, enlisted, May 14, 1778.
Martin Wikott, enlisted, May 17, 1778.
William Padeson, enlisted, May 23, 1778.
George Davisson, enlisted, April 30, 1778.
Patrick Goodwin, enlisted, April 25, 1778.
John Steenburgh, enlisted, Feb. 2, 1778.
Patrick McMullins, enlisted, Feb. 2, 1778.
George Bennett, enlisted, May 4, 1778.
John Clam, enlisted, May 4, 1778.
Jesse Ryland, enlisted, May 6, 1778.
Joseph Graham, enlisted, May 26, 1778.
John McDonnel, enlisted, May 23, 1778.
Jacobus Demust, enlisted, May 30, 1778.
Isaac Jackson, enlisted, June 4, 1778.
John Borris, enlisted, June 8, 1778.
Charles Helssells, enlisted, May 4, 1778.
Peter Snider, enlisted, June 18, 1778.
Frederick Miller, enlisted, June 8, 1778.
James McQuillen, enlisted, March 3, 1778.
John Manin, enlisted, June 5, 1778.
Peter Shook, enlisted, May 1, 1778.
Phillip Wimor, enlisted, May 1, 1778.
John Kamm, enlisted, May 1, 1778.
Andrew Stein, enlisted, May 1, 1778.
John Smith, enlisted, May 1, 1778.
Thomas Been, enlisted, June 16, 1778.
Samuel Been, enlisted, June 16, 1778.
Hugh Rippet, enlisted, June 16, 1778.
James Donily, enlisted, June 26, 1778.
Jacob Shinar, enlisted, May 28, 1778.
Chas. Oldwin, enlisted, June 16, 1778.
Jacob Seride, enlisted, June 6, 1778.
John Flood, enlisted, April 3, 1778.
Phillip Culp, enlisted, April 15, 1778.
James Richardson, enlisted, April 3, 1778.
John Whitehead, enlisted, March 23, 1778.
John Bloom, enlisted, April 23, 1778.
John Williams, enlisted, April 18, 1778.
John Bayer, enlisted, April 11, 1778.
Abraham Hindershirt, enlisted, May 18, 1778.
Francis Hopkins, enlisted, May 18, 1778.
Thomas Persons, enlisted, Jan. 14, 1778.
John Doel, enlisted, Jan. 14, 1778.
John Crafton, enlisted, Jan. 14, 1778.
William Oartin, enlisted, April 19, 1778.
Adam First, enlisted, May 1, 1778.
Robert Donegher, enlisted, Jan. 11, 1777.
John Ozborn, enlisted, Jan. 14, 1777.
John Barnes, enlisted, Jan. 14, 1777.
Daniel Fulk, enlisted, May 2, 1777.
Edward Durham, enlisted, April 25, 1777.
Nathan Lample, enlisted, April 24, 1777.
Isaac Battalion, enlisted, May 4, 1777.
George Stumfls, enlisted, May 9, 1777.
Joseph Collins, enlisted, May 10, 1777.
Joseph Bailey, enlisted, April 20, 1777.
Samuel Robertson, enlisted, May 17, 1777.
Samuel Walton, enlisted, May 16, 1777.
John Harris, enlisted, May 16, 1777.
Christian Singer, enlisted, June 7, 1777.
Bolser Spitsnogel, enlisted, June 7, 1777.
John Markey, enlisted, June 7, 1777.
Henry Henly, enlisted, May 3, 1777.
Patrick Neven, enlisted, April 30, 1777.
George Moyer, enlisted, May 14, 1777.
Martin Moyer, enlisted, May 14, 1777.
John Howell, enlisted, May 19, 1777.
John Speight, enlisted, May 19, 1777.

(To be continued in December)
Poling-Poland-Polen-Pegg—Want ances., desc., dates and b. of these lines. Ances. known to have lived in N.J., Penn., and Ohio.—Mrs. Mary Polen Huff, 801 E. Jefferson St., Clinton, Ill. 61727.

Hearell-Dorrell-Benham-Sprewell—Who were parents of Eli Hearell, b. March 12, 1776 Tenn., and wfe. Sarah Dorrell, b. Sept. 5, 1786 Tenn.? Also of William Sprewell and wfe. Martha Malone. Also of Benjamin Franklin (Tom) Benham, lived for a time Morgan Co., Ala., moved to Caldwell Co., Texas.—Mildred Toaz, Box 147, Stringtown, Okla. 74569.


Buckner-Mills-Daniel—Want ances., desc., parents, dates and places of Tabitha Buckner (Daniel) Mills, born 1795, d. 1864, mar. Chas. Henley Mills, 8-2-1814, son of Nathaniel Mills, Rev. soldier. Trying to establish relationship with the Buckner line.—Mrs. J. Frank Lacewell, 301 Prairie Ave., Cleburne, Texas.

Miller-Bathis—Want parents, dates, places of David Franklin Miller, b. July 10, 1804 Scott Co., Ky., mar. Mary Bathis, at "Rosalie," Natchez, Miss., from Rosalie they crossed the river to live at Point Pleasant, Concordia Parish, La.—Mrs. David Ullman, 46 Amberst Ave., Swarthmore, Pa. 19081.


Speer—Spear—Spear—Cloyd—Want any inf. of John Speer, birthplace unknown, prob. b. near Va.-N.C. border. Moved to Morgantown, Burke County, N.C. Was a tailor there. Had brother named Samuel. John Speer fought in Rev. War, d. 1811 or 1812 Morgantown, mar. Margaret Cloyd (need place and date of b.), she was niece of Gen. McDowell of Rev. War. She had a bro. named Solomon. John Speer and Margaret Cloyd had son, John Speer, b. Aug. 10, 1785, in Morgantown who mar. Mary Barbary Grove, dau. of John Grove and Susan Fox.—Mrs. E. C. Engelbrecht, 1201 Southfield Rd., Evansville, Ind. 47715.


Alston-Hill—Want ances., parents, dates and places of Sarah Hill, who mar. ca 1787 Henry (Harry) Alston of Warren Co., N.C., he was s. of Joseph John Alston and Euphun Wilson. She had aunt Mrs. Martha Hill who lived in 1809 Fishing Creek, Franklin Co., N.C.—Mrs. S. E. Godfrey, Jr., P.O. Box 78, Eufaula, Ala. 36027.


Hamlin-Rowan-Carle-Spence—Want parents, dates and places of Sarah Ann Hamlin, b. Argyle, N.Y., dau. of Micah Hamlin Jr., sisters, Mary Hamlin, mar. Rowan, Abigail Parker Hamlin, mar. Carle; Sarah came to Calif., during the gold rush; mar. Frances C. King, she d. Santa Cruz, May 1912. Mary and Abigail's desc. are members of DAR on service of Maj. Micah Hamlin of Barnstable, Mass.—Mrs. Clarence M. Smart, 1535 A—Everett St., Alameda, Calif. 94501.


Delp-Barndt-Kulp-Freas—Want inf. on any of these surnames, last traces in Montgomery and Buck Counties, Pa. I have records back to 1781, would appreciate hearing from anyone who has one of these names or knowledge of them.—Mrs. J. M. Shaffer, Box 368, Crossville, Tenn. 38555.


Bland-Moores-Norwood-Inman—Need proof, parentage, dates and places for the following: (a) Abel Bland, b. 1788 N.C., to Ky., mar. Anna or Anne (need marriage date and her maiden name), at least three ch. b. in Ky., Benjamin, John and Preston; to Red River Co., Texas in 1834 where headright granted by Republic of Texas in 1838. (b) Need proof of parentage and mar. of Elizabeth Hannah Moores, b. Aug. 8, 1798 in Ky., mar. Sept. 12, 1816 Charles Nathaniel Norwood, d. Jan. 7, 1841 Lincoln, Co., Tenn. (c) Need parents of Elizabeth Inman, who mar. John Alexander Norwood, Jan. 2, 1851 Lincoln Co., Tenn.—Miss Vera Bland, 517 W. Main, Houston, Texas 77006.


Venable-Justice-Cleaver—Want parents, names of children, to whom mar. with dates and places of John Moorman Venable, b. 1827 Jackson Co., Ga., who mar. Martha Justice. Also names of children, to whom mar. with dates and places of John Moorman Venable, b. 1779 Louisa, Orange Co., Va. I have records back to 1781, would appreciate hearing from anyone who has one of these names or knowledge of them.—Mrs. H. H. Hinton, 606 Walnut St., Hattiesburg, Miss. 39401.

Towler-Darby-Debro-Darby—Elder—of Charles City, Chesterfield and Dinwiddie Cos., Va. (a) Want b. and mar. dates of Rev. soldier, Benjamin Towler, and wfe. Martha Darby, also her death date. (b) Want b. and mar. dates of William Elder of Dinwiddie Co., Va., and wfe. Mary Towler, along with her parents Rev. soldier, Benjamin Towler, and wfe. Martha Darby, and their families moved from Va. to Rutherford Co., Tenn., bef. 1820 and on to Gibson Co., Tenn. 1837.—Miss Ellen Elder, 209 W. Church St., Kenton, Tenn. 38233.
Bacone College: 1890-1966

By Ramona K. Bradley
Adviser, Bacone College, American Indians Committee, NSDAR

On a hilltop, overlooking Muskogee, the capital of the Five Civilized Tribes, three Baptist missionaries to the Indians knelt in prayer, to dedicate 160 acres of land deeded by the Creek Tribal Council in 1880, for a Christian institution of higher learning for American Indians. Professor Almon C. Bacone, Rev. J. S. Murrow and Rev. Daniel Rogers became the founders of Bacone College, the oldest institution of higher education in the state of Oklahoma. Its first students comprised seven Cherokees, one Choctaw and four whites.

During eighty-six years of existence, Bacone College has in the words of Dr. Roger W. Getz, recent President of the college “reached a high plateau of achievement in receiving full accreditation from the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and this expansion program will lead Bacone to even greater plateaus of service during the next 15 years.” Bacone is also a member of the American Association of Junior Colleges.

Bacone is a liberal arts junior college, serving both Indian and non-Indian students, with its chief objective: “To recognize the Indian’s contribution to civilization and to encourage his achievement in contemporary life.” It is a college of the community, with several of Muskogee’s businessmen serving on the Board of Trustees.

In the Fall of 1965, Bacone’s enrollment was 552. There are Indians from 49 tribes represented in the student body, with constant increase in enrollment.

Bacone offers a program of courses equal to the first two years of a senior college. It prepares students for advanced college work, as well as for those who plan to complete their education on the junior college level.

A student attending Bacone College is there, because he is in earnest and desirous of acquiring a higher educational level, willing to comply with the Christian and truly American background of the college. He is able to get a rounded college curricula for a low cost, much less than in other colleges or universities, in a wholesome environment, with a staff who treats the student as a special individual. A Bacone student has no time for unruly or un-American campus demonstrations.

High school or college transcripts and American College Test scores are required for entrance into Bacone. High school graduates, adults (21 or over) and college transfers are eligible for entrance, provided that the grade average is not less than 1.3. A freshman is required to take not less than 12 hours per semester and maintain a “C” average.

The 1966 Bacone Indian Youth Council
endowment fund at Bacone.

Bacone offers a wide selection of courses in art, business education, English, journalism, speech, foreign language, geography, health and physical education, home economics, industrial arts, library science, mathematics, music, nursing, religion and humanities, science, social science, psychology and sociology. American Civilization and American Government are among the required subjects for graduation, especially for those expecting to continue their education at senior colleges or universities. Associate in Arts degree is awarded upon completion of two years' requirements of 64 hours and 124 or more grade points.

Bacone College has maintained its tradition in competitive sports. Its basketball and baseball teams have been winners in interjunior college tournaments.

The Bacone printing department publishes most of the college publications. Students in printing receive three hours credit in the following courses: fundamentals of printing, including the mechanical details of type composition and presswork; and planning, composition, make-up and production of jobs in the print shop. Practical experience in these as well as other vocational classes, have proved valuable to the students.

The Nursing Department has been a most successful addition to Bacone. Since 1963, enrollment has increased beyond expectation. The first class of sixteen students to receive caps and pins was in spring of 1964. The extensive program was made possible by grants from the McDonald Foundation of Hastings, Nebraska, and East Central Oklahoma Medical Society, with assistance from Muskogee General Hospital. Associate in Arts in Nursing degree is awarded upon completion of the required course of study.

Bacone College Chorus has been one of the college's most successful public relations projects. It has brought not only good-will for the college, but financial assistance, as well. The appearance of the chorus before a tremendous stature who have carried the Pilgrim tradition into every avenue of life. America and the English speaking world can thank that small band of dedicated pioneers for many of today's great churchmen, lawyers, businessmen, educators, bankers, writers, doctors, artists, and statesmen. Descendants of the Pilgrims have held with distinction the highest offices in the land; indeed, offspring of just one of the signers, Richard Warren, served America as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and twice as Presidents, and Great Britain as Prime Minister. Nor can we forget that when the leaders of the world's three most powerful governments set the course of the future in 1945 at Yalta, two of the three seated at the conference table were sons of the Pilgrims of Plymouth.

A noble and influential group, the Pilgrims. Neither first nor strongest, they nevertheless left a priceless heritage—their descendants; a matchless guide to government—the Compact, and a Christian people.
Mrs. William A. Starrritt received a Thanks Badge, the highest token of appreciation presented by the Girl Scouts, at the fall meeting of the Appalachian Girl Scout Council. With a record of active service in the Girl Scouts since 1936, Mrs. Starrritt received one of the limited number of badges given each year in the 15-county council. She recently received a citation of merit for outstanding work in the “Presentation of Important Stories in American History.” This was the first award of its kind to be given in the State of Tennessee. Mrs. Starrritt is a member of the Sarah Hawkins Chapter.

Mrs. Robert C. Judson, a member of William French Chapter, Bellows Falls, Vermont, has been asked to serve on the advisory board of the American Journal of Nursing. Now a head nurse at Hunn Memorial Albany Medical Center, Mrs. Judson is listed in “Outstanding Young Women of America.”

Mrs. Vermaine H. Sidles, Okanagano Chapter, Esterville, Iowa, was installed Supreme Worthy President of the Social Order of the Beauceant at the 45th Supreme Assembly in Portland, Oregon in October. Mrs. Sidles will be making official visits to each of the 131 local assemblies throughout the United States during her year as head of this Masonic Organization.

Virginia Wilkinson Tucker (Mrs. James), a member of the Baton Rouge Chapter, Louisiana, was appointed a member of the Old Arsenal Museum Commission by Governor McKeithen. She is continuing work that she helped to start, the restoration of the Old Arsenal, by procuring authentic objects to place in the Museum.

Miss Bertha E. Wilson, a past Regent of “The Crab-Orchard Chapter,” Crossville, Tennessee, received second honors in the entire state as “Teacher of the Year.” A member of Cumberland County High School faculty, Miss Wilson is now in charge of Art Appreciation for the Humanities Program at the school.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Churchill of Berea, Ky., were honored on March 17, 1966 by Spindletop Research Center, Lexington, Ky., for their work in the weaver’s craft and the establishment of Churchill Weavers, Inc. This firm, of which Mrs. Churchill is co-founder and president, produced the first prototype fabric for space suits. Specializing in American Colonial type handweaving, the business has become an outstanding industry on the national level, providing work for many unemployed in the area. Mrs. Churchill is a member of the Berea-Laurel Ridges Chapter.

Mayme Russell Cox (Mrs. Chauncey) has received an “Oscar of Salesmanship” trophy for outstanding performance in real estate. This award is given by American Salesmasters with recipients being selected on the national level from various industries. Mrs. Cox is a past Regent of Shawnee Chapter in Kansas.

Mrs. Rachel Modisitt Emmart, Jacksonville, Fla., was one of 10 nurses who received the Estabrook award. The awards were established by Arthur H. Estabrook of Chathan Center, N. Y., in memory of his wife, a pioneer Red Cross nurse. They are gold Red Cross nurse’s badges and are given in conjunction with observance of the Birthday of Jane A. Delano, founder of Red Cross Nursing Services. Mrs. Emmart is a member of the Estabrook Chapter, Rockville, Ind.

Mrs. Helen Butler does outstanding work in jewelry and enamel-on-copper for which she has received numerous prizes. The work of this artist was recently on display at the New Rochelle Public Library. Mrs. Butler, who is a member of the New Rochelle Chapter, also taught jewelry making to convalescent soldiers at Ft. Slocum, N. Y., hospital during World War II.
A facsimile of one of the documents contained in the Historical Documents Collection of Queens College, New York. This valuable collection of court records, wills, maps, genealogies, etc., is being arranged, catalogued and copied by the College. Through a gift of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, original will books contained in this collection are being rebound. Microfilm copies of the volumes through 1804 have been placed in the library at National Headquarters.
The Historical Documents Collection

By Dr. Kenneth Scott
Queens College
The City University of New York

Some four years ago the Historical Documents Collection of Queens College came into being with its first acquisition: the major part of the records of Ulster County from 1658 well into the Nineteenth Century. Lack of staff and space had made necessary cataloguing and use of these documents practically impossible. Concern for their preservation and processing led the Clerk of the Court and Supervisors of Ulster County to accept the offer of Queens College to house, arrange, catalogue and copy the material. This task has been for the most part completed, so that thousands of papers have been filed, fifty reels of microfilm have been made and some important items have been published.

Since 1962 no publicity has been given to the Collection because of the enormous task of processing documents to make them readily available for consultation. There have, nevertheless, been numerous visitors from many parts of the United States and even from abroad, as well as requests for information from genealogists and persons doing research on subjects ranging from early cabinetmakers to economics.

The Ulster County material forms the third most important collection of records in Dutch to be found in North America, consisting of the court records and secretary’s papers of Kingston, as well as church material. Only a small segment of the court records has been published in English, and the transcription, translation and publication of these early Dutch documents of New Netherlands are projects which will be undertaken as soon as adequate funds can be secured. The English material consists of voluminous files of the early attorneys of Ulster County, minute books of the courts, treaties with the Indians, lists of freemen, maps showing the “liberties” of the Kingston jail, and data on highways and various phases of county and town government.

Since the Ulster material was deposited in the Queens College Library, the Collection has grown through similar deposits of documents from courts. The Surrogate’s Court in New York City has transferred to Queens College more than 7,000 original wills, dating from 1665 to 1829. These have now been arranged and filed, while alphabetical lists of the testators, each with year of probate and file number, either have already been published in the National Genealogical Society Quarterly or soon will appear in that journal. These wills, most of which are earlier than 1800, bear the signatures and seals of many prominent New Yorkers as well as the signatures of witnesses.

From the same source, the Surrogate’s Court in New York City, came nearly 100 original will libers, covering the period from the latter part of the 17th Century up to 1850, which have not been accessible since 1892, when they were copied. The copies, however, have been found to contain very many errors, due to the inability of the copyists of 1892 to read the early handwriting. It should be noted that the libers contain not only wills and inventories of estates but also, in some instances, marriage licenses and various legal records. Now that the original volumes are available, it is possible to check published lists of marriage licenses against the original and to rectify numerous errors and omissions. Microfilm copies of the volumes through 1804 have been made, and, as soon as funds are available, copies of the libers to 1850 will be prepared. A negative copy of the volumes through 1804 is in the Paul Klapper Library of Queens
Samples from the Historical Documents Collection which contains vouchers of the City of New York on countless aspects of the life of the city in the 18th and early 19th centuries, records from London (especially of 18th century shipping), and from Kingston of New Netherlands material in Dutch. Also contained in the Collection are volumes presented by The Safe Deposit Company of New York which began operation in New York City at the close of the Civil War.
College, and positive copies are in the libraries of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington and The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society and The New York Historical Society in New York. The original libers, whose bindings had disintegrated, are being rebound through a generous grant from the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Court of Appeals in Albany this year deposited in the Collection thousands of early documents from the colonial period through the early 19th Century, including the first minute book of the Supreme Court of New York, the chancery decrees and thousands of administrative papers and inventories of estates, all of which have now been or are being processed. For example, all inventories of estates of the 17th and 18th centuries up to 1776 have already been catalogued, and a list of the persons, with dates and file numbers, will be published in the National Genealogical Society Quarterly, so that xerox copies can readily be obtained, as is the case also with the original wills. It may be noted that very many of these inventories have been previously unknown and in some instances were taken room by room, affording valuable information about furnishing of houses throughout the Province of New York. The documents contain important data for social and economic history and the signatures of appraisers, executors, administrators, and others, one of whom is the notorious Captain William Kidd.

The administration papers, of which thousands are already catalogued, consist of letters of administration, renunciations, petitions and bonds, all of which are an important source of information concerning family relationships, places of residence and the trades of professions of persons mentioned. Equally valuable are the decrees of the Court of Chancery, which, together with the administration papers, are steadily being processed by members of the Department of History and by graduate and undergraduate students.

Vouchers of the City of New York are a mine of information, previously unavailable for research, on countless aspects of the life of the city in the 18th and early 19th centuries. They are concerned with such matters as streets, public buildings, street lighting or the city watch. They yield data on painters like Rembrandt Peale, Trumbull and Jaris, cabinetmakers like Duncan Phyfe, who in 1803 charged £5 for making a desk for Federal Hall. They record the painting of the coat-of-arms of the city by Raphael Goelet in 1732 and the painting of the City Hall by his workmen. They record the order of two fire engines from London in 1731 at the cost of £204 sterling, with a pound and five shillings off—"for prompt payment," and the sum of nine dollars expended in 1804 for tolling three bells for the funeral of Alexander Hamilton at Trinity Church, St. Paul’s Church and St. George’s Chapel. They mention the establishment of the first library of New York City in 1730, the transfer of some books to it from the fort, and work on the library by Christain Kocherthal for 17½ days at six shillings a day. They furnish the menu of a dinner, tendered to the newly-arrived royal Governor in 1728 by the corporation, itemizing 46 bottles of wine, along with punch, cider and beer, beef, fish, bacon, veal, fowl, pigs, lambs, squabs, wild pigeons, tarts, sweetmeats, cheese, cheesecake, and apples, the meats being accompanied by asparagus, sprouts and spinach.

In addition to numerous other official documents deposited in the Collection special mention should be made of some seventy volumes from the Office of the Comptroller of New York City. They contain records (17th, 18th, and 19th century) of Richmond and Queens Counties and of the towns of Flushing, Jamaica, Westchester and Newtown. Some of these volumes are at present being microfilmed.

Somewhat different in character, somewhat later in date but equally valuable are volumes presented to the Collection by The Safe Deposit Company of New York, which began operation in New York City at the close of the Civil War. It was before banks had safe deposit boxes and the clients of the company therefore were by no means restricted to New York City and its environs but came from many parts of America. The ledgers of the greatest interest are those recording the names of renters, with age, height, weight, color of hair, complexion and eyes, detailed physical description, address, occupation and often names of kin. In the volumes are found, for example, such renters as "Boss" Tweed, Horace Greeley, Andrew Carnegie, Nathaniel Currier, Edwin Booth, Hetty Green and thousands of others from all walks of life and all sections of the country. A catalogue has just been completed not only of all box renters but also of their alternates, relatives, or persons who introduced them.

A further activity of the Collection has been the microfilming of important documents not deposited with it. For example, the Historical Documents Collection has microfilmed in this way assessment rolls of New York City (1699-1735), insolvent assignments (1754-1895), Nisi Prius records, records of courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions of the Peace (1684-1820), letters of administration, administration bonds, admiralty court records, and surrogate’s inventories (all of the 17th and 18th centuries), and the records of Burgomasters and Scheepers of New Amsterdam (in Dutch), which contain data omitted in the published Records of New Amsterdam.

Finally, numerous microfilm copies of items of importance for New York history have been acquired, for example, records from London (especially of 18th century shipping), and from Albany of New Netherland material in Dutch and the unpublished typescript translations of such documents made long ago by Van Laer, and the conveyances of the City of New York up to 1800. In this last instance, there is in preparation and considerably advanced an index not only of grantors and grantees (already available) but of all (Continued on page 787)
State Activities

Oklahoma

Mrs. J. A. Kelley, Oklahoma State Chairman of Constitution Week for DAR and Mrs. Olen Delaney, State Regent of Oklahoma visit with Governor Henry Bellmon of Oklahoma as he signs an impressive statement giving recognition to the Daughters of the American Revolution in open letter to the people of Oklahoma and calling on all patriotic citizens of Oklahoma to join in observance of the 179th Anniversary of the adoption of the "Constitution of the United States."

Tennessee

Nashville, located in the heart of middle Tennessee, home of Andrew Jackson, was the place of the meeting for the Sixty-first Tennessee State Conference of NSDAR on March 3, 4, and 5, 1966. The Hermitage Hotel was the setting for the gathering of some 300 of the Tennessee Daughters who came to celebrate the Seventy-Fifth Diamond Jubilee Conference, with the theme II Cor. 3:17 "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is Liberty."

Tennessee Daughters and distinguished guests were welcomed by the gracious hostesses, headed by Mrs. Theodore Morford, Vice-President General, assisted by Mrs. George Hastings, District Director and the 21 chapter Regents of the Cumberland District.

The pre-conference activities of the Sixty-first State Conference began with the State Executive Board Meeting at 8:00 pm, on Wednesday evening, March 2nd, 1966, in the State Regent's suite at the Hermitage Hotel with all members present, Mrs. Allen D. O'Brien, State Regent Presiding.

Thursday 9:00 am, March 3rd, 1966, guests began to register with recess from 12.00 to 1:00 for lunch, at which time members of the State Officer's Club met in the Iris Room where a lovely luncheon was served, with the President, Mrs. Elmer D. Rule, Honorary State Regent presiding. Guest of Honor was the President General, Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., who had arrived about an hour before. Other distinguished guests attending the State Officer's Luncheon were: Mrs. George Elam Evans, State Regent of Florida; Mrs. J. Carl Evans, State Regent of Nebraska; Mrs. Richard Geron, State Regent of Alabama; Mrs. T. Ewing Roberts, State Regent of Kentucky; Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby, State Regent of Mississippi; Mrs. Maxwell Chapman, State Regent of Indiana. The highlight of the meeting was the talk which Mrs. Sullivan gave on the "Image of DAR."

Following the luncheon was the Memorial Service at 2:30 pm, March 3, 1966, with Mrs. Howard Foshee playing "Moonlight Sonata" by Beethoven. The State Regent, Mrs. Allen D. O'Brien and the State Chaplain Mrs. Lowell G. Hays, took their places on the podium, following which two Pages brought in the American Flag and the Flag of the Tennessee Society, DAR.

The State Regent read the "Call to Remembrance" after which the audience read the response which was printed in the program.

At the conclusion of the roll call, Mrs. Hays asked that the "Flowers of Memory" cross be placed on the grave of Mrs. Hoy Lewis Gupton, Honorary State Regent and Past Chaplain General by Mrs. Gupton's son, Gayle Gupton and his wife, who were in the audience.

Miss Mimi Riggle Dunn, soprano, accompanied by Mrs. E. C. Riggle sang "Green Pastures" before the roll call and "The Presence," by Schoenfield afterwards.

The meeting was closed with the benediction by State Chaplain, following which the Pages retired the colors, as Mrs. Foshee played "The Heavens are Telling."

The opening session of the sixty-first State Conference was held in the ballroom of the hotel, the assembly call being given by William Dudley McMurray, Jr., bugler from Boy Scout Troop No. 31 of Nashville. "Pomp and Circumstance" by Elgar, was played by Mrs. V. M. Pelletieri, pianist, for the processional. Dignitaries entered preceded by flag bearers and pages.

The State Conference was called to order by the State Regent Mrs. Allen D. O'Brien, following which the Rev. Mr. J. H. Dougherty, pastor of Forest Hills Baptist Church, gave the invocation.

The conference was welcomed to Nashville by Mayor Beverly Briley, who presented the President General, Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., with a key to the City of Nashville and a citation making her an honorary citizen of Tennessee.

The welcome to Tennessee was given by Commissioner David Pack. The co-chairman of the conference, Mrs. George Hastings, in the absence of the chairman, Mrs. [780]
Theodore Morford who was unable to be present, welcomed the conference to Nashville and presented the twenty-one regents of Cumberland District, hostess of the State Conference.

The response to the welcome addresses was made by Mrs. Jonathan D. Hawkins, Regent of Commodore Perry Chapter, Memphis.

Dr. B. H. Webster, State President brought greetings from the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mrs. O'Brien presented the members of her Executive Board, thanking them for their support and cooperation in every phase of the work undertaken by this administration.

After a special musical program presented by Mrs. Charles Witsell, Jr., Mrs. Prentice Cooper, First Vice Regent, in introducing the President General, Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., who was the speaker of the evening, emphasized the honor that Mrs. Sullivan was conferring upon the members of the Tennessee Society DAR by attending the conference, expressed the pleasure of the members of the organization that her presence afforded. Mrs. Sullivan used as the subject of her inspirational address "Service to the Nation". A reception honoring Mrs. Sullivan followed, climaxed by the cutting of the Diamond Jubilee cake.

The Diamond Jubilee breakfast with Mrs. W. C. Galloway, State Chairman of Membership presiding, began at 7:45 a.m. Friday March 4th following the blessing by Mrs. Lowell G. Hays, the salute to the flag was led by Mrs. Leroy Scruggs Hill. Mrs. Galloway introduced the distinguished guests, among whom were the President General, visiting State Regents and Miss Mary Belle Purvis, the National Outstanding Junior, who spoke on the importance of using junior members in every possible way. The principal speaker was Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr. who stressed the importance of being well informed in order to be able to detect any subversive undertones in speeches and literature distributed in churches and schools.

Mrs. Galloway announced the winners of the two cash awards offered by the State Regent for most new members, the awards going to Adam Dale and Commodore Perry Chapters, tying for first place. Adam Dale won the cash award for greatest increase on a percentage basis, also the National Citation.

Teresa Lightfoot, a twelve year old pianist, presented a musical program.

The morning business session was called to order in the Iris Room by the State Regent after the entrance of the State and National Officers, the conference guests and pages.

The prayer was led by Mrs. Lowell G. Hays, and the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. H. David Hickey, Second Vice-Regent, the National Anthem was sung by the group with Mrs. C. P. Witsell at the piano. After the distinguished guests were introduced by the presiding officer, the report of the credentials committee was given by Mrs. Thomas Shockley, State Chairman of Credentials.

Reports by State officers were presented in order and were interrupted after the report of the Historian's report in order to let Mrs. Sullivan speak for fifteen minutes before she and Mrs. O'Brien left to appear on a local Television Station.

The National Defense luncheon was held in the Iris Room with Mrs. William Irving Reilly presiding. After the blessing by Mrs. Hays, and the pledge to the flag, led by Mrs. Ray Mettelal, Senior State President of the Children of the American Revolution, the group was entertained by choral ensemble from St. Cecelia's, directed by Sister Virginia at Overbrook. Mrs. Reilly presented an outstanding speaker, Dr. George S. Benson, Chancellor of Oklahoma Christian College, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

The afternoon business session reconvened at 3:00 o'clock with Mrs. Allen D. O'Brien, State Regent, presiding, when the reports of State Chairmen of National Committees were resumed.

Mrs. Oscar Noel, Jr., Chairman of the Davidson County Regents Council, presided at the Regent's Banquet. After Mrs. Lowell G. Hays gave the invocation, Miss Catherine Keith led the salute to the flag.

The Chairman introduced the State Regent, Mrs. Allen D. O'Brien, who in turn introduced the distinguished guests.

The following awards were presented by the State Regent: $10.00 and a gavel, for the first chapter organized during the year, which was the John Babb Chapter, Paris, Tenn., organizing Regent being Mrs. Elroy S. Hill; two citations for outstanding achievements, one to Adam Dale Chapter, Memphis and one to Crab Orchard Chapter, Crossville.

Mrs. James Henry, State Historian presented a citation to the Sarah Hawkins Chapter, Johnson City, for outstanding work done in history during the year.

Mrs. Warren M. Kimsey, Jr., Regent of the Chief John Ross Chapter, of Chattanooga, chosen as outstanding Junior of the Year, was introduced by Miss Grace Le Baron, Junior Membership Chairman.

Mrs. Robert Fraim, Regent of the Andrew Bogle Chapter, Knoxville accepted a cash award for the outstanding essay written on "George Washington's Advice." It was to be awarded to a fifth grade student from a school sponsored by her chapter. Also a letter was received by the State Regent stating the essay placed second in the National Society.

Mrs. Lloyd Templeton, Regent of Watauga Chapter, Memphis, accepted the $100.00 Savings Bond, the Good Citizen Girl Award, won by Miss Virginia Anthony, Senior at Central High School, Memphis, the school sponsored by Watauga. In addition there was five $25.00 Savings Bonds given to the winners of each of the five Districts.

The State Regent presented a book entitled "Homes and Gardens in Tennessee", compiled by the garden clubs of Tennessee to the President General, Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr. Mrs. George Hastings, Co-chairman of Oklahoma Christian College, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Pictured at the Tennessee State Conference are (l. to r.) Mrs. Maxwell Chapman, State Regent, Indiana; Mrs. Allen D. O'Brien, State Regent, Tennessee; Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., President General; Mrs. Richard D. Shelby, State Regent, Mississippi.
of the Conference presented the State Regent, Mrs. Allen D. O'Brien with a 75th Diamond Jubilee plate.

The DAR Schools Breakfast was held in the Iris Room on Saturday. Mrs. Coyel V. Ricketts, State Chairman presided. The invocation was given by the State Chaplain. A musical program, entitled "Sing-Along with DAR" was given by Mrs. Charles Witsil Jr., leading, assisted by Dr. D. R. W. Shupe. Mr. A. B. Bradford, Executive Secretary of Kate Duncan Smith School, gave a most inspiring address on the needs of the school and thanked Tennessee for its wonderful support over the years.

The morning business session was called to order by the State Regent at 9:15 in the ballroom. In the absence of the State Chaplain, Mrs. Robert Privette, past State Chaplain, read the opening prayer. Mrs. Ray Mettelet led the pledge to the flag, after which Mrs. Charles Witsil, Jr. led the singing of the first verse of the National Anthem.

Mrs. Thomas Shockey led the read the final report of the credentials committee. She stated that this was the largest attendance at a State Conference in Tennessee's history. Mrs. Milbourn A. Hinds, State Recording Secretary, read the minutes of the conference.

The State Regent thanked the chairmen, co-chairman and the many committees for the superb handling of this 75th Diamond Jubilee Conference. After the benediction by Mrs. Robert Privette, and the singing of "Blest be the Tie that Binds" the 61st State Conference was declared adjourned after the retiring of the colors.—Mrs. Milbourn A. Hinds.

Wisconsin

When the Wisconsin Society Daughters of the American Revolution held its State Conference March 15 and 16, 1966 at the Pfister Hotel in Milwaukee, two birthdays were celebrated—the Diamond Jubilee Anniversary of the National Organization and the Seventieth birthday of the State Organization.

The New State Regent, Mrs. Lester J. LaMack, conducted all business sessions.

Prior to the opening sessions on Tuesday, March 15, there were several outstanding pre-conference meetings. On Sunday evening, March 13, the State Board of Management met in the Regent's Suite at the Pfister Hotel. A Lineage Research Forum was held at the Milwaukee Public Library at 10:00 a.m., March 14, with Mrs. Karl Moldenhauer, State Lineage Research Chairman, presiding. "Resources of the Milwaukee Public Library" was discussed by Mr. Paul Sotirin, reference librarian. A most interesting and informative talk on "The Unusual Sources of the Impossible Paper" was given by Mrs. Albert G. Peters, Registrar General, NSDAR. At its conclusion, an invitation was extended to tour the nearby Milwaukee Museum, where a display "A Street in Old Milwaukee" was enjoyed preceding luncheon.

At the C.A.R. Breakfast on Tuesday, March 15, Mrs. John Hurth, State Senior President, presiding, a fine program was presented by C.A.R. members. "The Assembly Call" by Boy Scout James Woehlke alerted members for the Conference opening session in the East Room—which was introduced by the Processional, with Mrs. Oliver Curtis at the piano, as Pages escorted State and National officers to the platform.

Mrs. Lester J. LaMack, State Regent, called the meeting to order. Following the Invocation by the Chaplain, Mrs. Oscar Wurtz, the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag led by Mrs. Rudolph F. Lange, and the National Anthem led by Miss Lois Williams, the Regent extended warm greetings to the Assembly.

Greetings from the City of Milwaukee were given by Mr. Thomas Harris, Assistant Manager of the Convention Bureau, Association of Commerce.

Introduction by the Regent of the National Officers present—Mrs. Erwin Seimes, Past First Vice President General and National Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee, and Mrs. Albert G. Peters, Registrar General, and the Honorary State Regents followed.

The usual business procedure occupied the morning session. Reading of the Standing Rules by Mrs. Henry L. Ewbank, State Parliamentarian, First Report of Credentials Committee by Mrs. Milton Pilling, Chairman, Report of Conference Program by State First Vice Regent, Mrs. Horace Goodell, Roll Call of Chapters, by Mrs. Stephen Ambrose, State Recording Secretary, First Reading of the Wisconsin Resolutions by Mrs. William Hanley, State Chairman, Reports of State Officers and Announcements brought the morning session to a close.

The Membership Luncheon in the Fern Room, Mrs. Horace Goodell, State Organizing Secretary, presiding, honored Wisconsin's Fifty Year members and the new members. Artistic blue covered programs found at each place were the work of the Chairman and listed by chapters sixty-nine New Members, ten of whom are Juniors.

After the Invocation by the Chaplain, Mrs. Oscar Wurtz, the Junior Membership Chairman, Mrs. Gretchen Wernecke Warda, led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Mrs. Albert G. Peters spoke on the "Life of an Application Paper."

The Call to Order by the Regent at the afternoon session was followed by the American's Creed led by Mrs. Earl Janikowsky and the Chapter Regents' Reports.

A beautiful Memorial Service in the East Room conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Oscar Wurtz, paid tribute to departed members from each chapter.

The Conference Banquet in the Fern Room on Tuesday evening, sponsored by the Port Washington Chapter, Mrs. Theodore Grosb, Regent, and Mrs. James McCray, Chairman, celebrated the Seventy-fifth Diamond Jubilee of the National Society.

A talk by Mr. Ralph E. Schaefer on "Historic Buildings in Wisconsin" with accompanying slides, preceded the retiring of the colors.

The reception following the banquet afforded an opportunity for those in attendance to greet personally the State Regent, the Honorary State Regents and the National Officers.

The National Defense Breakfast, Mrs. Gordon Connors, State Chairman, presiding, preceded the Wednesday morning session at which time the State Chairmen gave their reports; the resolutions were voted upon and the final business conducted.

The Wednesday Awards Luncheon fittingly brought the State Conference to a close. Three Good Citizens and four American History Essay Award Winners were honored at the Awards Luncheon, sponsored by the Milwaukee Chapter, Mrs. Harold A. Todd, State Historian, Presiding.

After the Invocation by the Chaplain and the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag by Mrs. John Hurth, the State Senior President of the C.A.R., Mrs. Fred Benz, State Good Citizen Chairman, presented the Good Citizen Awards. Mrs. Oliver Curtis introduced the Mothers of the Award Winners.

Mrs. Harold A. Todd, State Historian, made the American History Essay Award presentations and Mrs. Earl Janikowsky introduced the Essay Winners' mothers.

"What the Daughters Do" was the subject of the talk by Mrs. Erwin Seimes, Past First Vice President General, NSDAR which followed.

After the traditional singing of "Blest Be the Tie that
Nebraska

The Sixty-fourth Annual State Conference, Daughters of the American Revolution was held March 9, 10 and 11 in the Sheraton Fontenelle Hotel, Omaha, Nebraska.

The Executive Committee and State Board of Management met the evening of March 9th.

The State Regents Friendship breakfast, open to all members, marked the beginning on March 10th. This breakfast affords an opportunity for members to meet informally with State Officers and friends.

The State Conference was opened by the custom opening ceremonies, State Regent, Mrs. J. Carl Evans, presiding. Mrs. Fred Osborne, Chaplain General, Mrs. Francis F. Birnbaumer, Vice President General and Mrs. Joseph G. Haney, State Regent of Iowa were introduced.

Reports of State Officers, State Chairman of National Committees, Special Committees and Chapter Regents given during the conference indicated much interest and a desire to meet National requirements.

The address of Merrill Mattes, Historian, also stressed the formal opening of the conference, “The Heritage of the Past is the Seed Which Brings Forth the Harvest of the Future” stressed our heritage.

The address of Merrill Mattes, Historian, also stressed our heritage. His subject was “Lewis and Clark Trail with Thomas H. Benton.” This was illustrated with slides.

The Nebraska Heritage luncheon in the beautiful Floral Court of Joslyn Art Museum was another reminder of our heritage. The luncheon was open to all members. It was followed by a guided tour of the section of the museum which houses the Maximilian-Bodemer collection of paintings of their expedition over the Lewis and Clark trail in 1833-1834. Many of the Bodemer paintings were painted at places visited and shown by Merrill Mattes, Historian, and Thomas H. Benton, Artist, on a recent trip over the Lewis and Clark trail.

An original and clever pageant, written and narrated by Mrs. Joseph G. Robinson was presented in the Joslyn Recital hall. The Pageant depicted scenes from 1896 through the seventy-fifth anniversary year of DAR. The pageant was spiced with dances and songs of various periods and a display of original costumes of many former State officers.

Many events which added to the enjoyment of those in attendance were a lovely reception at the close of the first day; the C.A.R. Red carnation breakfast—open to members of DAR; State Officers Club dinner; and a luncheon given by State Regent, Mrs. J. Carl Evans and State Vice Regent, Mrs. Curtis O. Lyda, honoring State Officers, Honorary State Regents, honored guests and Hostess Chapter Regents. Music by outstanding musicians and groups from Omaha and Omaha Schools was appreciated.

Tribute was paid to our forty deceased members. The Memorial service was arranged by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Roy S. Ross. Her theme “Walk by Faith” was presented in an impressive manner. She was assisted by the State Regent, Mrs. J. Carl Evans.

The Diamond Jubilee Banquet, held in the ballroom of the Sheraton-Fontenelle Hotel was a gala affair. Appearing in Concert, in a rare public appearance was the Strategic Air Command band, under the direction of Captain Edward D' Alfonso, Commander and Conductor. Their appearance was a tribute to State Regent, Mrs. J. Carl Evans. The address of Mrs. Fred Osborne, Chaplain General was the highlight of the evening. State awards were presented to Chapters. Newly elected State Officers were installed before adjournment.—Mrs. Charles T. Milligan.

Rhode Island

The 194th anniversary of the burning of the “Gaspee” was observed June 3, 1966. June 4th was proclaimed by Governor John H. Chafee as Gaspee Day. A celebration of The Burning of the British Schooner “Gaspee” which was the first overt stroke of the American Revolution to obtain the freedom of the colonies, was held at Gaspee Point, Warwick, Rhode Island, where a tablet, a gift of the Rhode Island State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was dedicated in memory of the Americans who captured and burned the British Naval Schooner “Gaspee,” the night of June 10, 1772 off Narragansett Point in Warwick, since called Gaspee Point.

Taking part in the dedication ceremony were the State Regent, Miss Helen J. Malmstead; State Chaplain, Mrs. Walter Caccia; and Mrs. Howard S. Almy, Regent of Gaspee Chapter.

Prayer was given by the Reverend Mr. H. Victor Kane, Jr., Pastor of the Pawtuxet Baptist Church. Congressman John E. Fogarty spoke briefly as did Mayor Horace E. Hobbs of the City of Warwick.

Following the dedication ceremony, a memorial service was held in the Pawtuxet Baptist church. During the service a memorial dedication was given by the State Chaplain, State Regent and the Regent of Gaspee Chapter.

In the afternoon, a parade was held consisting of patriotic and civic organizations. There was an assemblage of civilians and the military, including many of the oldest, historic chartered commands and musical organizations from all over New England. The Rhode Island DAR Banner and the Flag of the United States of America, carried by the State Color Bearers, were in the line of march as well as some of the Rhode Island Daughters.

The State Society, Children of the American Revolution, was represented by a float, decorated by the children, depicting an old New England kitchen. This float was also used in the Bristol, Rhode Island, 4th of July parade and won a prize.

In conjunction with this event, Gaspee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, opened Gaspee House to the public in order that interested people might see the original room where plans were formulated to carry out this act.

From a table decorated with candles and red, white and blue flowers placed in a replica of the original schooner, “Gaspee,” punch was served by members of Gaspee Chapter under the direction of the Regent, Mrs. Howard S. Almy.

Many people availed themselves of the opportunity to visit this historic old house.—Hattie B. Lewis.
Locust Level is located on the outskirts of the village of Montvale, once Bufordville, in Bedford County, Virginia.

This historic seat of the Buford family was a grant to Henry Buford in 1768 from King George III of England.

Henry was of the fifth generation of Bufords in America, his progenitor, being Richard, who emigrated to Lancaster County in 1635. "He was examined by a minister of the Church of England as to his loyalty to the King, took the prescribed oath of allegiance etc., age eighteen," "Hottens List;" emigrated from Gravesend, England, on his majesty's ship the Elizabeth, August 1, 1635.

The spelling of the day was extremely careless. Therefore, Richard is believed to be the ancestor of all the Beauforts, Beaufords, Blufords, Buefords and Bufords in America today, the ancestry traced through John Beauford of Christ Church Parish, Middlesex County, Virginia.

Henry and Thomas Buford were given adjoining land grants from King George III in the beautiful Goose Creek Valley, in Bedford County.

Henry's property lay to the west. He called it "Locust Level," a name descriptive of the terrain and large locust trees which occupied what became the lawn of his home.

Thomas' plantation was promptly named Holstein, and the records state that Thomas was granted "six thousand six hundred and sixty-six and two-thirds acres."

The records further state that Henry increased his holdings until he possessed a large boundary which on the west included Buford's Gap and far to the east the old "Block House."

This old house was built as a protection against the Indians and stood at the extreme eastern end of "Holstein." Hence it is assumed that Henry bought Holstein from his brother's estate, as it was in his possession in 1781, at which time General Andrew Lewis, while serving in the Council of States in Williamsburg, became ill and started the journey to his home near Salem, "to recruit his health." His condition worsened en route, and it was necessary for him to find sanctuary. He and a company of the gallant soldiers he had commanded at Pleasant Point stopped at the old Block House on the Holstein Plantation, and here in this lovely valley he breathed his life away September 25, 1781.

Henry Buford was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, September 19, 1751. He married Mildred Blackburn of Norfolk and prior to the Revolution built the first residence at Locust Level, a modest frame structure surrounded by a wide veranda. Eastward, at a distance of some hundred and fifty yards, he had another building erected, consisting of two huge rooms, one up and one downstairs, the upper chamber to be used for guests and the lower for purposes of entertaining.

Behind the main house stood still another, the "dining room," the main floor of which was used for dining, while overhead a smaller room, the chapel, was for the purpose of daily family worship.

In the basement were many shelves, for the storage of wines and liquors.

At a little distance to the rear of the dining room loomed the large log kitchen with its wide stone fireplace across one end.

All cooking was, of course, done in the fireplace, and until some few years ago the original ovens remained. These were iron boxes with tightly fitted lids, in which all baking was done. This was accomplished by placing the food on grates in the box, fitting the lid in place, and sliding it onto the red-hot coals and cover-
ing it completely with more embers. Other cooking was done either by setting the heavy iron, copper, and brass kettles on the coals or by hanging them from spits attached to the chimney sides and swinging the cranes over the flames.

In a semicircle near the kitchen stood a dozen or so small log houses. These, of course, were the slaves' quarters.

Today the slave house and the kitchen are gone; only the kitchen chimney remains.

There persists a tradition that both Henry and later his son Paschal operated a tavern at Locust Level. However, this is vehemently denied by some present-day members of the family. It does seem probable, however, from its geographical location that Locust Level may at least have been a stopover for stage coaches.

Henry Buford "was allowed as captain under date of November 6, 1777, for pay, rations, etc., for his company Bedford County, Virginia, f 388, 11 s, 1 d, Archives of Virginia State Militia, December 23, 1776, to December 18, 1778." He was one of the presiding Magistrates of Bedford County in 1782 and high sheriff from 1790 to 1795.

Henry Buford died at Locust Level December 31, 1814. He is buried in the Buford family graveyard at Locust Level.

Paschal, the youngest son of Henry and Mildred Blackburn Buford, born February 14, 1791, inherited "Locust Level" from his father. He married Frances Ann Otey October 31, 1820. She was the daughter of Major Isaac and Elizabeth Matthews Otey and was born at "Fancy Farm," Bedford County, the home of her maternal grandparents, the Matthews.

Paschal Buford commanded a company at Crany Island during the War of 1812, and for his service he received the status of captain.

Shortly after his father's death, Paschal began plans for a larger residence. This required the making and sun-drying of the brick, all of which was done on the place, and the assembling of other materials to his liking. In 1822 the new brick house was completed.

Architecturally, it was once said, it is "pure Buford."

The new house was located directly to the east of the original residence. It is of solid brick construction; the walls are almost two feet thick; there are no stanchions of any kind.

One enters the center hall, on either side of which is a spacious parlor, each with a large fireplace at the far end. On both sides of the fireplaces, cabinets, called "presses," extend from chimney to the outer walls and from floor to ceiling. The woodwork in the "presses," as in the entire house, is handcarved in detail.

Upstairs are two bedrooms identical in every respect to the parlors below, and over the front entry way is the "linen room." So generous are the proportions of this room that it has been used as a bedroom many times during the years.

All windows throughout the house have upper and lower sections of louvered shutters which fold neatly into the sides of the windows when not in use.

The floors all are of wide board construction with each plank reaching the entire length of the room, with no splicing whatever.

At the rear of this house the back porch was built to extend in a covered walkway, thus connecting the dining room to the new residence.

Captain Paschal is reported to have remarked when the brick house was finally completed that he would use the old frame house of his father to house his men guests and sheepherders.

Captain Paschal Buford fostered and enlarged the aura of Southern hospitality which had been begun by his father at "Locust Level." He was well and widely known throughout the state. His honest, outspoken nature made him a man to be remembered. He had no concealments nor disguises and spoke with complete independence. He could not tolerate deception, false pride nor pretense. These characteristics were evinced by the fact that at all times he wore a large silk bandana, in a triangular fold, which passed under one arm with the corners knotted on the other shoulder. Members of the family gave various reasons for this eccentricity. One said it was because it made a handkerchief more convenient, another that was because "he was Captain Buford and could do as he pleased."

Paschal loved his broad acres, his fat cattle and his blooded horses, and was widely known as a farmer and breeder of fine stock.

When the Washington Monument was erected in 1852 and each state was requested to send a stone to be used in its walls, Captain Buford sent his men and oxen to dislodge the top rock of the Peaks of Otter, a balance rock, this pinnacle being part of the view from the front lawn of Locust Level, and for many years considered the highest peak of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The rock was rolled down to the valley below and there cut into blocks. One stone of suitable size Captain Paschal had inscribed "From the summit of Otter, Virginia's loftiest peak, to crown the monument to Virginia's noblest son," and this he sent to be-
come Virginia's contribution to the Washington Monument. It is there today.

Several sections of the stone were brought to Locust Level and remain there on the lawn to the present time. One section he sent to Bedford, and in one he had two basins chiseled; and it is in the Buford family graveyard, a receptacle for flowers.

Paschal Buford's heart and his hand were with the South in the War Between the States, and many Confederate soldiers were nursed back to health through his hospitality at Locust Level.

By his invitation the wife and daughters of General Robert E. Lee spent a summer during the war there, as guests of the Bufords.

The late Douglas Southall Freeman, in his monumental work Robert E. Lee, devoted several paragraphs to a later visit paid by General Lee and his daughter Mildred.

In 1867 when General Lee was President of Washington and Lee University, the General rode "Traveler" and Mildred "Miss Lucy" from Lexington to the Peaks of Otter, thence to visit relatives, and on to Locust Level.

Mildred Lee wrote a detailed account of this visit some years later which was published in Captain R. E. Lee's Recollections and Letters of his famous father.

According to this record, after spending the night on the Peaks of Otter, General Lee and his daughter visited their relatives, the Burwells, in Bedford on Sunday, then on Monday resumed their journey to "Locust Level."

Of this visit Miss Mildred wrote, "The Captain in his shirt sleeves, received us with open arms and seemed surprised at my full growth and said, 'Why General you called her your little girl and she is a real chunk of a gal.' He showed us his fine Jersey cattle, his rich fields, well filled barns and delighted in talking of the time during the War when Mama, Mary and Agnes paid him a visit. He overflowed with kindness and hospitality and his table fairly groaned with good things to eat. Papa afterwards constantly quoted his original sayings."

On the Lees' visits they stayed in the guest house built by Captain Henry Buford, which by this time had acquired the name of "The Dance Hall," as the first floor was often used for this purpose.

Ever after the Lees' first visit when they occupied the upstairs, this room has been known as the "Lee room." This building still stands, but it was moved in the early 1920's to the rear of the brick house and connected to it.

The beds slept in by the Lee family are still in use in the same room.

Paschal Buford died at "Locust Level," Bufordville, Bedford County, Virginia, July 23, 1875, at the place of his birth and home of his long life.

He is buried with his parents and his wife in the Buford family cemetery at "Locust Level."

His youngest daughter Margaret Letitia, who was almost forty years old and still unmarried at the time of his death, inherited the home place. His other children had been provided for during his life time.

Margaret, known to some of her nieces and nephews as "Auntie" with a broad a and to others as "Aunt Mag," married Captain Thomas N. Cobbs December 27, 1883. He died a few years later. Hence, most of her life after her parents' deaths was spent alone in all those houses except for servants.

As a young girl she was considered quite a belle. She was small of stature, with raven hair and sparkling black eyes, a ready wit and a sharp tongue.

During the Civil War she devoted all her energies to nursing the wounded Confederate soldiers, sewing for and sending packages of food and clothing to her brother, other members of the family, in-laws and friends who were serving with the Gray.

In later years when the first edition of the Buford Family in America was published, a picture of the Buford Monument in the Gettysburg Battlefield appeared in the front of the book, and she would never allow a copy of the book in her house because General Buford wore the Union uniform and she considered him a disgrace to the family.

For many years "Aunt Mag" lived alone at Locust Level, with only her pets for company.

Her peafowls strutted their colorful plumage across the broad lawns, her canary birds chirped and sang in their large cages, and small dogs scooted from place to place and barked at guests and intruders alike.

The place ran down to an alarming degree, and in her declining years thieves kept a ladder in the garden to enter the upstairs windows at night and ransack the rooms.

Finally when she was past eighty years of age, she deeded Locust Level to her nephew, William Hanson Buford, second son of her oldest brother, and persuaded him and his family to live with her.

She died February 24, 1920, and is buried on the land where she was born, in the family graveyard.

William Hanson Buford was a kindly, generous person, loved by everyone who knew him, and known as "Mr. Hence" to all Bedford County. He and his dear wife, the former Willie Wilson of Bedford, carried on the tradition of generous hospitality that had been the reputation of "Locust Level" since Henry Buford built the first house before the Revolution.

Mr. Buford made many repairs on the old plantation. He moved the "Dance Hall, Lee Room" building to the rear of the brick house to make it more convenient for modern living. The dance hall became the dining room, and an addition of a modern kitchen was placed on the side.

The "old house" built by Henry Buford was in such poor repair that it was necessary to have it removed.

William Hanson Buford died January 1, 1935, and his widow and family lived on at Locust Level until Mrs. Buford's death in October 1951, when it went into the estate for his son and three daughters.

The son, James Lawrence Buford, bought his sisters' share of the property and further improved the house and brought about many other changes.

To quote the newspaper the Bedford Democrat of
July 23, 1959, when Locust Level had been put up for public auction, “Deeds are being completed for ten persons who purchased lots when historic ‘Locust Level,’ homesite of the Buford family for two centuries, was put up for sale at auction recently. The home building remains in the Buford family. The owner, James L. Buford, could not bear to part with the attractive old house.” The article goes on to say that Mr. Buford had put everything back in working order, even the old spinning wheel.

Much of the original furniture remains in the house, including a sideboard, which is one of only three ever made. Another of these three is at Mount Vernon.

A rare set of Henry Buford’s china is displayed in the sideboard.

Tradition has it that the dining room chairs, which were also the property of Henry Buford, are original Windsor chairs.

James Lawrence Buford died at Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, October 24, 1963. His widow, the former Frances Turns, and their daughter, Kathryn Hanson Buford, still reside at Locust Level.

Kathryn has recently become a member of the Colonel William Preston Chapter of Roanoke, Virginia, and she enjoys the rather unusual distinction of having lived her entire life at the same location and in part of the same house that was built by Henry Buford, her Revolutionary ancestor.

HELP US SAVE INTEREST

The Constitution Hall Air Conditioning and Refurbishing, major project of the Diamond Jubilee Administration, is drawing to a successful conclusion. For the good of the National Society, the accompanying debt should be liquidated as rapidly as possible. Interest rates have risen since the project was initiated. Any pledge or contribution made now will reduce the total cost of the project. Pledges and contributions are tax deductible. Make checks payable to Treasurer General, NSDAR and marked for “Constitution Hall Air Conditioning and Refurbishing Fund.”

The Historical Documents Collection

(Continued from page 779)

persons mentioned in the conveyances, with family relationships and, in the case of most men, their status.

One aim of Queens College has been the publication of significant material in the Historical Documents Collection or of studies based upon its manuscripts. Numerous articles by members of the Department of History or graduate students have appeared, been accepted for publication or are in preparation.

Obviously what has already been accomplished would have been impossible without the enthusiastic work of many graduate and undergraduate students. They have an unusual opportunity to learn to read the early handwriting of the 17th and 18th centuries, to deal with previously unused primary source material, and to make genuine original contributions to our knowledge of American, and especially New York, history. Their work with the documents has led not only to publication by graduate students but also to selection of American History as their special field by graduate and undergraduate students.

Finally, it should be stated that the work of the Historical Documents Collection could not have been carried on without assistance from the College's administration and the staff of the Paul Klapper Library, as well as generous financial aid from the Graduate School of the City University of New York, The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution and some individual donors interested in the early history of New York and the preservation of its records. The sympathetic cooperation of officials of the City of New York, of the Surrogate’s Court of New York City, of the Court of Appeals in Albany and of the Clerk of Court and Supervisors of Ulster County have, it is hoped, furthered the cause of education and scholarship. The Historical Documents Collection has presented to the Netherlands microfilm copies of both the Dutch documents of Ulster County and the records of Burgomasters and Schepens of New Amsterdam as a small token of gratitude for the help of Dutch officials afforded to Americans who use their archives.

NOVEMBER 1966
With the Chapters

SHAWNEE (Mission, Kansas). The Diamond Jubilee of our organization was celebrated with a February tea. Guests included Mrs. E. E. Huffman, State Regent; Mrs. Paul Greenlease, National Chairman, Magazine Committee; Mrs. E. Carruth Owen, State Chaplain; Mrs. Frank McAleavey, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Lou Naylor, State Good Citizens; Mrs. Howard Haines, State Reporter; Mrs. Joel Hodges, Shawnee Mission Chairman; Mrs. Roscoe Gillaspie, DAR Schools; Mrs. Lewis Kessler, Friends of the Museum; Mrs. John McGuire, Magazine Advertising; Regents and Vice Regents of nearby chapters. The Good Citizen Girl, Sheryl Heafley of Shawnee Mission North, was presented by Mrs. Paul Kent. Mrs. T. H. Voegtli paid "A Tribute to Our Founders." Her paper will be available at National. A charming dress, of beige French silk embroidered with tiny rosebuds, which had been worn by Gertrude Gouvenour at George Washington's first inaugural ball, April 30, 1789, was modeled by a descendant granddaughter. Six twenty-five year members were honored.

An informative meeting on lineage research included a trip to the Missouri Valley Room at the Kansas City, Missouri, Public Library where resource material was discussed by librarians.

Of great interest was a pilgrimage to old Fort Leavenworth military base, museum and chapel.—Lucille Twitchell.

At dedication of historic marker are (l. to r.) Louise Walker Sewell and Mitty Owen Munger, C. A. R.; Mrs. Lee Allen Brooks, Vice President General from Alabama; J. Morgan Smith, dedication speaker.

OLD ELYTON (Birmingham, Ala.) dedicated a marker commemorating the site of the old Elyton Courthouse built in 1821, 50 years before the City of Birmingham was chartered.

The historic marker was given by Mrs. Hill Ferguson (Louise Walker), herself a descendant of Elyton pioneers. Dedicated at Arlington Shrine, ante-bellum Jefferson County home, it will be given a permanent place on the site of the old courthouse near the shrine.

Elyton, settled in 1820 by men and women from Virginia and the Carolinas who were attracted there by the promise of the rich mineral region, was a flourishing village long before Birmingham came into existence. It was the first county seat of Jefferson County.

The pioneer town was the crossing place of two important stage lines connecting North and South Alabama and the eastern and western parts of the state. Later, two railroads crossed in the area, this connection leading to the creation of Birmingham when John T. Milner, chief engineer for one of the railroads, secured 4,150 acres of land two miles east of Elyton with the view to building a city.

The courthouse at Elyton burned in April, 1872. While citizens were seeking means to rebuild it, the state legislature was prevailed upon to order an election to determine whether the courthouse should remain at Elyton or be moved to Birmingham. The election, held in May, 1873, resulted in a majority of votes for Birmingham. All county offices were moved to the infant city and Elyton was later annexed to its rapidly-growing neighbor. Arlington, then the home of Judge William S. Mudd, which was used as military headquarters by the Union General James H. Wilson during the War Between the States, is now the only landmark that remains of Old Elyton. But the historic marker will show future generations the site of the old courthouse.

Presiding at the dedication ceremony was Mrs. Lee Allen Brooks, Vice President General from Alabama, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, a former Old Elyton Chapter Regent, and immediate past Regent of the Alabama DAR. J. Morgan Smith, grandson of the chapter founder, spoke on the early history of Elyton. The marker was dedicated by Mrs. Polk Davis, regent Old Elyton Chapter, using the DAR ritual, and unveiled by Louise Walker Sewell and Mitty Owen Munger, members of the Children of the American Revolution. It was accepted for the City of Birmingham by Mayor Albert Boutwell.

Old Elyton Chapter was founded in 1913 by Mrs. J. Morgan Smith (Kate Duncan Smith) for whom the Daughters of the American Revolution School at Grant, Ala., is named. Mrs. Smith served as Chapter Regent for 17 years, State Regent for 8 years and was an Honorary Vice President General of the National Society. Her portrait was placed in the Alabama Room of Memorial Continental Hall by the Alabama Society.

Old Elyton Chapter is making plans to carry out other projects of Historic Preservation in line with objectives of the National Society.—Harriet S. Culp.

NATCHEZ TRACE (Booneville, Mississippi). The lovely home of Mrs. Harry Jones on Franks Road was a setting of distinct charm for the Daughters of the American Revolution Tea, Thursday afternoon, October 7, with Mrs. Jones, Mrs. T. C. Gardner, Jr., Mrs. J. W. Abernethy and Mrs. Eunice Price, hostesses.

The hours from 3 to 5 were in observance of the Diamond Anniversary of the National Society and to honor Rosa-
ile, the state DAR shrine. Honored guests were the chapter's new members, Mrs. Leland Billingsley, Mrs. J. W. Hollandsworth and Mrs. Ralph Stutts, introduced to the guests by the incoming regent, Mrs. Paul Dobkins.

The tea table held an arrangement of fresh yellow roses, pomegranates and leather leaves, surrounded by silver candelabra. The gold theme and the figure "75" symbolized the years of the organization's patriotic service.

Miss Bess Bartlett and Mrs. Lewis Earl Perry presided at the silver coffee service. Mrs. Abernethy and Mrs. Gardner served dainty cake squares crest with yellow rose buds, mints and salted nuts.

In the family room, a display was arranged by Mrs. Jones and Miss Helen McMillan, Rosalie Chairman, for the sale of gifts from Rosalie in Natchez. This antebellum home, the property of the Mississippi Society, was built in 1820 and is said to be the finest example of colonial architecture in America.

MISSABE (Virginia, Minn.), in the famous Mesabi Iron Range, in Northern Minn., is active in all phases of DAR work. We contribute to Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee each year, send our regent to State Conference, and cooperate with our State Indian Chairman in her project to raise money for the Mississippi Room at St. Mary's School. As always, we have endeavored to tell the DAR Story locally. Last spring, our regent, presented the Good Citizens pin to a young girl in one of our rural areas, and also gave a talk on "What the Daughters Do," which was a surprise to a lot of those present at the Honor Awards Banquet.

Our programs this year have covered the different phases of the DAR program, and have been most interesting. Our September meeting was devoted to the Constitution, and we were instrumental in having our Mayor sign a proclamation, and in getting flags flown in our town. Last February we observed American History Month, and expect to in 1966 also.

On October 16, 1965, we sponsored an American Heritage Antique Show, in honor of the DAR Diamond Jubilee, with a wonderful, large display of antique pattern glass, art glass, antique china, antique personal items, "primatives," antique silver and so on. This was an enjoyable and successful event.

Each year we try to aid all programs aided in previous years, and something in addition, since in this way we grow. This year for the first time we sent Christmas gifts to the Children of Kate Duncan Smith, contributed to the Americana Collection project and the Library Expansion Fund, contributed to the Good Citizens program, to the guide fund for our own Sibley House Museum and last, but not least, a member gave two heirlooms to our DAR National Museum.

We feel that this has been a good year for us—Elizabeth Balduc.

PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY (Washington, D. C.) celebrated its 50th anniversary April 30, 1966, with a gala tea at the Chapter House, 1732 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.

The chapter was founded April 8, 1916. The late Miss Emma Eaton Walker was the organizing regent. Her grave in Congressional Cemetery was marked with the Society's emblem in a fitting ceremony by the chapter December 13, 1958.

Guests at the tea included local, State and National officers, Committee Chairmen, and Chapter Regents.

The chapter took this occasion to pay special honor to five of its members who have been members of the DAR for 50 years or more. Two of these, Mrs. Henry J. Walther and Mrs. McClain B. Smith are charter members of the chapter. The other three are Miss Sarah E. Townshend, Mrs. Theodore A. Rooney and Miss Rosalie Walker. Mrs. Smith and Miss Walker were unable to attend. A 50-year pin was presented to each of these members.

In the receiving line were the regent, Miss Adah C. Fink; Mrs. Douglas G. Dwayer, State Vice Regent; and three of the 50-year members, Mrs. Henry J. Walther, Miss Sarah E. Townshend and Mrs. Theodore A. Rooney.

The charm of the lovely rooms in the Chapter House was enhanced by spring flower attractively arranged.

In the Helen Harmon room, opposite the dining room, were numerous memorabilia collected over the years. This display was arranged by Mrs. Henry J. Walther. Also, on a table in this room, was a large cake iced in white with appropriate lettering in gold.

Mr. Stephen J. Buyntzky, State Chairman of the American Music Committee, provided background music on the piano. Mr. Joseph Lupo, a teacher at the William Wirt Junior High School, sang three beautiful numbers. He was accompanied by Mrs. Beulah Miller.

Mr. Ben Bowen Anawalt (left) pinning the handsome DAR Insignia pin, her gift to the State of Kansas, on the State Regent, Mrs. Elmer Huffman.

WICHITA (Wichita, Kansas). This chapter's American History Month and National Defense program was a series of highlights, beginning with the honoring and the presentation of an orchid to one of our distinguished members, Mrs. Lucretia Shelton Grosvenor Anawalt (Mrs. Ben Bowen), who became a member of NSDAR seventy years ago.

In 1896, while still a college girl, Mrs. Anawalt became a charter member of the Eunice Sterling Chapter, of Wichita, Kansas, and later she was again a charter member, this time of the Wichita Chapter. She has served her present chapter as Regent, and filled various state offices, including District Director, and general chairman of state conference. A delightful personality, her loyalty and interest in DAR are inspiring.

At this gala luncheon meeting our petite and appealing DAR Good Citizens received her pin, certificate, and a copy of "In Washington, The DAR Story" for the library of her high school.

Our feature speaker was Mr. Don C. Ross, a retired Air Force officer, and formerly Chairman of the Tenth Air Force Reserve Policy Board. He spoke forcefully and challengingly on vital current issues of national air force defense, enhancing his talk with the presentation to each member of two excellent colored brochures on the United States Air Force—one a reprint from National Geographic Magazine.—Mrs. Robert Chesney.
A novel touch was added as James Forquer, President of District of Columbia C.A.R., clad in Scottish plaid, walked briefly in and out the rooms playing the bagpipes. James is the son of Mrs. Charles J. Forquer, a member of the chapter and also Senior State President of the District of Columbia C.A.R.

Hundreds of party sandwiches and cookies were made by members of the Chapter, the committee being headed by the Vice Regent, Mrs. Harry W. Townshend, Sr.—Adah C. Fink.

CHICAGO CHAPTER (Chicago, Illinois). The Diamond Jubilee of the Daughters of the American Revolution brings a warm glow to every member, but it has a special significance for Chicago Chapter, Chicago, Illinois, which has the great honor of being not only the first organized chapter in Illinois but in the United States. The first Regent, Mrs. Frank Stewart Osborne, was appointed by Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the first to preside at the first organized chapter in Illinois. The first meeting was attended by 45 women, most of whom signed the Chapter Constitution. Chicago Chapter has taken a strong and fearless part in the activities of the city.

Many Regents have gone on to become State Regents. At the present time, twelve officers are serving as state officers or on committees. The important post of State Librarian was held by Mrs. Harold I. Meyer, a former regent and a dedicated worker.

Because of the large membership and their wide acquaintance with the leaders of the city, Chicago Chapter is able to present distinguished speakers and talented musicians at its monthly meetings. The great event of the year is the Washington Tea in February, attended by National Officers from Illinois, State Officers and Regents from other chapters. Other outstanding events include Constitution Week, Flag Day and a "Salute to Youth," and this year, the Diamond Jubilee Luncheon, including the Abigail Adams Evening Group of the Chapter. This latter group consists of business and professional women.

The Diamond Jubilee celebration of Chicago Chapter was a luncheon held in the beautiful French Room of the Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel. A charming note were the flowery hats and spring dresses of the guests. The Regent and the honored guests wore the traditional orchids of the DAR. The speakers table had silver candlesticks and green skirts, on which were medallions with the figure 75. The place cards were ornamented with diamond dusted violets, the State flower of Illinois. The huge birthday cake in front of the speakers' table was decorated in green and white.

After the invocation and pledge of allegiance came the singing of the Star Spangled Banner. The Regent then introduced two special guests, Mrs. Richard H. Thompson, Jr., State Regent, and Mrs. Albert Peters, Registrar General and Honorary State Regent. The gavel used by the Regent, Mrs. A. Judson Tucker, was made of wood from the oldest house in Chicago.

Mrs. Mullen, preceding Regent, congratulated the present Regent, Mrs. A. Judson Tucker, on the excellent work done during her two years in office. Mrs. Tucker then presented the past regents present, who each read some part of the history of Chicago Chapter. Letters were read from members unable to be present.

After a delicious luncheon, a historical program was given. "The Chicago Story" was told in colored slides, with musical background and a running commentary. The past and present events were shown in such contrasts as log cabins and Marina Towers; the general store and supermarkets; the white frame church and modern churches. Some of the older members found the earlier pictures and songs brought back fond memories. It was indeed an occasion to be remembered.—Norma Estelle Umbarger.

The essay contest was held in Heyward J. Gibbes grammar school. The Regent, Mrs. Harriet (Kirby D.) Shealy, presented the awards to the winners at a chapel assembly at the school. Silver medals were presented to the first place winners, Mary Kerr, 7th grade, and Thomas Taylor, 5th grade. Certificates were awarded the runners-up, Nancy Davis, 8th grade, and David Amick, 5th grade. The Record Newspaper printed a picture of the four children.—Cynthia C. Farris.
The chapter was named for Nathaniel Jarvis Wyeth, founder of Fort Hall in 1834. He was related to John Hancock and George Wyeth, signers of the Declaration of Independence.

In 1952, we entertained Nathaniel Wyeth, great-great-grandnephew of Nathaniel Jarvis Wyeth, with dinner and a visit to Old Fort Hall and Indian Tribal Dance.

Mrs. Standrod and Dr. Minnie Howard helped locate Fort Hall on the Snake River. A marker was placed on the lava rock marker erected by the Study League.

We have contributed to the National Society Building Fund, purchased a chair for the Idaho Box at Constitution Hall and helped with the fund for a Memorial Building in Pocatello. We assist the Indians at Fort Hall with food, clothing and gifts.

We have had colonial balls, teas, etc., an annual Washington's Birthday Brunch when the Good Citizen Girls are honored. One was run-up at National.

Mrs. Jennie Broughton Brown has written several historical books. Wyeth Chapter has had three State Regents, Mrs. Sam Winters, Mrs. Mildred Chandler Brothers and Mrs. Francis Rands Peake.—Mrs. A. L. Merrill.
FOURTH CREEK (Statesville, N. C.). Pictured above are twelve of the thirty members of the Monticello Junior American Citizen Club in the fifth grade. Mrs. Frank King, their teacher, is a former Regent of Fourth Creek Chapter.

In March these children presented a program on Flags of Our Country for the members of Fourth Creek. They wrote the playlet and made their own flags, with the able help of their teacher.

The flag of Henry VII of England was exhibited by Gary Lowrance; the flag of England by Patti Mobley; the Cromwell Flag by Judy Wood; the Continental Flag by Cynthia Yates; the Pine Tree Flag by Dennis Deal; the Gadsden Flag by Dean Henderson; the Grand Union Flag by Gayle Shoep; the Betsy Ross Flag by Jo Ellen Mayberry, who is secretary-treasurer of the JAC Club; the Star Spangled Banner with 15 stripes and 15 stars was presented by Linda Brooks; the next flag which incorporated 13 stripes for the original states and a star for each state was carried by David Mistleid, and the Flag of today with its 50 stars and 13 stripes was presented by Stephen Godfrey, President of the JAC Club and Lloyd Johnson, Vice President.

The children brought along to the chapter meeting a large box of books they had contributed to the chapter's library for children at Iredell Memorial Hospital.

Their teacher, Mrs. King, has long been an interested supporter of Crossnore, as was her mother before her, Mrs. W. H. McElwee, and her students in Fourth Creek's protege, a little ten-year-old girl at Crossnore. They have sent her many lovely little dresses, blouses, skirts, hand bags, coats that are a little too small for eleven and twelve-year-olds, and numerous other gifts.

Recently they made up a medical kit to be sent to Viet Nam, and they have participated in many other projects as a JAC Club, one of the most active on record.

O'FALLON (O'Fallon, Missouri) dedicated a government marker, July 30th, 1966, in memory and honor of Colonel Samuel Wells, hero of the Revolutionary War. Seventeen descendants of Samuel Wells were present for the dedication of a marker for his grave by the O'Fallon Chapter. The marker was obtained and dedicated through the efforts of Mrs. John K. Barron, both descendants of Colonel Wells and members of O'Fallon Chapter. The presentation of colors was made by the V.F.W. post #5077 of O'Fallon. The Invocation was given by Mrs. Claude Muschany, Chapter Chaplin, and the Pledge of Allegiance was led by Mrs. R. K. Watson, also a descendant and member of the Chapter. Mrs. Frank J. Monaghan, Regent, welcomed the guests, and the unveiling of the marker was done by the Misses Suzanne Barron and Christine McCarthy, sixth generation descendants of Colonel Wells. The dedication was given by Mrs. A. Victor Reese, Vice Regent, Missouri State Society, DAR. A biographical sketch of Colonel Samuel Wells was read by Mr. William Rulon, also a descendant. The National Anthem and "God Bless America" were led by Mrs. Charles C. Barnett, Jr. The benediction was pronounced by the Reverend Roland Boone, Pastor of Williams Memorial Methodist Church, of O'Fallon, a lineal descendent of Daniel Boone.

Colonel Samuel Wells was born in Wythe County, Virginia, 1755. He distinguished himself for bravery and gallantry in both the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. He lived in three states during his life time, and served his country as a member of the Legislature in both Kentucky and Missouri. He settled first in Kentucky, then moved to Missouri in 1817, where he bought a tract of land, amounting to 1400 acres. His farm was adjacent to Fort Zumwalt, in what is now Dardenne Township. His death occurred at his farm in July 25, 1830.

The ceremony was in charge of Mrs. Elwood Rulon, assisted by Mrs. John K. Barron, both descendants of Colonel Wells and members of O'Fallon Chapter. The presentation of colors was made by the V.F.W. post #5077 of O'Fallon. The Invocation was given by Mrs. Claude Muschany, Chapter Chaplin, and the Pledge of Allegiance was led by Mrs. R. K. Watson, also a descendant and member of the Chapter. Mrs. Frank J. Monaghan, Regent, welcomed the guests, and the unveiling of the marker was done by the Misses Suzanne Barron and Christine McCarthy, sixth generation descendants of Colonel Wells. The dedication was given by Mrs. A. Victor Reese, Vice Regent, Missouri State Society, DAR. A biographical sketch of Colonel Samuel Wells was read by Mr. William Rulon, also a descendant. The National Anthem and "God Bless America" were led by Mrs. Charles C. Barnett, Jr. The benediction was pronounced by the Reverend Roland Boone, Pastor of Williams Memorial Methodist Church, of O'Fallon, a lineal descendent of Daniel Boone.

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POUR WHOSE WHO were in colonial costumes were Mrs. Edward Lambert, former Peterborough Regent and currently local treasurer; Mrs. Luzern Safford, former local Regent; Mrs. Wesley Chase, Corresponding Secretary of local DAR; Mrs. Walter R. Peterson Jr. assisting as hostess with Mrs. John Peterson. Junior hostesses were the daughters of Mrs. John Peterson, Holly, Heather and Laurel, members of the C.A.R., who helped serve and greet the guests. Musical interludes were furnished at the piano by Allan Carman of Peterborough, newly elected President of the New Hampshire S.A.R.

TOYABE (Reno, Nevada). Nevada State Junior American Citizen Club chairman commended Toiyabe Chapter for the enthusiasm its members have shown in sponsoring two JAC clubs. For some years theirs have been the only clubs in the state which entered the poster and essay contest. This year three clubs in other chapters entered.

Toiyabe Chapter gives an award of a book on American history or patriotism to each of six winners in the contest, entertaining them at the May potluck supper. At the State Conference ten Thatcher pins were awarded to contest winners. Seven of these went to members of the clubs sponsored by Toiyabe chapter. The picture shows eight of the ten winners with the state chairman, Mrs. Stewart D. Nickels.

On the National level five JAC awards were given to Nevada. A second, third, and two Honorable Mentions went to Toiyabe clubs. Although the chapter works on many youth programs, they stress JAC as through that they touch (and we hope, influence) over a hundred children. Toiyabe chapter was hostess for conference in March. At the brunch, where the picture was taken, the tables were decorated in "school days" theme with school houses, real old school bells and tiny slates for place cards, making a gay and youthful closing for a most outstanding conference.

—Ruth Marcotte.

KANAWHA (Charleston, West Virginia). Point of interest at the Tuesday luncheon of Kanawha Valley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was a flag made by Mrs. William Keely in 1866 to fly from a staff for the Fourth of July in Cannelton, W. Va. Mrs. Keely was the mother of Mrs. G. Callie Porter, Chapter Regent. The flag, which is approximately eight by twelve feet, is being examined by Mrs. Porter, left, and Miss Joan Adams of Man, W. Va., State Chairman of the U. S. flag, who was guest speaker at the meeting in the Rose City Cafeteria Blue Room.

—Abby K. Porter.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS BARLOW (San Benito, Texas). Mrs. Ted Akin of La Feria, Regent, 1964-65, received a letter of commendation acknowledging the amount of work accomplished by the chapter. The three-fold objectives, History, Education, and Patriotism, in this chapter are always portrayed in a sparkling manner in the required work, while the electives are carried out by committees.

Flag Day was the first honor day celebrated with a breakfast and patriotic program at one of the leading hotels. An eminent speaker, Mr. Marion Shirah, addressed the assembly, using for his subject "I Am a Sick American."

Constitution Week was met in the Valley with enthusiasm and devoted service to the ideals of our country by all members. The cooperation of Churches—Schools—and Mayors of towns made the project of the chairman, Elizabeth Garrett, an outstanding Valley endeavor with proclamations and patriotic observance. The September 16th meeting featured a program on the Constitution. The chapter won second place in the state of Texas for its excellence in work during this momentous week.

Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship won second place in the State, and one member, State Chairman of this committee, accepted the national honor of first place for the state of Texas on "Awards Night" at Continental Congress in Washington in April.

The chapter won first place and "Sweepstakes Award" in the state for having 4800 column inches of news print. They were also given a red ribbon by the National Committee for achievement in Program.

A George Washington Colonial seated tea, which is an annual gala event, was celebrated as one of the outstanding honor days. This occasion being Guest Day and also a time when the chapter entertained the 13 Good Citizenship Girls and their Mothers was one of the chapters most important affairs. The girls were presented and given their DAR pins by the chairman Minerva Butcher (Mrs. J. O.). An outstanding speaker, John C. Jones, Jr., president of the First National Bank of La Feria and the son of a member, spoke on "Good Citizenship and the Prerequisites for Being a Good Citizen."

The JAC's did excellent work this second year since being organized. Ten American History Medals were presented to students—boys and girls—having the highest grades in that subject in Valley High Schools; twelve George Washington Medals and Pins were given under National Defense to Junior High School Students. Citizen U. S. A. tape was made available to all schools and radio stations and 1,000 manuals were ordered.

The Diamond Jubilee program was presented in the form of a patriotic pageant by the JAC chairman, Eddie McNail (Mrs. J. L.) and her primary Latin American pupils in costume. They were well trained and it is the hope of the chapter that these children will continue to be aware of their future responsibility as Americans.—Jane H. Hensley.

ROBERT COOKE (Nashville, Tenn.). The snapshot shows Mrs. Nell Moore Lee, Regent, admiring some of her cherished family heirlooms displayed at the regular meeting on April 2, 1966.

The collection of the chapter commemorated the thought of the American Heritage Committee that "Tomorrow is built upon Yesterday. Let us save America's Yesterday," to preserve our own treasures of the past. Many members participated in presenting
their authentic articles so rich in family association for them and representative as tangible evidence of our heritage.

A priceless possession in Mrs. Lee's family is a framed piece of Continental money with a letter from her grandfather explaining that the bill had been found on the body of her Revolutionary ancestor, Ensign Robert Moore, who was killed in the fight for freedom at the battle of Guilford Court House in March 1781. The regent also prizes a twenty dollar Confederate bill brought back from the Civil War conflict by her grandfather, H. R. Forrest, and who wrote on the back of the bill, "Keep this as a token of that heroic struggle."

Members looked at many old land grants, the earliest dated 1810 with Governor Blount's signature. These family papers have been kept by Mrs. Ben King Espey, State Treasurer of the Tennessee Daughters of the American Revolution and a charter member of the Robert Cooke Chapter.

Other valuable papers were receipts of the early nineteenth century, family wills, and marriage bonds.

Peering at old books studied more than a century ago made us realize how persevering the pupils were to peruse such fine print.

Mrs. R. D. Anderson cherishes an old family Bible dated 1835. A collector's item owned by Miss Ina Leonard is Marshall's biography of Washington published in 1832. She also has a hymn book printed in 1832 containing nearly one thousand songs without any music. Other old books on medicine, an 1854 health text, 1845 botany book, 1846 edition of the famous blue-backed spellers, 1851 law book, and a Greek reader formed an integral part of the varied exhibit. A cross-stitched yellow ribbon book mark made for the Regent's paternal grandmother in 1853 as a Christmas gift is in a gold frame for safekeeping.

Each DAR member described the interesting items she had contributed toward the display and expressed the desire that some day many of their prized possessions will be donated to the Daughters of the American Revolution Museum.

Mrs. A. H. Thornberry served cakes and coffee to the group at the conclusion of the meeting.—Nell Moore Lee.


A handsome tablet to commemorate the memory of Eunice Baldwin had been sunk in the ground before the slate tomb stone that marks the grave of this pioneer wife and mother. Capt. Isaac Baldwin was the first man from Hillsborough killed in the battle of Bunker Hill. A soldier friend extracted the bullet from the body of the fallen officer and later presented it to his widow. When she died the cherished bullet was buried with her.

The program was brief but impressive. Music was furnished by the Hillsborough Band. The Rev. Mr. Roy Hunnewell offered prayer. Miss Mildred Moore, the local Regent, announced that this ceremony was to honor the patroness of the chapter.

The tablet was then unveiled by Mrs. Marion Symmes and Mr. Wellington Caldwell, descendants of Capt. Isaac and Eunice Baldwin.

A laurel wreath was placed above the tablet by Mrs. Nile Faust, State Regent of New Hampshire.

Rev. Mr. Roy Hunnewell spoke admiringly of Eunice Baldwin, who as other pioneer women raised a family, cared for a small farm and bore valiantly the burden of widowhood in Revolutionary days. He pronounced the benediction. Taps were sounded by the bugler, a Veteran of Foreign Wars.

After a brief silence the people who had gathered in respect to the memory of Eunice Baldwin returned to their duties of the day.—Mary K. Pierce.

[Continued on page 803]
Every person at a State Conference should know that the State Regent is addressed first as, "Madame State Regent" when the Conference is in session, for she will be presiding and is the one to be addressed first no matter who is present on the platform. If the State Vice Regent is presiding, she is addressed as, "Madame State Regent." If anyone except the State Regent or the State Vice Regent is presiding she is addressed as "Madame Chairman." This is the case regardless of the title of the Presiding Officer. (See page 304, Parliamentary Law, Robert.)

Whatever her title, in referring to herself as presiding officer the term "the chair" is used, never the pronoun of the first person; so it is stated in Parliamentary Practice, Robert. In her Report, the State Regent should always refer to herself as "the (or your) State Regent" never as "the chair" as this term applies as such to the presiding officer only.

If several Officers of the National Society are guests at a State Conference the highest ranking Officer should be presented first. If all of the guests are to bring greetings they should be informed before their arrival how many minutes (two, usually) will be allotted to each one. If there are many official guests, one can bring the greetings for the group having the same rank, see page 140, DAR Handbook, 1963. While a State Conference is honored to have several National Officers in attendance, it should be remembered the meeting is just what the name states, a conference and there should not be too many addresses. The members should have time for a discussion of their problems as each state conference has new chapter officers in attendance.

In the receiving line at a State Conference, the State Regent stands at the head of the line, then the President General or her official representative, if any; the Governor of the State or Mayor of the city; the Honorary Presidents General in order of seniority; the Minister, and the speaker of the day; the visiting National Officers; the Honorary Vice Presidents General; the Honorary State Regents of the hostess State in order of seniority above past National Officers. An Honorary State Regent never having been a National Officer is placed above a past National Officer at a State or Chapter affair. Next in the line are the visiting State Regents; past National Officers; the National Chairmen; then the active State Officers in the order of official listing. Then if there is room on the line, the National Vice Chairmen, active State Presidents of other societies, if desired, and last the Hostess Chapter Regents. Large State Organizations cannot have members from all these categories, the line would be much too long; therefore, it becomes necessary to terminate the receiving line with the State Officers present. Smaller State Organizations may have fewer guests and members present from various groups listed and therefore have representatives from all the groups in their receiving line. In the procession of a State Conference the order is reversed, the Flags (the Flag of the United States of America to the right of the State and the Chapter flags) carried by the pages lead the line and the State Regent is the last one in the line.

The registration of Officers, Regents, delegates, alternates, members and guests is very important. The State Regent in the "Call" or announcement of the State Conference should include the days and the times of registration and the fact that all those mentioned above should register. Otherwise the chairman of the Credentials Committee can not give an all inclusive report of those attending. The members of a State conference at anytime are those who have registered up to that time as attending even though some have left the conference. If you are attending a meeting that requires a registration fee, do register and pay the fee. Do not expect others to pay the cost so that you may participate and enjoy it without paying the small amount termed, "registration fee."

At an Annual State Conference, the State Regent's first statement after she says "Good morning" or "Good evening" as the case may be should be, "The meeting will please come to order. By virtue of the authority vested in me as State Regent of the ——— State Organization of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, I now declare the (number) State Conference in session. The assembly will rise please and remain standing while the Invocation is given by the State Chaplain, Mrs. or Miss ———; the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America will be led by the State Chairman of The Flag of the United States of America Committee, (Mrs. or Miss ———); The American's Creed will be led by ———; and the singing of the National Anthem will be led by ———.” Then she says, "Mrs. ———," the name of the Chaplain, and when the invocation is over, she calls the name of the person leading the Pledge of Allegiance and so on until the singing of the National Anthem. After the Anthem she says, "Please be seated," and continues with the agenda of the meeting.

When the time arrives for the reports of the various committees, the State Regent calls on the chairman for the report of the committee, not "her report." The chairman comes to the microphone or the platform and addresses the State Regent only, "Madame State Regent" and no one else. Please read, "Reception of Reports" page 220, R.R.O.R. It will be of help to every member attending a State Conference.
Today, as never before, interest in the DAR story is being shown by hundreds of prospective members and other interested patriots throughout our Nation. Since our past accomplishments have become a part of history, the present and future of our National Society rest upon the accurate and interesting presentation of our Story to the modern age. We, the present membership, must assume the responsibility for greater accomplishments and progress for the future. We must present new challenges to our Daughters in order to give them a means of positive action as well as a workable program, and in so doing afford them the opportunity to use the knowledge gained from the past as a sure guide for present and future endeavors.

Remember that each one of our 184,000 members joined a patriotic society with pride and conviction in her heart, realizing that the DAR offers her something of particular interest. In this way, she gained the means to participate actively and personally in the effort to preserve our American Heritage of personal, economic, political and religious freedom.

Active membership in our National Society truly embraces every phase of the DAR program, giving each one of us the opportunity to sharpen our vision, renew our patriotic courage and add a new stimulus to our lives. Membership is more than a proud privilege; it is every Daughter’s business. To increase and improve membership, we must begin at the local level, the grassroots, so to speak. The Chapter Regent and the Membership Chairman should realize the vital need for improving and holding an active membership and for considering it a patriotic duty to do this. In cooperation with them, the individual member’s roll is important, since she especially knows who will fit into her Chapter and strengthen it.

The National Membership Committee is proud to report that some wonderful progress is being made at the “grassroots” level toward attaining the President General’s goal of 200,000 members. This increase in membership is not only the result of a sudden spurt of enthusiasm but also derives from the conviction developed in the hearts of our members concerning the need for our Society, and its patriotic teachings as a remedy for the social, political and moral erosion prevalent among all segments of our people.

Chapter programs, in accordance with our Society’s objectives, should be along Historical, Educational and Patriotic lines. Responsible members should find in them wholesome suggestions and principles which redirect their thinking from the fallacies of today to the principles of wise and sound living. Indeed, we have found that most people like our ideas and are requesting our literature in increasing numbers, resulting in growth in membership, prestige and influence that is sound and securely based. Knowing then that the strength, progress and advancement of the National Society depends on an intelligently informed, cooperative local membership, we must attempt still further to arouse and activate our current membership and to influence potential members.

The knowledge of what is happening to the thinking of our people today through propaganda designed to divert them from the sound doctrine of a free enterprise economy to one of pure socialism should encourage all of us to redouble our efforts to inculcate our philosophy and ideals in those around us. To encourage
qualified potential members to join our ranks is one way to cooperate in advancing the project of reaching our President General’s goal of 200,000 members. To enable our local officers and chairmen to develop the necessary skills required to portray the DAR Story in an interesting manner, we should offer them, from time to time, the opportunity to attend workshops or seminars as a training ground. Here they should be encouraged to become fluent speakers in telling the DAR Story and the day-to-day progress of the National and State Organizations. Other members can be trained to do lineage and genealogical research, to assist members in preparing their application papers and in checking these papers to be sure all pertinent information required for admission to the National Society has been supplied. It is my personal conviction that the Chapter Membership Chairman should be especially wise in DAR affairs, a good saleswoman, whose enthusiasm is contagious.

The President General’s new National Membership Commission, appointed at the beginning of her administration, has been an inspiration. This splendid group believes its reason for existence is to give “service to the Chapters” and to promote an active interest in each State regarding new members and new Chapters. I hope you have become familiar with your Commission in your State. As I see it, the purpose of the State Membership Commission, which should work very closely with the State Regent, is to plan deliberately the strengthening of what we might call, “tired, weak chapters.” This kind of assistance is indeed “service to the Chapters.” May I refer to the brochure, “Maryland Membership Methods,” an article published in the April, 1966 DAR Magazine and now available free of cost at the Business Office at National Headquarters. The teamwork described in this pamphlet outlines a workable method of reviving the spirit of the older members and creating enthusiasm among prospective ones. This article has been widely distributed and read. If you have not already done so, please read it and be convinced!

To reach our President General’s goal of 200,000 members by April of 1968, we must strive for a 5% net increase in every Chapter each remaining year of Mrs. Sullivan’s administration. We can look forward with high hopes and great expectations to our goal, but it is the work done in the Chapters in the next two years which will tell the story of the success or failure of the President General’s project. Again, let us emphasize that the Chapter’s Membership Chairman is primarily responsible in this field of work for her Chapter. To her many methods of enrolling new members are available; however, we all know that one method will work in one community but not in another. In some cases, Chapters have had great success in inviting prospective members to a membership tea or coffee to hear the DAR Story. The State Regent sends her most fluent and effective speakers, sometimes the Membership Commission itself, to meet with this group. Each speaker relates different aspects of our National Program: buildings, projects, committees, what we stand for.

Another method, and in fact, one of the easiest ways to obtain new members, is to avail yourself of the Reciprocal Membership Plan. Ask your Chapter members to fill out a prospective member’s blank for a relative or friend living nearby or in another town or state. Some of you have already been availing yourselves of this method.

It is most important to watch your Chapter Membership. Never let it reach that point of danger where membership is so weak that it is difficult to reactivate the Chapter. It should always be remembered that it is just as important to hold the existing Chapters, which are already working units of the Society, as it is to organize new Chapters. It is also most important to prevent resignations of individual members. The Regent must personally investigate each resignation and the possibility of some members being dropped for non-payment of dues. The key to success in retaining our present members is based on paying attention to these details at the Chapter level.

What has your Chapter done to prevent resignations? Our National losses are heavy and must be replaced constantly. This is, in truth, our big membership weakness! Why are resignations and those dropped for nonpayment of dues so numerous? A full report on each of these members would afford some valuable and revealing information. Change is always imminent and dominates all our lives. We understand that with the years come the expected as well as the unexpected changes. Many times our older members are ill in nursing homes and not able to attend to their own affairs. In such cases, one has to depend on relatives, lawyers or other representatives to pay the Society’s dues. Sometimes they are not sympathetic or do not have the necessary information as to the payment required or even that the membership exists. This is a real problem which can frequently be obviated by an alert treasurer. Also, a call by the Regent or a tactful visiting committee can frequently remedy a misunderstanding or convince a delinquent member of her patriotic duty. She should be reminded that there is a definite part for her to take in Chapter work.

We must remember that it is not only important to enroll new members, but to keep them interested and active once they have become an integral part of the Chapter. Competent Chapter management is required to further our objectives and to stimulate interest. This involves the planning of a good annual program which will not only be of interest to Chapter members but also will instruct any prospective members who may be visiting the Chapter. Of course, such programs cannot be partisan or political in nature. When arranging the programs, the program chairman must always recognize and respect this principle. Above all, let us consider our programs as a desirable way of selling the DAR Story. We are the salesladies with a
most desirable product to sell, one that is rewarding and satisfying. In short, good programming, is the surest way to produce a fine, healthy, active Chapter and to secure new members. Once the program is set up, contacts by phone, letter or literature, as well as personal interest shown to the members both new and old, are most effective in gaining our members' cooperation. This, in turn, creates enthusiasm as understanding and appreciation of our objectives deepen.

Furthermore, we know that education and knowledge of DAR objectives are wasted if not used to spread the word to others. Talk up DAR—praising our society as important as any part of our program. Each member may participate in this regardless of age, duties at home or financial problems. Obtain your new member this year by convincing and influencing her to believe that membership in your Society is a patriotic privilege. Talk about and give out our DAR information and literature. Age is no barrier in this important part of our work. Speak out for DAR!

It may surprise some members to learn that the DAR assumed the leadership years ago in this Country in Conservation and Beautification. Do you remember the 1908 resolution on conserving our National Resources? Save the Redwoods—The Penny Pines Project—Madonna of the Trails. Marking the old trails in 1911? Also, other programs helping the poor, marking historic spots, befriending refugees? (Remember Ellis Island?) Teaching citizenship, our Appalachia program of years ago; recruiting Army nurses for the Spanish American War are now a part of our history. We had our Foreign Aid program, too. Remember our restoration of a water system for a French town and the $137,994 donated to French war orphans? Yes, we have worked long and hard to develop in young and old the largest capacity for performing the duties of citizenship. Let us not forget the pride we share in owning and operating our beautiful buildings which house our genealogical library, museum, Constitution Hall, and the offices of our twenty-four committees. All this you must tell to interest prospective members in the work of our Society. Many older members, indeed, need to be reminded of our successful activities and accomplishments.

Today many young people graduate from school never having heard of or seen the Bill of Rights. Only recently someone was interviewing customers in a food market to ask if they would sign a certain petition. Several refused, after they had read the statement, saying that the ideas included were too extreme! One person agreed to sign because he said he liked the principles enunciated. The petition happened to be the Bill of Rights! So let us start now to make the Constitution and Bill of Rights attractive and real to all our citizens, both young and old. The full support of all our membership should be given to the Patriotic Education of our fifty million youth in our public schools and colleges. Let's do it now! President Johnson said that by 1970, half our population would be under 28 years of age. The future of our Country will be largely determined by the youth who are reached, for good or bad, by the many organizations now trying to capture their minds and attention. These young people will assume control of our cities, States and Nation. The fate of humanity is in their hands. Exploitation and manipulation of our youth and student groups throughout the world today is the major challenge we face. The home, family, church, and schools are all trying to help our youth win the battle of virtue over vice, so it might be well for us also to pay them some attention now. Our Society has the power to offer inspiration, suggestions and patriotic guidance in the field of historical research through the schools, JAC clubs, family life and sponsored contests. As we try to preserve the past, we must understand the obligations of the present, and strive to build a firm foundation for the future through our youth. Since the world alters as we walk on it, may we all have the wit and the strength to adjust our stride!

A most Encouraging Report is the 31% increase in our Junior Membership. These fine young women under 35 years of age are making a splendid contribution to family life by forming patterns, and setting their standards and ideals through application of the principles of tradition and heritage handed down to us by our Founding Fathers. In so doing, they recognize only the best of the past for their families. Molding opinions for the future and training their children in wisdom and virtue is their great task. We congratulate our Juniors! They are a very important part of our great organization. Membership in the DAR is something special! It means many things to many people:

- It is a Patriotic Privilege.
- It is an opportunity to work for a living Constitution.
- It is constructive use of leisure time.
- It is a great variety of activities.
- It is a possible way to share your educational training, opinions and talents, with others.
- It is an opportunity for expression and individual initiative.
- It is an unsurpassed field of rewarding and satisfying experiences.
- It provides active personal participation in economic, political, social and religious freedom.
- It is Faith in action, Faith in the past, Faith in the future of our Country.
- It is individualism and courage—dedicated to the noblest cause—Our Country.

Membership in the DAR makes you an ambassador of goodwill and good citizenship everywhere. It is an opportunity to set standards, mold patterns and form opinions. It is a good reason to make patriotism your recreation. Yes, membership is every daughter's responsibility, and most pressing duty. You have a fine organization to promote. You are the answer to Membership Increase.

The well informed, enthusiastic, active DAR member will determine the strength of our society.
Wichita State University has undergone three major developments in its seven decades. Founded by the Congregational Church as Fairmount College, WSU became a municipal university, by vote of Wichita citizens, in 1926. In 1964, it became Wichita State University, the third university in the state system of higher education. Today, in the largest city in Kansas, WSU serves more than 10,000 students through seven schools and colleges, including liberal arts and sciences, business administration and industry, education, engineering, fine arts, and graduate studies. The nationally known Institute of Logopedics is affiliated with WSU.

Kansas State University, 104 years old, the first land grant college, today is a leading example of this highly successful system developed only in the United States. With eight colleges of professional stature enrolling nearly 11,000 students, instruction offered to students has advanced dramatically from primarily agricultural toward the needs of a more diversified and industrial society. Located on a 153-acre campus at Manhattan and extensively involved in research here and elsewhere in Kansas, KSU offers programs at all college levels including master's degrees in 73 departments and the doctor of philosophy in 26 fields.

The University of Kansas recently completed celebrating its Centennial, an occasion which was noted in publications around the world. One of the major state universities in the nation, KU enrolls nearly 15,000 students on its majestic 900-acre campus atop Mount Oread in Lawrence and at the Medical Center campus in Kansas City. Famous for its undergraduate programs and international exchanges, KU offers major post-graduate opportunities in law, medicine, and a large Graduate School. The University has a library of 1,200,000 volumes and receives research grants and contracts totaling more than $10 million annually.

The pride of Kansas—
its State Universities . . .
and State Colleges
KSTC

Kansas State Teachers College, located in Emporia at the edge of the scenic Flint Hills cattle country, continues the mission for which it was established in 1863—the training of teachers. Of more than 7,000 students enrolled, three-fourths plan to teach. The Library School, established in 1902, is the oldest such school west of the Mississippi River. KSTC grants undergraduate degrees in education, business, music education, music and arts, and the graduate degrees of Master of Science, Master of Arts, and Specialist in Education. All buildings on the campus have facilities for handicapped students.

Fort Hays KSC

Fort Hays State College, founded in 1902, traces its name and location to the Fort Hays Military reservation which was abandoned in 1899. Sheridan Coliseum, Custer Hall, Forsyth Library and Cody Cafeteria preserve the memory of historic figures once connected with the fort. The attractive campus at Hays consists of more than 20 native limestone buildings on 80 of the 4,160 acres owned by the college. Fort Hays State offers degrees in liberal and applied arts and masters degrees in related fields. The college seeks to provide its 5,000 students opportunities to prepare for constructive, responsible living in a democratic society.

KSC of Pittsburg

Kansas State College of Pittsburg enrolls some 5,900 students from 40 states and 20 foreign countries. Fully accredited for all programs of higher learning through the six year Specialist in Education degree program, KSC has 22 academic departments. It has a plant of 30 buildings on a 100 acre campus located in Pittsburg near the state borders of Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas. Organized in 1903 as the Auxiliary Manual Training Normal School, it was renamed a Kansas State Teachers College in 1923. The Kansas legislature recognized a broadening of function by changing its name to Kansas State College of Pittsburg in 1959.

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(Continued from page 760)

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Kansas Society
Daughters of the American Revolution

Movement, the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs, Students for a Democratic Society, and the National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam. His copious index includes the names of W. H. “Ping” Ferry, A. J. Muste, Bayard Rustin, Michael Harrington, Thomas Hayden, LeRoi Jones, Staugton Lynd, Harry A. Overstreet and others.

Lest any Daughter be inclined to dismiss this book as the vagaries of immaturity, let her ponder the words of one of the young revolutionary conspirators Mr. Luce quotes: “In the process of smashing this state we’re going to have to kill a lot of these cops, a lot of these judges, and we’ll have to go up against their army. We’ll organize our own militia and our own army.”

A copy of this book should be in every public library and in every high school library in the United States of America.
home to command “Fort Jackson,” which was a haven of refuge for all women and children roundabout, during the frequent Indian raids. Elizabeth was an able commander, fighting the Indians with a skill and cunning which matched their own.

Sometime after the war ended, Elizabeth and John moved from the Buckhannon River to what is now Clarksburg. John continued to serve the militia, first as a lieutenant, than as a captain. Both he and his wife continued as active Indian fighters.

The first court of Harrison County was held in their home; and Elizabeth bought shares in the first bank ever organized in Harrison County.

John Jackson died in 1804, and Elizabeth lived on in the home of her grandson, Judge John G. Jackson, until 1825. The NSDAR has accepted her record, and her name is on the Roll of Honor at National Headquarters.

ELIZABETH CUMMINS JACKSON
BORN 1720
LONDON, ENGLAND
DIED 1825
CLARKSBURG, VA.
COURAGEOUS PIONEER AND PATRIOT

NOVA CAESAREA (Newark, N. J.). The Diamond Anniversary of Nova Caesarea Chapter DAR was celebrated April 1 at its headquarters, The New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N. J.

Following luncheon and reception for honored guests, the Regent, Miss Eleanor Romaine, opened the meeting.

Devotions were conducted by the Chapter Chaplain, Mrs. Albert J. Rhoades. The Pledge of Allegiance to The Flag of The United States of America and The Americans' Creed were led by Mrs. Willard B. Strange, Chapter Flag Chairman. The singing of The National Anthem was led by Mrs. Harry Keller, Vice Regent, with Mrs. Stephen A. Beers at the piano.

Early Churches
(Continued from page 754)
white, as was the neat picket fence enclosing them. The church had a bell tower but no steeple. It was completed and dedicated in 1844 with the Reverend Mr. Gustavus Hines preaching the dedicatory sermon. The church was well and beautifully furnished.

From the time Jason Lee appointed A. F. Waller missionary to Willamette Falls this church has never been without a pastor.

Note: Since an organization, as well as a building, is a church, this story bears that in mind. The original church was completely destroyed by fire on November 15, 1919. A new location was secured in March, 1920. The house on that property was remodeled into the present church building.—Mrs. James Edgar, State Chaplain, Portland, Oregon
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Shannon Publishing Company, DAR, 4620 Charlotte, Kansas City, Mo. 64110

Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 804)

History was made and a moment of excitement prevailed when Capt. McDowell read and presented the Chapter with a “Final Greeting” from his Aunt, Mrs. Pauline McDowell Atkins. Mrs. Atkins, now 91 years old, resides in Manasquan, New Jersey. At the age of 16 she traveled from Newark, N. J., to Washington, D. C., with her father, William Osborne McDowell, who was assisting the DAR’s with the organizational work. In appreciation of the help given by her father she was invited to join the Society and on October 11, 1890, was one of the eighteen signers of the roll of ladies present at the organizing meeting who signified their wish to become members of NSDAR. She is one of the few remaining people who knew Eugenia Washington, Mary Desha, Ellen Hardin Walworth, Mary Smith Lockwood and Flora Adams Darling.

In accepting this, Miss Romaine assured Capt. McDowell that the letter would be preserved in the Chapter’s archives. Later a floral “thank you” was sent to Mrs. Atkins.

The meeting was turned over to the Vice Regent and Program Chairman, Mrs. Harry Keller. Mrs. Keller introduced Mr. and Mrs. George Richard Brown of Morristown, N. J., who presented an hour-long unique and delightful program “The Romance of Musical Boxes.”

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HARVEST TIME AGAIN

We are happy that our harvest time comes with each publication of our magazine. Your National Committee members appreciate each one who has made a contribution and each one with definite plans to follow the same pattern.

May your Thanksgiving Day give you cause to pause for personal reflection and meditation. On November 11th, Veterans Day, why not pay a visit to your nearest Veterans Hospital. There are many gift ideas that could be taken to these men and women, many of whom know no other place to call home.

This is a good time to replace soiled or worn American Flags with new ones. Remember to fly your flag every day if possible, but do fly the flag proudly on each holiday.

Kansas was admitted to the Union January 29, 1861. Mrs. Elmer Huffman, State Regent, and the State Chairman, Mrs. John McGuire, are from the sole state sponsor of this issue. Fifty of the 63 chapters accounted for $905.00. We will be checking for ads from the remaining chapters before deadline for honor roll credit on February 1, 1967. In 1967, 47 chapters attained honor roll on point #8 with revenue of $960.00. The Tomahawk Chapter of former National Chairman of the Magazine, Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease, honored their distinguished member with a full page picture and special commendations. Mrs. Greenlease’s new California address was printed in the August-September issue.

Thirteen miscellaneous chapters sent in revenue amounting to $895.00. Our regular advertisers totaled $725.00. The total amount of revenue amounting to $2,525.00 was the smallest of this year. This is a favorable month for advertisers and we hope that some of our states would enjoy being responsible for help in keeping our magazine approximately the same number of pages each month. Why don’t some of our smaller states who have hesitated offering sponsorship of a single issue, unite with others to present the minority report from participating chapters into a majority report in amount of revenue secured for November 1967? We would appreciate hearing from at least three additional states who have not previously volunteered to sponsor a single issue to join Kansas, a regular sponsor, in the November 1967 issue.

Mrs. Vaughn A. Gill, National Chairman, DAR Magazine Advertising Committee

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