THE OFFICIAL INSIGNIA
with ANCESTRAL BAR

Members may purchase the insignia, complete as shown, for $38. The emblem only is priced at $27.50.

Illustrated actual size.
Please add 35¢ for insured delivery.

J.E. Caldwell Co.
Jewelers • Silversmiths • Stationers
Chestnut and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107
Official Jewelers and Stationers to the NSDAR since 1891
### CONTENTS

**NATIONAL CHAIRMEN**
- Miss Dorothy V. Smith, *Magazine*
- Mrs. Frank L. Harris, *Magazine Advertising*

**MAGAZINE STAFF**
- Miss Mary Rose Hall, *Editor*
- Mrs. Florence Checchia, *Circulation Manager*
- Mrs. Peggy Stanley, *Advertising Manager*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President General's Message</td>
<td>755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FEATURES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson's Hermitage Today</td>
<td>757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puritan Family Life</td>
<td>768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The American and French Revolutions (The Natural Rights Bases)</td>
<td>778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COLUMNS AND DEPARTMENTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dateline Action Report</td>
<td>761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Defense</td>
<td>762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Ancestors</td>
<td>766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genealogical Department</td>
<td>772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Relations Notebook</td>
<td>777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With the Chapters</td>
<td>782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Cover to Cover</td>
<td>787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Activities</td>
<td>788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revolutionary Soldiers' Graves</td>
<td>790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Membership Commission</td>
<td>797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MISCELLANEOUS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necrology</td>
<td>765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gift Subscription Coupon</td>
<td>767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>States Sponsoring Ads, Kansas, Wisconsin</td>
<td>816</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COVER STORY**

The cover for November is from the painting "He That Tilleth His Land Shall Be Satisfied," by an unknown artist, done about 1850. The original painting, attributed to Pennsylvania, is done on wood 22 1/2 x 29 7/8 inches and has its original 2 3/8-inch blackish-brown concave frame with gold-leaf inner member. It is from the collection of American Naive Painting by Edgar William and Bernice Chrysler Garbish. Mrs. Garbish is a member of the Manhattan Chapter, New York. The photo is from the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

The Frontispiece for this issue, plus the new drawing featured in our regular departments, were done by Miss Elizabeth Howe of the Magazine Staff.

Thank you, dear God, for everything; especially for one another.

Thanksgiving 1969
Elizabeth Howe
DEAR MEMBERS:

In this month when we observe Thanksgiving Day, seemingly the least changed of our American holidays, we are happy to show appreciation for our manifold blessings: a free country, the right to worship as we please, free speech, plus the individual freedoms we enjoy, which at times must be brought to mind to be fully appreciated.

In reviewing these blessings, your President General also feels that she must bring to your attention that freedoms are to be used constructively—not abused. Each member is by now aware that elections for National Officers will take place in 1971. All of us have our current duties to fulfill before thought can be given to active campaigning. As conscientious members of the largest patriotic society composed entirely of women, we trust that you WILL NOT abuse your freedom of speech and choice by electioneering before the Administration which you have chosen to lead the National Society has a chance to complete its work.

When we look back on the early history of our country, remembering the privations our ancestors endured, more than ever should we be thankful to them for their faith, courage and Christian spirit in celebrating a "harvest feast."

We have grown up with the tradition of Thanksgiving and know it as a "family" time when our distant loved folk come home to enjoy this traditional holiday together. We associate it with music, feasting and by attendance at church. Music indicates happiness and gayety. Feasting because we are thankful for our many blessings throughout the year and our bountiful crops which we share with each other and many countries of the world; and last, and so important, church going as a symbol of our Christian faith.

In times past, many pagan and atheistic countries have fallen from greatness, but we as members of a God-fearing organization know that the "faith of our fathers" goes hand in hand with our DAR precepts.

If an honorable peace could be reached in Vietnam, not only the joy of this Thanksgiving would be magnified, but a very special thanksgiving would prevail throughout our land.

May you enjoy to the fullest the blessings and happiness of this Thanksgiving Day.

Affectionately,

Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes
President General, NSDAR
“There was always a visitor at the Hermitage, and usually a large number,” as one visitor declared last century. Certainly life at the Hermitage, not far from Nashville, was never dull in the days of Andrew Jackson. The house was frequently almost overflowing with guests, relatives and children. Though the Jacksons had no children of their own, several children besides Lyncoya, the Indian, the only child portrayed at the Hermitage in the emotional motion picture of Rachel entitled “The President’s Lady,” grew up at the Hermitage. Most prominent among them were the adopted son, one of twins born to Rachel’s brother, and Andrew Jackson Donelson, later Andrew Jackson’s private secretary at the White House, resident at Tulip Grove and unsuccessful vice-presidential candidate on the Whig ticket. The Hermitage was fun-filled, active, even noisy.

The Hermitage was also a musical home, as the guitar-shaped driveway symbolized. Sarah York Jackson, the adopted son’s cultivated wife, and perhaps Rachel played the guitar with considerable skill. Little Rachel, the granddaughter named by Andrew in memory of his wife, played the piano in Andrew’s later years. Even Andrew sometimes led the singing, just a little off-key, with such favorites of his as “Auld Lang Syne.”

Andrew had much to remember when he sang such songs. As a boy of thirteen, he had carried messages for the Revolutionary soldiers and had been taken prisoner by the enemy. His mother and both his brothers died as a result of the Revolutionary War. When Andrew met the British again in the War of 1812, he had good reason to hate them: they had made him an orphan.

He received his legal training in the Carolinas and was licensed to practice law. At the age of twenty-one, he went west to the frontier of his day, the western judicial district of North Carolina then centered about Fort Nashborough, as the public prosecutor. Privately, he became the second lawyer in Nashville’s history and six years later was handling an overwhelming majority of the cases in court at Nashville.

Upon his arrival in what was soon to become Tennessee, Jackson decided not to live within the Fort Nashborough stockade, but to board instead at the widow Donelson several miles east of town. John Donelson, her husband, had been one of the two founders of Nashville in 1780. A century later Nashville would celebrate the centenary of its founding by erecting the equestrian statue of Jackson beside the state capitol; a statue exactly like those of Jackson in New Orleans and Washington, D.C., the other cardinal points of his life. At the Donelson home Jackson met daughter Rachel, who had just returned home from an unhappy marriage with Captain Lewis Robards of Kentucky, a distant ancestor of the modern actor, Jason Robards. Rachel was lively, vivacious and quite likely flirtatious, when Andrew met her. She liked to dance, to ride horses and to tell amusing stories, much as Andrew did. They met, fell in love and married. Only two years later did they learn, much to their horror, that the divorce had never been granted Rachel as they had heard and had believed. Despite Andrew’s reluctance to do so, the couple was married again, but never escaped the stigma of the unfortunate incident. His political enemies hurled charges of bigamy, and much worse, at Rachel.
This attractive portrait of the controversial Peggy Eaton began a modern controversy after it was obtained by the Hermitage. After a flurry of argument and various opinions, it was banished from public view.

in their attempts to get at Jackson in the political campaigns which followed.

Perhaps this was why Rachel once defined love as a place. Certainly that "place" for Rachel was the Hermitage, for she loved it dearly and was always glad to return to it. She disliked most other areas that she visited. When Andrew was governor of the territory of Florida, she lived briefly in Pensacola, but found it a scandalous place. She found New Orleans much worse, describing it in a letter as the "great Babylon" of America. She was happy to return to the Hermitage and to the Hermitage Church. This church, across the modern highway from the Hermitage, was built in 1823 with considerable financial help from Andrew. It burned three years ago, but has since been purchased by the Ladies Hermitage Association, with the intention of rebuilding "Mrs. Jackson's church" as it was when she worshiped in it. Rachel became devoutly religious, perhaps puritanically so as she grew older.

Many signs of Rachel remain at the Hermitage. On the walls of the Carriage House are letters, some quite beautiful love letters, written by Rachel to her husband. Together with the reminiscences of her hospitality by visitors in the same building, they reveal a sensitive and emotional woman, an avid reader and able conversationalist despite her lack of education, a prolific correspondent in spite of her poor spelling, a warm and friendly hostess and, most important, a close companion to Andrew in a happy marriage. His two favorite portraits of Rachel were a miniature, now in the case against the south wall of the museum, and the wall portrait of her by Earl in the General's bedroom.

The veil Rachel intended to wear to the event marking the height of her husband's political life is today over the door to the south half of the museum. Hastened to her death by malicious rumors, or so Andrew believed, Rachel died between the election of her husband as seventh president of the United States and his inauguration the following year. She was buried in her garden—her special delight while she lived—in the southeast corner. It was kept up after her death as a memorial to her memory, which, Andrew believed, would remain as long as the garden. Many of the flowers which now bloom, such as the myrtle, are direct descendents of the flowers Rachel tended so carefully. The great magnolia and hickory trees which now shade her grave witnessed Andrew's burial beside her years later.

But back to the marriage. Andrew and Rachel were married by Rev. Thomas Craighead, the founder and inspiration of Davidson Academy, the distant ancestor of today's George Peabody College. A later president, Phillip Lindsley, named Nashville the "Athens of the South" and Tennessee, in obvious agreement, celebrated its centenary by building Nashville's second great tourist attraction, the replica of the Parthenon. When the Jacksons were married, however, Nashville was little more than a cluster of log cabins within Fort Nashborough, with a population of under a thousand. Middle Tennessee was not yet the South, but the West, the frontier and Indian territory.

In 1804 the Jacksons purchased the 420 acres, at less than ten dollars an acre, on which they were to spend the rest of their lives. This frontier cluster of four log cabins was sufficiently remote from Nashville, twelve long miles away, to deserve the name it soon received, the Hermitage. Nevertheless, visitors soon began to arrive, and were always welcomed. Andrew had married into the largest and one of the most influential families in the Nashville area. While the Jacksons lived chiefly in a two-story blockhouse, the other three cabins were used largely for relatives and such guests as the dashing, handsome Aaron Burr.

The Jacksons lived in their frontier Hermitage for fifteen years. During this period Jackson skyrocketed politically by means of his military accomplishments: the destruction of the Creeks at Horseshoe Bend; his unauthorized conquest of Florida, demonstrating to Spain the futility of holding on to such an easily con-
quered area; and above all, an amazing victory at the Battle of New Orleans at the end of the War of 1812. For the rest of his life, Jackson remained to the majority of the American people the "hero of the Battle of New Orleans."

Jackson enjoyed and, with rare skill, encouraged his own fame and popularity. Eighth of January dinners, dances and plays celebrated the great event annually. Such gifts as the hickory mantel, now over the fireplace in the dining room, testified that as late as 1839, even after two terms as president, Jackson was still, above all, the hero of New Orleans. Jackson flamed his own growing legend by lighting year after year the most peaceful military object now in the museum, a small blackened candle. It had been captured, not by General Jackson, but by General George Washington at the Battle of Yorktown from the tent of Cornwallis. Jackson treasured it highly and lit it to commemorate his own greatest victory, the Battle of New Orleans. The Ladies Hermitage Association, when it assumed control of the Hermitage last century, continued the tradition by holding Jackson Day Balls until gate crashers put an end to such affairs about 1928. The highlight of each ball was the lighting, once more, of that historic little candle. The balls, of course, were always held on January 8, the anniversary of the 1815 battle.

The nationally known military hero and his wife moved from the frontier Hermitage in 1819 to the site of the present Hermitage. The new two-story brick Hermitage was the heart of the final home, without the wings and porticos. It was still quite simple in style, but to Rachel, after fifteen years in a log cabin, it must have seemed heavenly. It was the only Hermitage on that site she would ever know.

The wings and porticos were added in 1831, largely as a wedding gift to the adopted son, who in that year married Sarah York of Philadelphia, an accomplished young Quakeress who had once boasted she’d never marry less than a prince. She eventually married the son of a president, the American equivalent. The west wing, or "cooking wing," with smokehouse, kitchen, pantry and dining room, one behind the other, was balanced on the east side with a nursery and a study containing a modern-looking, but poorly named, "invalid chair," with an elevated footrest, invented and presented to Andrew Jackson by the mechanics of Nashville. It held the elderly Jackson in near-perfect comfort during his remaining years.

Catastrophe struck the Hermitage in 1834. Sparks from the chimney set fire to the roof and nearly the entire Hermitage was burned. The final Hermitage then appeared, with orders from President Jackson in Washington to rebuild the Hermitage as it had been before.

The last and present Hermitage was distinctively different from the original Hermitage, yet each resembled a different Andrew Jackson.

The frontier Hermitage was much like the legendary rough-hewn backwoodsman who emerged from the pine trees of the Carolinas to rise fantastically to the exalted position of President; a symbol of the heights to which any man could rise in a land of equality and opportunity. This was the fiery spirit who fought duels, sometimes in gallant defense of his wife’s good name (one of the last dueling pistols Jackson owned is in the museum), and got into brawls, such as that with the Benton brothers. Thomas Benton, later senator from Missouri, became an important Congressional ally for President Jackson, even though Jackson still bore shot in his left shoulder from the Benton brawl. This was the general who was so tough and stubborn that his soldiers called him "Hickory," later enlarged to the nickname of "Old Hickory"; the determined soldier who punished captured enemy leaders most harshly, but did win battles. This was the man of the terrible temper, who could explode in frightening wrath, showering forth a great variety of expletives but, as historians now tell

One of the many busts of Andrew Jackson, this one inside the Hermitage museum, shows the military man of great energy and determination, but Jackson was much more than the "hero of New Orleans."
us, got from those carefully planned explosions exactly what he wanted. The Old Hickory legend, though exaggerated, was not unlike the rough-hewn log-cabin Hermitage.

Then there is the final building: elegant, aristocratic, refined and sophisticated. Andrew Jackson was all of this as well. He always thought of himself as a gentleman and usually acted like one. This was the Carolinian who attended a dancing school, organized social events and even briefly taught school. Here was the Tennessee aristocrat who raised thoroughbred horses, became a member of the board of trustees of Davidson Academy and even received an honorary doctorate from Harvard. He could be “very gentle and considerate,” as Jefferson Davis described him after a visit. While these were the last words most contemporaries would have used to describe the general, they accurately described Jackson as a host, an easy-going, always polite “Prince of Hospitality.” Perhaps Jackson has been the only American president so informal that his friends could drop in on him late at night or even before breakfast.

Andrew Jackson, in short, was many people, a personality more complex than is generally recognized. His great victory at New Orleans, Rachel suggested, was not over the British but over himself. The apparent contradictions in his personality might be symbolized by the columns of the final Hermitage. The shafts are Doric, wooden, simple and plain, but they are crowned by capitals which are Corinthian, cast iron, elaborate and ornate. This was the time of Greek revival architecture in America, but no ancient Greek would ever have put together such a combination. A Tennessean did, and the result was something rather different, certainly unique and quite charming. Someone outbid himself on this score and added the comical red “rain troughs” at each end of the first story of the facade. It is not sure they never served any practical purpose, never carried away a drop of rain, for no roof leads down to them. Their only possible purpose can be to help create an illusion that the roof is flat, as a Greek temple’s roof should be flat, while obviously the roof is no flatter than that of most American houses.

When this final Hermitage was built, Jackson was nearing the end of his second term as president. When he did visit the Hermitage from Washington, he came in the great-wheeled coach now in the Carriage House. The journey, round trip, required at least sixty days, and each trip was a triumphal procession for the people’s hero.

At the White House the tradition of Hermitage hospitality continued, but with occasional difficulty. Hostess at the White House was gracious Emily Donelson. Rachel’s twenty-one-year-old niece from Nashville. Together with Mrs. Calhoun and the wives of Jackson’s cabinet, Emily refused to call upon the controversial Peggy O’Neil Eaton, the former Washington tavern keeper’s daughter who in 1829, with Jackson’s encouragement, had married his Secretary of War. Not only was Emily sent back to Nashville by the President, but the entire cabinet was dismissed because of the lack of hospitality shown by their wives. Remembering Rachel’s persecution by rumor, Andrew Jackson refused to let his friends suffer similar persecution. It was another example of Hermitage hospitality. Yet, as late as 1948, Peggy remained so controversial that her portrait at the Hermitage was hidden from public view.

Andrew Jackson returned to the Hermitage in 1837, at which time the driveway was laid out in the shape of a guitar, a favorite musical instrument for evening entertainment within the Hermitage, and the driveway lined with the red cedars which still remain. He died on June 8, 1845 and was buried beneath the small Greek-style monument of Tennessee limestone sixty yards from the manor which already sheltered his wife.

He might have been buried in the lavish splendor of a Roman emperor. An American commodore had brought back from Palestine a pretentious sarcophagus, pictured in the museum, which had belonged to Alexander Severus, a third century Roman emperor. Jackson’s note of refusal, a copy of which is also in the museum, explained why he rejected the gift. His sentiments were not imperial—he was not a king—but simple and republican, and he would never be buried in a thing like that! The sarcophagus went to the Smithsonian Institute and Andrew Jackson was buried in the grave he had prepared for himself beside Rachel. Despite later efforts by the state legislature and by a lone grave robber, Andrew Jackson remains there today.

The Hermitage, in summary, is much more than “that old house,” as one lady called it a summer ago. The house admittedly is old, dating to 1835, and is filled with old things which, with surprisingly few exceptions, were actually used by the Jacksons.

But the Hermitage is more important as a symbol of the times. Historians used to speak of this period as the time of an advancing West, a West which moved, with Jackson’s arrival, from Tennessee and the Cumberland to California and the Pacific by the time of his death. Today historians speak of the “Age of Jackson” this quarter century of America’s history was so dominated by Jackson that the period could be named after him. It was a time in which the Jacksons reflected the frontier life of a lot of people not named Jackson whose homes will never be visited either because they never got past the log cabin stage of construction or because they have fallen into disrepair and have long ago been forgotten.
FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL'S CALENDAR: On November 24, Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General, will attend the meeting of the John Edwards Chapter, Mrs. Melville H. Tatspaugh, Regent, in Mexico City. This is the first time in many years that a President General has paid an official visit to the Mexico Daughters.

Immediately upon her return to the United States, Mrs. Seimes will leave for Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, to serve on the 1969 National and School Awards Jury of Freedoms Foundation. This week-long conference meets to select the 1969 recipients of the Foundation's awards to individuals, organizations and schools strengthening our understanding of the American Credo. The Jury is composed of more than thirty state supreme court jurists and chief national executives in the nation's patriotic and civic groups.

DAR MARCH GREETS MEN RETURNING FROM THE MOON: The music played by the United States Navy Band as the Apollo 11 astronauts boarded the carrier Hornet after their historic trip to the moon was the Daughters of the American Revolution March, composed by J. Bodewalt Lampe, whose wife was a member of the NSDAR.

AN EDUCATIONAL PROJECT AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: Schools in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area are now setting up class trips for their students. A joint endeavor by the Public Relations Director, Mr. Stanfield S. McClure, and DAR Museum Curator, Mr. James H. Johnson, is a series of guided tours of National Headquarters by children in the elementary grades, and invitations have been sent to the superintendents of public schools in the District of Columbia Montgomery and Prince George's counties in Maryland, and Arlington, Alexandria, and Fairfax in Virginia.

The fifth grade classes at Buckingham Elementary School in Prince George's County were set up for three successive Monday mornings in October. Two classes from Randolph Elementary School in Arlington, Virginia, are scheduled to come in February. There are about 175 children in these five classes.

Fifth grade pupils from Ashburton Elementary School in Bethesda, Maryland, have visited National Headquarters and wrote letters to Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General, telling what they liked best.

The Children's Attic was the favorite of almost all the girls because, wrote one, "It had so many old toys. The thing that I found interesting was that the Colonial children played with many of the same toys as we do now. The only difference in the toys was that they were made of wood." The boys liked "the Revolutionary War artifacts, the uniforms of the soldiers, the muskets and bayonets, and the tea chest that came from Boston Harbor. I never knew there were only two tea chests in the whole world from Boston Harbor." The George Washington life mask and the Martha Washington portrait were singled out for special mention. Also, the State Flags in the DAR Library. Many chose State Rooms by name.

A typical letter reads: "I have learned many interesting things about your museum. I especially liked the Massachusetts and North Carolina State Rooms. I enjoyed seeing Caroline Scott Harrison, the pewter and silver." Most of the children remembered to thank Mrs. Seimes for the pamphlet and postcard each one had been given. All of them said that they had enjoyed the tour, and one little girl added, "I hope I can come again with my family."

HISTORIC DATES IN NOVEMBER: In November 1620, land was sighted by those aboard the "Mayflower" and "The Mayflower Compact" was drawn up in the cabin of the ship and signed by forty-one adults. On November 15, 1777, the Articles of Confederation were adopted by the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. North Carolina, the 12th State to join the Union, was admitted in November 1789. And on November 17, 1800, the first United States Congress to sit in Washington convened. The United States is considered the first nation in the world to design a city exclusively for its capital.
National Commitments and The Treaty Power

By Sara Roddis Jones

The growing frustration of the American people over the seemingly endless and increasingly unpopular war in Vietnam was reflected in the National Commitments Resolution adopted by the United States Senate in June 1969. Through this sense-of-the-Senate Resolution, the Senate undertook to reclaim its constitutional responsibility for future United States commitments, both military and financial, and simultaneously curb the use of Executive Agreements as a substitute for treaties.

The Resolution states:

"Whereas, accurate definition of the term 'national commitment' in recent years has been obscured: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That (1) a national commitment for the purposes of this resolution means the use of armed forces of the United States on foreign territory, or a promise to assist a foreign country, government, or people by the use of the armed forces or financial resources of the United States, either immediately or upon the happening of certain events, and (2) it is the sense of the Senate that a national commitment by the United States results only from affirmative action taken by the executive and legislative branches of the United States Government by means of a treaty, statute, or concurrent resolution of both houses of Congress specifically providing for such commitment."

The resolution is not binding as law, but nothing like this has happened in the Senate for a long time. Its sponsors regarded the resolution as an effort to restore full Senate participation in the treaty-ratifying and war-declaring powers which have been largely surrendered to the President over a period of more than thirty years. On this basis, the resolution won substantial support, with only 16 opposing votes out of a total of 86.

However, the resolution cannot be described as the dawn of a new devotion to the Constitution. The genesis of the resolution can be traced to Senate dissatisfaction with the consequences of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, which is cited as authority for the massive involvement in Vietnam. Adopted in August 1964 after only two days of hearings and debate, the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution expressed approval of any measures the President might choose to take to prevent aggression in Southeast Asia and further stated:

"...the United States is, therefore, prepared, as the President determines, to take all necessary steps, including the use of armed force, to assist any member... of the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty requesting assistance in defense of its freedom." (Emphasis added)

Now that the going is rough, Senate doves complain loudly that Congress neither expected nor even considered that the President would ultimately commit a half million soldiers in Vietnam. Thus, the resolution reflects national weariness with global commitments since World War II. It may also be described as an ex post facto condemnation of our intervention to defend South Vietnam against communist aggression. Certainly, it was meant to demonstrate a determination to prevent, if possible, similar involvements in the future.

Critics of the National Commitments Resolution suggest that in an age of nuclear weapons, blitzkrieg and totalitarian governments, the resolution constitutes an invitation to communist aggression in both Europe and Asia. They also fear that the Resolution can be construed as an effort to deny the President use of our armed forces in an emergency and the right to protect national security except in cases of an actual attack on the United States. Moreover, the Resolution did nothing to assure that Senate “advice” would be sought before it was asked to “consent” to a treaty, despite the widespread complaint that treaties were usually presented to the Senate as a fait accompli.

The Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty

The Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty was cited as a case in point. Senator Sam Erwin pointed out that Senate ability to “advise” on major treaties is generally nullified by the pressures which are brought to bear to obtain Senate “consent.” He went on to say:

“As an example... certain Senators, including myself, were seriously concerned about the nature of the
commitment that the (Nonproliferation) treaty imposed upon the United States. Our concern was that the United States was obligating itself to come to the aid of any nation signing the treaty that was thereafter attacked with nuclear weapons or threatened with nuclear blackmail, and that this commitment went beyond our obligations under the United Nations Charter.

"Our belief that the Nonproliferation Treaty could be the basis for a major expansion of the United States overseas commitments was based on a resolution passed by the United Nations Security Council and a simultaneous statement of the United States in the United Nations, both of which occurred only 11 days before the treaty was signed. These declarations were clearly for the purpose of assuring nonnuclear nations that signed the treaty that they would be protected from nuclear attack and blackmail. In my opinion, the resolution and the United States statement amounted to a thinly veiled commitment that we would come to their immediate assistance. In other words, the United States was giving an implicit guarantee of protection to these nations as the price for their accepting the treaty." (Emphasis added)

Supporters of the treaty denied this was a correct interpretation. However, it is a matter of record that all efforts to attach reservations to the treaty were beaten down. The reaction of the State Department was that a reservation would cause a "stampede which might very well mean the demise of the treaty." Even a suggested "understanding," which is a purely domestic matter between the President and the Senate, was rejected. Here again, the argument was that such a step might be misinterpreted by other nations and destroy the treaty's acceptability to them.

Treaties Now Global in Concept

The story of the Nonproliferation Treaty illustrates the low state to which the Senate's role in treaty making has fallen. In the words of Senator Erwin:

"Since treaties are reserved for major declarations and there is no room for reservations or understandings, the Senate generally is left with little choice but to approve them, lest the President be repudiated in the eyes of the whole world. As a consequence, major treaties do not offer much room for the Senate in the exercise of its 'advise and consent' function." (Emphasis added)

Senate concern is amply justified. So long as treaties were concerned with fishing rights and matters far removed from the interest of most Americans, how or why a treaty was ratified was of no great significance. But, now that treaties have become global in concept, they threaten to touch the lives of all.

There is, for instance, a strange anxiety in the fact that the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty risked extension of United States commitments to the nations of the noncommunist world and simultaneously deprived those same nations of their ability to defend themselves from nuclear attack or blackmail. If, however, one regards the treaty as a commitment to "general and complete disarmament under strict international control," then the treaty takes on an entirely different character. The United States, in effect, has taken a long step toward world government without the knowledge and consent of the American people.

Commitment to Disarmament

Few Americans are aware of the extent of the United States commitment to "general and complete disarmament under strict international control," which phrase is nothing more than a euphemism for one-world government.

It is a little known fact that funds appropriated for the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency for fiscal 1970 are $9.5 million. The Deputy Director of the Agency is answerable only to the President and the State Department and receives $52,500 per annum—a figure larger than the salary of any United States Senator elected by the people.

Under Title III, Section 31 of Public Law 87-97, the Director of the Disarmament Agency is authorized to exercise his powers in such manner as to insure participation in the following:

(a) the detection, identification, inspection, monitoring, limitation, reduction, control, and elimination of armed forces and armaments including thermonuclear, nuclear, missile, conventional, bacteriological, chemical, and radiological weapons; . . .

"(d) the control, reduction, and elimination of armed forces and armaments in space, in areas on and beneath the earth's surface, and in underwater regions;

"(e) the structure and operation of international control and other organizations useful for arms control and disarmament; . . .

"(k) methods for the maintenance of peace and security during different stages of arms control and disarmament; . . .

"(m) such related problems as the Director may determine to be in need of research, development, or study in order to carry out the provisions of this Act." (Emphasis added)

Once the funds for the Agency are appropriated, the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency operates beyond the reach of Congress. Moreover, the Director is the Government's chief negotiator at the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (ENDC) at Geneva, Switzerland.

According to a publication of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee is not a United Nations body. It is of more than passing significance, however, that the Committee reports regularly to the United Nations General Assembly and to the United Nations Disarmament Commission on its progress.

As this is written, all indications are that the Nixon Administration the Soviet Union are getting ready for further negotiations on a broad range of problems, including strategic arms limitation. The question arises: Will Congress be consulted or will it be presented once more with another fait accompli?

On July 27, 1969, the Wall Street Journal warned:

"With recurring armed clashes on their frontiers with Red China which could lead to a major war, the Russians naturally would like some temporary accommodation with the United States that would assure its benevolent neutrality. Having bamboozled the United States with a so-called gentlemen's agreement against atmospheric nuclear tests, which they broke by testing monster warheads, and with a test-ban treaty which now forbids us to test similar weapons; having jumped into the lead in overall offensive missile strength, and having deployed an antiballistic missile system, the Russians now would like
to bind the United States with an arms limitation treaty that would prevent us from catching up.

"We hope President Nixon will keep these considerations in mind when he enters into negotiations with the Russians. There is danger they will be persuaded, by all the unreciprocated concessions we have made to the communists in our efforts to end the war in Vietnam, that we want peace at any price and can be pushed around."

Here it should be remembered that the Nonproliferation Treaty has been described as the "most significant arms control measure yet attained." Nor should it be forgotten that the agreement was reached without prior consultation with the Senate which was not allowed to amend it by one jot or tittle. Yet this, or any other treaty or agreement on arms control or disarmament, may have more far-reaching consequences for the United States than any purely military commitment.

Today, through existing treaties and other international agreements, the United States has pledged military assistance to no less than 42 nations other than Vietnam. However, the National Commitments Resolution reflects a gnawing fear that the United is overextended militarily and financially. Unhappily, the Resolution, plus United States eagerness to negotiate on disarmament, may encourage the communists to believe we have lost our will to win the war in Vietnam or any other war. This is our great danger today.

Executive Agreements

Meanwhile, bent on restoring its own prestige, Congress also chafed over the trend toward substitution of executive agreements for treaties in the conduct of foreign affairs. This development is a product of the Cold War and the continuing crises since the end of World War II.

Actually, the denigration of treaties goes back even farther. It will be remembered that President Franklin D. Roosevelt committed the United States to recognition of the Soviet Union, without prior consultation with Congress and despite the fact that three previous Presidents had refused such recognition.

In 1940, when France had fallen to Germany and Great Britain was endangered, Roosevelt agreed to provide Great Britain with 50 over-age destroyers in return for certain bases in the Western Hemisphere. Here was an executive agreement which Winston Churchill is said to have described as providing Germany with legal grounds for declaring war on the United States.

In the years that have followed, there has been increasing resort to executive agreements and a continuing effort to give them the same status as treaties. Since 1946, the United States has become a party to more than 5,000 international agreements. Of these, only 245 have been submitted to the Senate in the form of treaties. All others have been executive agreements, yet all are considered binding upon the United States.

Congress itself has acquiesced in the trend toward executive supremacy. Under the principle of a bipartisan foreign policy, and under the principle that "politics stops at the water front," foreign policy has been debated in political campaigns all too rarely. The result has been the exclusion of the American people and the withdrawal of Congress from any significant part in the formulation of foreign policy. Meanwhile, the treaty power as set forth in the Constitution has atrophied.

Further cause for concern is the frequent assertion that anything that can be done by treaty can be done by executive agreement. Under this view, the President, by his choice of using formal treaties or executive agreements, has the power to determine whether the Senate will play any role in making foreign commitments.

No less important to the American people, executive agreements also may be in the process of becoming equivalent to treaties in their effect upon domestic law. In such a case, what becomes of the Constitution of the United States?

This question is not asked idly and has been a source of concern for many years. Already on the books is the famous decision reached in United States v. Pink, 315 U.S. 203, in which the Supreme Court held that if the subject matter of the agreement is within the scope of the President's foreign policy the laws of the State of New York and property rights guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment were overridden. This is the road to tyranny!

The Treaty Power

No American can afford to ignore the continuing effort of the State Department to give executive agreements the same force and effect as treaties. Neither can we afford to ignore the diminished role of the Senate in the formulation of treaties. Both situations are a constant threat to constitutional government.

In passing the National Commitments Resolution, Senate attention was directed solely toward reclaiming the treaty-ratifying and war-declaring power. A more useful purpose might have been served had the Senators chosen to review the full ramifications of the treaty power and their responsibilities thereunder. Protection of national sovereignty and constitutional government are as much within their responsibility as the war-declaring power.

The treaty clause in the Constitution constitutes a dangerous loophole through which both national sovereignty and constitutional government could be lost. Article VI, Section 2 of the Constitution states:

"... all treaties made, which shall be made, under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

Because of this clause in the Constitution, John Foster Dulles, addressing members of a Bar Association in Louisville, Kentucky, April 1952, warned:

"The treaty-making power is an extraordinary power liable to abuse. Treaties are more supreme than ordinary law, for Congressional laws are invalid if they do not conform to the Constitution, whereas treaty laws can override the Constitution. Treaties can take powers away from the Congress and give them to the President. They can take powers away from the States and give them to the Federal Government or to some international body. They can cut across the rights given to the people by the Constitutional Bill of Rights."

No American who values his freedom can afford to forget this warning for which no one has ever offered a satisfactory rebuttal. Sixteen years ago, an aroused American tried to plug this loophole in our Constitu-
tion by passing the so-called Bricker Amendment. The purpose of the Amendment was to make certain that no treaty or international agreement would have any force and effect as domestic law unless otherwise valid under the Constitution.

When the Amendment failed of passage, the arguments in its favor evaporated almost overnight. Since then a whole generation has grown up, knowing nothing of the great fight made by the American people to protect themselves from the dangers of treaty law and the gradual imposition of one-world government without their knowledge and consent.

Then, as now, there are in this Country a lot of fuzzy-minded one-worlders who honestly believe that America can no longer survive by itself, but must surrender its sovereignty to a regional or world government of some description.

To illustrate, that hardy perennial, the Atlantic Union Resolution, was again introduced into Congress on June 5, 1969. Congressman Paul Findley (Illinois) was one of the four chief supporters, but he claimed additional support for the resolution by a bipartisan group of 70 members of the House of Representatives. He also noted that the man who is now President indicated his support for such a resolution some years ago. Thus, sponsors of the resolution were encouraged to hope for early and favorable action.

Here is a resolution which would establish the groundwork for merging national sovereignty, the military, our economic and monetary systems into an Atlantic Federation of nations. This effort is not likely to succeed except in a moment of grave national crisis when the American people are bewildered and off balance. Meanwhile, the American people should understand that if the day ever comes when national sovereignty is surrendered to some regional or world government, that will be the end of constitutional government and the freedoms it has thus far secured.

Our freedoms are already in jeopardy as a member of the United Nations. Our freedom of action is already limited by obligations as a signatory of the United Nations Charter. Moreover, despite the provision of the Charter denying the United Nations the right to intervene in purely domestic affairs of nations, the United Nations has become a perfect hatchery of treaties, covenants and pacts which have as their purpose the regulation of the domestic affairs of every nation on earth.

It has long been evident that the United Nations is endeavoring to turn itself into a world government. Shall the American people quietly acquiesce in the gradual loss of sovereignty to the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies?

There are those who believe that Atlantic Union is a necessary precursor of world government. Thus, the introduction of another Atlantic Union Resolution into Congress cannot be ignored safely.

While yet there is time, the American people again should demand a constitutional amendment which would protect their liberties and sovereignty from the dangers of treaty law. Is it too much to ask that any provision of a treaty or international agreement which conflicts with the Constitution or the Bill of Rights shall be of no force or effect?

The answer to this question was provided long ago by Daniel Webster when he said: "God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are always ready to guard and defend it."

Footnotes
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid., page S7123.

The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:

IDA WHITSETT (MRS. WILLIAM) on July 27, 1969 in Glendale, California. She served as State Vice Regent of Florida 1924-26; State Regent 1926-28; and as Vice President General 1928-31 She was a member of the Jacksonville Chapter, Jacksonville, Florida.

EDITH GRACE HUGHITT WRIGHT (MRS. DAVID M.) in Bartow Florida on August 5, 1969. Mrs. Wright was State Vice Regent of Florida 1946-47; State Regent 1948-50; Organizing Secretary General 1951-53. She was a member of the Bartow Chapter.
Who is the record of? During the Revolution, the Registrar General has established records showing the state from which the soldier or patriot served. (Further data available in Supplement to Patriot Index.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>State or County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beckman, Russell</td>
<td>Orange Co., N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin, John</td>
<td>Orange Co., N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennett (Bennit), Matthew</td>
<td>Washington Co., Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyd, James</td>
<td>Fairfield District, S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brower, Jacob</td>
<td>Bladen County, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkhart (Burkett), George Jr.</td>
<td>Frederick Co., Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluston, Thomas</td>
<td>Newburyport, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creveling, Jacob</td>
<td>Greenwich Twp., N.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis, Samuel</td>
<td>Lee, Berkshire County, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dennis, Valentine</td>
<td>Worcester County, Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drake, Capt. Oliver</td>
<td>Turkeyfoot Twp., (then Bedford County), Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DuBois, Jean Baptiste</td>
<td>Vincennes, Terr. of Northwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dugan (Dougan), Capt. Thomas</td>
<td>Randolph County, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunn, Nehemiah</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunning, Sergt. Abijah</td>
<td>Dorset, Vermont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunton, Nathaniel</td>
<td>Stafford, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durgin, Corp. Joseph</td>
<td>Lee and Northwood, N.H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ealer, Peter</td>
<td>Easton, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellen, Howell (See Flewellen, Howell)</td>
<td>Montgomery County, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewing, George</td>
<td>Westchester County, N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferris (Feris), Caleb</td>
<td>York District, S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferris, Isaac</td>
<td>Dartmouth, Mass. and R.I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish, Silas</td>
<td>Rutherford County, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluck, John</td>
<td>Halifax and Edgecombe Cos., N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flewellen, Howell</td>
<td>New Orleans, La.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortier, Jacques</td>
<td>Orange County, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gamage, William</td>
<td>Monongahela County, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gillihan, Clamman</td>
<td>Cheshire County, N.H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon, Josiah</td>
<td>Amelia County, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannum, Thomas</td>
<td>Leicester, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawley, Curtis</td>
<td>Charlotte County, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazelwood, William</td>
<td>Edenton District, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobbs, Aaron</td>
<td>Dutchess County, N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoffman, Michael</td>
<td>96th District, S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogg, John</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houghton, Levi</td>
<td>Wake County, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunter, Jesse</td>
<td>Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunter, Ensign John</td>
<td>Fauquier and Henry Co., Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan, John</td>
<td>Newton, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lauderdale, Lieut. James</td>
<td>Botetourt County, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letts, John</td>
<td>Mt. Pleasant, N.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loucks, Peter</td>
<td>Prob. Tryon Co., N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major, John</td>
<td>Fairfield District, S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin, Sergt. Joseph P.</td>
<td>Gave Conn. Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason, Sergt. Thomas</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mc Glamere (See Meglamre)</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McLean (McLain), William</td>
<td>Sussex County, N.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeker, Nathaniel</td>
<td>Southampton County, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meglamre, John</td>
<td>Stoughton, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monk, Christopher</td>
<td>Salisbury District, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nesbitt, John</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nixon, Hugh .......................... Montgomery County, Md.  
Noyes, Sergt. James ...................... Atkinson, N.H.  
Overbaugh (Overbagh), Peter .......... Catskill (then Albany Co.), N.Y.  
Overbaugh, Petrus (see Overbaugh, Peter)  
Paddock, William ....................... Virginia, Rowan County, N.C.  
Pearson, John, Jr. ...................... Brunswick County, Va.  
Pettit, Henry .................... Spartanburg, 96th District, S.C.  
Poe, Benjamin ..................... Randolph and Chatham Cos., N.C.  
Poindexter, Phillip, Sr. .............. Mecklenburg Co., Va.  
Poston, Leonard ..................... Loudoun County, Va.  
Robertson, Thomas ................. Amherst County, Va., New Hanover County, N.C.  
Rooks, Jesse ..................... 96th District (part later Laurens Co.), S.C.  
Ross, Francis .................... Johnson County, N.C.  
Scalf, Corp. John ..................... Simsbury, Hartford Co., Conn.  
Seager, Darius ...................... Middlesex Co., N.J.  
Stafford, Ralph ..................... Cumberland County, Va.  
Steger (Stegar), John Parrott  
Storm, Corp. Andrew ................ Northampton Co., Pa.  
Stout, Reuben ....................... Culpeper County, Va.  
Sylvester, Asbury ................... Camden District, S.C.  
Tuggle, Capt. Lodowick .......... Pittsylvania County, Va.  
Tuttle, Andrew ...................... Sherborn, Mass.  
Twitchell, Ebenezer ............. Amherst County, Va.  
Wallace, William .................. Londonderry, N.H.  
Way, Jacob ...................... Pennsby, Pa.  
Webb, John ...................... York County, Pa. and Harford County, Md.  
Whitcomb, Samuel .................. Shrewsbury, Mass.  
Whitehead, Nathaniel, Jr. .... Fair Haven, Conn.  
Wolfe, Barnhardt ..................... Lancaster, Pa.  
Wolfe, John Barnhardt (See Wolfe, Barnhardt)  
Wolff (See Wolfe) .............. Connecticut  
Woodruff, Ensign Jesse .......... Litchfield, Conn.  
Yager, Godfrey ....................... Culpeper County, Va.  
Yearian, Frederick .................... Sussex County, N.J.  
Young, Phillip ..................... Monongalia County, Va. (now W.Va.)  
Zornes, Andrew ..................... Monongalia County, Va. (now W.Va.)  

---

DAR MAGAZINE
Gift Subscription  
November 1—December 15, 1969 ONLY  

Send to ____________________________  
Address ____________________________  
Name of Sender ____________________  
Address ____________________________  
□ Send Gift Card  
Free gift with first 1000 subscriptions

NOVEMBER 1969 [ 767 ]
A chronicle of Puritan family life in the Massachusetts Bay Colony cannot begin without a brief history of Puritanism itself and the colonization of the Massachusetts Bay area. Puritanism was not only a religion but a way of living to be "a story and a by-word through the world". The Puritans were to be an example to all the world of the societal virtues of the righteous worship of God.

The settlement of Massachusetts Bay was part of the "Great Migration" that, from 1628 to 1640, brought almost 50,000 Englishmen to the New World. Of this number, about 21,000 came to New England. These were the Puritans, a reformist element within the Established Church determined to create a truly "apostolic" church in the New World. A "Citty upon a Hill" [sic] was to be established, bringing the Church of England to change its "popish" ways and return to the primitive simplicity which the Puritans identified with true Christianity.

In general, the people who boarded ship for New England during this period were more affluent, better educated and of a higher social class than any other large group of colonists who came to America. Many brought with them their household furniture and servants, and they paid the entire cost of the voyage by selling or mortgaging their property in England. Unlike the Pilgrims and early Virginians, they were not the employees of a London-based corporation; except for the servants among them, they came as their own masters and took up land as independent proprietors. Every fifty pounds invested in the stock of the Massachusetts Bay Company entitled the purchaser to two hundred acres of land; each settler was given fifty acres; and every person who paid the six pounds required to transport a servant to New England was given a bonus of fifty acres of land. Instead of wasting time looking for non-existent gold or a passage to the South Sea, the Puritans immediately got down to the business of clearing land, building houses and planting crops. Nor did John Winthrop and other Puritan leaders, even though they possessed the rank of "gentlemen," disdain to work with their hands:

... Now so soone as Mr. Winthrop was landed, perceiving what misery was like to ensewe through theire Idlenes, he presently fell to work with his owne hands, & thereby soe encouraged the rest that there was not an Idle person then to be found in the whole Plantation & whereas the Indians said they would shortly retorne as fast as they came, now they admired to see in what short time they had all housed themselves & planted corne sufficient for theire subsistance.

Hard work and thrift, without which New Englanders could not have survived the rigors of the wilderness, soon brought the Puritans a measure of comfort and security. By 1638, so rapid was the growth of population, some parts of the country bore almost as settled and prosperous an appearance as the mother country itself.

Family life in this setting may be most aptly described through the eyes of a member of the family. I have chosen a young boy of about seven or eight to be our eyes. Because he has just escaped from under his mother's wing, he is especially observant of the all-important male world. To the Puritan of the 1650's women existed primarily, and with few exceptions, as help-meets for their mates and as producers (on a scale now almost unimaginable) of children. Our boy's name is Penitent Doolittle. His father is a prosperous cabinet-maker who arrived in Boston from England in 1631 at the age of thirty. An expert workman, Doolittle had never been able to earn more than a journeyman's meager wages until he came to the New World across the sea. Both he and his wife had been brought up as Puritans and had ac-
cepted the Puritan system of theology and civil government as a matter of course. Mrs. Doolittle had followed her husband to America when he felt he could support her and their three children. She arrived—with one child, Robert. A little girl had died in England and another on shipboard. Since she came twenty years ago, Mrs. Doolittle has given birth to eight more children of whom four have died. This, then, is Penitent's immediate family—the one with which we shall deal.

It was Thursday, Lecture Day, and Penitent had just been awakened. Jumping out of bed, he ran downstairs for the warm common room fire to dress. There was no fire in his cubbyhole of a bedroom, indeed, it was just large enough for a bed and no more—there was no need for more space; the only activity carried on there was sleeping. In winter (and this was October) the bedrooms were as cold as ice boxes. The younger children undressed before the fire downstairs and dashed up to bed, with lighted candles in their hands. The older children went more sedately with a candle in one hand and a copper warming pan in the other, to take the icy chill out of the bedclothes.

The Doolittles, like most families in New England, had four meals a day, beginning with a breakfast of supper or porridge, sausage, and pudding, shortly after sunrise. At mealtimes the family and servants ate together at a long table in the kitchen. The Doolittles might have had a dining room apart from the kitchen but they and their friends looked upon such devices as marks of vanity and hateful pride. If the kitchen was a suitable place for preparing food it was also a suitable place for eating it. However, there was a definite hierarchical order for the seating arrangement at meals. This was in substance a miniature of the social order: superiority of husband over wife, parents over children, and master over servants in the family, ministers and elders over congregation in the church, rulers over subjects in the state.

Midway down the length of the table there was a handsome, brightly polished bowl of silver, standing on three legs and containing salt. It was known as "the standing salt," and it indicated a rigid social distinction between those who sat above the salt and those who sat below it. Penitent took his place below the salt with his younger sister Comfort who was seven years old, and the apprentices and servants. There was no difference in the quality or the amount of food served to those at both ends of the table. But servants and inferiors who were below the salt were forbidden by custom from making remarks to those who sat above it, though when asked...
a question they replied to it. As soon as they had fin-
ished eating they were expected to rise silently and leave
the room. Today Penitent's father announced the time
set to leave for the meetinghouse and then began his
meal.

Penitent and Comfort left the table a few moments
later, she to complete a game with her "Bartholemew's
babies," and he to finish his early morning chores. Peni-
tent knew that his father considered Lecture Day a waste
of time. It resembled the Sabbath in that all but necessary
work was suspended, the morning devoted to sermons
and prayers and the afternoon to enjoyment of sports,
games, and gossip. For Mr. Doolittle, a five-day work
week meant that this pampering of the working class
had gone too far. However, he was a well thought of
member of the community and felt it his duty to attend
Lecture Day for the edification of his household, for
whom he held the responsibility of conduct. Besides,
today the banns for his eldest daughter, Humility, would
be spoken for the third and last time.

After the lectures, Humility, Comfort, and Penitent
went walking around the green with Humility's betrothed,
Hezekiah Pittman, while Mr. Doolittle accompanied the
minister into the tavern where they expected to drink a
bowl of punch together and to have some conversation
with any of the townsmen who were present. The
importance of the colonial tavern as a news center can
hardly be grasped in our generation of cables, telegrams,
radio, television, and printing presses. In 1652 there was
not even one newspaper in the colonies. The village
tavern, or inn, had the place now occupied by the news-
paper, radio, and the television. Much of the information
that one obtained in such circumstances was ridicu-
losely false, of course, and most of the news, even if true, was
vague and uncertain.

Meanwhile, Humility, "Kiah," and the younger chil-
dren had assumed their accustomed activities on the
green. The boys were playing hop-scotch, leapfrog, and
a sort of blindman's bluff. The games of the little girls
were not so strenuous and more of the ring-around-the-
rosy type. Those older people who had tired of taunting
and laughing at the unfortunates in the stocks and pil-
lory had taken up appropriate masculine and feminine
pursuits: target shooting and gossiping, respectively.
Humility's approaching wedding was the main topic of
conversation in the latter group and she gladly described
at length the hope chests that she had prepared, depre-
cating their contents to demonstrate her humility and her
gratitude at having gained a husband.

Once Penitent paused in his play and looked up at
those being punished. He wondered briefly at the reason
for placing them so near to the enjoyment of others, and
then remembered a recent lecture on the subject. The
conjunction of pleasure and punishment had a benign
purpose. People who became more boisterous, or who
were drinking too much, or who were attempting to in-
veigle a maiden, or who were spreading scandalous sto-
ries about their neighbors, had only to turn their eyes
toward the southern end of the village green and there
they would see, sitting miserably in the stocks, those who
had failed to behave with piety and decorum on some
previous occasion. The Puritan opposed not enjoyment,
but frivolity—when he shied from the delights of the
senses, it was because he feared that they would divert
his attention from the main business of life—with God's
help "to grow in grace."11

Friday morning Penitent was awake before the maid
called him. Because today was the day set aside for rec-
citing the catechism and he had not properly learned it,
he considered risking his father's anger to stay in bed and
play 'possum. After pondering the idea further, however,
Penitent decided that he would rather face the birch rod
of the degenerate schoolmaster. In all colonial commu-
nities the schoolteacher stood low on the social scale, and
usually with good reason. He was often a drunkard, or a
ne'er-do-well, and his pay was so small that he had to
live in a state of perpetual shabbiness. On the other hand,
Penitent held the deepest respect for his father; "to hon-
our thy father ad thy mother" being the most important
commandment next to the one concerning worship of the
Almighty.

The Puritans acted upon the principle, Penitent's
father had told him, that religion, morality, deference to
authority, and good conduct began in the home. To that
end, the authority of the father and master was made
well-nigh absolute. For the ideal was a patriarchy: as
a husband and father, the American male never had it so
good. Everyone (including very young children such as
Comfort) knew that behind the figure of the father
loomed the even more awesome presence of the magis-
trates and clergy, ready at all times to back up the exer-
cise of his disciplinary powers.

After dressing in the common room, Penitent ate
breakfast and did his chores. They were minor and with-
in his range of capability, but accomplished their pur-
pose in giving him responsibilities which would become
greater as he grew older. During his walk to school he
was joined at intervals by classmates. They all arrived
at the school house as the bell began its insistent pealing.
The school day had begun.

Penitent returned to reality with a start. He had been
day-dreaming when asked to recite a part of the cate-
chism and now he would be punished! Relegated to a cor-
er of the schoolroom with five lashes from the rod to
ponder his wickedness, he considered where his educa-
tion would eventually lead. Although the main business
of education was to prepare Penitent for conversion by
teaching him the doctrines and moral precepts of Chris-
tianity and to insure his religious welfare, it would also
lead eventually to his "calling." The choice of a calling
was a solemn affair. It must be an occupation which
served society and one for which he had the talents and
the inclination. Penitent was already learning how to help
in small ways with cabinet-making in his father's shop,
but he would probably be apprenticed into another fam-
ily. Puritans had a great regard for discipline strictly
administered and many parents placed their children in
other homes fearing that their emotions might stand in
The craving of the Puritans to simplify everything had the way of proper chastisement for misdeeds. If he were to be apprenticed, Penitent thought, it would have to be before he reached the age of fourteen so that by twenty-one he would have completed his training period and be ready and able to support a wife and family of his own. If he continued his education, attended Harvard, there were few courses left to him, the most honourable being that of minister. The lawyer was a social pariah until far along in the eighteenth century. The colonial statutes classed lawyers with drunkards and keepers of bawdy houses. A schoolmaster's reputation has already been discussed. An occupation both intellectual and honourable was, in that age, impossible.16

When Penitent returned home (late, for as punishment he had had to help the schoolmaster stock the schoolhouse woodbox for the next day) his sister Humility was in the common room rearranging some pieces of furniture. A few chairs and about a dozen stools, borrowed from other rooms in the house, stood against one wall of the room. Some ornaments, usually kept in the attic, stood on the shelves of a cupboard. Penitent started to ask what the special occasion was and then remembered—Humility was getting married the next day! This was not the family's first wedding, but Penitent had been quite young when the other took place, and so he determined to watch the proceedings of this one carefully. He remembered when Kiah had first begun keeping company with his sister. Kiah had first spoken to Mr. Doolittle for permission to court his daughter. When the time for marriage agreements came, it had been the fathers of the young couple who arranged the dowry and wedding settlement.

Penitent's reverie was interrupted when his mother entered the room. She was an active woman of forty-four who kept an eye on everything and was never satisfied with anything. Here it was, she said, late in the day before the wedding and still some of the roasting had not been done. But she was resigned to trouble and could stand any amount of affliction—so she said. Just then the latch was pulled and Penitent's Aunt Prudence entered. She had come to stay the night and help with the wedding settlement. The common room was not large enough to hold them all, and the wedding took place out-of-doors in the rapidly chilling evening.

Immediately after the ceremony, Mr. Doolittle and his wife, and the Pittmans—man and wife—kissed the bride and the whole group suddenly became more appropriately jolly. Everyone was invited in to the wedding feast. The dignitaries and older folks sat with the bride and groom in the common room at a large table and the young men and women were placed at the long table in the kitchen. Younger children, like Penitent and Comfort, and other inferiors present perched around the room on chests of drawers or sat in the corners of the wide chimney. There was a great variety in the food and drink served and prodigious quantity of it. Now and then the company sang songs or hymns; some of the men told humorous stories. At ten o'clock, when the group moved to escort the newly married couple to their new home, Penitent was too tired to go along, but he heard the torchlight parade as it wound through the streets. Mr. Doolittle had obtained special permission for his guests to remain out past the nine o'clock curfew and so they hurried home through the dark soon after delivering the couple to their nuptial bed.

With Humility and Kiah's wedding a new unit of intense cohesiveness had been formed. The family was regarded as the cornerstone of the social order. Puritans pictured society as an association of families rather than of individuals, and it was assumed that, unless these component parts were sound the whole social structure would collapse. In Puritan New England, the family was an instrument of church and state to aid in the promotion of piety, good order (essential in Puritan theology) and orthodoxy in the community. Accordingly, the government spared no effort to insure that the family remained united and harmonious. The Puritan family was a model of piety and filial respect: every child and adult was exposed to family prayers at morning and night, family religious services and family reading of the Bible. Unremitting togetherness was an essential part of a Puritan upbringing. No child was permitted to grow up outside a God-fearing family that had been duly certified as pure and wholesome by the authorities of church and state. According to the Puritan order of creation, everything in the world had a double purpose: to best serve the interests of God and then man.

Thus stands the cause betweene God and us, we are entered into Covenants with him for this worke, we have taken out a Commission, the Lord hath given us leave to drawe our owne Articles wee have proffessed to enterprise these Accions upon these and

(Continued on page 816)
From the Desk of the National Chairman

Determine the date set aside by law in your State for which records have been kept. Copy only records prior to this date.

State Chairman and Chapter Chairmen are requested to keep a card file of all records copied and sent to the Genealogical Records Committee so that duplicate records will not be sent to this office.

Will your Chapter meet the Honor Roll (Item 12) requirement this year of sending five pages or more of source materials to your State Chairman, before March 1, 1970?


Births

David Conger 7th Sept 1760
Elizabeth Ayres 22 Sept 1764
David Conger and Elizabeth Ayres—married 20 Sept 1781
Abijah Conge 4th May 1782
Stephen Conger 14 Oct 1783
John Conger 29th Jan 1785
Sally Conger 23 Oct 1786
Anne Conger 23rd Aug 1788
Phebe Conger 29th March 1790
Zenas Conger 24th March 1792—died 30th Aug 1794
Betsey Conger 27th March 1793—died 22nd Jan 1796
Polly Conger 19th Jan 1796
Abbe J. Conger 25th Dec 1797—died 5th Nov 1798
Betsey Conger 1st Oct 1799
Emily Conger 13 Dec 1801
Della Conger 13 July 1802
Cynthia Conger 18th Sept 1805

“Leaves from the Bible of Ira Seymour, Jr.” in the Bible of his son Claudius Boughton Seymour, owned (1962) by Mrs. Frederic L. (Phillips) Rutgers, his great, great, granddaughter, Greenwich, Conn.

Marriages

Ira Seymour Jr. was Married to Betsy Morehouse December 25th, 1800 being twenty two years old and she being Eighteen the next June 1 Day
Evelina Seymour was Married to Ezra Parker February 17th 1825
Ruth B. Seymour was Married February 23, 1829 to Samuel W. Foster
Frances D. Seymour was Married to Theodore Foster July 8th 1832
Evelina Parker was Married October 23rd 1832 to Samuel Nichols

Alma Janett Seymour was Married to Dwight C. Foster June 8th 1833
Joseph W. Seymour was Married to Lydia Foster January 25th 1835
Cornelia Seymour was Married to Dwight C. Foster Nov. 1st 1843
Claudius B. Seymour was Married to Harriette N. Hoskins June 25th 1846

Deaths

Joseph W. Seymour Died May 6th, 1840 aged 29 years
Alma Janett Foster Died Jan 11th 1843, 26 years 10 mo.
Betsy Seymour Died Feb 27th 1844 aged 60 years & 8 months, 17 days
Dwight C. Foster died August 12, 1852 aged 43 years and 7 months
Lydia Foster died July 20, 1842 aged 2 years
Ira Seymour died Feb 11, 1843 aged 82 years and 2 months
Evelina Nichols died July 30th 1868 aged 65
Ruth B. Foster died March 24th 1870 aged 60 years
Samuel Nichols died March 30th, 1845
Hellen M. Parker died May 25th, 1848 aged 22


Jeremiah Buel Jr. b Aug 5, 1786
Polly Buel b Mar 1, 1791
Betsey 1st child b June 8, 1811
William b Aug 17, 1812
Almirah b Feb 8, 1815
Lois b Jan. 11, 1816
Dinah b Nov 3, 1817
Polly Eliza b Apr 27, 1820
Deaths
Dinah wife of Stevens died Oct. 12th, 1851
Jeremiah Buell Dec 8, 1854

Will of Josiah Cook, Tolland, Conn. submitted by Conn. State Society. Hartford Co., October 19, 1752. daus. Sarah Harris, Lydia Cook, Submit Cook Zibiah Cook son Josiah Cook
Wit.: Ephraim Grant and John H—bbet Appraisers were Ephraim Carpenter and Jonathan Porter Administrator Jesse Cook who exhibited the will at court of Hartford.
Witnesses: Jesse Cook and Samuel West.
The following was taken from original papers in Hartford, Probate Records. Josiah Cook of Coventry, discharged his guardian Ebenezer Stiles, dated May 6, 1761. Recorded Feb. 6, 1762. Witnesses: Reuben Stiles and Hannah Stiles.

George Gabriel born October 5, 1799. Married September 28, 1826 (Charlotte)
Phineas Gabriel born February 21, 1801 married April 1822.
Lavinia Gabriel born January 24, 1803 married Morrow September 2 1835
Phebe Gabriel born November 11, 1804, died January 17, 1840
Susan Gabriel born April 4, 1806 married Loomis May 4, 1823
Laura Gabriel born December 15, 1807 married Deming July 1830.
Delilah Gabriel born December 27, 1809
Anthony Gabriel born September 24, 1811, married Nov. 29, 1811
Henry Gabriel born Sept. 24, 1813 married March 31, 1839
Caroline Gabriel born August 25, 1815 died January 25, 1841
John Gabriel born June 5, 1817, died February 22, 1836
Catherine Gabriel born April 15, 1821

Talitha Jane Reding Bible (Mrs. John Pride Jones), Bastrop, Texas, now in possession of her grand daughter, Mrs. G. P. Herndon, Jr., Good Wife's Chapter, Conn.

Marriages
Alsey High and Agnes Martin were married Feb. 24, 1780, Wake Co., N.C.
Tignal Jones and Amelia M. High, daughter of Alsey and Agnes High, were married Jan. 25, 1825, Wake County, N. C.
Wm. R. Reding and Isabella Williamson were married Dec. 3, 1844, Davidson County, Tenn.

Births
John P. Jones was born Feb. 27, 1828. Wake County, N. C.
Mrs. T. J. Jones (Talitha Reding) was born Feb. 8, 1848, Bastrop, Texas
John Pride Jones was born in Wake County, North Carolina the 27th day of February 1828
Angelina Clanton was born in Clairborne Parish, Louisiana, the 25 day of December 1840
John Pride Jones and Angelina Clanton were married the 16th day of July 1861.

Deaths
Olive Swan the wife of Hazeal Swann, died March the 18th 1840
Hazeal Swan died April 12th 1864, aged 84 yrs. 11 mos. & 8 days
Louisa Haydon the wife or Hary (or Henry) Haydon died August the 29th 1839
(On papers in the Bible are the following families.)
Lewis Family
Eli Lewis born Married Olive Parker died
born

Children by this marriage
Rebecca Lewis Lucena Lewis
Clarissa Lewis Betsey Lewis
Olive Lewis, Jr. Eli Lewis, Jr.
Born May 4, 1785 Silas Lewis
Died Mar. 18, 1840

Remarks
Eli Lewis, Sr., was a veteran and pensioner of the Revolutionary War and lived in Marlow, N.H. at the time of his enlistment. He later moved to Granville, Vt.
Rebecca Lewis married an Asa Ford
Clarissa Lewis married a Freeman Lamb
Olive Lewis married a Hazeal Swan
Parkhurst family (another paper in the Bible)
Samuel Parkhurst born Aug. 1755, died Dec. 20, 1798
married Oct. 3, 1782

Children by this marriage
Hannah Parkhurst born Aug. 13, 1783, died Feb. 1803
Elias Parkhurst born Jan. 25, 1785
Isaac Parkhurst born Nov. 23, 1786
Louis Parkhurst born Jan. 10, 1789, died Feb. 7, 1814
Eunice Parkhurst born June 24, 1791, died Sept. 1875
Job Parkhurst born Nov. 29, 1793
Susanna Parkhurst born Aug. 3, 1795, died Aug. 1803
Anna Parkhurst born Oct. 25, 1797, died Oct. 1884
Remarks

Lemuel Parkhurst and Anna Wheeler were natives of Plainfield, Conn., and moved to Vermont about the time of their marriage.

Anna (Wheeler) Parkhurst married a second time . . .

Childs and had two children by him

Priscilla Childs born Aug. 20, 1801

Elizabeth Childs born May 27, 1803

Eunice Parkhurst married . . . Lull.

Elizabeth Childs married a Daniel Stratton.

(Another paper with the Swan-Lewis Bible)

Hazeal Swan was Captain in the War of 1812 and fought in the battle of Plattsburg, N.Y.

Louisa Swan married a Henry Hayden and settled in Ohio

Olive Swan Jr., married a Stephen Spaulding

Rebecca Swan married a John Woods.

Lusina Swan married a Phileman Hayes

Squire Swan married Melissa Howe, sister of Ann Howe.

Austin B. Swan married Anne Howe. They had six children

Hazeal & Olive (Lewis) Swan had fourteen children, all born in the town of Granville, Addison County, Vermont.

Howe-Parkhurst family (paper with Bible)

Anson Howe born March 28, 1782, died June 9, 1889(?)

Married

Anna Parkhurst born Oct 25, 1797, died Oct. 1884

Children by this marriage

Melissa Howe, b. March 4, 1824

Anna Howe born Jan. 10, 1826

Anson Howe Jr., born

Laura Howe born

Priscilla Howe born

Lucretia Howe

(Remarks) All of these children were born in Barnston, Province of Quebec, Canada

Melissa Howe married Squire Swan, brother of Austin B. Swan

Anna Howe, Jr. married Austin B. Swan

Anson Howe Jr. married a Miss Moulthrop

Laura Howe married a William Ford

Priscilla Howe married an Isiah Sprinkle and moved to Newburgh, Indiana

[The following families are on papers with the Hazeal Swan Bible, copies of which, with the Bible record, are certified as true]:

Squire Howe and wife Phoebe Howe.

Austine Swan and wife Anna Howe.

Curtis F. Davis and Elizabeth F. Swan

Howe C. Davis and Alice M. James.

Whipple Family Bible contributed 1960 by Roberto A. Whipple V., Jocotepac, Jalisco, Mexico.


Children:

Joseph Born 31 July 1788

David Whipple 1781

Isach Whipple 1784

Russell Whipple May 14, 1786

Polly B. Whipple 1791

Soloman Whipple Born Jan 24, 1810 Milbury, Mass. Married Marietta Rogers Born Jan 10, 1811 Lee Mass

Mary, daughter of James Bapt. Jan 20, 1716, married Joseph Whipple of Stow cousin of Mary Whipple on May 20, 1736

Children:

Mary B. Aug 15, 1740 Marr. Moses Holbrook

Joseph Oct 19, 1742 Marr. Eleanor

Simons, Apri (sic) 9, 1745

Samuel, Aug 28, 1749 Marr. Lucy Brown

Solomon Mar 17, 1752 Marr. Abigail Russell

Jeremiah Dec. 20, 1758

William July 25, 1755

Phillip negro man servant Bapt. Sep. 9, 1744

John Van Dervoort Bible now in possession of Mrs. Anthony N. Mitchell, and submitted by her, member of Gunthwaite Chapter, N. H.

John Van Dervoort was Born Dec. 23rd 1763

Nancy Van Dervoort was Born April 18 1773

Our first child born Jan 21, 1797 Stillborn

Gabriel VanDerVoort born September 2nd 1801

Edward Trembley VanDer Voort born April 1, 1809

Catharine Ann VanDervoort born Sep 21 1815

William Edward Bradford Born January 7th 1837

Charlotte E. Bradford Born Aug 10th 1838

Anna Cela Bradford Born Feb 28 1843

Died on the 9th of December 1822 John Vandervort aged 58 years 11 months 7 days

Died on the 26th of April 1842 Anne Watkins wife of John Vandervort aged 69 years 8 days

Departed this life Edward T. Vandervooort February 2nd 1826 aged Eighteen years ten months.

Mr. John Stiles His Bible published by Richardson and Lord, Boston, submitted by Mrs. Eugene Graebner, member of Peleg Gorton Chapter, Kansas, from her collection of old bibles.

John Stiles born August th 1 (or 9) 1784

Mrs. Abagail Stiles Born November th 29-1787

Louis Stiles born September th-15-1806

Samuel Stiles Born August th15 1808

Joseph Stiles Born March th-22-1810

Elizabeth Stiles Born July th20 1812

John Stiles Born April th7-1814

Abagail Stiles Born April th 1 1817

William Stiles Born December th28 1818

Clenor Stiles Born March th18 1821

Jonathan Stiles Born September th 27 1823

Daniel D Stiles Born November 27th 1825

Tobias Stile Born July 18, 1828

Susan Stiles Born March 29 1830

John Stiles Raised His House March th-21-1811

Daniel D Stiles

(Note: As in many old Bibles the “th” preceding the numeral, i. e. th18, is written above the number.)

Holy Bible . . . owned by Charles Brent also in Mrs. Graebner's collection.

Rachel More Brent born Nov 29, 1775 died Oct 31 1861 aged 85 years 10 months and 2 days

Family History

Eliza Brent Daughter of Chas. Brent & Rachel his wife was Born May 28, 1796 at 8 oclock a m

Henry Brent was born April 11th 1798 at 7 Oclock in the morning

Sally Brent was born June 23 1800 at 6 Oclock in the morning.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Died March 29 1818 3 Oclock in the morning
...Zhe.

John Gunnell Brent was born Dec 6th 1803 at 11 Oclock at night
Mary Ann Brent was born 21th March 1806 8 Oclock in the morning.

Charles Innis Brent was born the 6th day of June 1808 at 4 Oclock PM
Catherine Moon Brent was born July 21 1811 about 3 Oclock in the Evening
Emala Frenes Brent was born Februrary (sic) 16 1816
Susan Brent was born 9th Dec. 1818 6 Oclock in the morning.
The following was on a loose sheet in the above bible:
John William Walker was born Jany 7th 1833
Mary Amelia Washington was born 7th day Feb y. 1827
John Edward Washington was born December the 26 1828
Virginia Elizabeth Washington was born Feb 2nd 1833
(Note: A line is drawn through the name Virginia Elizabeth and Caroline Matilda entered above.)

Lewis Andrew Jackson Jennings Born Aug 1st 1860—

Holy Bible Published Concord N. H., in the same collection.
Mr. Samuel Eastman Jr. and Miss Betsey Bailey was Maried March 14, 1811
Mr. Samuel Eastman was Born July 25 1784
Miss Betsey Bailey was Born May 16 1777
Daniel Bailey Eastman was Born July 4 1812
Josiah Brown East man was Born July 19 1814
Eliza Bailey Eastman was Born Dec 3 1816
Mariam Sargent Eastman was Born Sept 9 1819

Charles Brent. Washington Post, Sunday, July 25, 1937, desc. of Miles Brent (first pioneer) who located in the upper Tidewater section, on the Potomac River above Aquia Creek.

For Boundary Lines between Virginia and Pennsylvania
Partial listing of church records available in Brunning and Drumm's Church parish register, 1770-1866; 177 pp., indexed . . . $18.00
Church parish register, 1774-1945, ca. 225 pp., indexed . . . $28.00
Church parish register, 1789-1935; 155 pp., indexed . . . $20.00
Church parish register, 1804-1930, 142 pp., indexed . . . $22.00
Church parish register, 1805-1935; 108 pp. . . . $15.00
Lutheran Church parish register, 1753-1896; 51 pp., not indexed . . . $6.00
Mt. Zion, Bethel Twp., Lebanon Co., Pa.; Zoar Ev. Lutheran Church parish register, 1794-1906; 146 pp., indexed . . . $16.00
Liverpool, Greenwood Twp., Perry Co., Pa.; St. Michael's Lutheran Church, Pfoutz's Valley parish register, 1774-1902; 154 pp., indexed . . . $17.00
Chapman Twp., Snyder Co., Pa.; Botschaft Church Baptismal records, 1792-1876; 84 pp., indexed . . . $10.00
Catawissa, Columbia Co., Pa.; St. John's Lutheran Church parish register, 1796-1880; 187 pp., indexed . . . $20.00
Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co., Pa.; Trindle Springs Lutheran Church parish register, 1789-1935; 155 pp., indexed . . . $18.00
Hummelstown, Dauphin Co., Pa.; Zion Lutheran Church, Parish register 1766-1872, 215 pp., indexed . . . $25.00
Parish register 1873-1941, 263 pp., indexed, $28.00
McConnellsburg, Fulton Co., Pa.; St. Paul's Lutheran Church parish register, 1804-1930, 142 pp., indexed . . . $16.00
Frederickburg, Lebanon Co., Pa.; St. John's Lutheran Church parish register, 1774-1945, ca. 225 pp., indexed . . . $25.00

Public Service Claims for all of the counties of Virginia are held at the State Library, Richmond. DAR Library has most of the counties on microfilm.

Public Service Claims, Loudoun Co. Court Booklet. 67-2664 presented by Potomac Chapter, D. C. (torn off) a Court held for Loudoun County the 9th & 10th (illegible) of April 1782 the following Claims were presented to the Court and being Examined and Adjusted were allowed to the several Claimants underwritten agreeable to an Act “for Adjusting Claims for Property impressed or taken for Public Service” viz

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>To whom allowed &amp; for what</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Oct 81</td>
<td>To Samuel Arneth for 250 lb Beef a (illeg.) p. Certif. of Peirce Bayly Gent No. 273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>June 81</td>
<td>To Col. Willm. Alexander for 1125 lb Beef a . . p Cert. P. Bayly No. 147(?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Oct 81</td>
<td>To John Barker for 375 lb Beef a (?) p Cert. P. Bayly No. 230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Oct 81</td>
<td>To John Bishop for 250 lb Beef a (?) p Cert. P. Bayly No. 344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Oct 81</td>
<td>To William (too faint to read) p. Cert. P. Bayly No. 296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>May 81</td>
<td>To Henry Br—for 575 lb Beef a . . p Cert P. Bayly No. 361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Oct 81</td>
<td>To Doct. Gustavus Brown for 175 lb Beef a . . p Cert P. Bayly No. 298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Sept 81</td>
<td>To John Tyler Gent for 260 lb Beef a . . p Cert P. Bayly No. 175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Oct 81</td>
<td>To Major Charles West for 9 lb beef a . . p Cert P. Bayly No. 173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>May 81</td>
<td>To John Carter Esqr for 200 lb Beef a . . p Cert P. Bayly No. 28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[775]
Pearson-Hardwick-Venable: Who were parents of Rev. Edmund Pearson pioneer Methodist Preacher, born 1797 in Georgia or South Carolina and died 1848 Talladega, Alabama, while Presiding Elder Tuscaloosa District. He married Cynthia Hardwick, daughter of Garland and Susan (Venable) Hardwick. Their sons Charles D, Francis Asbury, Emmermon Summerfield, Fletcher Clarke, Bascombe T, William Wesley, Watson Harrell were Methodist Preachers in Miss. Ten. Ark. and Tex. Daughters Martha married Marion Simmons, Izard County, Ark; Cynthia Elizabeth married Carroll White; Mary (Mollie) married Daniel White. Edmund's younger brother, William E. Pearson who died 1846, was also pioneer Methodist Preacher in Ala., Miss., Tenn. If you have information on these Pearsons or are a descendent, write me!—Mrs. Dale C. Loyd, 30 Wolfe Drive, McGeehee, Arkansas 71654.

Haworth-Lindley (Linley): Want parents of both Daniel Haworth b. 1834 d. 1867 and wife Nancy Lindley (Linley) b. 1835 d. 1855 in Kokomo, Ind. Both buried in Pleasant Grove Cem. Kentland, Ind. Would like to correspond with anyone with this name.—Mrs. Edw. A. Erikson, 1832 Sycamore Rd. Homewood, Ill. 60430.


Hall: Want name and information about the Hall who built the first big early church in Balto., Md. Many children, one named Thomas.—Mrs. John W. Lewis, 1822 W. 11th St., Sedalia, Mo. 65301.

Moses Fife: Wish info. on Moses Fifehill from Rev.; S. E. Quimby of Bellefonte, Pa., or Mrs. (T.J.) Ruth Board of Tionesta, Pa. or anyone else. Fifehill died 1832, Unity, N.H.—Mrs. Everett Smith, 811 S. 9th St, Kingsfishe, Okla. 73750.

Foster: Wish inf on Joseph Foster, father of Wallace Jones Foster b. Tunbridge, Vt.—Mrs. Everett Smith, 811 S, 9th St., Kingsfishe, Okla. 73750.


Capito-Davis-Summers: On what date and from what town in France did Daniel & Nancy Capito (Capiteau) migrate to Franklin W. Va.? Hugenots. Desire info. about Pascal & Mary Davis before moving to Highland Co. Va. from Pa. in 1793. Who were the parents of Phoebe Summers (Mrs. James Davis) born in Bath Co. Va. before 1800?—Mrs. F. Lashmet, 2315 Brockman Blvd., Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104.


McNeill (McNeal): Thomas, b. 1747 Frederick Co. Va. Need names of father, brothers and Scottish Parish from which they emigrated.—Evelyn McN. Mazza, New Fairfield, Conn. 06810.


Oliphant-Thompson: Want parents, and grandparents of William Oliphant B. 1775 in Maryland (?) and w. Lydia Thompson, b. 1776, Del., living Broad Creek, Somerset Co., Md. 1800; moved to Pickaway Co., Ohio before 1811.—Mrs. Margaret Oliphant Coe, 2840 S.W. 121st Ave, Beaverton, Ore. 97005.

Brown, Bentley, Leary, Bryan, Charlton, Shine, Hatch: Want to correspond with descendants. Benj. & Ruth (Dempsy) Bentley; Richard & Mary (Williams?) Bentley; Cornelius & Mary (Bentley) Leary; John & Sarah Charlton; Cornelius & Ann Civil (Davis) Leary; Job & Jane (Cox) Leary; Mary (Hastings) Shine, d. of Daniel Shine II; Silas Stevenon Bryan; Susannah (Franck) Hatch.—Miss M.C.R. Davis, 3445-C Vineville Ave, Macon, Ga. 31204.
Miss Anne Melson Stommel
National Chairman

DAR CLIPPING SERVICE -- Every DAR member is needed to find as many items as possible in newspaper columns, magazines, and other publications where DAR is mentioned favorably or unfavorably.

ALL EYES NEEDED -- No single Public Relations Chairman can possibly buy or read all the material that appears in print . . . in her own town, city, or county. . . every day, week, and month. But total, all DAR members see most of the printed material distributed throughout the entire country. If all DAR members would join a DAR Clipping Service, what a happy Public Relations Committee it would be!

MORE THAN "JUST SEEING" -- A PR Chairman is not helped much by information like this: "You know, I ran across such an interesting article about DAR a few weeks back. I can't recall exactly where it was. I'm sure it was on the Friday before last. It was so very good. And I thought you'd like to know about it." Sometimes, no one else has seen it . . . and it is too late, time-consuming, or costly to locate and obtain the mentioned item.

WHEN YOU'VE GOT IT, CLIP IT -- Inform every DAR member you know that the most effective practice is to clip an article as soon as it is seen. Also, the name and date of the newspaper should be cut from the top of the page, and attached to the article with paper clip or pip. (Scotch Tape should not be used . . it yellows, wrinkles, or crinkles and spoils the clipping for use in a scrap book or on a bulletin board.) Magazine articles can be clipped with name and date . . . or a written memo can be made of complete identifying data.

GET IT TO "PR" IN TIME -- Individual members should bring clippings or articles to the next Chapter meeting or mail them to the Chapter PR Chairman or Regent (while the items are still timely). State PR Chairmen who prepare Press Books usually like to receive clippings from Chapters about once a month . . . so as not to be overwhelmed with cutting -and- pasting during January and February. (We won't even mention the clippings that arrive in March or April . . . too late to "count".)

HEAR THIS -- Pin down Radio and TV broadcasts, too. Every fraction of a minute adds up to hours . . . and contributes to the State and Division totals that accumulate into a picture of nationwide coverage. Even when a Public Relations Chairman works hard to get DAR spot announcements on the air, she often does not know when (or whether) they actually are used. Whenever a program mentions DAR, jot down the station, date, time of day, and approximate length of time . • • and get a memo to the Public Relations Chairman.

NOVEMBER 1969 1 777 1
The American and French Revolutions
(The Natural Rights Bases)

By Colonel Virgil Ney, Ph.D.
Washington, D.C.

The basic conditions for the inception of both of these most important epochs in the struggle of Man for Freedom were similar and definitely related to the natural rights principle. In the matter of the American Revolution, tyrannical rule of a king and the lack of proper representation were the primary motivations. The additional factor of taxation without representation was the final and active reason for the revolt of the colonists in America.

Behind the scenes of the American Revolutionary drama might be found certain “prompters” who years before had written the lines that shaped the play. The Age of Enlightenment, with its revelations of the Rights of Man, had opened the eyes of many of the principal players. As students, thinkers and as scholars, they had learned that Man possessed certain natural rights under the broad protection of the natural law. From Thomas Hobbes, who based his theory on the principle that man has a natural right to do anything which he pleases, they gained the idea that man under this concept would inevitably destroy himself. Therefore, Man created a society in which he voluntarily gives up his natural rights. This is the Social Contract that men make with a ruler. Hobbes held that regardless of the quality of the rule, bad, indifferent or unjust, man is not justified in revolting. This is in direct support of Saint Thomas Aquinas in his position that the ruler must be endured because he is there by God’s Will. John of Salisbury, also a scholastic philosopher, held that the people were justified in revolt or in assassination, as a last resort, in his basic doctrine of Tyrannicide, regardless of the Thomistic position that the ruler is God’s instrument and, as such, must be endured.

It is true, Hobbes recognizes, that at times the ruler will be unjust and will wreak hardships upon men. But they have no right to rebel. Hobbes justifies this position by holding that even at their worst, the injustices of a ruler are never as bad as the original state of man before power was given to the ruler.

Hobbes’s position was that the ruler was placed in power by Divine Right and that he could not be removed or revolted against without invoking the wrath of God. “The King can do no wrong” and as long as he can protect the people, his authority may not be challenged.

John Locke promulgated the opposite point of view from that of Hobbes and it should be emphasized that his position was contributory to the earliest thinking of the American colonists upon several important principles.

John Locke was in complete disagreement with Hobbes and others who believed that the natural state of man was war and self-seeking. Further, he was opposed to the doctrine that the king rules by divine right and that he has absolute power to govern man as he wills. Locke held that the original and natural state of all men is one of perfect freedom and equality. Since all men are free and equal, no one has the right to take away another’s life, liberty or possessions.

The doctrine of laissez faire was a direct concomitant of Locke’s profound and basic thoughts upon the natural rights of man. The theory that the state does not interfere in the private and economic lives of its citizens, except for cause, was a cornerstone of the structure of Freedom, as conceived and constructed by the American patriots. It was further emphasized, in a most timely manner, by the publication by Adam Smith of his famous work in 1776 in which he held that the state should observe a strict policy of hands off and permit men to exercise their natural rights in all directions save in those
where the safety of the group is threatened. In connection with the general thesis of this paper, as stated in the title, the following quotation is included for its relevance and pertinent significance. In the opinion of the writer, it sums up most succinctly the utility of the doctrine of natural rights, as political weapons. This doctrine is as vital today, as it was in 1776 or 1789: Its critical importance in the current collision of the Rights of Man with Militant Communism should not be overlooked.

In the first place we must keep in mind that the language of Natural Rights has passed into the arsenal of political weapons and has been found to be a useful fomenter of revolution. John Locke himself may be said to have been the catalyst of two revolutions. In America the lawyers taught Coke and Locke: the clergy preached Calvin and Locke; the publicists wrote Burlamaqui and Locke. The revolution itself came only when the colonists ceased to argue their legal rights as Englishmen and began to argue their natural rights as human beings. In France, Voltaire and Rousseau and the Encyclopedists carried the thought of Locke and his followers to the people and produced the most violent revolution of modern times down to 1917. Today, these historic facts underlie much of the opposition to the proposed Covenant on Human Rights. The opponents argue that many of the so-called rights there stated are beyond the power of government to create, and assert that to list them in a political document as natural rights can have no other effect than ultimately to produce revolution against the government that is unable to produce them. Whether or not this argument be sound, we do know that natural right propositions have been used to produce revolution. We know also that once the revolution has succeeded the shibboleths and slogans which inspired it tend to pass into the category of absolute truths.

The American Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, set forth in clear unmistakable prose the colonists' concept of the Rights of Man. Lockean in source, it defined and explained the specific reasons why the free men of America were, by this act, abrogating the rule of their king over them. In brief, they reversed Hobbes and his divine right theory and the stand that the king could do no wrong. Further, they re-established, as a natural right, the right of the people to revolt against the misrule of the sovereign. By this act of courage and faith, even more daring than the scrivening of the Magna Carta by their ancestors, they established clearly and definitely that the Social Contract by which they had delegated their natural rights to the will of the king, was capable of final and complete cancellation, when he failed to live up to the obligations of the Contract.

Drafted by Thomas Jefferson between June 11 and June 28, 1776, the Declaration of Independence is at once the Nation's most cherished symbol of liberty and Jefferson's most enduring monument. Here, in exalted and unforgettable phrases, Jefferson expressed the convictions in the hearts and minds of the American people. The political philosophy of the Declaration was not new; its ideals of individual liberty had already been expressed by John Locke and the continental philosophers. What Jefferson did was to summarize this philosophy in "self-evident truths" and to set forth a list of grievances against the King in order to justify before the world the breaking of ties between the colonies and the mother country.

The American concept of the natural rights of man was basically laid down in the Declaration of Independence and later confirmed and enlarged upon in the Constitution and the Amendments, or Bill of Rights. Within the framework of the Bill of Rights were contained certain guarantees and safeguards of the people's natural rights. These "classical" rights were indicated as follows:

- Freedom of speech
- Freedom of the press
- Freedom of religion
- Freedom of assembly
- The right to keep and bear arms
- No person shall be deprived of Life, Liberty or Property without due process of Law
- The right to a Speedy and Public Trial
- No unreasonable searches and seizures

In the above Bill of Rights are found all the basic, fundamental right for which man had struggled for untold centuries to wrest from the hands of despots and tyrants. By the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution and its Amendments, the American patriots had established a pattern of Freedom for all Mankind. The philosophers of antiquity, the thinkers and scholars of the past, both religious and laymen, all contributed to these Charters of Freedom, which became models for emulation by the peoples of the world. At long last, the dignity of Man and the sanctity of the human soul were established and defined categorically and irrevocably.

The impact of the Declaration of Independence upon the downtrodden, king-ridden peoples of Europe was likened unto a light of hope in the dark dungeon of political bondage and servitude. In France, the architects of the Revolution had a master plan already proven in the great achievement of the American patriots. The scholar and philosopher Doctor Franklin had, by example and precept, at the royal court, impressed the aristocrats and commoners alike with his erudition and personal worth as American representative. There can be no doubt that Franklin's example, as a free man, a living proof that the rights of man were viable; was a most potent propaganda for the American Cause. Years later, this American exemplification of the rights of man played a most important role in the framing of Le Déclaration des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen by the French revolutionaries.

In order to demonstrate the influence of the American
Declaration of Independence from the French Revolution, a parallel comparison of several of the American and French Articles will be made, in the manner of Jellinek. It should be noted that time does not permit the inclusion of all the articles, however, it is believed that the few examples shown will suffice to make the point.

Declaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen.

Art. 1. Les hommes naissent et demeurent libres et égaux en droits. Les distinctions sociales ne peuvent être fondées que sur l'utilité commune.

Art. 2. Le but de tout association politique est la conservation des droits naturels et imprescriptibles de l'homme. Ces droits sont la liberté, la propriété, la sûreté et la résistance à l'oppression.

Virginia I. That all men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, of which, when they enter into a state of society, they cannot, by any compact, deprive or degrade or大战 their posterity; namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and pursuing happiness and safety.

Virginia IV. That no man or set of men, are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services.

Massachusetts. Preamble of constitution. The end of the institution, maintenance and administration of government is to secure the existence of the body-politic, to protect it, and to furnish the individuals who compose it with the power of enjoying in safety and tranquility, their natural rights and the blessings of life.

Maryland IV. The doctrine of non-resistance, against arbitrary power is absurd, slavish and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.

Virginia II. That all power is vested in and consequently derived from, the people; that magistrates are their trustees and servants, and at all times amenable to them.

Massachusetts. Preamble. The body politic is formed by a voluntary association of individuals; it is a social compact by which the whole people covenants with each citizen and each citizen with the whole people that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good.

Massachusetts X. Each individual of the society has a right to be protected by it in the enjoyment of his life, liberty, and property, according to standing laws.

Massachusetts XI. Every subject of the commonwealth ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries and wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character.

North Carolina XIII. That every free man, restrained of his liberty, is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same, if unlawful; and that such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

Virginia VII. That all power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority without the consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

Maryland V. That the right in the people to participate in the legislature, is the best security of liberty and the foundation of all free government.

Massachusetts IX. All elections ought to be free; and all the inhabitants of this commonwealth, having such qualifications as they shall establish by their frame of government, have an equal right to elect officers and to be elected for employments.

Voltaire in his Philosophical Dictionary defined La Patrie as follows:

"Where then is the fatherland? Is it not a good field, whose owner lodged in a well-kept house, can say: 'This field that I till, this house that I have built are mine: I live there by laws that no tyrant can infringe. When those tho, like me possess fields and houses, meet in their common interest, I have my voice in the assembly: I am a part of everything, a part of the community, part of the dominion; there is my fatherland.'"

To the above extract from the writings of Voltaire are to be found most of the natural rights for which the "sans culottes" of the French Revolution were to struggle and often to die. In the personification of La Patrie, the average Frenchman saw the basic natural rights which had been for centuries denied him by the Ancien Régime.

The transition from the feudal, medieval concept of
the social and political order was not too difficult for the average Frenchman. The substitution of La Patrie for the Church, The King and his reign seemed to be a natural consequence of the times. Schooled for centuries in the meaning of patria, the peasant now knew that his old Latin concept of the word, had changed to something he could actually see in operation. While the religious significance was somewhat lost in the machinery of the Revolution, in his background, La Patrie was to always have a sacred or holy meaning. In fact, this very situation was chiefly responsible for the tremendous success of the symbolism of La Patrie. Voltaire’s definition was earthy and something that could be fathomed by even the simplest citizen. In its direct, well-chosen phrases was summed up the hopes and aspirations of the Common man—the desire to regain his natural rights: to own and to hold property and above all, the basic wish to be free of tyranny. The following extract from Boyd Shafer points out the meaning and nature of La Patrie from the viewpoint of “natural rights” in an excellent and definitive manner:

In the late sixteenth century, two hundred years before the French Revolution, an obscure Jewish Rabbi of Prague, Loewe ben Bezalel, foreshadowed modern conceptions of national self-determination when he asserted “that every people has its own nature and its own character or form (Gestalt), that every people has a right of its own and ought not to be subject to any other people, that every people has its own natural habitation and a right to live there, and that it must be granted to every people to choose its own God according to its own ideas.”

The influence of Jean Jacques Rousseau and his Social Contract upon both the American and French Revolutions was considerable. His theory completely exploded the myth of Divine Right and laid the basic ground work for the “consent of the governed” concept of the American Declaration of Independence. The fact that he believed that the governed had the inherent natural right to change the government and establish another was more than a justification for revolution. His whole theory rested upon the premise that all society should return to nature.

To attain this freedom, Rousseau would cast away all the trappings of modern society and return to nature. Natural society, he believed, is based on a “social contract” by which the freedom of the individual is surrendered to self-imposed laws which are the result of the general will. Sovereignty lies, he argued, with the people at all times and cannot be taken from them. Government merely carries out the will of the people and the people have the right at any time to recall their government and establish another.

The Second Essay of Government of Locke must be referred to at this point for the reason that Locke establishes therein his position that the natural rights of men include that of revolution. The close connection between the Social Contract of Rousseau and the Essay of Locke will be readily apparent in the following extract from Hicks, The Federal Union.

The Declaration of Independence, which was written almost entirely by Thomas Jefferson, borrowed heavily from Locke’s Second Essay of Government, and asserted in language already familiar the natural rights of men, including the right of revolution. It differed markedly from earlier American protests in that it directed its attack primarily against the King rather than against the Parliament. Hitherto the Americans, while they had denounced Parliament unspiringly for assuming powers unwarranted by the British Constitution, had been content to acknowledge the King as a common sovereign. Now they blamed him for some of the offensive acts of Parliament, and held that the long list of grievances they were able to recite constituted a kind of a breach of contract on the part of the monarch which gave the colonies the right, if they chose, to become free and independent states.

The French revolutionaries differed in many respects from their American counterparts. Chiefly, these differences were noted in the legal and judicial approach to independence on the part of the Americans, whereas, the French sought to gain their natural rights by radical and terroristic means. The Americans were content to exercise their natural right of petition for redress of grievances, and then by military means to secure them. There was no urge on their part to destroy the system of government of Great Britain nor the King. Principally, the American aim was to, in the spirit of Locke, and of Rousseau, to abrogate the Social Contract with the British monarch, which in their Declaration, they claimed he had violated.

The French, on the other hand, set out to secure their natural rights by the complete and irrevocable destruction of the Ancien Regime and the aristocratic nobles and clergy, whom they considered to be the cause of all their woes. These abscesses on the body politic were to be cut out by the rough and radical surgery of the Terror. In so doing, the obstaclem to the regaining of natural rights by the French people would be removed and forever destroyed in the greatest blood bath the world had seen up to that time.

Unlike the Americans, who were content to exemplify and to enjoy their new-found freedom and the exercise of their natural rights by themselves, the French desired to spread by direct military means, to all men, their Liberte, Egalite and Fraternite. That the American Declaration of Independence had directly influenced the French has been shown in the previous comparison of that document with their Declaration of 1789, which they wished to extend to all the oppressed peoples of the world. That a people, who for so many centuries had nothing but feudal servitude were now eager and even militant in their desire to share their new freedoms.
Pictured at Echebucsassa Chapter’s fortieth anniversary are: Mrs. Ralph L. Longley, State Historian; Miss Eleanor Town, State Regent; Mrs. Fuller A. Simmons, Chapter Regent.

ECEBUCSASSA (Plant City, Florida) celebrated its fortieth anniversary in February 1969, with a reception at the home of Mrs. Albert Schneider. We were honored to have our state regent, Miss Eleanor Town, and our state historian, Mrs. Ralph L. Longley, as well as other DAR officers and members and guests to the reception to celebrate with us. Four charter members still active in the chapter were present: Mrs. W. E. Calvert, Mrs. Albert Schneider, Mrs. S. D. Shore, and Mrs. W. Reese Smith.

Our chapter joined in the community observance of Memorial Day and Veterans Day. And also joined with the Tampa and DeSoto chapters in observing Flag Day, Independence Day and Constitution Day.

Awards presented included Good Citizen Pins, Good Citizenship Medals and American History Medals to four High Schools and one Junior High. We contributed to all state and national projects. Also a $250 scholarship was given to Kate Duncan Smith School and boxes of clothing to Tamassee and Crossnore.

Programs with NSDAR objectives were stressed, with at least ten minutes devoted to National Defence at each meeting. Coverage by the local press and radio has been excellent.

OLD FORT HALL (Blackfoot, Idaho) has won second place in the Civic Division of float entries in the third annual Independence Day Parade for the city of Idaho Falls.

On July 4th, 1969 our chapter participated in a gala celebration commemorating the nation’s 193rd birthday. Old Fort Hall Chapter, in conjunction with the Idaho Falls Chapter of the SAR, built and entered a float depicting a colonial parlor with Betsy Ross sewing the American Flag.

The theme of the parade was, “One Nation Indivisible.” An estimated 35,000 people viewed the two and one half hour parade featuring 136 entries. —Margaret Berreth.

Float sponsored by Old Fort Hall Chapter with Mrs. James Enke portraying Betsy Ross sewing the American Flag.

HARRISBURG (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania) was honored to have Judge Wilson King Barnes of the Maryland Court of Appeals, speak on “Present Threats to Constitutional Government Resulting from decisions of the Supreme Court” at its 75th Anniversary Luncheon held at the West Shore Country Club. Mrs. Elizabeth Chestnut Barnes, Honorary State Regent of Maryland, Past National Chairman of National Defense, currently serving as Organizing Secretary General, accompanied her husband.

The chapter was organized in 1894 with Mrs. Francis Wyeth as the organizing regent. She has been succeeded by twenty-eight regents. Ten living past regents, and regents of nearby chapters, were honored guests at the luncheon.

Chapter membership has grown from twelve charter members to two hundred and seventy-two. Harrisburg Chapter is the oldest sustaining women’s organization in Harrisburg. Among many activities over the years were participation in twelve State Conferences held in Harrisburg, support of “Penny Pines;” contribution to the Occupational Therapy Division at Ellis Island; the George Washington Memorial Window in the chapel at Valley Forge; the Memorial Bell Tower there; the Pennsylvania Foyer and Museum Alcove Room in Memorial Continental Hall; “Save the Redwoods.” Sizable contributions go each year to the DAR and DAR aided schools, including the two Indian Schools. The Chapter sponsors classes for the Foreign-born, and participates in the Dauphin County Naturalization Court sessions.

DAR Good Citizens awards are given annually in the Dauphin County High Schools. For children in 5th through 8th grades, special awards are given...
winners in the American History Month contest at an evening program open to the public. American Heritage is stressed and a period is given on discussion of National Defense at each meeting. The Fort Harris Society, C.A.R. has remained active since its organization in 1927. Members of junior age have taken an active part since 1940 when the Junior Membership Committee was organized. All state and national projects are supported each year.

The chapter has its own distinguished daughter, Mrs. George J. Walz, first member to serve as State Regent, 1965-68, and first to serve as an Executive officer of the national Society—currently, the Corresponding Secretary General. Another member, Mrs Willard Ramsay, is now State South Central Director. Two members who received fifty year pins were present at the luncheon, Mrs. Ariel Turner and Miss Mary Clark. The affair was an exciting and unforgettable milestone in the history of the chapter. —Elizabeth L. Moltz

DANIEL COOPER (Dayton, Ohio). Our Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship Committee has had very rewarding experiences during the last three years. A Tea has been given, at the YWCA, immediately following the Naturalization Ceremony for New Citizens. Chapter members who can attend, assist in serving and greeting the new citizens. Expressions of gratitude for this hospitality are heard at these teas and later. The relative of a new citizen wrote to the chairman of the committee: "It was certainly the climax to a touching and great occasion".—

"We therefore salute you ladies and all the members of DAR and pray that God will continue to bless you all and the noble work you are doing".

Lists of prospective citizens are given to our committee by the Adult Program Director, YWCA. We give each one a DAR Manual for Citizenship. We also find opportunity to give the Manual to persons inquiring about how they may become a citizen. Expressions of enthusiasm include: "It is the easiest book to study of all the literature given to me".

Through the Adult Program Director YWCA, we learned that many need tutoring in English and grammar. Several of us are helping in this work. We are assisting persons from India, Romania, Persia, Mexico, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Korea, and South America. The writer recently taught in her home a girl from Germany who wished to visit her sick mother there but wanted to pass the Citizenship Test before going. She needed tutoring in government and history. She passed the test, July 16, 1969.

At voting time, the committee reminds these new citizens of their privileges and responsibilities. Each is contacted by telephone or a letter and urged to vote. They see in us a needed friend.

We realize, more and more, that our efforts not only befriend, but give mutual benefits: the true value of American Citizenship. —Luella A. Goodburn

This was followed by the unveiling, southward, of markers at Tenino and Bush's Prairie on September 6, the fourth and fifth at Centralia and Grand Mound on October 12, 1916. The next unveiling was at Jackson's Prairie and at Toledo on October 25, with the last unveilings at Kelso, Woodland, and Kalama, Washington, on October 26, 1916. The Daughters expressed their thanks for help given by the late General Hazard Stevens, who represented the S.A.R. and who, as a boy, had traveled to Olympia via the Trail.

Due to increased automobile traffic, the marker in Centralia has had to be moved twice, the last time in May of this year, to what we hope will be its permanent home. It now stands about 200 feet from where pioneers forded the Chehalis River and, perhaps, stayed overnight in the pioneer Borst home. The monument is surrounded by a newly-planted bed of rhododendrons and azaleas.

Mary Lacy Chapter, DAR, was honored to have as guest our State Regent, Mrs. J. E. Brooke of Seattle, for its May 8th meeting. Prior to the meeting, she inspected and gave her approval of the marker's new setting. —Lenora B. Steinmetz.

MAHWENAWASHIGH (Poughkeepsie, New York) celebrated its 75th Birthday April 7, 1969, with an Open House reception and tea. Invitations were sent to National and State officers, Chapters of the Mid-Hudson Council, local educators, politicians, librarians, and others
with whom we cooperate to further our educational, historical, and patriotic policies. Many who were unable to attend sent letters of regret and best wishes on our anniversary. We were delighted to have in our reception line Mrs. Lawrence O. Kupillas, New York State Chaplain; Miss Mildred Behlen, immediate past State Treasurer and now Chairman of the New York State Finance Committee, both of New York City; Mrs. Edward J. Schneider, New York State Librarian of Cambridge, N. Y.; Miss Amy Walker, New York State Constitution Week Chairman, of Albany, N. Y. Past Regents also honored were Mrs. Frederick W. Burnett and Mrs. Henry R. Bollinger.

The DAR ritual was led by the Chaplain, Mrs. Frederick Smith, and Mrs. Frederick Burnett, immediate past Regent, led the Pledge of Allegiance. Mrs. Arthur L. Gellert, Regent, presided and introduced the honored guests. The Regent presented a 50-year pin to Mrs. Edwin Knauss; another will be presented to Miss Albro at the May meeting. Mrs. Leon Jaminet, one of our treasured members, gave a most interesting and moving history of the Chapter, which has Charter #70 and was founded April 30, 1894. Mahwena-wisg Chapter has always been very active in many local affairs, and its members have been leaders in this community.

The Governor George Clinton House, an Historic Site of the State of New York, is furnished with authentic furniture of the Revolutionary period and was a charming setting for the meeting. The two past Regents present presided at the tea table.

SANTA MONICA (Santa Monica, California). In this bicentennial of California, many of the 149 chapters are marking historic spots in their areas, to assist in the celebration. Santa Monica Chapter placed a marker at the base of this Moreton Bay Fig Tree, planted in the patio of the Miramar Hotel in 1879 by Senator John P. Jones, cofounder of the city of Santa Monica. Mrs. R. B. Boden, the granddaughter of Senator Jones, and Mrs. Pauline Heighton, the great granddaughter, were present. Members of the chapter and friends joined in the ceremony on Flag Day, June 14th, 1969. Mrs. Victoria Cooke, District Chairman of the California History and Landmarks Association, was present. The regent, Mrs. Fredrick W. McCassy, presided, and after the salute to the Flag of the United States of America, introduced the guests and the State Historian, Mrs. William R. Saenger, who made the dedication. Mr. Allyn G. Smith, manager of the hotel, accepted the plaque for the hotel.

MONMOUTH (Red Bank, N. J.) For our June anniversary meeting we invited Dr. Milton Terry as our guest speaker. His topic was Heraldry. He explained the use of armorial bearings, coats of arms, symbols used, their positions and the various reasons for their use. There was also a display of coats-of-arms by members.

Our November meeting was devoted entirely to National Defense and we had as our speakers, Lt. Elizabeth Rooney, a staff member of Patterson Army Hospital, Fort Monmouth and Spec. 6 William Gayton who was stationed at Fort Monmouth after a tour of duty in Vietnam. They illustrated their talk with slides of Vietnam. In December we held a joint meeting with members of the Mary Stillwell Society, C.A.R. This was a Conservation meeting with Mr. Richard Cole, naturalist at Sandy Hook State Park.

In March we entertained our nine Good Citizen girls at dinner in the home of a member. During the day, the girls were at Trenton at Awards Day. Our meeting followed the same evening. CWO Johnson, Fort Monmouth spoke on Army music and he brought an ensemble who played several selections for us. Husbands were also guests at the meeting as well as the girls' parents.

April featured reports of State and National meetings and a program on American Textiles by Mr. Geoffrey Wood. He discussed the methods of the early colonists in raising and using wool and flax.
BARON STEUBEN (Bath, N. Y.) on June 21, 1969 was hostess to the Steuben County DAR Chapters, together with Gu-ya-no-ga Chapter of Penn Yan, for the annual Flag-Day luncheon. Guest of Honor and speaker was Mrs. James E. Clyde, New York State Regent. Other guests responding with greetings were, Mrs. Charles M. Eddy, State Recording Secretary and National Vice-Chairman Northeast District DAR Schools; Mrs. Robert W. Standish, State Director, District VII; Mrs. Arnold Barber, State Chairman DAR Magazine; Mrs. Robert L. Lyon, State Chairman American History Month; Mrs Fenton Bootes, State Vice Chairman Public Relations, District VII.

Miss Mary Scrafford, 100 years old, and a 75-year member of the Baron Steuben Chapter.

A sketch of the History of the Steuben County Luncheons, which have been held annually for more than forty years, was reviewed by Mrs. W. Harvey Hong. Honor was paid to Miss Mary Scrafford, seventy-year member of Baron Steuben Chapter, whose one hundredth birthday falls on July 24, 1969. Musical selections, played on her concert harp, by Miss Mary Lee Burch were dedicated to Miss Scrafford and a tribute was read by Mrs. Sheldon D. Clark.

Miss Scrafford was accepted for membership in Baron Steuben Chapter, November 7, 1899. She has always been interested in the three-fold purpose of the National Society and in all activities of the Chapter. Baron Steuben Chapter will mark Miss Scrafford's one hundred years with a contribution given in her honor, to the new Library project of St. Mary's School for Indian Girls in Springfield South Dakota.

—Evelyn H. Read

NATHANIEL BACON (Richmond, Virginia). The awards parade ceremony of the Army ROTC, University of Richmond, Richmond, Virginia was held on May 15, 1969 at Pitt Field. Dr. George M. Modlin, President of the University, Colonel Gabriel H. Ivan, Professor of Military Science and local representatives of military and patriotic organizations reviewed the cadets before the awards presentation. Twenty four students were recognized for their respective achievement and honor. There are approximately 400 students enrolled in the program.

The initial participation of Nathaniel Bacon Chapter with this ceremony was especially meaningful when the DAR ROTC (gold) medal was presented to Cadet Thomas E. Howard. Mr. Howard, son of the Reverend and Mrs. John E. Howard, Richmond, Virginia, was a battalion commander, treasurer of Scabbard and Blades, and a member of the Pershing Rifles. In June he was graduated with a Bachelor of Business Administration degree and recognized as a Distinguished Military Graduate, upon receiving his commission as a Second Lieutenant. At present he is on active duty at Fort Benning, Georgia.

Mrs. W. Henry Abbitt, Regent, Nathaniel Bacon Chapter, presented the medal to Cadet Howard as well as a copy of "In Washington, DAR Story." Members of the Chapter also attended the ceremony. —Mary Horne Abbitt.
that the Mission was founded by the Spanish in 1776, the very year in which America declared her independence.

"This is a symbol of our common and hallowed heritage," she concluded.

Father Paul Martin, accepting the gift for the Mission, observed that the date was appropriate because it was Lincoln who returned the Mission to the Church after California's entry into the Union.

Mrs. Lloyd Fair, regent of San Clemente Chapter, presided over the ceremony which was held in the Old Mission School. The walls were decorated with portraits of Lincoln painted by students. Boy Scouts served as color guard, and the Girls Choir sang a patriotic medley.

The guests, among whom were representatives of local veterans' organizations, enjoyed refreshments served at a table decorated with an authentic replica of the Mission made by Mrs. Walter R. Thatcher, regent-elect of San Clemente Chapter.

Laura L. Smith.

W. ELYTON (Birmingham, Ala.). Chapter member Mrs. Edward J. Churchill (Marjorie Craig) is the author of a recently published book, *The History and Genealogy of Some Pioneer Northern Alabama Families*. Mrs. Churchill has presented a copy to the Southern Collection of the Birmingham Public Library, one of the South's richest repositories of Southern history and memorabilia. Some of the familiar Alabama families included in Mrs. Churchill's genealogy are Brittain, Torrance, Miller, Orr, Gibson, Nathan Miller and John Bradley. Northland Press, Flagstaff, Ariz., is the publisher.

Mrs. William A. Egan, Jr., Chapter Regent is shown with Mrs. James E. Clyde, State Regent, and guest speaker at the White Plains 64th birthday celebration.

OLD ELYTON (Birmingham, Ala.). Chapter member Mrs. Edward J. Churchill (Marjorie Craig) is the author of a recently published book, *The History and Genealogy of Some Pioneer Northern Alabama Families*. Mrs. Churchill has presented a copy to the Southern Collection of the Birmingham Public Library, one of the South's richest repositories of Southern history and memorabilia. Some of the familiar Alabama families included in Mrs. Churchill's genealogy are Brittain, Torrance, Miller, Orr, Gibson, Nathan Miller and John Bradley. Northland Press, Flagstaff, Ariz., is the publisher.

One example of our interest in youth is the unusually long record of sponsoring Girl Homemakers. Annually, since 1943 we have entertained the students at State Conference. Ten of these years garments made and entered by our students at State Conference won first or second place.—Alice B. Pritchard.

Mrs. Donald Moyle, National Defense Chairman of Sarah Buchanan, is presenting the ROTC Gold Medal Award to Cadet Lt. Col. Martin W. Baker III (ARMY). Mrs. Ned Hiatt Jr., also of Sarah Buchanan Chapter (WSS Corresponding Secretary) is presenting Midshipman Lt. Commander Raymond L. Marzullo (NAVY) the ROTC Gold Medal Award.

In 1944 Mr. Clifford Clinton, a Los Angeles Cafeteria owner commissioned Dr. Borsook to find a low-cost food. The presentation of the Award was made by State Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Everett Jones who was a long-time employee and personal friend of the Clinton family.

Dr. Borsook has served as research director for distributing Meals for Millions Foundation and is currently on leave from Caltech to the Space Laboratories at Berkeley on a new project involving the formation of red blood cells in connection with the bone marrow.

This outstanding patriotic foreign-born citizen told us about his life-long interest in early American History and his special admiration for Jefferson. He was born in London and earned a B.A., M.D., and Ph. D. at the University of Toronto before coming here.

SARAH BUCHANAN (Seattle, Washington) The Governor's Review of the University of Washington Army-Navy-Air Force ROTC, was May 9th at the Husky Stadium on the University of Washington Campus.

The author of this one-volume work on Patrick Henry calls his subject "our first national hero" in this very readable book which opens with the debate on the Stamp Act late in May 1765 when Henry, the newest member of the House of Burgesses meeting in Williamsburg (he had first taken his seat ten days earlier), offered the resolutions that caused an uproar and became known in history as his treason speech. Henry was twenty-nine years old at the time. Listening that day was twenty-two year old Thomas Jefferson, a graduate law student in the office of George Wythe, the dean of Virginia lawyers. Henry's formal schooling ended at age ten, after which time he was taught by his father, who had attended King's College in Aberdeen, Scotland. At eighteen, Henry married sixteen-year old Sarah Shelton. To support his rapidly growing family, Henry tended his father-in-law's tavern opposite Hanover Courthouse in Hanover, Virginia. After hearing the lawyers who met at the tavern talk about their cases, Henry began to study law secretly. In 1760, he was licensed to practice, and five years later he made his maiden speech in the lower House of the Virginia Legislature.

By introducing Jefferson in the opening pages of this book, the author follows a pattern that supports the second half of the title, "Patrick Henry and His World." The author includes George Washington, members of the Lee and Randolph families, and other famous Virginians whom he describes "as brilliant a generation of leaders as any society of comparable area and population ever produced." Also included are most of the other great such as Paul Revere, "the horseman of the Revolution," etc.

An interesting innovation in descriptive terms is that of Grandee: the Speaker of the House is called a grand Grandee, and Attorney General Peyton Randolph a Grandee leader. Seemingly, any member of the aristocracy might become a Grandee.

The book is interspersed with little-known details, such as the fact that Richard Henry Lee had a maimed right hand, "which he kept covered with a black silk bandage neatly fitted to the palm of the hand, but leaving the thumb free." Yet the "Cicero of the age" gestured so gracefully when speaking that the disability was not noticed.

Among the numerous anecdotes is one on the spells of insanity suffered by King George III, during which he imagined that people were creatures of various kinds. On one such occasion, he addressed the House of Lords, attired in silks and satins embellished with shining decorations, with the words: "My Lords and Peacocks."

Some anecdotes are even found in the Appendix. One such is about Receiver-General Richard Corbin, appointed by the King to oversee all Crown revenues. Corbin and his estranged wife lived in an extraordinary big house, almost a hundred yards long, she at one end and he at the other. Once a year, Corbin was driven to her door in his coach and four, had tea with her wife, and then returned to his part of the house until the following year.

The author rounds out the details of Henry as a national figure by accounts of his contemporaries.

In his own state, Henry became the first governor of the new Commonwealth of Virginia: he took the oath of office on July 5, 1776. Following this, he received a congratulatory letter from the men of the regiments whom he had commanded during the Revolutionary War. Soon after becoming governor, Henry was visited by George Rogers Clark, who had walked some 500 miles from Kentucky to ask for arms and gunpowder for protection against the British and the Indians, and who emphasized the importance of holding the west. Henry supported Clark's stand and the Executive Council ordered supplies sent to Pittsburg for the Kentuckian's use. Henry served as governor of Virginia for three terms of one year each and later, in 1784, was elected to serve a fourth term.

Henry's wife, Sarah, died in March 1776, leaving six young children, the oldest a daughter, Martha, in her teens. Soon after his re-election to serve the second term as governor, he married Dorothea Spotswood Dandridge, who was some twenty years younger than he was. Nevertheless, the marriage was apparently a happy one; it was certainly a fruitful one as eleven children were born to the couple.

Between his third and fourth terms as Governor, Henry was again a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. Then, as his fifth term drew to a close, he sought retirement from public life. He was fifty years old, tired and worried over money problems in raising the younger among his many (seventeen) children. Five days after he announced that he wished to leave the governorship, he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He declined. The book ends with this paragraph: Near the end of the book a complete chapter is entitled "Anti-Ratification."

The book ends with this paragraph:

As one of the greatest of the Founding Fathers, as the one who "gave the first impulse to the ball of Revolution" and almost overnight became "the Noble Patriot," our first national hero, "the idol of the country" in his day, Patrick Henry deserves to be better remembered and more highly honored by his countrymen than he has been for generations.


This is the second and final volume on the famous orator of the American Revolution (Continued on page 808)
State Activities

New Hampshire

The afternoon of August 24, 1968 the DAR Vesper Service was held at the Cathedral of the Pines, Rindge, N.H. As usual the occasion brought to our state many distinguished DAR members and visitors. Mrs. Ralph Allen Killey of Monmouth, Ill., Chaplain General, NSDAR, was the speaker. After the service a reception was held for Mrs. Killey at the summer lodge of Treasurer General, Mrs. Nile E. Faust in Sunapee, followed by a Dutch Treat Dinner at Woodbine Restaurant.

September 21st, DAR, SAR and C.A.R. observed Constitution Week with a luncheon at Exeter Inn, Exeter, N.H. The Hon. Louis C. Wyman, Congressman, district #1 of N.H., delivered a very stirring message in keeping with the occasion.

The fall State Meeting was held Wednesday, October 2nd, at the Mountain View House in Whitefield. Wednesday Morning, after the procession, the convening of the meeting by Mrs. Harry Parr, State Regent, and the invocation by the acting Chaplain, Mrs. Kurt Winters, a new 50 star Flag of the United States of America was presented the State Organization by the State Officer's Club, in memory of Major Paul William George recently deceased husband of Frances Monroe George; and in honor of Mrs. George, State Librarian, a DAR Banner from Rumford Chapter, Concord, was presented by its Vice Regent, Mrs. William Howard. The Flag and Banner were dedicated by Mrs. Spancer S. Furbush, State Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America Committee.

"Treasurer's Procedures" were outlined by the Treasurer General, NSDAR, and our own Past State Regent, Mrs. Nile E. Faust.

Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General NSDAR, was escorted by a state official, arrived at 12:30 for the luncheon and delivered a stirring speech on "Power of the Franchise and Good Citizenship." The fall meeting was closed with the usual ceremony after which a receiving line was formed so that all might meet the New President General, Mrs. Seimes. Gunthwaite of Lisbon and Mary Butler of Laconia were the hostess Chapters.

The 68th New Hampshire State Conference, held at the Sheraton Carpenter Motor Hotel in Manchester, honored Mrs. Walter R. Peterson, Sr., mother of the Honorable Walter R. Peterson, Jr., Governor of New Hampshire, a past State Officer and long time member of the DAR.

Mrs. Robert Lee Crane, Vice President General; and National Vice-Chairman C.A.R., Mrs. David W. Anderson, Honorary Vice President General; Miss Gertrude MacPeek, Honorary State Regent of Massachusetts; Mrs. Forest Fay Lange, Past Historian General; and Mrs. Charles E. Lynde, Past Vice President General.

Miss MacPeek was the speaker at the National Defense Luncheon. The speech had no title but dealt with unrest among the young people. In regard to the SDS she said "The point of the game is power."

After the luncheon the daughters joined the families and relatives of service men of New Hampshire who have died in Vietnam, gathered in the Sheraton-Carpenter Ballroom where a Vietnam Citation Ceremony was held. The Rev. C. Shannon Morgan gave the main address.

A service in loving memory of 40 loyal N.H. Daughters was held following the Citation Service. Special tribute to Mrs. Carl S. Hoskins, Vice-President General 1939-1942, Honorary State Regent N.H. DAR 1938-1968, State Regent N.H. DAR 1936-1938, was given by Mrs. Robert P. Peckett, Jr. Tributes to State Officers, Chapter Regents and 50-year members were also given.

Mrs. Parr introduced Gov. Peterson, who paid tribute to his mother, Mrs. Walter R. Peterson, Sr., at the banquet in her honor; and presented in addition to before mentioned special guests, Mr. David V. Prugh, trustee of the NSSAR, and Mr. George Noyes president of NHSAR.

Also a part of the banquet program was presentation of awards to the DAR Good Citizen winners by Mrs. Wendell Pratt, State Good Citizen chairman.

At the C.A.R. Luncheon which honored the Senior State President, Miss Ruth Chisholm, and the State American History Chairman, Miss Cynthia Harris, State President C.A.R., Mrs. Robert Lee Crane, Vice-Chairman N.S.C.A.R. and Mrs. Nile E. Faust, Honorary Senior National President C.A.R. and two young State C.A.R. Officers were seated at the head table.

Miss Chisholm gave an excellent report of C.A.R. work after which Mrs. Crane delivered a short address. The State Historian read the proclamation issued by Gov. Peterson and reported the work done by chapters during American History Month. Assisted by Mrs. Parr she presented silver medals and Certificates of Award to the Regents of Chapters which sponsored the winners of the American History Month Essay Contest. The business of the last session followed the luncheon program.—E. Glesca Paine.

Oklahoma

The 60th Oklahoma State Conference, NSDAR, met in Altus, Oklahoma, March 17-19, 1969, with the Southwest District Chapters as hostesses: Altus, Chickasha, Clinton, Duncan, Hobart, Hollis, Lawton, Norman, Sayre. Mrs. Charles H. Rudy, State Regent, presided.

A memorial service was held at 3:30 March 17 in the Prince of Peace Catholic Church sanctuary, with Mrs. H. W. Schuelke, State Chaplain, in charge. Mrs. Forest Pittman, State Registrar, read the Memorial Roll Call. At 6:00 P.M. a dinner for delegates and visitors was held in the Catholic Church Assembly Hall. The State Officers’ Club dinner was held at the Friendship Inn with Mrs. Olen Delaney, president presiding.

The opening session was held in the sanctuary of the Catholic Church with the Color Guard of Altus Air Force Base on stage. The National Defense address entitled “The Important Minority” was given by Mr. Paul Locke of Tulsa. The Oklahoma State President of Sons of the American Revolution, Judge Harry L. S. Halley, gave greetings to the assembly. The 1969 Altus Oklahoma State Honor Choir directed by Kenneth Cox and accompanied by Mary Jeanne
Fancher, Oklahoma and National DAR Good Citizen winner, sang several numbers.

The Chapter Regents' Club breakfast was held March 18 at the Friendship Inn with Mrs. Ben Musick, president, presiding. A style show of early day dresses was presented by the Captain Warren Cottle Chapter of Kingfisher.

Col. Austin Dunlap, Deputy Base Commander, Altus Air Force Base, gave an address explaining the operation of a Military Airlift Command base. Dr. Garold Holstine, president of Bacone College, Muskogee, gave an address concerning the communist directed strikes and riots on university campuses.

The Chapter Regents' Dinner was held at the Altus Air Force Base Officers' Club dining room. A film "The Land We Love" which was made for the Treasury Department by Warner Brothers was shown. Regents from the following nineteen chapters gave 2-minute reports: Altus, Bartlesville, Alva, Chickasha, Stillwater, Duncan, Pauls Valley, Chandler McAlester, Lawton, Durant, Sapulpa, Hollis, Ponca City, 2 chapters from Tulsa, Clinton, Woodward, and Shawnee.

During the final business session Wednesday morning it was announced that $525.56 had been collected for Mrs. Seimes' project and the Oklahoma City chapter contributed the difference in this amount and $600, and brought the total almost to the goal of $1000. Two resolutions concerning the singing of the National Anthem were read and adopted.

Mrs. Rudy, State Regent, accepted the invitation of the Southeast District Chairman, Mrs. H. B. Metcalf, and of the regent of Mary Quisenberry Chapter, Durant, Mrs. E. E. Slaughter, for the 61st State Conference to be held at Lake Texoma Lodge in March 1970. The Conference closed with the singing of "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow."

—Thelma Zellers.

Illinois

The Seventy-third Conference of the Illinois Organization, NSDAR, was held March 11-13, 1969 at the Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria. Mrs. James Justin Hamm, State Regent, presided at all sessions. Conference attendance was 807.

Special events included a State Board of Management meeting on Monday; a luncheon meeting of The Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century on Monday Noon; the State Officers Club Dinner on Monday evening with Mrs. Paul G. Meyer, President, presiding. Mrs. James J. Hamm was elected President of the 1969-70 year. A Continental Breakfast for State Officers and conference guests was held in the State Regent's Suite on Tuesday morning preceding the opening of conference. Peoria Chapter provided transportation for all to a lovely Tea at Flanagan House, their DAR Headquarters, following the Wednesday luncheon.

Honored conference guests included Mrs. Ralph Allen Killey, Chaplain General; Mrs. Henry Chester Warner, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Ferdinand J. Friedli, past Vice President General; Mrs. Len Young Smith, past Vice President General; Mrs. Charles Morris Johnson, past Chaplain General; Mrs. Albert Grover Peters, past Registrar General; and visiting State Regents Mrs. Glenn E. Wheeler, Indiana; Mrs. Carl F. Bartels, Iowa; Mrs. Raymond T. Finks, Missouri; National Chairmen Miss Amanda A. Thomas, DAR Schools Committee; Mrs. James H. Peterson, Program Committee; and Mrs. Paul G. Meyer, The Flag of the United States of America Committee.

Following the Greetings by Hon. Richard J. Lehnhausen, Mayor of Peoria, and Mrs. James A. O'Daniel, General Chairman, Allen William Luttrell, State President of the Children of the American Revolution presented the State Regent with a check for $17.76, symbolic of a date significant to both DAR and C.A.R. Reports of State Officers, State Chairmen, and Division Directors reflected the outstanding accomplishments of Illinois Daughters during the past year. Resolutions were presented and adopted.

The American Heritage luncheon on Tuesday, with Mrs. Ralph O. Butz, Chairman, presented a delightful program on Pioneer Crafts with members of Rebecca Wells Heald Chapter demonstrating dozens of pioneer medicines, herbs, dyes, etc. Mrs. Harold Dunlap, Colonel Jonathan Latimer Chapter demonstrated carding and spinning wool, using a spinning wheel which is a family heirloom. All were in colonial costume.

The Memorial Service for 218 deceased members was conducted by Mrs. Charles Morris Johnson, past Chaplain General.

Dr. Nicholas Nyaradi, Director, School of International Studies, Bradley University, interrupted a speaking tour through the southern states to fly to Peoria Tuesday evening to present the National Defense address entitled, "It Isn't Easy to be An American." The State Regent presented Dr. Nyaradi with an Americanism Medal and lapel pin.

Miss Amanda A. Thomas, National Chairman, DAR Schools Committee, chose as her subject, "An Investment In Youth" for her address at the DAR Schools luncheon on Wednesday.

Following the banquet on Wednesday, the Cornstock Theater group of Peoria presented "Something to Sing About," a delightful program of song and dance. Mrs. Gordon A. Oliver, State Chairman of Junior Membership, presented the twelve candidates for State Outstanding Junior member and announced the selection of Mrs. Richard Green of Remember Allerton Chapter as the Illinois Outstanding Junior. A Reception was held for the newly elected State Officers.

At 11:00 a.m. on Thursday morning, the Pages escorted the 200 DAR Good Citizens, parents and teachers into the conference. Mrs. Louis A. Rediger, DAR Good Citizens State Chairman gave her report and introduced the seven Division winners, the State DAR Good Citizen, and conducted the drawing for attendance Bonds. The Singing Y'ers of Bloomington, under the direction of Henry Charles, Voice Department, Illinois Wesleyan University entertained following the DAR Good Citizens luncheon in the Grand Ballroom. Mr. A. F. Kennitz, Director of Public Relations, FS, Inc. gave the address, "You Too Can Demonstrate."

The assembly joined in singing "Blest Be the Tie That Binds" and Mrs. Johnson gave the benediction. The Colors were retired and the State Regent declared the Seventy-third State Conference adjourned at 3:00 p.m.

Dr. Nicholas Nyaradi accepting Americanism Medal from Mrs. James Justin Hamm, State Regent.
As reported to the office of the Historian General by the Chapters indicated. This alphabetical list will be continued in subsequent issues.
Baldwin, Jonathan—First Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Orange, N.J. Orange Mountain Chapter, N.J.
Baldwin, Joshua—Milford Cemetery, Milford, Conn. Eve Lear Chapter, Conn.
Baldwin, Judah—Washington, Conn. Judea Chapter, Conn.
Baldwin, Lewis—First Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Orange, N.J. Orange Mountain Chapter, N.J.
Baldwin, Martin—Old Protestant Cemetery, Burke, N.Y. Adirondack Chapter, N.Y.
Baldwin, Moses—First Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Newark, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chapter, N.J.
Baldwin, Stephen—First Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Newark, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chapter, N.J.
Baldwin, Sylvanus—First Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Newark, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chapter, N.J.
Baldwin, Theophilus—New Milford, Conn. Roger Sherman Chapter, Conn.
Baldwin, William—Old Union Cemetery, Reeve Township, S.E. of Washington, Ind. White River Chapter, Ind.
Balfour, Andrew—Asheboro, N.C. Col. Andrew Balfour Chapter, N.C.
Ball, Adonijah—Old Highland Cemetery, Athol, Mass. Margery Morton Chapter, Mass.
Ball, David—Old Presbyterian Churchyard Springfield, N.J. Watch Tower Chapter and S.A.R., N.J.,
Ball, James—Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J. Morristown Chapter, N.J.
Ball, Jonathan—Milford, N.H. Milford Chapter, N.H.
Ball, Joseph—Bloomfield, N.J. Major Joseph Bloomfield Chapter, N.J.
Ballou, Ariel—Ballou Burying Ground, Cumberland, R.I. Woonsocket Chapter, R.I.
Ballou, Caleb—Whitestone, N.Y. Tianderah Chapter, Mass.
Bancroft, Luther—In field off Townsend Street, Pepperell, Mass. Prudence Wright Chapter, Mass.
Banghart, Andrew—Ramseyburg Cemetery, Warren County, N.Y. Gen. William Maxwell Chapter, N.J.
Banks, John—Old South Cemetery, Montague, Mass. Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter, Mass.
Banks, Nathan—Old South Cemetery, Montague, Mass. Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter, Mass.
Banks, Benjamin—Greenfield Hill Cemetery, Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Conn.
Banks, David—Greenfield Hill Cemetery, Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Conn.
Banks, Daniel—Greenfield Hill Cemetery, Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Conn.
Banks, Ebenezer—Greenfield Hill Cemetery, Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Conn.
Banks, Ebenezer—Greenfield Hill Cemetery, Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Conn.
Banks, Elijah—Greenfield Hill Cemetery, Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Conn.
Banks, Eliphalet—Greenfield Hill Cemetery, Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Conn.
Banks, Gershom—Greenfield Hill Cemetery, Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Conn.
Banks, Gershon, Jr.—Greenfield Hill Cemetery, Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Conn.
Banks, Hyatt—Greenfield Hill Cemetery, Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Conn.
Banks, Isaac—Greenfield Hill Cemetery, Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Conn.
Banks, Jesse—Greenfield Hill Cemetery, Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Conn.
Banks, Nehemiah—Greenfield Hill Cemetery, Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Conn.
Banks, Nehemiah, Jr.—Greenfield Hill Cemetery, Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Conn.
Banks, Thomas—Greenfield Hill Cemetery, Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Conn.
Banks, Nathan—Greenfield Hill Cemetery, Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Conn.
Barber, Caleb—Whitestone, N.Y. Tianderah Chapter, N.Y.
Barber, John—Oakwood Cemetery, Adrian, Mich. Lucy Wolcott Barnum Chapter, Mich.
Barber, Matthew—Brick School House Cemetery, East Colrain, Mass. Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter, Mass.
Barber, Nathan—Westerly, R.I. Phoebe Greene Ward
Barbour, Solomon—Old Cemetery, Deer Isle, Me. Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, Me.
Barclay, Robert—Old Cemetery, Carlisle, Pa. Cumberland County Chapter, Pa.
Barden, Lemuel—Old Cemetery, Pawlet, Vt. Lake St. Catherine Chapter, Vt.
Bardwell, Samuel—Old South Cemetery, Montague, Mass. Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter, Mass.
Barham, James—East End Cemetery, Cadiz, Ky. Kentucky Society, DAR
Barham, James—Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, near Bois D'Arc, Mo. Rachel Donelson Chapter, Mo.
Barklow, Harmes—Private Cemetery, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N.Y. Women of '76 Chapter, N.Y.
Barber, Hugh—Johnson Cemetery, Grandview Township, Ill.
Barrell, Colburn—Lone Fir Cemetery, Portland, Oregon.
Barnitz, Jacob—Zion Reformed Churchyard, York, Pa.
Barr, Hugh—Johnson Cemetery, Grandview Township, Ill. Madam Rachel Edgar Chapter, Ill.
Barr, James—Bass Cemetery, Rutherford County, Tenn.
Barrows, Ebenezer—Athens County, Ohio. Nabby Lee Ames Chapter, Ohio
Barrett, Simeon—Hudson Center Cemetery, Nashua, N.H. Matthew Thornton Chapter, N.H.
Barrett, Simeon—Hudson Center Cemetery, Nashua, N.H. Matthew Thornton Chapter, N.H.
Barrotti, Solomon—Spring Hill Cemetery, Easton, Md. Gen. Edward Lloyd IV, Chapter, Md.
Barrow, John—Spring Creek Cemetery, Lemont, Pa. Bellefonte Chapter, Pa.
Barrows, Ebenezer—Athens County, Ohio. Nabby Lee Ames Chapter, Ohio
Barrum, Jehiel—Old Protestant Cemetery, North Bangor, N.Y. Adirondack Chapter, N.Y.
Barron, Joseph Sr.—Bass Cemetery, Rutherford County, Tenn.
Barnes, Robert—Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Abington, Pa. Moorestown Chapter, N.J.
Barnes, Moses—Congregational Cemetery, Brandon, Vt. Lake Dunmore Chapter, Vt.
Barnes, Joseph—Hillcrest Cemetery, Litchfield, N.H. N.H. State Historian
Barnes, Joseph—Hillcrest Cemetery, Litchfield, N.H. N.H. State Historian
Barnes, John—Ramsayburg Cemetery, Warren County, N.J. Gen. William Maxwell Chapter, N.J.
Barnett, Nathaniel—Mt. Meigs Road near Marks Place, Montgomery, Ala. Peter Forney Chapter, Ala.
Barnett, Benjamin—Near Mathews Station, Montgomery, Ala. Peter Forney Chapter, Ala.
Barnell, Samuel—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chapter, N.H.
Batchelder, Jethro—Loudon Center Cemetery, Loudon, N.H. Benjamin Sargent Chapter, N.H.
Bates, Joseph Jr.—Hartland, Vt. Adirondack Chapter, N.Y.
Bates, Joseph Jr.—Hartland, Vt. Adirondack Chapter, N.Y.
Bates, Peter—East End Cemetery, Cadiz, Ky. Kentucky Society, DAR
Bauer, Christopher—Zion Lutheran Graveyard, Hummels-
Beach, Daniel—Mt. Zion Methodist Church Cemetery, Science Hill, Ky. Somerset Chapter, Ky.


Bedell, Moody—Beckwith Family Cemetery, Crawford County, Ill. James Halstead, Sr. Chapter, Ill.

Bedell, Timothy—Haverhill Cemetery, Woodville, N.H. Hannah Morrill Whitcher Chapter, N.H.

Bedient, Mordecai—Gilbertsville, N.Y. Tianderah Chapter, N.Y.

Beebe, Asahel—Maplewood Cemetery, Malone, N.Y. Adirondack Chapter, N.Y.

Beebe, Hopson—Athens County, Ohio. Nabby Lee Ames Chapter, Ohio

Beeler, Joseph—Liberty Hill, Tenn. Descendants

Beeler, James—Washington County, Ill. Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, Ill.


Beemer, John—St. James Lutheran Churchyard, east of Phillipsburg, N.J. Peggy Warne Chapter, N.J.

Beers, Alanson—I.O.O.F. Cemetery, Oregon. Multnomah Chapter, Oregon

Beers, David—Old Burying Ground, Fairfield, Conn.

Beers, Samuel—East Twin Grove Cemetery, Bloomington, Ill. Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, Ill.


Beemer, John—St. James Lutheran Churchyard, east of Phillipsburg, N.J. Peggy Warne Chapter, N.J.

Beers, Alanson—I.O.O.F. Cemetery, Oregon. Multnomah Chapter, Oregon

Beers, David—Old Burying Ground, Fairfield, Conn.

Beers, Samuel—East Twin Grove Cemetery, Bloomington, Ill. Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, Ill.


Beemer, John—St. James Lutheran Churchyard, east of Phillipsburg, N.J. Peggy Warne Chapter, N.J.

Beers, Alanson—I.O.O.F. Cemetery, Oregon. Multnomah Chapter, Oregon

Beers, David—Old Burying Ground, Fairfield, Conn.

Beers, Samuel—East Twin Grove Cemetery, Bloomington, Ill. Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, Ill.

Betts, William—Denmark, Tenn. Jackson-Madison Chapter, Tenn.
Bibbins, Israel—Old Burying Ground, Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Conn.
Bingham, Abner—2 miles north of Franklinton, La. on west side of Franklinton-Tylertown highway Oushola Chapter, La.
Bidwell, Daniel—Old Graveyard, Carmi, Ill. Wabash Chapter, Ill.
Bidwell, Ephraim—South Sterling Cemetery, Sterling Township, Pa. Pa. State Historian
Bigelow, Simeon—Congregational Cemetery, Brandon, Vt. Lake Dunmore Chapter, Vt.
Bigelow, Timothy—Farm of LeRoy Parsons at Bigelow Mountain in Kingsfield, Me. Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Me.
Bignal, Abner—Abner Bignal Bald Cove Cemetery, Winterport, Me. Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, Me.
Billings, John Jr.—Congregational Cemetery, Griswold, Conn. Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter, Conn.
Billings, Roger—Congregational Cemetery, Griswold, Conn. Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter, Conn.
Bingham, Alvan—Athens County, Ohio Nabby Lee Ames Chapter, Ohio
Bingham, Silas Sr.—Athens County, Ohio Nabby Lee Ames Chapter, Ohio
Bishop, Josiah—Salmon Hole Cemetery, Lisbon, N.H. Gunthwaite Chapter, N.H.
Bishop, William—Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J. Morristown Chapter, N.J.
Bitting, Joseph—White Deer Lutheran Church Cemetery,

Boykin, Byus—Boykin Cemetery, Clinton, N.C. Stamp Defiance Chapter, N.C.

From The Mail Bag Of The National Membership Commission

Commission Chairman
MRS. RICHARD DENNY SHELBY, Registrar General
1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

Organizing Secretary General—MRS. WILSON KING BARNES
1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

National Chairman Genealogical Records—MRS. LESTER J. LA MACK
4510 Washington Avenue, Racine, Wisconsin 53405

REGISTRAR GENERAL

Q. Where may I purchase Confederate Pensions?
A. The National Archives has all service records, Confederate and Union. These service records give place of residence at enlistment and the age. If the soldier was under-age, the names of his parents were sometimes given.

Q. How much does a photostat of an application cost and how may I obtain one?
A. The copy of an application, known in the Office as Record Copy, costs $2.00. The complete name of the member, her National number, if possible, and the name of the Patriot should be given. The check should be made payable to the Treasurer General and the request sent to the Treasurer General, NSDAR.

ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL

Q. What is the difference between a chapter organized with an Organizing Regent and one organized by the Authorized Method?
A. The only difference is that the officers are ELECTED at the organization meeting when a chapter is authorized; and the Organizing Regent APPOINTS her officers.

Q. Is there is difference in organizing and charter members?
A. Yes, Organizing members are those eligible at time chapter organizes and whose names appear on the reports of organization. Charter members are the organizing members PLUS those members whose names are placed on the roll of chapter during the first year of organization, providing the chapter votes for the extension of this period of time.

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN LINEAGE RESEARCH—MRS. HERMAN MARKEY RICHARDSON
P. O. Box 325, Blakely, Georgia 31723

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN MEMBERSHIP—MRS. JOHN GARLIN BIEL
345 South 22nd Street, Terre Haute, Indiana 47803

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN GENEALOGICAL RECORDS (See Genealogical Department)

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN LINEAGE RESEARCH

Q. Does a prospective member have to receive an invitation from a chapter to join before asking for help from the Lineage Research Committee?
A. Yes. An invitation is extended by the chapter to the prospective member after she has been endorsed by two members in good standing and personally known to her. A prospective member does not ask for help directly from this Committee, as the request must come through the chapter chairman to the State Chairman who sends the request to the National Lineage Research Office in Washington.

Q. Does this Committee work on supplemental lines?
A. No. The purpose of this Committee is to assist ONLY prospective members who have received an invitation from a chapter to join.

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN MEMBERSHIP

Q. Do we send annual National dues for Life Members?
A. No. Life members are exempt from annual National and State dues.

Q. May Junior Membership awards be given by the State or chapter Membership chairman?
A. ONLY if your chapter of state has no Junior Membership Chairman. Please do not infringe upon another’s Chairmanship, if possible.

Q. From what month to when do we count membership for annual reports?
A. From February 1 through February 1, including all count from the latter meeting of the National Board.

Q. How do we count membership for Question 1 of Honor Rolls?
A. From February 1 through February 1 National Board Meeting, excluding deaths from December 1 through February 1 of present year.
The Eisenhower Center is a beautifully landscaped fourteen acre tract comprising the two story white frame boyhood home of General Eisenhower, maintained just as it was when his mother died; the Eisenhower Library containing priceless documents, publications and material relative to the life of General Eisenhower and his administration as President of the United States; the Eisenhower Museum housing a fabulous collection of richly jewelled mementos, trophies and souvenirs valued at more than three million dollars; the Place of Meditation All-Faith Chapel containing the burial crypt of General Eisenhower; and the Memorial Pylons and Flag Circle erected by the Kansas Society Daughters of the American Revolution and the Soroptimist Clubs of Kansas. In the aerial view above are pictured the All-Faith Chapel and the boyhood home of General Eisenhower. At the lower left (at side-center of the Center) is the roof of the Library which faces the Museum across the Center. At the end of the Center stand the Memorial Pylons and the Flag Center, which are of particular interest to DAR members. It is regretted that a view of the entire Center was not obtainable.

More than a half million persons have visited the Eisenhower Center since the burial of General Eisenhower there last April. Every third year since inception of the Center, Kansas Daughters have sponsored a pilgrimage to view the intensely interesting home, museum, library and starkly beautiful All-Faith Chapel. Such a pilgrimage is scheduled for late May of 1970, and should be even more interesting since the burial crypt of General Eisenhower is now there. A warm welcome is extended to out-of-state Daughters who may wish to join us. If interested, please write to Miss Pauline Cowger, Past Vice President General, Box 51, Salina, Kansas 67401 for details of the one day tour, comprising a coffee, a luncheon and visit to the Eisenhower Center.
General Eisenhower was devoted to his home-town of Abilene, and his Kansas heritage. This was best exemplified by his personal request that he and Mrs. Eisenhower be buried in Abilene, just across the street from his boyhood home. He was the personification of Kansas ideals of honor and integrity in all aspects of his life.
American and French Revolutions  
(Continued from page 781)

and natural rights with other oppressed human beings is significant.

The National Convention in its First Propaganda Decree in November, 1792, stated it would “grant fraternity and aid to all peoples who wish to receive their liberty.” But a month later, December 15, 1792, this Convention declared that it would “treat as an enemy of the people anyone who, might wish to preserve, recall or treat with the prince and the privileged castes . . .”

If other men would not revolt asked the French, then they, as the second Propaganda Decree of December 15, 1792, proclaimed, would be forced to be free, that is, free in the French manner. Believing themselves the “benefactors of the human race” the French were eager to carry their “superior” national institutions to all of Europe and perhaps the world. That most of Europe and the world either was not ready for or was unwilling to accept liberty a la Francaise made little difference. French National and Napoleonic ambitions grew more swiftly than even their rapid military conquests, expanding steadily as success succeeded success. The French people first stung into greater unity by defeat, were now united by pride in military superiority and victory, . . .

In summation, it should be noted that per se the French Revolutionaries had in the American Declara-

tion of Independence and the Constitution patterns from which to cut their new-found cloak of Freedom. The American concept of man’s natural rights i.e. life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, meshed comfortably with the French concept: Liberté, Égalité et Fraternité.

Another important factor in the American influence was the tremendous (it bankrupted France) support of the American struggle for Independence. Lafayette, Rochambeau, de Grasse, de Kalb and many others of the French aristocracy were by their very presence to learn of the common man’s fight for his natural rights. Lafayette, as a Continental Army Major General commanded American troops with distinction—prior to that he was a valued member of General Washington’s military family. What he saw at Valley Forge, where the starving Americans left their bloody footprints in the snow, as they walked guard in protection of their natural rights must have made a deep and lasting impression upon the young French officer. Years later he was to see the same scenes repeated by the sans culottes as they fought and died to regain their natural rights, as symbolized by La Patrie.

Finally, the American Revolution did show the world that free men could and would remove the yoke of tyranny from their necks and stand like men against despotism, defiant and strong in the exercise of their God-given, natural rights.

(Continued on page 808)
MISSION HILLS CHAPTER
NSDAR
Mission Hills, Kansas

Honors

their Organizing Regent

Mrs. Lewis Hanford Kessler
(Elizabeth Macasalyn Hill)

Chapter organized
February 20, 1958

Mrs. Robert Orrin Dickey
Regent 1969
Box 6025, Leawood, Kansas 66206

Mrs. Lewis Hanford Kessler
Organizing Regent
1958-1961

With much pride, the following members honor their Revolutionary Ancestors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEMBER</th>
<th>ANCESTOR</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>MEMBER</th>
<th>ANCESTOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Babcock, Mrs. Robert A. (Donna Godfrey)</td>
<td>George Trimble</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>Jones, Mrs. Ray D. (Lillian Clay)</td>
<td>James Clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennett, Mrs. James Dale (Lavita Sanders)</td>
<td>David Gatchell</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>Kennedy, Mrs. Alex S. (Frances Long)</td>
<td>Archibald Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blay, Mrs. George D. (Mary Eileen Reid)</td>
<td>Elijah Hollister</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Kessler, Mrs. Lewis H. (Elizabeth Macasalyn Hill)</td>
<td>Jonathan Avery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bohart, Mrs. Charles C.</td>
<td>William Southerland</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Lovenguth, Mrs. Philip (Diana Folts)</td>
<td>Robert Givens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, Mrs. William R. (Flora Nell Bigsby)</td>
<td>Joseph Duncan</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>Logan, Mrs. Glenn</td>
<td>Emanuel Ruffner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britton, Mrs. Paul M. (Adeline Myers)</td>
<td>Starling Gunn</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>McClure, Mrs. Ernest L. (Edith Hibbard)</td>
<td>Aaron Hibbard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brugger, Mrs. Raymond J. (Nada Helen Conson)</td>
<td>Starling Gunn</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Moore, Mrs. Robert A. (LeNelle Morey)</td>
<td>Thomas Ward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colebank, Mrs. John F. (Joan Lawyer)</td>
<td>Joseph Duncan</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Owley, Miss Susan Rae</td>
<td>Matthew Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crouch, Mrs. Ralph W. (Floy Reeves)</td>
<td>William Southerland</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Patton, Mrs. Lewis E. (Sally Zahn)</td>
<td>Thomas Holtsworth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dickey, Mrs. David Wendell (Carol Catherine Oglesby)</td>
<td>William Beatse</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>Riden, Mrs. Joseph, Jr. (Sally Schmidt)</td>
<td>Peter Barnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gault, Mrs. Orville (Helen Stratton)</td>
<td>William Beatse</td>
<td>N.Y.</td>
<td>Smith, Mrs. S. John (Marion E. Story)</td>
<td>Samuel Weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison, Mrs. Roy E. (Katherine Tracswell)</td>
<td>William Beatse</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Tucker, Mrs. Charles C. (Mary McAuliffe)</td>
<td>James Neville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoel, Mrs. Don (Mary Margaret Porter)</td>
<td>William Beatse</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Turnpin, Mrs. Jeff (Dorothy Mollit)</td>
<td>Arent Putnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hutchison, Mrs. Clifford P. (Ruby Clasby)</td>
<td>William Beatse</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Vause, Mrs. C. Dixon (Constance Rakey)</td>
<td>Thomas Ward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferey, Mrs. Don D. (Constance Luce)</td>
<td>William Beatse</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Weatherly, Mrs. Everett P., Jr. (Elizabeth Abel)</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John, Mrs. Leslie R. (Mary Elliott)</td>
<td>William Beatse</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Williams, Mrs. George L. (Genevieve Proud)</td>
<td>Philip Austin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Robert Orrin Dickey</td>
<td>William Beatse</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Williams, Mrs. Damon E. (Nina Outhier Fletcher)</td>
<td>Williams Rogers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regent 1969</td>
<td>William Beatse</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Wintermote, Mrs. Richard Dean (Barbara Fletcher)</td>
<td>Alexander Caldwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Lewis Hanford Kessler</td>
<td>William Beatse</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Williams, Mrs. Damon E. (Nina Outhier Fletcher)</td>
<td>Abraham DeForest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizing Regent</td>
<td>William Beatse</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Wintermote, Mrs. Richard Dean (Barbara Fletcher)</td>
<td>Abraham DeForest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HILTON HOTEL
Located in downtown
SALINA, KANSAS
150 Rooms & Suites
Color TV in each room
Heated Pool
Private Club
Dining Room
Coffee Shop

We're Always Pleased To Serve You

SALUTES THE MEMBERS OF THE DAR FOR THEIR MANY WORTHWHILE PROJECTS

LEWIS H. KESSLER, C.E.
Consulting Hydraulic and Sanitary Engineer
6404 Sagamore Rd.
Phone: EN 2-2367 Mission Hills, Kansas 66208

HUDSON OIL CO.
4720 Rainbow Blvd.
Shawnee Mission, Kansas

Compliments of
ROBERT O. DICKEY CO., INC.
P. O. Box 6025
Leawood, Kansas 66206

Compliments
MERCHANT NATIONAL BANK
of TOPEKA

NORMAN L. PETERSEN,
CONTRACTOR
RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION
Marysville, Kansas

Arthur Barrett Chapter
honors
Cora McPherson Guthrie
60 years a DAR member—National No. 77837
Chesire member and Past Regent

Compliments of the
DODGE CITY CHAPTER, DAR
Dodge City, Kansas

Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 786)

Following the invocation by Mrs. Adrian A. Pierson, the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. Ernest W. Chase and one verse of the National Anthem was sung. Mrs. Albert Pohowsky, regent, welcomed those present. Mrs. Douglas O. Walrath presented the State officials and Chairmen.

Mrs. Harry H. Willsey reviewed the history of the Chapter which was organized July 6, 1894 with 12 members. Mrs. Abbie Cory Turner was named regent, and meetings were held at her home. Debates were conducted at many meetings.

The marker on the east side of the outlet of Otsego Lake was unveiled September 1, 1901. It marks the site of the dam built during the summer of 1779 by soldiers under General Clinton to enable them to join the forces of General Sullivan at Saratoga. The money had been raised by lawn parties, teas, moving pictures, a whist club and a cook book that sold so well it had a second printing.

An elm tree along the winding drive to General Nicholas Herkimer's Homestead was also dedicated by Otsego Chapter in memory of Capt. James Parshall. Four of his descendants are now members of Otsego Chapter.

Chapter members were instrumental in formation of the Cooperative Chapter of the American Red Cross during World War I. A Chapter member Miss Irene M. Briggs served during World War II as a First Lieutenant, Army Nurse Corps. Her name is

(Continued on page 804)
The College of Emporia was founded in 1882 by the Presbyterian Synod of Kansas. Over its long history, its graduates have distinguished themselves in virtually every profession and occupation.

It is a four year, liberal arts college offering the following degrees: Bachelor of Arts, Science, Music and Music Education. Programs leading to teachers certification are offered in secondary, elementary and public school music. The college has established affiliated programs with the University of Kansas, Kansas State University, Lafayette College (engineering) and Newman Hospital School of Nursing in Emporia, Kansas.

Quality of higher education at the College of Emporia is characterized by the academic strength of its faculty and its full accreditation by appropriate professional and regulatory organizations.

Location—The College of Emporia is in Emporia, Kansas midway between Kansas City and Wichita on the Kansas Turnpike, US 50, Interstate 35 and the Santa Fe Railroad.

Accreditation—The College is fully accredited by the North Central association of colleges and secondary schools, the American Association of University Women and the Kansas State Board of Public Instruction for Teacher Education.

Size—enrollment at the College of Emporia is more than 1,000 students. It has a faculty-student ratio of 1:18, which allows the college to give more individual attention to each student and to have smaller classes.

Curriculum—The College of Emporia operates on a 16 week semester plan with 16 majors offered. There are also pre-professional programs in medicine, law, dentistry, engineering and pharmacy. Courses of study are grouped into four divisions:

Division 1—Applied Arts
Business Administration
Education
Nursing
Physical Education

Division 2—Humanities
English
Fine Arts
Modern Language
Literature
Philosophy
Religion
Speech
Drama

Division 3—Science
Biology
Geology
Chemistry
Mathematics
Physics

Division 4—Social Science
Economics
History
Political Science
Psychology
Sociology

Students from all corners of the U.S. and from many countries abroad, come to the College of Emporia because here they live, study and learn together in the tradition of the residential college. It is an institution of higher learning that will appeal to those who seek intellectual, spiritual, vocational and social maturity as a single goal. An institution that puts a uniquely personal touch to the adventure of higher education.

All applications are considered individually, and the College of Emporia reserves the right to select and admit those applicants who can profit most from a college education program. For details concerning admission, write the Director of Admissions, The College of Emporia, Emporia, Kansas 66801.
Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 802)

inscribed on a plaque in the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower.

Two members were recognized for their many years of service to Otsego Chapter. Mrs. Adrian A. Pierson, a member of the Chapter for 58 years, a past Regent who has held the office of Chaplain for the past 20 years, was presented with a 50-year pin. Mrs. James E. Clyde, State Regent, made the presentation. Also, Mrs. J. Andrew Gilchriest who served the Chapter as Registrar for 26 years was presented with an engraved silver tray.

We were honored in having Mrs. James E. Clyde, State Regent, as our guest speaker. She brought many important facts to our attention in her fine message. A gift of money for one of the New York State DAR projects was presented to Mrs. Clyde.

—Mrs. Douglas O. Walroth

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (Los Angeles, Calif.) drew a record crowd of 400 when it celebrated its 75th anniversary and Flag Day on June 14 at the Occidental Center Auditorium in downtown Los Angeles only a few blocks from the site of its founding meeting on June 16, 1894. The gala affair included a reception, program and refreshments.

(Continued on page 805)
Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 804)

Sharing honors in the receiving line with Chapter Regent, Mrs. Peter Noel Knost, were Mrs. Thomas Vernon Coffee, California State Regent; Mrs. Leroy Conrad Kaump, State Vice Regent; past and present members of the State and National Boards; and nine past chapter regents.

A memorable program presented by junior members with Eschscholtzia’s Regent (also a junior member) as mistress of ceremonies opened with a procession led by a four-man color guard supplied by the Army ROTC of the University of California at Los Angeles. Following the pledge of allegiance and singing of the Star Spangled Banner, a beautiful invocation was given by Dr. Peter Noel Knost, youthful head of the First Congregational Church and three-time winner of Freedoms Foundation awards.

The first half of the program, called “Viewpoints,” gave each of five attractive junior members of the chapter an opportunity to tell why she is active in DAR and each followed her own “viewpoint” by relating some of the accomplishments of illustrious members who have brought honor to this oldest chapter in Southern California. The last of these women to be mentioned was Mrs. Everett E. Jones who was presented with a commemorative plaque in appreciation of her outstanding achievements in the building and management of Eschscholtzia’s chapter house.

The second half of the program was given by one of Eschscholtzia’s youngest members, Jacqueline Fain Nims, an accomplished musician, who presented her original and dramatic piano and voice tribute to the Flag which she calls “Fantasia in Red, White, and Blue.”

Following the program, guests were served punch and slices from a five-tier, beautifully decorated anniversary cake.

Juniors who supplied the Eschscholtzia program are: Mrs. William Pendleton, Miss Barbara Bonner, Miss Barbara Reilly, Miss Rita Butler, Mrs. George Merrill, Mrs. Peter Knost, Regent, and Mrs. Jerry Nims.

SAN ANTONIO (Ontario-Upland, California) has participated with numerous local organizations and in civic activities during the past year, such as a “Bake Sale” at Upland’s “Open House” to obtain extra income to purchase twelve 25-year pins and one 50-year pin to give “Special” recognition to our Chapter members who have served so long and so well.

We joined with the Masons in observance of Constitution Week.

Along with the Native Daughters of the Golden West we presented California State and United States Flags at the dedication of the new Upland Library and are working together to present flags at the dedication of the new annex to the Ontario Library.

In observance of both Conservation Week and Memorial Day the chapter planted a “San Antonio Chapter DAR Memorial Grove” of 18 trees in the children’s play area of Colony Park in Ontario. These trees were paid for by members in memory of Chapter Members or members of their family.

The activity we are most proud of was our Memorial Day (26 May 1969) Service. We asked, by Special Letter the wives and families of our local service men who were casualties of the Vietnam War, since last Memorial Day to attend, at which time we presented them with the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution “Certificate of Honor”. We have 16 young (Continued on page 806)
LOIS LUCYLLÉ WILLIAMS
wearing Winnebago Indian jewelry from Wisconsin Indian craft workers.

State Chaplain of Wisconsin
State Chairman of American Indians
Past Regent, Registrar & Treasurer of Eau Claire Chapter
Past Corresponding Secretary—State DAR
Past Recording Secretary—State Officers Club

Compliments of: Mrs. L. G. Arnold, Mrs. H. H. Barker, Mrs. Clinton Hatch, Mrs. L. L. Arnold, First Wisconsin National Bank, Eau Claire Chapter.

Wisconsin Daughters Honor their State Officers
Regent—Mrs. James S. McCray
Vice Regent—Mrs. Earl E. Janikowsky
Chaplain—Lois L. Williams
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Charles C. Reed
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Karl Moldenhauer
Organizing Secretary—Mrs. Clarence Walker
Treasurer—Miss Phebe Gilmore
Registrar—Mrs. Melvin C. Donkle
Historian—Mrs. Dudley W. Pierce
Librarian—Mrs. Lester Laun

Sponsored by Ellen Hayes Peck Chapter

Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 805)

men and their families who have given so much to help another country choose their destiny. The same type of choice our forefathers fought for so many years ago. Following the presentation we asked the families to join us in punch and cookies.

—Mona Dahlstrom.

LUISENOS (Sun City, Calif.). An award for Americanism, a Paul Revere silver bowl, was presented to Mrs. Helen Foss, fifth grade teacher of Armada School by Regent Mildred Falconer

Mrs. Helen Foss accepts an award for Americanism from Mrs. Mildred Falconer, Chapter Regent.

of Luisenos DAR Chapter, June 24. Using the DAR Historical Calendar, Mrs. Foss began each school day with the Flag Salute led by one of the class after which she made remarks upon the significance of the historical event of the day according to the DAR Calendar.

A student suggested: "Why not let the Flag Salute Leader read the calendar historical event of the day?" This was done and students looked forward to their turns to do this.

(Continued on page 816)
FORT WINNEBAGO RESTORATION

The Wisconsin Society DAR and the City of Portage, Wisconsin are jointly sponsoring restoration of a famous area of the state. Built as a U.S. Army Post for protection of travelers using the portage between the Fox River (flowing north) and the Wisconsin River (flowing south), this building is being restored and maintained by the State Society and the Portage Chapter. Jefferson Davis was at one time Commandant of this post. Travelers may reach this site on Highway 33 just east of Portage, Wisconsin.

Entrance to double log cabin used as home and hospital by the fort physician. At present time, it houses lovely old pieces of furniture and china of that period. The building is open to tourists, and school classes are most welcome. A curator resides on the property to conduct tours.

This room was used by the surgeon as his office—it shows an early operating table. The adjoining rooms were used as the hospital when needed. Little hospital care was given in the early days.

Sponsoring Chapters
Annis Avery Hill
Beloit
Eau Claire
Eli Pierce
Elkhorn
Fond du Lac
Ft. Atkinson
Ft. Crawford
Gov. Nelson Dewey
Janesville
John Bell
Kenosha
Louisa N. Brayton
Lt. Nathan Hatch
Milwaukee
Oshkosh
Port Washington
Racine
Waupun
THREE TIMELY TOPICS FOR PATRIOTS

George Mason, Architect of Constitutional Liberty

George Mason, the elder statesman of the Colonies, mentor of George Washington, friend of Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry and other leaders, is the forgotten man of the struggle for Independence. Yet, his Virginia Bill of Rights appears in the Declaration of Independence and the first Ten Amendments of the Constitution. A definitive biography of the man and his great contribution to Freedom, this booklet capsules the essence of Liberty and its high principles. 48 pages, 50c

Morality and The University

Morality and respect for an orderly society must be destroyed as a prelude to revolution. A documented critique of the program to achieve this by turning education into an instrument for social change is contained in this booklet. The philosophy behind the current unrest in the universities is outlined from carefully collected facts. 44 pages, 50c

Toward Soviet America

William Z. Foster, then head of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., described the sinister plan to establish a Soviet America. So frank was his account that orders from higher up came to destroy the book and red book-burners sought out copies to a degree that original copies are almost nonexistent. Reprinted in a library edition, with a foreword by the late Hon. Francis E. Walter and notes added, this 343 page book has a vast fund of vital information.

The two booklets and the hard back library edition of the Foster work are offered as a package for $4, less than the list price of the Soviet book alone. Make remittances payable to Education Information, Inc., P. O. Box 214595, T. & C. Br., Sacramento, California 95821. Add 5 % Sales Tax for deliveries in the State of California. No C. O. D.'s.

FOOTNOTES

2 Ibid., p. 219.
7 Frost, op. cit., p. 222.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


From Cover to Cover

(Continued from page 787)

Revolution. The first volume of the Henry biography, Patrick Henry: Patriot in the Making, covered his life until the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. This volume begins at that point and ends with his death in 1799. Henry's famous speeches and brilliant debates on the Constitution are presented in this volume.

The author, Robert D. Meade, who has been head of the History Department at Randolph-Macon Woman's College since 1939, worked on this second volume for over ten years. Together with its companion first volume, this biography is an important contribution to Revolutionary War history. The president of the Virginia Historical Society, Virginius Dabney, in reviewing the two-volume life, wrote: "It is difficult to see how it can ever be superseded."

RECENT GENEALOGIES

Passengers Who Arrived in the United States September 1821-December 1823. From transcripts made by the State Department. 357 pp., index of vessels and index of persons. 1969 Published by Magna Carta Book Company, Baltimore, Maryland 21215. $20.00.

Mrs. B. C. McLean
Vice Regent

Mrs. Merrill J. Hewitt
Chaplain

Mrs. Ray L. Hunter
Recording Secretary

Mrs. LaVern C. Strough
Corresponding Secretary

MRS. CHARLES T. MILLIGAN
REGENT

Miss Blanche Newhall
Treasurer

Mrs. Gage Vohland
Registrar

Miss Henrietta Johnson
Historian

Mrs. J. Carroll Bobbitt
Librarian

NEBRASKA CHAPTERS HONOR

WITH GREAT PRIDE AND APPRECIATION HER STATE OFFICERS

NOVEMBER 1969
Revolutionary Soldiers’ Graves

(Continued from page 796)

Brank, Robert—Old Paint Lick Cemetery, Garrard County, Ky. John Malcolm Miller Chapter, Ky.
Brasher, Abraham—Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J. Morristown Chapter, N.J.
Braswell, Jonas—near Crossnore, N.C. Crossnore Chapter, N.C.
Brayton, Bordon—Adamsville Stone Church Cemetery, Adamsville, R.I. Quequechan Chapter, Mass.
Brayton, David—Adamsville Stone Church Cemetery, Adamsville, R.I. Quequechan Chapter, Mass.
Breakbill, Peter Sr.—Private cemetery on Bay’s Mountain opposite Cedar Grove Baptist Church, Blount, Tenn. Mary Blount Chapter, Tenn.
Breast, John—Bourbon County Court House, Ky. Jemima Johnson Chapter, Ky.
Breckenridge, Alexander—Old Breckenridge Cemetery, St. Matthews, Ky. Fincastle Chapter, Ky.
Breckenridge, Alexander—Bourbon County Court House, Ky. Jemima Johnson Chapter, Ky.
Breed, Nathan—Old Mulky Meeting House, State Park, Ky. Edmund Rogers Chapter, Ky.
Brelsfoord, John—Brelsfoord Cemetery, Jacksonburg, Ohio. Oxford Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Ohio
Bressler, Peter—Jacob’s Church Cemetery, near Pine Grove, Pa. Mahantongo Chapter, Pa.

Brett, Francis R.—Dutch Reformed Cemetery, Fishkill, N.Y. Melzingah Chapter, N.Y.
Brett, Robert R.—Dutch Reformed Cemetery, Fishkill, N.Y. Melzingah Chapter, N.Y.
Brevard, Robert Sr.—Jackson, Mo. Guild Chapter, Mo.
Brewer, Barnett—Old Post Office, Montgomery, Ala. Francis Marion Chapter, Ala.
Brewer, Elias—Riverside, N.Y. Oneonta Chapter, N.Y.
Brewer, Peter—Riverside, N.Y. Oneonta Chapter, N.Y.
Brewster, Caleb—Old Burying Ground, Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Conn.
Brewster, John—Brewster Farm, Rochester, N.H. Mary Torr Chapter, N.H.
Brewster, Samuel—Walron Cemetery, Stony Point, N.Y. Shatemuc Chapter, N.Y.
Brice, Samuel—Bourbon County Court House, Ky. Jemima Johnson Chapter, Ky.
Bridge, Nathaniel—Waltham, Mass. Dorothy Brewer Chapter, Mass.
Briggs, Nathaniel—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chapter, N.H.

(Continued on page 815)
Mrs. Henry R. Bollinger, far right, Registrar of the Mahwenawasigh Chapter, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. and Mrs. Linus F. DuRocher, far left (white sweater) past New York State Registrar, have held classes for several years in genealogical and Lineage research helping prospective members for their Chapter. Next to Mrs. DuRocher is Mary Louise Tragle and Janice Selage (Mrs. Thomas) prospective DAR members, who attended the genealogical class during the summer.
NEW! ENLARGED and IMPROVED!

“Our Family History”

Durable cover, RED or WHITE, Gold design
68 pages, each headed with clever illustrations in lovely colors
8½ x 11
Fine white paper
White gift box
Only
$4.50
postpaid

OUR FAMILY HISTORY, ENLARGED TO 68 pages, is certain to become a family treasure! It fills a long felt want! Pages are headed for recording all IMPORTANT family events: Weddings, Births, Deaths; Church, School, Career and Military Service; pages for 4 generations of ancestors and 5 of descendants with 8 EXTRA pages ruled for longer lines and other data so hard to recall later. Provides vital information when needed and could become legal evidence. A LIVING FAMILY HISTORY will be a priceless possession.

Earn money for your DAR budget: box of 6 at $3.50 each PP: box of 12 at $3.35 each PP. Sell at $4.50 each. Immediate shipment. Specify color.

Shannon Publishing Company, DAR 4620 Charlotte, Kansas City, Missouri 64110

“MISSISSIPPI DAR RECIPE BOOK”
(Celebrating 150 years of good cooking in Mississippi), 300 pages of unusual and delicious recipes.
COLLECTED SELECTED TESTED
By Mississippi Daughters
Postpaid $3.50—makes a lovely gift—order Miss Nell Permenter, 525 Warrior Trail, Jackson, Mississippi 39216.

“MISSISSIPPI DAUGHTERS AND THEIR ANCESTORS”
A roster of more than 2700 Revolutionary Soldiers and Patriots, with dates, state of service, wives, children and their spouses. More than 6500 past and present DAR descendants, national numbers and chapters in Mississippi.

“FAMILY RECORDS—MISSISSIPPI REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS”
by Alice Tracy Welch
Published in 1956—457 pages, indexed—clothbound. Postpaid $25.00—limited supply—order Mrs. Frank Alvarez, 953 Cedar, Greenville, Mississippi 38701

THE BICENTENNIAL of our Nation’s Birth 1776-1976

To commemorate the 200th anniversary of America’s birth, Sightext Publications has compiled a Bicentennial Library of historical reprints presented for the reading pleasure of those interested in the glorious history of our nation.

LIVES OF THE SIGNERS TO THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE by Charles A. Goodrich, published in 1829, is the first Bicentennial Library reprint edition to be presented. It is a gold mine of absorbing information about how the 13 original colonies became “free and independent States“. This 460 page work, written only three years after the death of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, gives a detailed account of many events of our Colonial history, and chronicles each of the lives of the 56 courageous patriots who signed the Declaration of Independence.

Price $9.75 per copy.
Order from
Sightext Publications
606 Hawaii St.
El Segundo, California 90245

The aims and principles of the SAR are quite identical to those of the DAR, so a stronger SAR automatically means an even stronger DAR. We therefore request that you bring the SAR to the attention of your qualified husbands and relatives. Descriptive material is available from the National Society, SAR, 2412 Mass. Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

COATS OF ARMS
Hand Painted in Full Heraldic Colors
Each accompanied with free family manuscript which also explains the coat of arms with citations

36th year
Write for Brochure
Tennessee Studio of Heraldic Art
324 West Thomas St., Salisbury, N.C. 28144
10% off to Members of DAR on all paintings

ANOTHER NEWMAN SUCCESS
NO. 300—a 10-inch marker—official lay member—in new permanent alloy with appearance and strength of solid bronze.

ONLY $6.50 EACH
or $5.95 each in lots of six. With mounting stake or concealed anchors.

ORDER TODAY
WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET
5613 CENTER HILL AVE.
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45216

NEWMAN
You are cordially invited to visit Historic Bluff Hall, antebellum home, built 1832, overlooking Tombigbee River, Demopolis, Alabama
"Our State's Sesqui-Centennial"
 Owned by the Marengo Historical Society.

Sponsors:

Demopolis, Ala.
City of Demopolis
 "City of the People"
Braswell Hardware Co.
Commercial National Bank
Demopolis Inn-Hotel
Eddin's Distributing Co.
 "American Oil"
Frohsin's Ready-to-Wear
Levy's Department Store
Lowe Jewelry Co.
Robertson Banking Co.
 Rutledge Drugs, Inc.

Uniontown, Ala.
Canebrake Bank
The Cahaba Steel Co.
Huckabee Drugs
Planters & Merchants Bank
Western Auto Associate Store

Linden, Ala.
First Bank of Linden
 "The Old Reliable"
IGA Market
Paul Owensby, Owner
Little Drug Company
 "The Rexall Store"
R. D. Willamon, M.D.
Webb-Arwood Chevrolet, Inc.
 "Your No. 1 Chevrolet and Oldsmobile Dealer"

This page sponsored by Demopolis and Canebrake Chapters
Demopolis, Uniontown and Linden, Alabama
Moist Dried Fruit, Grown in our Sun Drenched Santa Clara Valley Orchards since 1908, are yours to enjoy, directly from us, The Grower:
Imperial Prunes
Calimyrna Figs
Blenheim Apricots
Yellow Peaches
Light Northern Pears
Also: Chocolate Coated Tender Apricots and Prunes, hand dipped in the Finest Swiss Chocolate, light and dark, are a must on your list of "Things to Try".
Write Today for our Catalog of Packaged and Gift Packed Fruits, Nuts, Preserves and Confections.

DAVID RAWLS
Ladies Apparel
Specialty Shop
4300 Hampton Blvd.
Norfolk, Virginia
23508

COMPLIMENTS OF
THE YORK HOUSE, INC.
Interiors
Norfolk, Virginia
EXCEL MARKET, INC.
Foreign & Domestic Groceries
Norfolk, Virginia
Compliments of A Friend
Compliments of Dr. Joseph Diggs, Jr., Chapter, DAR
Hudgins, Virginia

ROBERT DE NAVARRE
—The Last of the Bourbons—
by Olive Chapman Lauther
A New Book Covering

- The Great Northwest Territory when the Fleur de Lis dominated America.
- The British Conquest and Surrender of Fort Pontchartrain.
- Siege of Detroit by Pontiac, Chief of the Algonquin Nation.
- The Diary of Robert de Navarre.

Publisher: Cooper Trent Division Keuffel, Esser Company, 1501 N. Danville St., Arlington, Va. 22201 Price $7.95
For Autographed copies send orders to Olive C. Lauther, 1225 13th St. N.W., Apt. 401, Washington, D. C. 20005
or James B. Foster, Agent 2914 N.W. South River Dr., Miami, Florida 33125

COATS OF ARMS
Authentic, Accurate, Exquisite 30 years experience in BRITISH and CONTINENTAL BEARINGS
Send for Brochure:
MIRIAM DUNN CONKLING STUDIO
3695 South Irving St., #31
Englewood, Colorado 80110

HIGHLAND COUNTY
OHIO
Genealogical Research
MRS. EDGAR W. POSTLE
R. #5, Hillsboro, Ohio

The Peoples Bank of Mullens
Mullens, West Virginia 25882

WALKERS OUTDOOR CENTER
AUSTIN, PA.
The Town too tough to Die
Best Town by a Dam Site

PIKE COUNTY ANTIQUES
Mrs. Harry D. Wilson
1005 Locust St. 354-9420
Petersburg, Indiana 47567

Please disregard Expiration Notices in your November Magazine if you have all ready sent your remittance to National Headquarters. Due to the National Society's conversion of IBM Computer and the usual heavy work load at this time, processing your renewals will take from four to six weeks.

ANTELLINE'S FRUIT BAZAAR
Box A'B
Solana Beach, California 92075
Mention the DAR Magazine
Honoring

Mrs. Frank E. Harrell,

DAR member for more than fifty years

Revolutionary Soldiers' Graves

(Continued from page 810)


Briggs, Zephaniah—Glyndebourne, Conn. Roger Sherman Chapter, Conn.

Bright, John—Waltham, Mass. Dorothy Brewer Chapter, Mass.

Brinckerhoff, John—Dutch Reformed Cemetery, Fishkill, N.Y. Melzingah Chapter, N.Y.

Brinsmade, Daniel N.—Washington, Conn. Judea Chapter, Conn.

Bristol, Benjamin—Maple Lawn Cemetery, Gainesville, N.Y. Mary Emerson Chapter, N.Y.

Britt, Frederick—Ferger Bush Road, on farm of Hon. Parker Corning, Bethlehem, N.Y. Tawasentha Chapter, N.Y.

Britt, Obadiah—Nashville, Tenn. Campbell Chapter, Tenn.

Brittain, Asa—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chapter, N.H.


Broadwell, Moses—Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill. Springfield Chapter, Ill.

Broock, Uriah—Lorimer Cemetery, Cape Girardeau, Mo. Nancy Hunter Chapter, Mo.


Brooks, James—Athens County, Ohio. Nabby Lee Ames Chapter, Ohio


Brouse, Michael—Wadsworth Cemetery, Akron, Ohio. Cuyahoga Portage Chapter, Ohio


Brown, Benjamin—Athens County, Ohio. Nabby Lee Ames Chapter, Ohio

(To be Continued)
Puritan Family Life
(Continued from page 771)

these ends, wee have hereupon besought him of favour and blessing; . . . 16
This is the basis of the Puritan family.

FOOTNOTE
2 See J. C. Miller, p. 44; "A Relation Concerning some occurrences in New England" (Captain Isaac Soughton to Dr. Soughton, his brother) (Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1860-62, Boston, 1862, pp. 30-31).
5 Woodward, p. 18.
6 Ibid., p. 18.
7 Whatever its origin may be, the word "doll" was not used in its modern sense until well into the eighteenth century. Ibid., p. 48.
8 J. C. Miller, p. 56.
9 Woodward, p. 54.
12 Woodward, p. 42.
13 J. C. Miller, p. 60.
14 Morgan, p. 96.
15 Woodward, p. 42.
16 J. C. Miller, p. 205.
17 In early colonial times in New England ministers were forbidden by law to perform the marriage rites but the young people might be married by any officer of the law. The reason for the act which prohibited Puritan clergymen from officiating at marriages is not exactly clear, but it was probably a part of the Puritan revolt against the "popish" practices of the Established Church in England. Morgan, pp. 31-2.
18 Boorstin, p. 39.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

THE DAR ADVERTISING COMMITTEE
Presents
STARS OF THE MONTH

★ STATE—KANSAS
State Regent—Mrs. Bertram J. Lempenau
State Chairman—Mrs. George J. Trombold
No. Chapters participating—49
Total ads, cuts—$1,668.00

★ STATE—WISCONSIN
State Regent—Mrs. James S. McCray
State Chairman—Mrs. Byron A. Kortier
No. Chapters participating—23
Total ads, cuts—$448.00

MISCELLANEOUS STATES—$2,000.00
GRAND TOTAL FOR NOVEMBER ISSUE—$4,116.00

MRS. FRANK L. HARRIS, National Chairman,
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
THE INSIGNIA
OF THE
NATIONAL SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

THE OFFICIAL INSIGNIA was unanimously
adopted by the Board of Management the 26th
of May, 1891 and patented the 22nd of September,
four months after its adoption.

HOW TO WEAR THE INSIGNIA

PROPER USE:
Shall be worn in the position of honor on the left
breast.
Only ancestral bars patented by the National So-
ciety, Daughters of the American Revolution, ser-
vice bars and pins authorized by the Society may
be worn with the Insignia upon the official ribbon.
The length of the ribbon must not exceed twelve
(12) inches. A second ribbon may be worn, if nec-
essary to accommodate all bars and pins.

Miniature D.A.R. Insignia:
The Miniature D.A.R. Insignia may be worn on a
ribbon with the miniature insignia of other soci-
eties, attached to a bar, as men do their service rib-
bons or medals.

ABUSE:
No items of decoration (such as corsages or jewelry)
may be worn above the Insignia.

OCCASIONS TO WEAR THE INSIGNIA

PROPER USE:
Should be worn ONLY at functions of the Society
or its Chapters or when representing the organiza-
tion or attending ceremonial occasions.

ABUSE:
It is not suitable to wear the Insignia on the street,
in cocktail lounges or bars, or while shopping in
stores.

THE INSIGNIA ON PRINTED MATERIAL, ETC.

PROPER USE:
Use of the Insignia by States and Chapters shall
be limited to year books, stationery, programs,
and uses required by the work of the Society.
Should always be accorded the place of honor,
such as:
   Top center.
   Upper left corner.
   All printing should be placed BELOW the
   level of the top of the Insignia.

On Chapter year books the Insignia is placed a
little above center on the cover.
DAR stationery should be used only for DAR
 correspondence.

ABUSE:
Should never be used in connection with material
for commercial or semi-commercial projects.

OTHER THINGS TO REMEMBER

Know and observe strictly the Bylaws of the Na-
tional Society Daughters of the American Revo-
lution governing the use and wearing of the Insign-
ia.

When in doubt about some use of the Insignia for
State or Chapter purposes other than those speci-
ified in the Bylaws, contact National Headquarters.
When ordering pins give name, address and national
number and allow time for permit to be issued.

. . . . WEAR YOUR INSIGNIA WITH PRIDE AND GUARD IT CAREFULLY . . . .
THIS YEAR
MERRY CHRISTMAS WITH...

Daughters of the American Revolution magazine

FREE GIFT WITH GIFT SUBSCRIPTION RECEIVED
NOVEMBER 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1969
See coupon on page 767