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Issued Monthly by

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution

Publication Office: Administration Building, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Gertrude A. MacPeek, Editor

Signed articles reflect the personal views of the authors and are not necessarily a statement of D. A. R. policy.

Products and services advertised do not carry D. A. R. endorsement.

Single Copy, 35 Cents. Yearly Subscription, $2.00

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Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879
Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas tonight!
Christmas in lands of the fir-tree and pine,
Christmas in lands of the palm tree and vine:
Christmas where snow-peaks stand solemn and white;
Christmas where corn fields lie sunny and bright.

Phillips Brooks
The President General’s Message

THE BELLS OF CHRISTMAS

I heard the bells on Christmas Day
Their old familiar carols play,
And wild and sweet the words repeat
Of peace on earth, good will to men!
—Longfellow

DOWN through the ages bells have sounded the
note of glad tidings and great events for all man-
kind. Almost unconsciously—but quite rightly—
we think of the sound of our own Liberty Bell when
we think of the joyous song of the Christmas Bells,
“For unto you is born this day in the city of David
a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.”

It is right that we think of Liberty when we think of the Christmas Bells, for the
Christmas message is that of freedom—freedom to worship God, freedom of conscience,
and freedom of the individual soul.

Like most of us today, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow knew the sound of the Christ-
mas Bells was often muffled by the clamor of man’s hatreds.

“For hate is strong and mocks the song
Of peace on earth, good will to men.”

But with the strong faith of his forbears, Longfellow could say, as we too must,

“The wrong shall fail, the right prevail,
With peace on earth, good will to men.”

God gave to us His only begotten Son. And we in turn may lay upon His altar
only our best—our continued devotion to human freedom, freedom for ourselves and
freedom for mankind.

Our country has been peculiarly blessed with liberty and freedom. It is our heritage
—a Godly heritage we must pass on enhanced not lessened.

That means a steady devotion to the ideals so nobly expressed in the great docu-
ments of our land—the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity—the self-
evident truths, all men are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights—life,
liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

There have always been tyrants who would deprive mankind of their heritage of the
love of God. For the Faith of our Fathers stands with flaming sword across the path of
any tyrant.

Those who know and cherish their Divine Origin as Children of God will never bow
before the oppressor, who would make the State Supreme.

It is my hope the Bells of Christmas will sound so sweet a note of freedom under God
that all mankind will hear it.

Alene W. Groves
President General, N.S.D.A.R.

[ 1303 ]
ABOUT THESE SILHOUETTES
BY RUTH BRAMBLE, SILHOUETTE ARTIST

Shown above are the silhouettes of Thomas and Martha Jefferson. Other silhouettes available now are those of John and Abigail Adams, Abraham and Mary Lincoln, George and Martha Washington. Each may be framed in either the panels shown or oval frames to make an attractive group hanging.

These striking silhouettes of George and Martha Washington were interpreted from the original silhouette portraits by Eleanor (Nellie) Custis, granddaughter of Martha. Miss Custis traced their silhouettes, cast by candlelight on a wall.

Attractively framed, hand cut and autographed, these silhouettes are an ideal complement to antique, period, and other fine furniture. Available in the 7" x 9" panels (outside dimensions, 5" x 7" oval) or oval frames. Choice of mahogany finish or colonial black, both with gold inner-line.

INDIVIDUAL SILHOUETTES $17.50 postpaid.
PER PAIR $30.00 postpaid.

DEPARTMENT D
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN
A Christian Christmas
for Daughters of the American Revolution

Mrs. Soper J. Taul

When our Program Chairman came to me in June and asked me to take the Christmas program for our chapter, on the subject of "A Christian Christmas for Daughters of the American Revolution," I felt it was just impossible, but she insisted I give it due consideration and wait a time to give a definite answer. That evening as I read our "Upper Room," a daily devotional of our church, the Scripture verse was from Exodus 4:2, "What is that in your hand." I realized that what I had was very meager but if I did not try to use it I could not be a witness for Him in my home, community, or among those I love. The motto of our organization is, "For Home and Country," and how privileged we are to serve.

The immortal bard of England sang: "Through all the Ages, one Increasing Purpose Runs." The ever-increasing purpose of the ages was sung by angelic hosts more than two thousand years ago, on the silent plains of Bethlehem, "Glory to God in the highest and on Earth, Peace, Good Will to Men." St. Luke tells us all we know definitely about this simple and stupendous event. "And she brought forth her first born and wrapped Him in swaddling clothes and laid Him in a manger, for there was no room for them at the inn."

Through the struggles of the ages, the children of men have fought and died, each generation paused here and there to lift a little higher the banner of peace and brotherhood, but still the inn was full, they lived for self alone. "Glory to God" was not their belief. "On Earth Peace" was not their mission. "Good will to men" was not their creed.

Bloody centuries passed, the light again broke through at Runnymede in 1066. The signing of the Magna Charta by our English forebears, a dream they had nourished in their patriotic bosoms, the increasing purpose of the ages, Peace to men of Good Will.

Then on the stormy Atlantic, the Mayflower bore the earth's noblest and best, the Pilgrim Fathers, to Plymouth Rock. That little boat carried neither arms, wealth, royalty, nor power, but carried a cargo of human beings who were destined to take the lead in giving to the world a new nation, under God.

This is a Christian nation. Out of the past, in keeping with an ever-increasing purpose, it came into being, not by accident, but by the design of One who holds in His hand the destiny of the world.

The Pilgrim Fathers dedicated this continent to civil and religious liberty. Their first written constitution commenced, "In the name of God." Their first Continental Congress was opened with religious services.

From the days of the Patriarchs to the days of Feudalism, from Feudalism to Kingcraft, from Kingcraft to the days of the Magna Charta, the ever-increasing purpose, the purpose which guided the pen of Thomas Jefferson as he wrote the "Declaration of Independence," infiltrating the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount, into the greatest document ever written for the freedom of man.

An American citizen is nobler than a king; he is fashioned in the moulds of a free republic; he has religious liberty. He is generous, believes it is more blessed to give than to receive, knows too "that the gift without the giver is bare, who gives himself with his alms feeds three, himself, his hungering neighbor and Me." He is the heir of all the ages, for which the first was formed.

There is no royal road to Peace. "Eternal vigilance is the price of peace." Scripture warns us "to put on the whole armour of God."

We learn we must stand on those principles of faith, righteousness, and justice on which this nation was founded.
Best Sellers Then—and Now!

Harriet D. Quealy

In a nation like ours, proud of its schools and of its libraries for the many and not for the few—so likely to point the finger of scorn at countries with a high percentage of illiteracy—prone to boast of our newstands on every street corner and our book stalls in every city block—in this, a nation of readers, we find it difficult to appreciate the almost bookless homes of our forebears.

I wonder what books Mistress John Alden or Mary Chilton quoted from—or the ladies of Roger Conant's household or those of Governor Winthrop's? What "best sellers" graced their tables or their stools beside the tallow candle stands? Or what books did Anne Hutchinson—often called the Savonarola of Boston—take into her exile? Or a little later, was Molly Pitcher as adept at reading books as she was efficient with the ram rod of her husband's cannon?

In the "Favorite Christmas Gifts of Long Ago," an article published in our National Historic Magazine some years ago, we read "It may be, as some have asserted, that the library of the earliest homes in this country consisted of only two books, Shakespeare and the Bible."

Shakespeare and the Bible! Books to live by! And good living was of primary importance at that time. That same Anne Hutchinson was excommunicated and finally banished from Boston because she used her love for learning and the desire for getting knowledge and imparting it was "unbecoming to a woman." She was a woman "who held meetings of women in her home to instruct them on religious problems" said the General Court at Boston in its accusation of Anne Hutchinson. She held meetings (study club style) to instruct and to inform her neighbors less fortunate than she in the matter of education and book learning. But some of you may be familiar with the statue in Boston raised in her honor. In her hand she holds the Holy Book. So the best seller of today—the Bible—was also on the colonial best seller list too.

What other types were read in those far off days? What books would be allowed by a church which dictated when a man should or should not kiss his wife—what dress must be worn (sober cloaks—plain linen—no garment trimmed with lace)—a church which punished by a fine anyone caught celebrating Christmas by singing Christmas hymns?

This business of living was a stern affair. The colony wished to keep its womanfolk sober and staid and in their rightful domain—the home. So the rugged individualist Anne Hutchinson was banned. No time for such fripperies as women's meetings even if the topics discussed were religious ones. There was too much cloth to weave to keep out the cutting cold of New England winters; too much knitting to be done to be used against that same enemy—cold. Too many candles to lay aside against the short days of winter and the long hours of darkness. Too often candles were a luxury and the light from the fireplace gave the family all of the illumination it needed until early bed time, when fires could be banked to save precious fuel, wood which took so many hours of precious labor to chop and to pile. So perhaps the early libraries—Shakespeare and the Bible—were enough for these busy people to live by.

Inasmuch as religion was the focal point of this early existence, I wonder if little Patience or Priscilla or Charity or True-love might have passed some time when not using the scouring sand or filling the waterbucket or tending the salt bins—I wonder if they were allowed to read "Pilgrim's Progress" so they might accompany Christian on his journey through the Slough of Despond! Not much fun in life was there for little girls like Laura Standish, the daughter of Miles, when we read on her sampler:

"Lord, guide my heart that I may do Thy will. And fill my heart with such convenient skill As will conduce to virtue, void of shame, And I will give the glory to Thy name."

[1306]
Think how many weary weeks, perhaps months, that little girl had to stitch and
stitch before she finished that awesome bit of philosophy. Don't you suppose she
sometimes wished she were outside playing in the beautiful sunshine? A hundred
years later, our foremothers were still busy housewives as this "Song for Sally Ad-
dington" attests:

"She skimmed the cream and churned
the golden butter,
She sewed her sampler in the proper
way
The while she pondered thoughts she
could not utter
Like other bashful maidens of her day.
She dyed the fabrics of her gown and
spin it;
She frilled her petticoats with tucks
and lace;
To keep wasp-slim (she never should
have done it)
She laced herself almost past breathing
space.
She pressed her cheese with marigolds
bright petals,
She plucked sweet herbs and hung them
up to dry;
She scoured the pewter plate and copper
kettles;
And none could vie with her for apple
pie.
But one day when a young man came
agallop
To look about the purchase of some
land,
She set the stitches wrongly in her
scollap,
And stuck the needle in her pretty
hand.

The story is the same as any story
Of man and maid; but none will ever
know
The words they spoke beneath the sun-
light's glory
For eighteen-twenty is too long ago."

Belinda Jefferson, the wife of Thomas
Jefferson, writes concerning the Virginia
lady of the same period: "Very little from
books was deemed necessary for a girl.
She was trained as a matter of routine in
domestic matters and she needs must learn
the various kinds of fine needle work,
tatting and embroidery."

The needle was far more useful than the
pen and almost as powerful as the sword
in those early days of homemaking. This
attitude toward female education was wide-
spread throughout the country until the
middle of the last century. My own school
—Berwick Academy—founded in 1791, ex-
cluded girls from its classes until 1846.

The nineteenth century ushered into its
polite, lady-like society a type of publica-
tion which we should not pass over lightly.
The album—or annuals—as they were
sometimes called, because they appeared
yearly. These sugary confections of litera-
ture provided pleasant and sentimental
reading over a period of forty years. They
were printed books of sentiment with their
photographs, engravings, poetry (of a
sort)—little books for the ladies of Godey
to keep on their parlor tables. It is inter-
esting to note that Henry Wadsworth Long-
fellow received five dollars each for two
poems appearing in one of these annuals
called "The Atlantic Souvenir." Also that
the sage of Concord—Ralph Waldo Emer-
son—contributed to another called "The
Offering" and that Edgar Allen Poe's
"Manuscript Found in a Bottle" appeared
in yet another.

With all of their faults, these albums
made possible the distribution of good
pictures throughout the country because
"the tools of the engraver" came to be
employed "upon something else besides
door plates and visiting cards." And in
a day when public libraries and picture
galleries were found only in large cities,
these little books, frequently used as gift
books, did give an aesthetic uplift to house-
holds otherwise devoid of any cultural
assets. With ornate and fancy covers, al-
ways artificial, always soberly moral, sel-
dom humorous, these little volumes might
be described as romantic and genteel. But
they suited the society of their day. They
went with the frills and furbelows of the
clothes of both men and women; the ornate
carvings of the furniture. When we evalu-
ate these albums by present day standards
they border on the insipid. But they always
retain an old time charm. They are sym-
bols of a life of decorous ways and lei-
surely days.

Our forebears turned from this type of
reading matter only when education be-
came more widespread, transportation fa-
cilities became more improved, and
territory was less sparsely populated and
communication became easier. Then, and
not until then, was interest in current
affairs, female education, temperance and
slavery aroused. Then books were de-
manded with more originality, more reality
as well as more frequent publication.

Another American institution which
gives glimpses of those olden days were
almanacs. Poor almanacs — despised,
scorned, ridiculed in our day—filled a deep-
felt need in those homes where newspapers,
books, even the Bible, were unattainable
luxuries.

Benjamin Franklin said of the Almanac:
"I consider it a proper vehicle for convey-
ing instruction among the common people
who bought scarcely any books. I, there-
fore, filled all the little spaces with pro-
verbial sentences, chiefly as inculcated in-
dustry and frugality."

And those little proverbial sentences have
become so much a part of the warp and
the woof of our everyday speech that we
scarcely remember that they came from
Franklin's "Poor Richard" at all.

"He that can have patience can have
what he will.” “Keep thy shop and thy
shop will keep you.” “A penny saved is a
penny earned.” “Early to bed and early
to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and
wise.” “It is hard for an empty sack to
stand upright.”

Our grandparents and grandmothers
could not lean over and, by turning a
dial, tune in a symphony concert; neither
could they tune out music and bring in
the latest news. But reaching up for the
dogeared, flyspecked copy of the "Alma-
nack" hanging from its familiar nail on
the kitchen wall, they could set a copy for
young son’s writing book, or find the tables
of coins or interest, or the distance from
the Canadian frontier or even to New
Orleans. The last page of one of the old
Almanacs has an article on the method
of keeping spinning wheels in order. It
concludes thus: "Our industrious and
frugal countrywomen, if they follow these
directions, will spin more yarn with half
the toil and will find their wheels will
last a considerable time longer.” In one
of 1817, the current market prices of west-
ern Pennsylvania are quoted: butter,
18½¢; fowls per pair, 50¢; turkeys 75¢;
Indian meal $2 a bushel.

Also this was the rule for marriage:
"Be thou obedient, for the law of supe-
riority is given to man from above, and
subjection is the portion for the daughters
of Eve."

In an Almanac of 1837 the distance from
Pittsburgh by river to Shawneetown, Ill.
is given as 858 miles; fare including
boarding $21.00—speed per hour 12 miles
down river, 6 miles up river.

Today our universal education with its
attendant wealth of books—for study, for
reference, for recreation—makes us the
envy of the world. That is why it comes as
a shock to read a letter from a university
student in Havana or from a missionary in
China begging us in the name of Chris-
tianity which they are trying to establish,
begging us to find a way by legislation
to prevent exportation of some of our books
and magazines and films. It comes as a
shock to learn that Canada has a law
forbidding importing some of our Amer-
ican reading matter. Are we so complacent
or careless or thoughtless that we do not
know or care what so called literature is
found in the corner drug store? Or do we
assume that the type of reading matter
that may be procured there has no effect
on the neighborhood we live in?

We are so prone to follow the crowd,
not only in our reading but in so many
serious matters. So little wonder that we
do not look behind the sale of a book to
see what its promotion is. We say perhaps
"The book has been on this week's ten
best sellers” or “It had wonderful re-
views!” or “Jane is reading it now.” So
when we make up our Christmas lists we
say “This would be just the book for uncle
Ed because it says it is a sturdy, lusty story
packed with action!” And we are surprised
and chagrined when uncle Ed tells us
later that he would be ashamed to leave
it on his table for young folks to read.
Then we investigate. We find that $25,000
was spent in the advertising campaign to
put that particular book on the market
just to hit the Christmas trade. We learn
that “lusty” in advertising frequently
means a story described by the first four
letters of that word and that “sturdy”
frequently means anything but strong up-
rightness. And so finally we ask the ques-
tion “Who makes up these best seller lists
anyhow” only to discover that those lists

(Continued on page 1380)
Daughters, you are cordially invited to take a trek with me to one of the newer points of interest in our immediate neighborhood. “Newer” only in the sense for which the site is to be used in the future, namely, a horticultural center.

Please meet me at the main entrance of the Arboretum on Baldwin Ave. in Arcadia, due west of the Santa Anita Race Course.

Let us pause for a moment at the New Administration Bldg. and meet the Director, Dr. William S. Stewart. He is a most gracious host and has been very helpful in supplying us with material for this issue of the D.A.R. magazine. The beautiful orchids on his desk and in the reception room are from the Orchid House on this property.

This site, which is the Center of the old Rancho Santa Anita, (which in 1875 covered 8000 acres) comprises about 127 acres including a five-acre lagoon.

Indians freely roamed the site of our Arboretum until the establishment of Mission San Gabriel in 1771. Thereafter it became known as Santa Anita, a mission rancho, and remained church property until given by the padres to an Indian woman of the Comicrabit clan, in appreciation of her housekeeping services at the Mission. Shortly afterward she married Hugo Reid, a Scot engaged in coastal trade. On April 16, 1841, Governor Alvarado granted provisional title to this “Scotch Paisano,” and from an adobe home on the beautiful Rancho Santa Anita the Reids...
dispensed prodigious hospitality and wonderful meals—all produce of the place. Don Hugo achieved fame as a writer, a fearless champion of his wife’s people, and a framer of California’s first constitution.

Reid sold the ranch to his friend, Henry Dalton, an Englishman who settled in California after years of business life in Lima, Peru. Dalton planted many acres of vineyards and originated the still popular method of packing grapes in sawdust. The next owner was William Wolfskill, who started the first commercial orange orchards in California. Among later owners was Harris Newmark, a pioneer merchant well known for his reminiscences of that early life. In 1875 the fabulous “Lucky” Baldwin, after success in mining, acquired the property and developed his own homesite into an exotic park surrounding the lagoon. He lived in the old Reid adobe and built the “Queen Anne Cottage” for entertaining. The carriage house for the tally-ho was also constructed at this time. The three old buildings and adjacent gardens are being authentically restored.

The Arboretum is now a place where the public can see and learn about all kinds of trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants. The educational program includes conducted jeep train tours, plants accurately labeled, organized classes in horticulture, lectures, gardens to demonstrate use of new plants, plant practices, landscaping techniques, counseling on plant problems and identification of plants. An important feature is the children’s educational program. Of special interest is the course for leaders of youth groups. Last but very important is a Fragrance Garden planned for the blind adjacent to a medicinal plant garden.

The educational program of the Arboretum spreads existing knowledge about plants; the research program develops new knowledge.

Plant introduction and testing is aimed at finding new ornamental plants for Southern California homes and landscapes. Present research is being conducted on local problems of lawn fertilization, weed

(Continued on page 1328)
Lillian Fogg Lee

The Old Spanish Missions of California

THE thousands of tourists who annually visit the old California Missions are struck with awe and wonderment at how the Spanish padres came into the wilderness, converted the savages, trained them to do the work of civilized men, and built up centers of cultural and spiritual worth and of economic independence.

Unique in the colonization of America are the sixty-five years of effort by the Spanish Franciscan Order to civilize and Christianize the California Indians. This was especially difficult among the West Coast tribes who stood low on the aboriginal scale, far lower in fact, than the Indians of the Eastern part of the continent.

On the Eastern Seaboard, there was a persistent endeavor to exterminate the Indians; whereas the Spanish conquerors of California, through the Franciscan Fathers, made a magnificent attempt to raise the savages to their own standards of civilization.

In conquering and settling Mexico and California, the Spaniards employed three elements: the military, the religious and the civil. Land grants were made to the presidios, missions, and the pueblos or towns, in accordance with general laws or decrees. The land grants to the missions, though generous in size, were temporary or provisional in nature. The Franciscan padres were the direct agents of the Crown. They accompanied the troops on land and sea, and often made explorations ahead of the soldiers. Once a territory was explored and claimed, a mission was established to help support the troops and keep the Indians under control.

The combination of the military and religious was an economical one; and a mission once established became a valuable economic unit and often provided grain, hides and other supplies for the military. A mission also served as a home, a school and a church for the Indians who were better fed, trained and disciplined in the missions than they had ever been in their original state.

Father Junipero Serra of the Order of Saint Francis was the founder of the Upper California Missions. He was a man of great purpose and strong will, and capable of mastering the most difficult situations. He was born on the Island of Majorca in 1713, and joined the San Fernando Missionary College in Mexico in 1749. In 1767, he became Presidente of the Franciscan Missions in Lower California; and in July 1769, he founded the first of a chain of twenty-one missions at San Diego in Upper California.

Father Serra, though lame, made long journeys on foot and personally selected the sites for a number of the missions. They were established about forty miles apart along “El Camino Real” (The Royal Road) or what is now Route 101. This historic highway was undertaken by the Spaniards for the purpose of connecting the missions.

Serra’s second mission was founded at Carmel in 1770, five miles from Monterey which was the capital of Spanish California. The last and most northerly mission was completed in 1823 at Sonoma, about thirty miles north of San Francisco, thirty-nine years after Serra’s death.

Serra’s name is still spoken with reverence by inhabitants of the West Coast, but he is almost an unknown in some parts of United States. A statue in his honor does grace the Capitol in Washington, D. C.

The Franciscan missionary was not only a priest, but an explorer, agriculturist, engineer, architect, musician, physician, rancher, artist, trader and artisan all in one. He used skilled labor from Spain, Mexico and Europe whenever possible, but he depended mostly on his own skills and those of other padres.

The West Coast Indians, on the whole, were less hostile to the white man than those on the Eastern Seaboard; and by gifts
of trinkets, raisins, dried figs, chocolate and clothing, the savages were induced to accept the little understood, but apparently harmless rite of conversion. Surely the padres could do no harm by sprinkling water on the heads of their children. By so doing, the padres would suppress the use of guns by the Spanish soldiers.

Though unaccustomed to hard work, the Indians found it amusing to display their strength by cutting trees, gathering rocks, and slashing tule grass in nearby swamps. They were fascinated by Spanish axes and crowbars. They were strangely susceptible to the church music, and the story of the crucifixion and life hereafter. They found it impressive to follow the chanting of the deep-voiced friars and to repeat the strange words of the litany.

The fathers succeeded at nearly all missions in training acceptable choirs, both vocal and instrumental. Because they were far from Mexico City, providing instruments was difficult; but at San Jose Mission, Father Duran had an orchestra of thirty pieces.

Prior to the coming of the white man, the West Coast Indians went naked in warm weather. However, they were glad to accept and don the clothing provided by the padres. They were also happy to learn new skills and crafts. The missions taught them to be mechanics, carpenters, blacksmiths and stone masons; and the women were taught to spin and weave with wool.

Life in the missions was not too hard. The padres were not afraid to work and set a pace few could follow. Work was tempered with leisure. Every evening after services, there was a period of play, there were also fiestas with dancing, singing and games.

A typical day in a mission began with the morning bell which assembled the Indians for prayers and mass. Following this, came breakfast, after which each went to his assigned task. At eleven came the noon meal, and then a siesta. Work was resumed around 2:00 P.M. and continued until an hour before sunset when the angelus called all to worship. After prayers and rosary, came supper, then recreation until bed time.

The morning porridge called “atole” was made of barley and was a favorite dish with the Indians. As the herds of sheep and cattle increased, they also had milk and meat at the missions. Orchards, vineyards and gardens were cultivated; and where water was insufficient, irrigation was used, and dams and aqueducts were built. The missions were the only inns of the day, and the wayfarer was welcomed by the lonely padres who had little communication with the outside world. The traveler could count on mission hospitality in exchange for news and conversation.

The loneliness, hard work and monotony of the mission life caused some of the padres to break down in body within a few years; occasionally one went crazy, but several remained at a single mission for as long as thirty years.

The padres had to be men of patience and charity as the Indians were slow to learn, and were notorious thieves and shameless beggars. There was frequent trouble between the Spanish soldiers who were quartered at the nearby presidios, or at the missions themselves, and the Indian converts. The advances and attentions of the soldiers to the Indian women caused many an unhappy incident.

There were occasions when Indians both inside and outside the missions instigated uprisings. The brutal slaying of Father Luis Jayme and the burning and sacking of the San Diego Mission on November 4, 1775, is an example. The Indians used blazing arrows to set fire to the mission’s thatched roof, and that is why thereafter, the padres always wanted tile roofs if possible.

On one occasion, a widespread revolt against the Spanish soldiery broke out almost simultaneously at Santa Ines, Santa Barbara, and Purisima Conception Missions where the Indians had been compelled to do manual work for the soldiers. More soldiers were sent from Monterey to overcome the Indians, and a padre had to intervene to obtain a truce for them.

The difficulties of the padres in getting on with the Spanish officials, the soldiers and the Indians was dwarfed by the Earthquake of 1812 which shook California and destroyed, or partially destroyed, several of the coastal missions. At San Juan Capistrano, the church was reduced to ruins, and forty Indians who were worshiping in the chapel were killed. At La Purisima Mission near Lompoc, the quake destroyed the church and one hundred adobe huts. At Santa Barbara the church
was ruined by the quake, but was later rebuilt. San Gabriel Mission, San Fernando and San Buenaventura, were also damaged by the earth tremors.

It was not the Earthquake of 1812, however, that sounded the death toll for the missions, but secularization which was ordered by the Mexican Government in 1833.

California declared itself a Province of Mexico in 1822 when Mexico won its independence from Spain. Under Mexican rule, the Franciscan Missions were secularized, and the reason given for secularization was promotion of the Indian welfare. Yet the Indians benefited least of all.

Governor Figueroa came personally to San Diego to explain to the assembled Indian converts the advantages to be granted them by mission freedom. Yet, at that time, only two Indian family heads accepted the opportunity to leave the padres.

Formal secularization took several years, but was finally accomplished. The mission inventories were turned over to the Mexican administrators and the padres took leave. Some of the administrators were dishonest and used their positions as a means to personal enrichment; others did as well as might be expected under the circumstances. Many of the valuable mission buildings were left uncared for and fell into decay. The mission lands were divided among the Indians who were also given some of the live stock; but they frequently sold their share of the livestock and disappeared. Some found work with prosperous ranchers who then flourished in California; but of the 30,000 Indians who filled the missions in 1810, scarcely 3,000 were left in 1850.

Today, of the twenty-one original missions, four are in use as churches by the Franciscans, three are museums, one is in ruins, and the rest are in use as combined churches and schools.

No present day tourist to California should feel that his trip is complete without a visit to several of the missions. Some of the favorites with tourists are: San Carlos at Carmel, Santa Barbara and San Juan Capistrano.

At San Carlos are interred the remains of Father Serra, founder of the mission chain. Here also are the remains of Fathers Crespi and Lasuen. The Indian mounds here are marked with wooden crosses and covered with pearly sea shells. The gardens are abloom with exotic flowers, and the olive trees bear fruit.

At beautiful Santa Barbara, Queen of the Missions, the tourist has the privilege of being escorted through the buildings and grounds by a Franciscan monk in habit and sandals.

San Juan Capistrano has both an active chapel and a noble ruin. For sixty years, the famed swallows of song and story have made their summer home in the ruins. They fly out to sea every October 23rd and return on March 19. There is something almost supernatural in the swallows unchanging behavior, and in the timeless trickle of water at the old fountain within the walled garden.

Each mission has its own individuality and its own story, and whether you respond to the simplicity, beauty and strength of the architecture, the museum artifacts, or the story of work and sacrifice by the consecrated padres, you will respond. You will be stirred, and you'll never forget the missions.

The National Society regrets to report the loss by death of a past Vice President General and our present National Vice Chairman of Finance. Mrs. Ellen Peake Platt (Mortimer), member of the Mary Isham Keith Chapter of Texas, passed away October 15, 1957. She was State Regent of Missouri from 1933 to 1936; Vice President General from 1936 to 1939.

Mrs. Gladys Woolsey (Floyd E.), National Vice Chairman of Finance, died suddenly on Saturday, October 19, 1957.
Registrar General Weds

Mrs. William L. Ainsworth, Registrar General, N.S.D.A.R., of Green Haven, Derby, Kansas, was married to J. Randolph Kennedy of Detroit, Michigan, October 24th, in the chapel of St. James Episcopal Church. The Rev. Fr. James H. Flye read the vows in the presence of family members and a few close friends.

Mrs. Ainsworth wore a steel blue suit of Italian silk, complemented by a corsage of white orchids. She was attended by her daughter, Mrs. Charles Aikins. Mrs. Ainsworth was given in marriage by her son, William Ainsworth, Jr., and Mr. Kennedy's son, George Kennedy of Glendale, Ohio, served as best man.

Mr. Kennedy and his bride, who met at the University of Kansas many years ago, stopped briefly at Carmel, California, where they visited his sister, Mrs. Charles L. Dean and Mr. Dean, before sailing from San Francisco on November 12th for a trip around the world. They will return to the States, landing in New York, February 1st.

Once in December

From "Slow Wall" by Leonora Speyer

I heard the war-drums in my side,
I listened—and a thousand feet,
Deep, deep within, were stirring there,
My mother's mother's mother's sons
Were stepping to its beat.

And ships were riding mightily
Upon a tide I seemed to know:
It was the sea-lanes of my blood,
My mother's mother's mother's sons
Were its warm ebb and flow.

And every topmast wore a flag,
Old Glory, young then, surged and sailed,
Flung high its fledgling Stars and Stripes—
My mother's mother's mother's sons
I recognized and hailed.

Was it too much for me to bear,
This urgency, this cry of kin?
I heard the drumming undiscouraged,
My mother's mother's mother's sons
Forgathered—deep within.

Farmer and soldier, pioneer,
Those marching feet, how firm, how clear—
Though only I could hear.

[ 1314 ]
A GREAT NUMBER of the petty annoyances in organizations—the disagreements, dissatisfaction, and even serious factionalisms—come about through disregard of the principles upon which parliamentary law is based and of the rights that it protects. And a great number of these would disappear if the membership in general, and officers in particular, were to pattern their parliamentary practices upon adherence to these principles and a respect for these rights.

During the 36 months that I have been answering such an inquiry as “May a member of the Nominating Committee be nominated for office?” I have often thought, “If she would only remember that service as an officer or as a committee member does not deprive the holder of the rights of membership, how much happier she would be!” Likewise, the chapter too! For this principle not only assures the member of this committee a privilege that is open to all other members, but it also protects the right of the chapter to make the best possible choice of nominees.

And when trouble springs up or work is disrupted through a committee or an officer acting in violation of previous official action or agreements, the problem would oftentimes be avoided by recognizing the principle that to change anything previously adopted requires something more than to adopt it in the first place—a safeguard to protect the organization from constant, hasty, or ill-advised change!

No member, society, club, or organized group—whether on the local, state, or national level—can afford to overlook the rights that our established parliamentary practices protect. Robert's Rules of Order Revised (page 5) states: “American parliamentary law is built upon the principle that rights must be respected: rights of the majority, of the minority, of individuals, of absentees, and rights of all of these together.”

In this connection it should be noted that, in becoming a member of a meeting or of an organization, a person gives up only so much of his individual right as may be necessary in order that the meeting or the organization may arrive at the opinion or determine the action of the group as a whole. In reviewing many of the parliamentary inquiries that come from this society and others, it is often apparent that the basic cause of difficulty is the fact that an officer or a member forgets that every other officer and every other member has given up as much as she for the good of the organization and has retained the same individual rights.

One of the most productive causes of trouble in organizations is the person who in her own mind and action ignores the rights of other members or of the organization itself. All groups have so many fine unselfish and enthusiastic workers that it is regrettable to speak of the thoughtless or designing minority, but it remains a fact that it is the player who will not or cannot respect the position of his teammates that often is responsible for losing the game. And this one-man-team attitude sometimes combines an outward observance of the letter of the law with an utter disregard of its spirit.

A case in point comes from a state organization. On several occasions as parliamentarian I have pointed out that one of the proudest traditions of the Daughters of the American Revolution is its policy that upon all levels, local, state, and national, a vote comes only through election and not by virtue of appointment. In reviewing their bylaws, it was discovered that several states made the 25 or more state chairmen of committees appointed by the State Regent members of the State Board of Directors (or Management). Upon being informed of the reasons why this society is of the opinion that such a provision is inadvisable, several of these states changed their bylaws. But in one
of them, although state chairmen no longer are voting members of the board by virtue of appointment, they are still invited to attend state board meetings, to speak, and to enter into discussions as if a member of the board. This is a violation of the right of the state organization, first, to prescribe who shall determine the opinion reached in its board meetings; secondly, to confine discussions between meetings of the State Conference to members elected because of their understanding of the general problems of state and chapter management rather than of their especial knowledge of one phase of it; and thirdly, to place those discussions requiring tact and delicate handling in the hands of a few especially qualified by judgment and experience.

Those responsible for such an "invitation" may in their own mind be adhering to the letter of the law; but in reality such a course is a flagrant violation of its spirit. In the long run, it is usually those responsible for such an evasion that become the losers.

In passing, there is no reflection on the essentially important position of the chairmen. There should be an opportunity for them to lay the program of the committee before the membership, and the board is always free to invite a chairman to present a report at any meeting at which her attendance is advisable. But she appears at the time set, makes her report, answers any questions, and is then excused.

R. O. R., page 212 states: "But during the deliberations of the committee no one has a right to be present, except members of the committee." This statement is equally applicable to a board.

A few illustrations from the parliamentarian's correspondence indicate how a failure to analyze whose rights have priority produces needless dissatisfaction or disappointment.

A state officer writes: "After all I've done for this state I think it owes me this office." In a voluntary organization personal advantage should never be a reason for service. No voluntary society could exist if it were to incur an obligation by accepting service from its officers and members. Furthermore, it is the duty as well as the right of the organization to make the best possible choice under the particular conditions at the time. One year may demand a general organizer, and another one, an officer especially skilled as a fundraiser. The right and the need of the organization has priority.

"May I expect to be a delegate sometimes by virtue of having organized the chapter?"

Recognition of past regents, whether organizing or otherwise, usually comes at times of anniversaries, special dedications, or important ceremonies when the chapter's history is reviewed. As explained above, the chapter owes it to itself to make the best possible choice of delegate consistent with recognition of the right of all its able members to share in this privilege and responsibility.

"In our chapter meeting I spoke to a pending question from my place near the back of the room. A member raised the point that as chapter parliamentarian I had no right to debate. Is this correct?"

This is a case of the chapter encroaching upon the rights of a member. In a state or national convention the parliamentarian is engaged to serve a specific meeting or meetings, and understands that the nature of her duties are such that she must remain impartial and must give up some of her rights as a member during that service. A chapter, on the other hand, cannot expect or require a member to give up her privileges as a member at every meeting during, perhaps, a three-year term. The importance or the need of the chapter is not sufficient to justify that sacrifice. In fact, I am personally of the opinion that a chapter should not have a parliamentarian. First of all, this appointment is sometimes used to relieve the regent of what she herself should know and what the chapter has right to expect her to know—how to preside. She is always free, when an unusual situation arises, to call upon a member with parliamentary training: "Mrs. Stone, will you please look it up—Does this motion take a two-thirds vote?" This is far better than expecting any member to give up a basic right of membership for months or years.

A little exploration into whose rights should be respected and the principles for determining the answer pays off in increased satisfaction and accomplishment.

Note: The January issue will carry an index of the parliamentary articles in the Magazine from September, 1954 through December, 1957.
National Defense

by Mary Barclay (Mrs. Ray L.) Erb
National Chairman, National Defense Committee

Christmas Greetings

May gratitude for the joy that is Christmas fill the hearts and minds of all members of our National Society.

Your National Chairman of National Defense, and the members of her staff wish for all, the peace and true happiness that springs from comprehension of a realization of at-one-ness with our Creator.

Our Vanishing Traditions

Our TRADITIONS are among our richest inherited possessions. Every nation passes on from generation to generation its faith, convictions and national honor. These are the fabric of our loyalty and our patriotism, interwoven as they are with our pride and integrity as a people. Traditions are a part of our culture and a basis of many of our customs. They affect our concepts and convictions and color much of our emotional life. Our government has guaranteed through our civil rights the preservation of these traditions in our schools, as well as in our churches and homes, our public institutions, our press and platform.

Many of our fondest traditions, our most abiding convictions and beliefs, rooted in our Christian observances of Christmas, are now endangered by the subtle propaganda of socialism. Particularly is this noticeable at this time of year when the spirit of giving and sharing are to be found everywhere. Our singing of Christmas carols, watching nativity plays, attending church services commemorating the birth of the Christ, are all under attack. It is indeed hard to believe that even our Christmas celebrations are suspect with the socialists.

The entire philosophy of socialism is so inhumane that it is necessary to disavow every Christian tenet to make it acceptable to any nationality. A belief in God and the redemptive power of Jesus, the Christ, is diametrically opposed to complete reliance upon the state for even the right to live, to work and to enjoy shelter. The socialists have scoffed at all declarations of faith, insisting that “Religion is the opiate of the people.”

The progressive educators have included in their public school curriculum a firm program against all traditions as well as many of our customs and our cultural values. Some of the progressives have even urged that teachers teach subjects about which they know nothing, so as to approach the subject as a child, since, “it is the child that is taught and not the subject.” This confusion of terms between instruction of a child, with the teaching on a subject, is an example of the current fetish for “anti-intellectualism.”

Education is a fundamental need of every culture and every society. Instructions and
studies are more effective if they are presented within the framework of a nation's traditions and Christian observances. With atheism pervading the non-Christian world and making marked advances among the Western Democracies, the observance of Christmas is more necessary than ever before. Christmas has always been particularly important to children, with its story of the infant Jesus born in a humble stable.

School children of an impressionable age, retain every impression with greater vividness than in later years. A child's curiosity and enthusiasms, his open-mindedness, are very precious possessions. Our children carry our only hope for the survival of our free society. If they are not given a sound training and are not permitted to acquire Christian values, they cannot be expected to combine the necessary ingredients of good citizenship—character and intelligence.

The efforts of One Worlders working through the Mental Health program, all point to replacing the concepts of Christianity with a "scientific humanism," which is to make man superior to any diety. Devotion to the state replaces any belief in immortality. Elaborate mental tests are now given to children from ten to eleven years of age on their emotional life. Brain-pickers are initiating long questionnaires into lower grade schools as a part of the One World plan to make World Citizens out of a favored few who accept their collectivist teachings. The National Association for Mental Health, Inc., 1790 Broadway, New York City, has published this plan in a booklet entitled "Mental Health and World Citizenship." It is not difficult to imagine how impossible it might be to live in a One World if one did not happen to subscribe to the mental specifications laid down for world citizenry.

The Kremlin issued a directive in 1949 that all efforts by any one to resist collectivism must be attributed to insanity. Many methods used by progressive educators induce permanent personality maladjustments in our young people. If as adults, they do not conform to collectivism, they may be sentenced by a politician on purely political grounds to a mental hospital.

Mao Tse-tung has recently moulded the many oriental religions of Red China into communist satellites. The priests of Buddhism, as well as of modern faiths were offered tangible inducements to capitulate to the lure of government payrolls. Those who compromised were later liquidated. There followed the creation of an Administration of Religious Affairs; church property was confiscated. Church services were equally divided between a sermon and a political harangue on Marxism, given by the local Communist leader. This current plan of infecting Christianity with atheism is commonly found now in Red China enforced, naturally, by violence.

Many of us experienced shock when we first learned of the infiltration of socialism into our schools; the steady stream of facts have confirmed our worst fears. Dr. Joel H. Hildebrand, former Dean of Chemistry at the University of California, stated in an address made to the American Chemical Society in September 1955, "Our people are concerned over the possibility of being wiped out in an atomic war, but they ignore a more real danger. The men in the Kremlin do not need to drop atomic bombs upon us; they are doing very well without them—by infiltration and subversion; by increasing their scientific manpower . . . while we waste ours . . . If we are not smart enough to discern the real dangers and meet them effectively, then we shall not be saved and shall not be worth saving."

The letter written by the Superintendent of Public Schools in Sayerville, New Jersey is an indication of our present situation. Superintendent R. S. Pollack passed on to his teachers the gist of the directives from the New Jersey Department of Education, Anti-Discrimination Division, stating that it would be wise in the future to de-emphasize the specifically religious aspect of the celebration by infiltration and subversion; by increasing their scientific manpower . . . while we waste ours . . . If we are not smart enough to discern the real dangers and meet them effectively, then we shall not be saved and shall not be worth saving.

Recent rulings by the Supreme Court leave little doubt that these predictions will come true. We are being processed into a collectivist society by court decisions controlling our thoughts, emotions and convictions. Our courts were originally intended to administer and interpret the laws in keeping with our constitutional rights. Now the courts are used to outlaw our civil rights and may soon be ruling against our social customs, even our observances of such occasions as Christmas.
These many proofs of our leaping socialism should make us ask ourselves, "How many more Christmases will we be permitted to observe before the final controls take us over?" If you were to choose the Christmas present you would cherish the most, would it not be the assurance that we can retain our most precious traditions, especially our Christmas observances in the family and the church, the schools and public celebrations around Christmas trees.

This is a gift we can all work to give to ourselves. If we resist the infiltrators and the collectivists, the alien agitators, the One Worlders with a fraction of the persistence these groups are using daily to destroy us, the permanency of our Christian traditions would be assured.

United Nations Permanent Armed Force
A Step Toward World Government

History has proved that the control of their armed forces by the people is a vital element for freedom and independence of action of a nation. Therefore, the Daughters of the American Revolution adopted the following resolution in April 1957:

"Whereas, The control of their armed forces by the people is one of the vital elements of sovereignty; and

"Whereas, The lesson of the Korean 'police action' is that the United States, while bearing 90% of the cost in American lives and dollars, was denied victory by the political considerations of the United Nations;

"RESOLVED, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution urge the President of the United States not to transfer any of our United States Armed Forces to the United Nations or to any international command, but to rely solely upon voluntary enlistment in any United Nations police force."

On Thursday, August 8, 1957, the Senate of the United States passed Senate Concurrent Resolution 15, which calls for the creation of a UNITED NATIONS FORCE, similar in character to the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East, as a permanent arm of the United Nations. The establishment of such a force would mean a very realistic step toward world government. Although this resolution specifies that "No such units should be accepted from permanent members of the Security Council . . . ." which includes the Soviet Union and the United States, units will be acceptable from communist satellite countries. Since the United Nations headquarters is in New York City, communist troops can, therefore, be stationed in the United States of America at this headquarters. In fact, this inference was given to us in a phone call made to the United Nations Political and Security Affairs of the State Department, when we were informed that this force could be stationed at the United Nations headquarters in New York where it could be kept in training; stating as their source of information the book "A United Nations Peace Force," written by William R. Frye, United Nations Correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace initiated and sponsored the inquiry into a permanent international peace force which resulted in Mr. Frye's volume.

If the non-members of the Security Council feel the resolution passed by our United States Senate is unfair, or conflicts with the authority of the United Nations. they could present a resolution demanding that all countries, including the United States, must furnish armed forces. If the American delegate on the Security Council should veto the action, the decision could be presented to the General Assembly. If the General Assembly should override our veto, the question which has caused deep apprehension to the American people would be realized—which is supreme, the Constitution of the United States, American law, or the United Nations Charter which was adopted as a treaty? The recent Supreme Court decision forfeiting an American soldier to Japanese law under a treaty proves our fears have basis in fact.

It is interesting to note that France and South Africa have repeatedly reprimanded the United Nations for interference in domestic affairs. Three times in the last year, Winston Churchill has attacked the United Nations, stating, "To rely on it would be disastrous." Clement Atlee says the power which the General Assembly was granted under the Acheson Plan adopted in 1950, (the "Uniting for Peace" Resolution), which permits this body to override a veto, is dangerous. At the time the Acheson Plan was adopted there were 60 members in the United Nations, the majority of whom believed in private ownership of property and the independent sovereignty of each nation. Today, there are 82 members, and, as one
newspaper warns, “A combination of small nations could conceivably decree United Nations policy which the big nations would have to carry out.” Since the Soviet Union has three votes, (all other nations including the United States have but one vote) and controls the votes of her satellites, the news report goes on to say that the communists need but 11 more votes to dictate and control United Nations policy and actions.

“But no one out votes the Russians. They carry a veto around in their shoulder holster, as it were.” (Page 95, A United Nations Peace Force, by William R. Frye.)

On May 2, 1957, six members of Congress introduced resolutions to put Congress on record in favor of a permanent UNITED NATIONS FORCE similar to the 6000-man Emergency Force on duty in the Middle East. Sponsors of the resolutions were: Representative A. S. J. Carnahan, (Missouri); Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (New Jersey); Chester Merrow (New Hampshire); Stuyvesant Wainwright (New York); Robert Hale (Maine); Henry S. Reuss (Wisconsin).

In the list of those who approve the establishing of a United Nations Permanent Force, we find Senators John Sparkman (Alabama), Lister Hill (Alabama), Hubert Humphrey (Minnesota), Estes Kefauver (Tennessee), Mike Mansfield (Montana), H. Alexander Smith (New Jersey), Clifford P. Case (New Jersey), Alexander Wiley (Wisconsin), John F. Kennedy (Massachusetts), Ralph Flanders (Vermont), and Jacob Javits (New York).

Many of the above are also in the front lines demanding amendments which would cripple and destroy the Immigration and Nationality Act, adamantly endorsed by the Daughters of the American Revolution, (Resolution 9), and assisted in promoting the passage of Civil Rights legislation, opposed by our Society because it could deprive Americans of the right of trial by jury and assume the functions properly belonging to the states (Resolution 6). Also, several of this group are supporters of Atlantic Union.

Those members of Congress proposing bills for a UNITED NATIONS FORCE should recall the bitter, heart-breaking restrictions imposed by the United Nations on the American troops allocated to the United Nations Police Force in Korea, and the fact that although the United States population is only 6½ per cent of the population of the world, the other 59 United Nations members permitted the United States to furnish 90 per cent of the cost in men and dollars.

Consider the fact that since the United Nations was founded, the communist delegate has held the Assistant Secretary General’s seat for Security and Political Affairs. Trygve Lie, in his book, “In the Cause of Peace,” pages 43-53, expresses surprise and concern when Mr. Vishinsky informed him an understanding had been reached in London by the Big Five, giving a communist this position of authority over security and military actions of the United Nations. Perhaps this is the source of the United Nations restrictions depriving Americans from victory in Korea; because repeatedly, the American officers testifying before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee stated, “We could have won if the United Nations had not prohibited crossing the 38th parallel and refused permission to bomb the Yalu bridges.” They did not believe Russia would have entered the war, nor would a world war have resulted.

When the bills to establish this UNITED NATIONS FORCE were before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, an organization whose avowed purpose is to strengthen the United Nations into a world governing body, proudly asserted in its publication, “Senate Committee Favors United Nations Force ... ... Much credit for this unanimous decision is due to the efforts of our members.” For they, too, realize that a permanent UNITED NATIONS ARMED FORCE is a step toward world government.

A concerted campaign seems to be growing which will undermine States Rights (endorsed by D.A.R. Resolution 5), place all authority in the power of the Federal Government, and forfeit the duties of our elected legislators (such as control of armed forces and power to declare war) to the appointed delegates in the United Nations.

A very interesting report pertaining to the United Nations Emergency Force, now operating in the Far East, is contained in the September 1957 issue of International Conciliation distributed by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Excerpts from this publication follow:

“... The Force has been set up, in the first place, on the basis of principles re-
fleeted in the constitution of the United Nations itself. Consequently, its Commander is appointed by the United Nations and is ultimately responsible, in the exercise of his functions, to the General Assembly. His authority is so defined as to make him fully independent of the policies of any one nation . . .” (Emphasis ours.)

“. . . Since the estimated cost of UNEF to the United Nations for the period ending 31 December 1957 amounts to some $27,500,000, the General Assembly will have to decide how to meet the additional financial obligation of $11,000,000 over and above the $16,500,000 previously authorized. Furthermore, the Assembly must consider methods of financing UNEF for the duration of its existence.

“The Assembly may also consider whether, on the basis of the experience gained in UNEF, some permanent machinery might be set up to avoid in the future the confusion and delay necessarily attendant on ad hoc operations. While any standing force such as UNEF would probably be far too costly—some $25,000,000 a year in addition to the costs assumed by governments contributing contingents—arrangements similar to those envisaged in the Uniting for Peace resolution might be developed. Considerable support for such a move was manifest during the general debate last December.”

Article one, section eight, of the Constitution of the United States designates the powers of Congress:

. . . “To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

“To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

“To provide and maintain a navy;

“To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

“To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

“To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress . . . .”

How can one possibly justify, under these provisions of the Constitution of the United States of America, the establishing of a UNITED NATIONS PEACE FORCE with its possible authority to operate on United States soil?

Let us consider the result if troops from communist nations are a part of this Force. Is it not possible they could be used against United States citizens—as for instance, to quell insurrection or force integration?

What shall we term it—apathy, ignorance, or would it be treason?


Let Us Celebrate Our Bill of Rights on December 15

A Joint Resolution was introduced before the House of Representatives last February by the Honorable Sterling Cole of New York, to establish December 15 as the Bill of Rights Day. This date is the anniversary of the ratification on December 15, 1791 of the first ten amendments to our Constitution, known as the Bill of Rights. These ten amendments, to quote from House Joint Bill 254, “guarantee to every person those personal rights, privileges including protection of life, liberty, and property; freedom of religion, speech and press; freedom of assembly and the right to petition the Government; the right to speedy and public trial by jury; and protection against unreasonable search and seizure which, with the other freedoms conferred by the Bill of Rights, we refer to as the American Way of Life.”

In December we celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the Christ, who gave us the spiritual values on which Christendom is founded. What could be more appropriate than to celebrate ten days before Christmas, the birth of our individual security against government oppression. It is only among free peoples that the teachings of the Christ can be practiced. In this age of centralized governments and mounting socialism with its denial of the divinity of man, we could choose no better way to call attention to our rich spiritual heritage and to the urgent need of preserving our right to live as Christians. An observance of such a day in schools, in public gatherings,
through the press, the radio and television, would go far toward alerting people of all ages to our present dangers.

To initiate such an observance, we must first resist the observance of the United Nations Human Rights Day set on December 10, which was observed in 1955 and 1956 by proclamation of President Eisenhower. With the setting of this date of December 10, the propaganda focused on the Human Rights Day has naturally dimmed the true but forgotten anniversary of the ratification of the Bill of Rights falling on December 15.

Anniversaries and special dates are valuable as reminders of our national history and our personal obligation to dedicate ourselves anew to the preservation of the ideals they commemorate. In the case of the Bill of Rights Day, it observes the 166th anniversary of the ratification of the Bill of Rights, rather than the United Nations Human Rights Day, which has no reason for being observed. It is the date set by an organization composed largely of socialistic nations whose centralized powers rest upon the denial of rights and liberties to their people. The rights set forth in this United Nations Declaration are not observed in any socialist economy. A very vital principle is involved in the difference between the preservation of our God-given Rights as free individuals and the rights granted to the faithful party workers by the all-powerful State. It is the essential distinction between personal liberty under a form of limited government and slavery under a dictatorship. The United Nations Commission on Human Rights has proven conclusively by their ten years of futile discussion that these promised privileges are controls rather than rights.

The purpose of our Bill of Rights was to guarantee the people sufficient power in their own hands to restrain government from future domination of their lives, possession of their property, or the possession of the means of production. Let us consider a few of our civil rights, which we have taken for granted too long, failing to realize that they are to be found in very few countries today. We have the right to open election, the secret ballot, a privilege for which men often give their lives; the right of assembly, the right to petition our government for legislative reform; trial by jury and protection against unreasonable search and seizure. No socialist government would dare to grant such rights to their people, because with them, they could soon regain their freedom. In communist countries there can be no criticism of government, no effort to limit the abuse of power, no right to own your own home, or the means or tools of production. One has no right to determine his children's education, no right to invest his savings in any form of security for the family. In nations that are only partly socialized, some theoretical liberties remain in the hands of the people, but all classes are gradually forced by economic pressures to become more and more dependent upon the State for their jobs, housing, their ration cards and often life itself.

The socialist nations, comprising the majority in the United Nations, have very carefully, over the past ten years, abstained from giving any sanction to the principle of private property. They have conceded the right of an individual to own property, but the law does not protect its owner from nationalization. Owning property is only possible with the consent and protection of the party chief. Under such a system, these privileges which we consider our constitutional rights, become possible only through a network of controls which deny every liberty to the average man in order to grant licenses to the favorite few.

The Russian government has a constitution which has never been put into operation, because her people have never enjoyed sufficient liberties of free speech, right of assembly, right to petition their government or right to vote, to make their protests heard and to force their officials to implement this constitution. And so we see that laws in themselves are not enough. Constitutions if not put into effect will not give freedom to any one. Liberty must always depend upon the right vested in the individual to live as a free man.

To properly assess the damage which could be done by the United Nations to our civil liberties, it might be useful to study one of the Articles in the Declaration of Human Rights, offered by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights which has been approved by the United States. Article 25 (1) reads: "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including food, clothing, hous-

(Continued on page 1350)
THE Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution tour of State Officers and Chairmen, headed by the State Regent, Mrs. Len Young Smith, visited the northern divisions beginning September 16. Mrs. William Small, State Vice-Regent, arranged the tour. On Monday, at noon, the D.A.R. State Board met in Morrison. Later a buffet supper was served at the home of Mrs. C. L. Austin.

On the 17th, Constitution Day, Mrs. Len Young Smith opened the tour of Divisions in Norrish headed by the State Regent, Mrs. Len Young Smith. Mrs. William Small, State Vice-Regent, opened the tour of Divisions in Norrish headed by the State Regent, Mrs. Len Young Smith.

The 4th Division Meeting was held in the Centennial Room of Gov. Small Memorial Park at Kankakee, Illinois, September 16. Mrs. Delbert Sellers, Kankakee Chapter Regent and Mrs. Gerald W. Brooks of Evanston, 4th Division Director, were assisted by Mrs. Fannie Still, Mrs. Victor Boudreaux, Mrs. Dios Lopez, Mrs. Fred Nusbaum, Mrs. J. H. Bergeson, Mrs. Frank Powell, Mrs. M. L. Klipp, Mrs. Joe Mann and Miss Dorothy Topping.

The DeWitt Clinton Chapter at Clinton, Illinois, was hostess to the 3rd Division Meeting, arranged by Mrs. Fred L. Wilson, Chapter Regent, Mrs. Harry Mills of Lincoln, Illinois, 3rd Division Director, and Mrs. Frank Kraft. A reception was held for the Caravan in the public library.

The Southern Division Tour began on September 30. Enroute to Metropolis, Illinois, in Shawnee National Forest, a Rustic Sign, honoring Mrs. Henry C. Warner, Honorary State Regent, was dedicated.

In Metropolis, Illinois, October 1, the Fort Massac Chapter was hostess to the State Leaders at the 7th Division Meeting. Mrs. Daniel Byrd, Regent of Capt. Basil Gaither Chapter read a tribute to Mrs. C. B. Rendleman, Honorary State Regent. Later, guests enjoyed a garden tour and tea at Eight Oaks, the home of Mrs. Garrett, with its winding flag-stone walks, gorgeous blooming camelias, and spontaneous hospitality. Other features of the day were a pages' tea-dance at the hotel; six o'clock dinner at El Dorado Country Club to honor Robert Barr, speaker of the evening; the State Officers' Club dinner at the hotel, an occasion of genuine friendliness and clever, good-humored joking among Mrs. York's official family. Mrs. Fitzhugh Beasley presided and Mrs. Frazier was elected president to succeed her.

At 8 P.M. the conference was officially opened at the YWCA auditorium with Assembly Call by Ashley Carr, bugler; a processional by distinguished guests, state officers, honorary state regents, standard-bearers and pages with Mrs. W. J. Geller at the piano; and the Call to Order by Mrs. York. There followed the invocation by Rev. J. R. McLean, Rector of St. Mary's Episcopal Church of El Dorado; the usual D.A.R. opening ritual led by state chairmen; the wel-
come by Mayor A. C. Neal with response by Mrs. McCreary. Mrs. A. Hall Allen, State Chairman of D.A.R. Good Citizen Committee presented Miss Sarah Jane Noble of Hamburg as winner of the contest by an essay on "Why I Am Proud of My American Heritage." Mrs. York presented a $100 bond and a Good Citizen pin to Miss Noble who made a brief acceptance speech. Robert Carroll Barr, of Houston, Junior President of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, was the principal speaker. He is a sophomore at Texas A. and M. College and widely known as speaker in Americaism. Among other things he said, "Every youth can add to or take from juvenile delinquency; influence is a deciding factor; but they all need the lift which the high standards of the D.A.R. can give them." Music for the occasion was a two-piano number by four local artists; an informal reception followed.

At the Friday morning business session, four state officers were elected: Mrs. Dunlop Hurst of Lake Village, Chaplain; Mrs. Edward Westbrooke of Jonesboro, Recording Secretary; Miss Eloise Wall of El Dorado, Treasurer; Mrs. W. R. Zimmerman of Little Rock, Registrar. Reports of state officers, state chairmen of committees, and chapter regents were begun, and disbursed through later sessions. Voluntary contributions, mostly memorials, completed the fund for the $3,500 oriental rug for the Colonial Drawing-room in the restored Old State Capitol in Little Rock. Plans were laid for more C.A.R. chapters in the state. Contest material submitted by JAC Club was displayed in the hotel lobby by Mrs. George Crank, Jr., of Texarkana. Friday afternoon Mrs. Henry Kinney, Jr., Regent of Robert Rosamond Chapter opened her lovely ranch-style home for a tea in honor of state officers, honorary state regents and distinguished guests. Interested members of the new chapter in El Dorado were present. The writer, as historian, can scarcely wait for this chapter to receive its charter, select a name, and elect officers.

A high point of the conference was the Friday evening banquet at the hotel, a high point in table decorations, formal gowns, and menu; as it was also in the address by Brigadier General William Peyton Campbell, assistant chief of finance at Harding College, Searcy, Ark., on "The threat of Communism." He said, "he was helping Dr. Benson to sell to Americans "The American Way of Life." He greeted the D.A.R. as the group which has done more than any other to preserve this American Way of Life. He quoted Karl Marx as saying, "Americans cannot keep their freedom," but we can prove him wrong through our Christian ideals. We must confess God privately and publicly and teach our children the same, inform ourselves on congressional activities and let our representatives know where we stand. At the close, Mrs. Margaret McDowell, soprano, with Mrs. Geller, pianist presented two lovely voice numbers.

The Saturday morning session was largely given to considering the Constitution and Bylaws submitted by the National Society. Miss Lloyd and Mrs. Frazier had gone over these very carefully; so it was agreed to take up only the changes. Instead of the previous custom to stagger election of officers, the group voted to elect all officers every two years; and those elected this year may choose whether they serve one or three years. Books are to be audited by a certified public accountant instead of by a committee of D.A.R. members.

Mrs. R. S. Wilson, Regent of Mary Fuller Percival Chapter and Osage District, extended invitation for the 50th State Conference to be held in Fort Smith next year. The invitation was accepted. Mrs. John H. Pierce, Chairman of the Courtesy Committee, speaking for the 122 delegates, the 26 pages, and distinguished guests, thanked Mrs. Clark Barton, director of Watanka District, hostess regents, and convention committees for making this conference a success and the people of El Dorado for their gracious hospitality.

Elizabeth S. White (Mrs. John T.)
State Historian

THE Fifty-Fifth State Conference of the Florida State Society was held in the Haven Hotel, Winter Haven, March 26-28. Mrs. Edward Everett Adams, State Regent, presided. Hostess Chapters were Bartow, Lakeland, Lake Wales, Patriots and Ponce de Leon Chapters, with Mrs. Ronald B. McKinnis as Hostess Regent. Guests of honor were Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, President General, and Mrs. Clarence W. Wacker, State Regent of Michigan.

Mrs. Richard H. Ferris, State Chaplain, conducted the Memorial Service. The State Officers Club Dance was presided over by Mrs. Harold Poor Machlin, President; Mrs. Albert Vidal at the Regent's Dinner and Mrs. H. Norton Agey at the Delegates and Alternates Dinner.

The delegates voted to relocate the Jean Ribault Monument at Fort Caroline Memorial National Park. Because of bad flying conditions the President General was delayed but arrived in time to attend the National Defense Luncheon. Mrs. Henry P. Boggs, State Chairman, presided and introduced Mrs. Ethel Ernest Murrell, a Miami attorney who spoke on "Directing Forward Lends." Following the business meeting at the afternoon session the President General spoke informally and answered questions from the floor.

At the banquet local members of the C.A.R. gave a skit "An Afternoon in 1789" directed by Mrs. Clark Davis, Senior President, and Mrs. Robert Jamison, Co-chairman. The children had written the dialogue. Dr. William Edward Fort, Jr., of Rollins College spoke on "Infiltration of Communism in the Schools and Colleges." At the Wednesday evening session the President General in speaking on "The Strength of a Free People" urged that we keep in close touch with our lawmakers and Parent and Teachers Association and told of the great accomplished by listening polls and the power of the press, radio and television.

After adjournment the Daughters were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Downing Pope at their famous Cypress Gardens. In the Rose Garden,
Mr. Pope had a small platform erected, and there
Mrs. Groves, on behalf of the National Society,
presented Mr. Pope with a copy of the Constitu-
tion. Mr. Pope then told of his plan to have a
small chapel erected in one of the new gardens
as yet unopened to the public and there he plans
to have the framed Constitution reverently
housed and cared for so that all visitors may see
it.

The Lake Wales Chapter took the visiting Daughters and their guests on a pilgrimage to
the Mountain Lake Sanctuary and Singing Tower, which was personally conducted by Mr.
Kenneth Morrison, Director of the Sanctuary.

Helen Frankenberg (Mrs. Harold R.)
State Historian

RHODE ISLAND

The Sixty-third Annual Conference of the Rhode Island Society, Daughters of the
American Revolution was held in the Narragansett Hotel, Providence, March 28, 1957. Mrs.
Lawrence F. Vorries, State Regent, presided at both sessions.

The processional, comprising State Regent, Honorary State Regents, Past National Officers, National Chairmen and State Officers, escorted by Color Bearers and Pages, made a colorful and dignified opening for the morning session.

Mrs. William R. Arnold, State Chaplain, gave
the invocation. The Pledge of Allegiance to our Flag was led by Mrs. Forrest B. Morgan, State Chairman, and the Americans Creed by Miss Bessie Allen, State Chairman of Americanism.

Our State Chairman of Music, Miss Julia Stacey Gould, led the singing of the National Anthem.

The afternoon session was opened by a beautiful musical program. The report of the State President of the C.A.R., Merrill P. Budlong, Jr., was read and approved. A most impressive memorial service honoring D.A.R. members took place under the direction of our State Chaplain and State Registrar.

Music during the seating of members and guests was provided by a string quartet. William Petersen, tenor, San Francisco Opera Company, accompanied by Roy Bogas at the piano, sang a group of solos. Malcolm Champlin, Oakland attorney, former F.B.I. agent and Past State Commander of the American Legion, gave an inspiring address "Freedom for All Mankind—
The American Challenge."

The retiring of the Colors was followed by a reception honoring the State and National Officers. Color Guards for the various opening sessions were provided by the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

The business sessions on Wednesday were devoted to reports on "What the Daughters Had Done" during the year by State and National Officers, State Chairmen and 25 regents of the Southern chapters. At the Wednesday luncheon
(Continued on page 1387)
"The Repository of Americana and Historical Documents pertaining to the American Revolution" was established in commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in 1940 with Sarah Corbin Robert, President General.

Particular emphasis is placed on the acquiring of documents and papers of historical importance and for unprinted material which will add new facts and new values to the colonial and early republic periods.

Our collection of original documents is interesting and valuable. It will become of more interest and value to the student of history and to the student of genealogical lines when in proper condition for examination and study.

For this purpose of preservation and display, the Historian General, Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle, has suggested that State and Chapter Historians choose as a project the raising of a fund to be used in the Americana Room for the preservation and display of these valuable documents.

It is with grateful appreciation that we list the following contributions to the Archives Restoration Fund, thru August 31, 1957:

**Alabama**
- Anne Phillips Chapter—$1.00
- Broken Arrow Chapter—$2.00
- Lewis Chapter—$2.00
- Old Elyton Chapter—$2.00
- Sylacauga Chapter—$1.00
- Tuscaloosa Chapter—$5.00
- William Rufus King Chapter—$5.00

**Arkansas**
- Texarkana Chapter—$1.00

**California**
- Acalanes Chapter—$10.00
- Alhambra-San Gabriel Chapter—$2.00
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- Felipe de Neve Chapter—$5.00
- Gaviota Chapter—$2.00
- John Rutledge Chapter—$1.50

**Florida**
- Biscayne Chapter—$5.00
- Jacksonville Chapter—$5.00
- Manatee Chapter—$5.00
- Orlando Chapter—$5.00

**Georgia**
- George Walton Chapter—$3.00
- John Clarke Chapter—$1.00

**Los Angeles Chapter—$10.00**
- Martin Severence Chapter—$5.00
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- Redwood Forest Chapter—$5.00
- Sacramento Chapter—$1.00
- San Francisco Chapter—$2.00
- Santa Ana Chapter—$2.50
- Sierra Chapter—$2.00
- Sierra Madre Chapter—$1.00
- Tamalpais Chapter—$1.00
- Temescal Chapter—$1.00
- Tierra Alta Chapter—$1.50
- Willows Chapter—$2.00

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- Columbine Chapter—$2.00
- Peace Pipe Chapter—$5.00
- Fort Morgan Chapter—$1.00
- Rocky Ford Chapter—$1.00
- Sarah Platt Decker Chapter—$5.00

**Connecticut**
- Eunice Dennis Burr Chapter—$2.00
- Putnam Hill Chapter—$1.00

**District of Columbia**
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- American Liberty Chapter—$5.00
- Capitol Chapter—$2.00
- Captain Joseph Magruder Chapter—$10.00
- Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter—$3.00
- Captain Wendell Wolfe Chapter—$3.00
- Colonel James McCall Chapter—$2.00
- Colonel John Donelson Chapter—$5.00
- Columbia Chapter—$5.00
- Continental Chapter—$5.00
- Continental Dames Chapter—$5.00
- Deborah Knapp Chapter—$5.00
- Descendants of '76 Chapter—$2.00
- Dolly Madison Chapter—$5.00
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- Ruth Brewster Chapter—$5.00
- Samuel Gorton Chapter—$2.00
- Sarah Franklin Chapter—$1.00
- Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter—$3.05
- Thirteen Colonies Chapter—$5.00

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- Jacksonville Chapter—$5.00
- Manatee Chapter—$5.00
- Orlando Chapter—$5.00

**Georgia**
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- John Clarke Chapter—$1.00
La Grange Chapter—$2.00
Nathaniel Macon Chapter—$5.00
Stephen Heard Chapter—$2.00
Thonateeska Chapter—$1.00
Tomochichi Chapter—$1.00

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Aurora Chapter—$1.00
Belleville Chapter—$1.00
Benjamin Mills Chapter—$1.00
Chicago Chapter—$10.00
Christopher Lohinger Chapter—$1.00
Collinsville Chapter—$1.00
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Purinton and Cavalier Chapter—$1.00
Rebecca Parke Chapter—$5.00
Sokkie Valley Chapter—$2.00
Springfield Chapter—$1.00
Stephen Douglas Chapter—$1.00
Walter Burdick Chapter—$1.00

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Christopher Harrison Chapter—$1.00
General Frances Marion Chapter—$3.00
Hoosier Elm Chapter—$5.00
Kik-tha-we-nund Chapter—$2.00
LaFayette Springs Chapter—$1.00
La Grange de LaFayette Chapter—$1.00
Lost River Chapter—$2.00
Nineteenth Star Chapter—$1.00
Piakneshaw Chapter—$1.00
William Henry Harrison Chapter—$1.00
William Tufts Chapter—$1.00
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IOWA
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KENTUCKY
Bryan Station Chapter—$5.00
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LOUISIANA
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Colonel Aaron Ogden Chapter—$2.00
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General Jacob Odgen Chapter—$2.00
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Hendrick Hudson Chapter—$2.00
Jane McCrea Chapter—$1.00
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NEW YORK
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Beaverkill Chapter—$3.00
Captain John Harris Chapter—$2.00
Catherine Schuyler Chapter—$1.00
Cayuga Chapter—$2.00
Colonel Aaron Ogden Chapter—$2.00
Colonel William Prescott Chapter—$1.00
Comfort Tyler Chapter—$2.00
Gansevoort Chapter—$2.00
General Jacob Odgen Chapter—$2.00
Harvey Birch Chapter—$2.00
Hendrick Hudson Chapter—$2.00
Jane McCrea Chapter—$1.00
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OKLAHOMA
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Granville Chapter—$1.00
Harney Chapter—$1.00
Chicago Chapter—$10.00

OLYMPIC
General Joseph Macon Chapter—$1.00
Granville Chapter—$1.00
Harney Chapter—$1.00
Chicago Chapter—$10.00

OHIO
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Harney Chapter—$1.00
Chicago Chapter—$10.00

OREGON
General Joseph Macon Chapter—$1.00
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Chicago Chapter—$10.00

PA
General Joseph Macon Chapter—$1.00
Granville Chapter—$1.00
Harney Chapter—$1.00
Chicago Chapter—$10.00

RHODE ISLAND
General Joseph Macon Chapter—$1.00
Granville Chapter—$1.00
Harney Chapter—$1.00
Chicago Chapter—$10.00

SOUTH CAROLINA
General Joseph Macon Chapter—$1.00
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Harney Chapter—$1.00
Chicago Chapter—$10.00

TENNESSEE
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Harney Chapter—$1.00
Chicago Chapter—$10.00

TEXAS
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Chicago Chapter—$10.00

UTAH
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Chicago Chapter—$10.00

VERMONT
General Joseph Macon Chapter—$1.00
Granville Chapter—$1.00
Harney Chapter—$1.00
Chicago Chapter—$10.00

VIRGINIA
General Joseph Macon Chapter—$1.00
Granville Chapter—$1.00
Harney Chapter—$1.00
Chicago Chapter—$10.00

WASHINGTON
General Joseph Macon Chapter—$1.00
Granville Chapter—$1.00
Harney Chapter—$1.00
Chicago Chapter—$10.00

WEST VIRGINIA
General Joseph Macon Chapter—$1.00
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Harney Chapter—$1.00
Chicago Chapter—$10.00

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General Joseph Macon Chapter—$1.00
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE [ 1327 ]
control and flower development. Selections of subtropical fruit trees are being grown for demonstration purposes for home owners in Southern California.

Joining with the U. S. Forestry Service, they are participating in research on drought and fire resistant plants for our chaparral covered mountains. Results from this work indicate that several species of Rock-Rose plants (Cistus sp.) may be useful to control erosion and resist burning during forest fires.

Visitors as well as serious students find the attractive setting of the Arboretum a stimulating place to gain an appreciation of plant life.

We hope you have enjoyed your trek with us and will look us up on your next visit to California. Adios.
With the Chapters

Katherine Livingston (Jacksonville, Fla.) was very proud on their 47th birthday to present an Award of Merit to Judge Marion Gooding, Judge of the Juvenile Court of Duval County, for his outstanding efforts in curbing local juvenile delinquency.

Mrs. Turner Carroll, National Defense Chairman and member of the Flag Committee, Mrs. Robert Johnson, Mrs. Bernard Dunbar and Miss Ellington Chaires were present at the presentation of a Flag with stand to Englewood Elementary School. Mrs. Johnson gave a devotional from the 9th Chapter of Genesis and described the aims and work of the D.A.R. Mrs. Carroll spoke on the Flag, its symbols and correct use.

The Flag is mentioned in the newsletter that is sent out between meetings and at each meeting members are asked to display their Flag on the forthcoming patriotic days. We are striving to make all Flag conscious.

Constitution Week was a busy one. Members used the "preamble" stickers on their mail; programs and framed pictures of the Flag were presented in 3 schools that participate in our Good Citizenship Program; a display on the Constitution was placed in the window of a downtown store for the entire week; a letter was written to the local Ministerial Alliance asking them to note "Constitution Week September 11-22" in their bulletins on the 15th and to speak from the pulpit on the scriptural background of the Constitution. Members reported splendid acceptance of this idea.

Programs for the year are on Approved Schools, Americanism, Music, American History and "The D.A.R. Story," for those who need to know what the Daughters do.

This is our first article for the magazine and we hope to continue having one each year.

Caroline Jones Johnson, Regent.

Matthew French (Princeton, W. Va.) Tuesday, May 21, 1957, was a big day for students of Princeton High School at Princeton, West Virginia, for on that day awards were given out by our chapter. The Ruth Hughson Scholarship, a $50 award was presented to Shirley Donnelly, the Good Citizenship Award was presented to Mary Supler, and an unprecedented award was given to thirty-three students who received "A" grades on history—a three day bus trip through historical Virginia. Due to the 350th anniversary celebration at Jamestown, Virginia, our chapter planned this trip for these history students. They were accompanied by seven members of our chapter and seven members of the Margaret McKenzie Society C.A.R.

Leaving Princeton on June 11, the chartered Trailways Bus carried the students to Lexington where they visited Lee's Chapel and the museum; to Charlotteville where they visited Monticello and the University of Virginia; to Richmond where a guided tour of the historic spots was conducted; to Williamsburg where they saw the life of the past recreated in Paul Green's drama, "The Founders." Finally, they saw the Naval Review in Norfolk, Fort Henry, Cape Charles, and the Naval Airbase at Hampton Roads where a visit aboard the giant Saratoga was conducted. The visit to Jamestown was most instructive for there the students saw replicas of the three original sailing vessels which brought the first colonists to America, the Old World and New World Pavilion, the replicas of early huts and stockades of the colonists and the film showing early life in America.

The keen interest in the purpose of this trip shown by parents, students, and friends made the committee on arrangements feel that the efforts put forth were more than justified. Our chapter, at its June meeting, was delighted with reports given by three of the history students and by Patti Booker, President of the Margaret McKenzie Society C.A.R., who described with wit and humor their experiences, and expressed their appreciation for a trip so full of educational pleasure.

Anna Doggett, Regent.

Limestone (Maysville, Ky.). Kentucky's week-long salute to General Lafayette, French hero of the American Revolution, started with a reenactment of his trip through Kentucky at Maysville on September 2—hundred thirty-two years after the Marquis de Lafayette first set foot on Kentucky soil during his tour of the United States.

Our members took an active part in Maysville's "Lafayette Day" theme by asking Monsieur Robert Valeur, French consul to the United States Embassy in Washington, D. C., to place a wreath on the grave in the Maysville cemetery of Major Charles Pelham, a Revolutionary war officer, who gave the address of welcome when General Lafayette visited Maysville on May 21, 1825. The group also entertained the distinguished visitors and other guests with a tea at the home of Mayor Rebekah H. Ford, who welcomed to the city the "modern day" Lafayette and his party of French dignitaries. Monsieur Valeur offered the response to the greetings. Other honored guests present included Lt. Col. Robert M. Bouchard, Attaché of the French Embassy, Madame Bouchard, and J. Wiley Walsh, French consul in Kentucky.

The celebration, sponsored by the Kentucky State Fair and Exposition, marked the bicentennial of the birth of the great emancipator who came to America in 1776 and volunteered his help, and throughout the War for Independence, General Lafayette performed services in the field and at the court of France of inestimable benefit to America and Americans.

After the inspiring ceremonies on Market Street, the delegation went to the Maysville cemetery where a wreath of white asters and the French tricolor in ribbon was placed by Monsieur Valeur at the foot of the tombstone marking the grave of Major Pelham. Monsieur Valeur pointed out that it was "extraordinary, wonderful and remarkable" that Maysville had invited foreign representatives to show America's gratitude for
French aid in the Revolutionary war," and observed that "Frenchmen have similar gratitude to the United States of America for sending its soldiers overseas in World War II to liberate us from a cruel enemy," and concluded by saying that "the friendships of the two countries cemented at Brandywine and Yorktown would endure in the cold war now being fought against a common foe, Soviet Russia."

Monsieur Valeur accepted the wreath for Major Pelham's grave from Mrs. John Dudley Keith, Chapter Chaplain. Mrs. Keith saluted the officer as having enlisted from Virginia in 1776, and fought in the Battles of White Plains, Brandywine, Germantown, Siege of Mud Island Fort, Monmouth and New Brunswick, and was taken prisoner at the Battle of Charleston and held captive until the close of the war. Major Pelham died August 29, 1829, four years after General Lafayette visited in Maysville. She also told of the common bond between Major Pelham and the French general—both were members of the Society of the Cincinnati, a fraternity originally composed of officers of the American Revolution and was organized May 13, 1783, just before the disbanding and dispersing of the Continental Army.

The Lafayette tour to Maysville ended with a reception at the home of Mayor Hord where chapter members served as hostesses.

Naomi B. McChord, Regent.

Cotton Gin Port (Amory, Miss.) found a Revolutionary soldier's grave after 30 years' search. An event of historic importance to Mississippi and our chapter took place on June 20, 1957. Our chapter, assisted by Tom-Bec-Bee Society of the C.A.R., unveiled a monument at the grave of Revolutionary soldier Richard Gideon in old Center Cemetery, near Greenwood Springs, Mississippi. The marker had been procured nearly thirty years ago, awaiting the location of the grave.

Richard Gideon was born in Charlotte County, Virginia, in 1765, served as a private in Duvall's Company of South Carolina soldiers. He came to this section in 1816, died Nov. 7, 1834. His wife, Margaret, lived until 1847. Three children survived them.

The program for the ceremony, arranged by Mesdames Kean, G. N. McKinney and Oliver was as follows: Invocation, Rev. Joseph N. Causey, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Maysville; chapter's appreciation to Dr. Jim Riley of Greenwood Springs and Miss Lucille Peacock, Librarian, Evans' Memorial Library, Aberdeen, Mississippi; for their assistance in locating the cemetery and family plot was expressed by the Regent, Mrs. W. L. Holland; soldier's history, Mrs. E. E. Kean; and Mrs. E. W. Flinn, Organizing Regent of the chapter in 1921, dedicated the marker that was unveiled by two members of the Tom-Bec-Bee Chapter C.A.R., Bill Miley and Edwin Hayman, Jr.; following the dedication, Mrs. A. R. Hood, past Regent, in behalf of the chapter, placed a blanket of evergreens and gardenias on the grave, as well as flowers brought by the women of the community.

Seven lineal descendants of the hero were present at the ceremony, namely, Mesdames Cora Arnold, Lelia Totten, Mesara, Clady Lay, Walter Carter and James Taylor of Greenwood Springs; Mrs. C. P. Alexander, Amory; and Mrs. Arch Hardin, Columbus, Mississippi. "America" was led by Mrs. James L. Oliver and the Benediction was given by Rev. Causey.

Margaret McCann Holland, Regent.

Sallie Harrison (Sanford, Fla.) February 8, 1957, celebrated the 121st anniversary of the founding of the City of Sanford by General Henry Shelton Sanford, diplomat, lawyer and linguist. On this occasion our chapter was honored in having for its special guests the State Regent, Mrs. Edward Everett Adams of Winter Haven and Vice Regent, Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart of Orlando. Following a delightful luncheon and regular meeting held at the home of Mrs. L. P. Hagan, the entire group attended the dedication ceremonies of the new General Henry Shelton Sanford Memorial Library located in Fort Mellon Park. This Fort Mellon, from which the park derived its name, was located in what is the Mayfair section of Sanford and during the Seminole Indian War was manned by a garrison of 3,000 soldiers. It was the scene of one of the fiercest battles when Captain Mellon, Commandant, was killed in an attack of four hundred braves led by King Phillip and Coacoochee.

The dedication of this building was a great occasion for our chapter since it was the culmination of over fifteen years of working and
planning. At last the chapter had been able to interest the City Commissioner, County Commissioners, and a number of friends in this cherished project, the erection of a fire-proof building of colonial architecture and an exact duplicate in size of the General's library at "The Homestead" in Derby, Connecticut.

This research library, valued at one million dollars, comprises works of art, literature, economics, music, sculpture, law, painting, history and philosophy. Hanging in the new library is a fabulous group of pictures, part of the General's collection. It includes full-length portraits of General and Mrs. Sanford, painted by eminent Belgian painters, the former having been exhibited in Paris and at the Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts in New York City. Included in the collection is a painting of King Leopold I of Belgium by a famous painter, the gift from the King to General Sanford, who was U. S. Minister at the Belgian court from 1860 to 1870. Other portraits in the collection are those of members of the Sanford family.

This research library, with the other objects of art and paintings, is a gift to the City of Sanford by the General's only surviving daughter, Mrs. Carola Sanford Dow, 87 years of age, who came from her home in Derby for the occasion. Several hundred persons witnessed the formal dedication, when Mrs. Dow presented the key to Mayor David Gatchel, who accepted it with appropriate remarks. At the Florida State Conference in March, our chapter representatives felt the chapter was well rewarded for its years of work, when our State Regent announced that it was the finest occasion she had attended in the State.

Thus stands our beautiful little library in Fort Mellon Park, beside a miniature artificial lake, "Carola," named for Mrs. Dow. A dream of Sallie Harrison Chapter come true! Elsie Rice Key, (Mrs. A. Raymond) Regent.

Nathaniel Davis (Odessa, Tex.) at a formal installation of the chapter and officers held May 21 in the home of Mrs. H. W. Fullingim, installed as their new Regent, Miss EuJean Smith, instructor of music in Crockett Junior High School. Installed with Miss Smith were Mrs. George Manly, Vice Regent; Miss Wilma Chap-
led the Pledge of Allegiance. Music was provided by the fifty piece Woodrow Wilson Junior High School Band. The color guard was from the West Virginia Military District.

Members of the Yomoka Society Children of the American Revolution and a Boy Scout Troop served as ushers. The program was televised and covered by reporters and photographers from both local papers.

This public program was one of the outstanding features of the chapter’s observance of Constitution Week. A movie trailer was provided for a local theatre. The message was widely broadcast via four radio programs and fifteen minute television. Framed illuminated copies of the American’s Creed were presented to children in a local children’s home. A framed copy of the Signing of the Constitution was given to the Children’s Museum where the chapter sponsored an exhibit in observance of the week. A program was presented at Charleston High School.

In co-operation with the Charleston Gazette a contest was sponsored on facts about the Constitution with the first prize being a $100 savings bond given by the newspaper, and framed color picture of the Signing of the Constitution given by the chapter, in addition to other prizes.

Miss Virginia B. Johnson,
First Vice Regent and Press Chairman.

Col. Archibald Lochry (Lawrenceburg, Ind.) observed its 35th anniversary on August 13, at the home of Mrs. George Row in Osgood. Mrs. M. J. McNeely, Regent, introduced and greeted the following state officers who were guests of the chapter: Mrs. Harry Wolfe, State Regent; Mrs. Reed Boggs, State Chaplain; and Mrs. M. Arthur Payne, Southern Director, all of whom gave very interesting and inspiring talks concerning the work of the D.A.R. in Indiana.

After the reading of the President General’s message by Mrs. T. J. Ohler, Mrs. Paul Follis presented the musical part of the program. Group singing was led by Mrs. Ohler, who sang two solos, accompanied by Mrs. Follis. Our hostess, Mrs. Row, accompanied her daughter, Rita, who played a saxophone solo. The background of the Lochry Massacre was told by Mrs. O. H. Stewart, who quoted from the letters of George Rogers Clark and the diary of Lt. Isaac Anderson, a survivor.

Col. Lochry with a force consisting of 107 soldiers and officers was traveling by boat down the Ohio River to join Gen. Clark in a proposed expedition against Detroit which was held by the British. On August 24, Indians surprised Lochry and his men who had landed to make camp at a place ten miles below the mouth of the Great Miami River, which is about seven miles from the present city of Lawrenceburg. Outnumbered three to one, the battle was soon over. The Indians massacred 41 men including Lochry and five other officers after they had been taken as prisoners. As this battle took place during the last year of fighting in the American Revolution, and as the Indians engaged were allies of the British, it was really one of the battles of that war.

The names of the men who were killed in the battle were read and a brief memorial conducted by Mrs. James Ewbank. She then narrated the events which led to the founding of our chapter on August 24, 1922, exactly 141 years after the battle. The reading of the minutes of that first meeting created much interest.

Four charter members were present: Mrs. James Ewbank, Mrs. Paul Follis, Mrs. Charles Henschen, and Mrs. John Sykes. Tea was served by Mrs. McNeely and Mrs. John Gilibuchler.

Elizabeth Helderbrand, (Mrs. Emmert)
Past Regent

Osage (Sedalia, Mo.). A bronze plaque was placed on the grave stone of Robert Beaty, Revolutionary Soldier, who died in Pettis County, Missouri, June 10, 1837. Our chapter planned the ceremony which was held in Providence Baptist Church near Smithton, Missouri, June 30, 1957. This grave was found by the genealogical committee when copying cemetery records in 1952.

Research shows that his parents, Edward and Ann Beaty, lived in Bedford County, Pennsylvania in 1772. They came to America from Ireland or Scotland. They were the parents of eight sons and one daughter, Agnes.

Robert Beaty served in the Pennsylvania militia from 1780 to 1783 in defense of frontier forts.
He married Sallie Parrott in 1809 and lived in Limestone County, Alabama, until her death in 1836. He and his son, Napoleon, then came to Missouri, where the son established a store near the Providence Church site.

Mrs. Van A. Bruner, Amarillo, Texas, descendant of Martin, younger brother of Robert, supplied additional information establishing Revolutionary service for Edward Beaty, Jr. The graves of Ann Beaty Hogan, daughter of Edward, Jr., and her husband, John Hogan, were also found in this cemetery.

Mrs. Fred L. Johnson, Mexico, Missouri, a great-great-granddaughter of Robert Beaty was present, also, Mrs. Pat Clark of Sedalia, descendant of Edward, Jr. Messages were read from Miss Mary E. Mason of Athens, Alabama, of Martin, younger brother of Robert, supplying additional information establishing Revolutionary service for Edward Beaty, Jr. The graves of Ann Beaty Hogan, daughter of Edward, Jr., and her husband, John Hogan, were also found in this cemetery.

Mrs. Fred L. Johnson, Mexico, Missouri, a great-great-granddaughter of Robert Beaty was present, also, Mrs. Pat Clark of Sedalia, descendant of Edward, Jr. Messages were read from Miss Mary E. Mason of Athens, Alabama, of Martin, younger brother of Robert, supplying additional information establishing Revolutionary service for Edward Beaty, Jr. The graves of Ann Beaty Hogan, daughter of Edward, Jr., and her husband, John Hogan, were also found in this cemetery.

Mrs. L. H. Hodges, Regent, presented, Mrs. P. L. Strole, Chaplain, offered prayer, Mrs. T. W. Croxton, past Regent, presented the Speaker, Circuit Judge Dimmitt Hoffman. The D.A.R. ritual grave-marking service was conducted. A magnolia wreath was placed on the grave, and a plaque was unveiled by Mrs. Johnson. Appropriate music was played by the pianist, Miss Lillian Fox.

A servicemen’s group under the direction of L. J. Wright, Commander of Veterans of Foreign Wars, Post 2508, presented colors and closed the services with a firing squad salute.

Ruth Seifert (Mrs. Herbert A.), Chairman Press Relations.

Rancho San José de Buenos Aires (Los Angeles, Calif.). One of the most notable events of the 1956-57 season of our chapter occurred June 13 at the Marianna Avenue School at the time of their regular “Awards Assembly.” This is the school where our J.A.C. Chairman, Mrs. Asa Foster Harshbarger, has directed this important character-building club work for the last fifteen years with remarkable success.

An “Award of Merit” for “Outstanding Services and worthy Accomplishments” for the U.S.A. was presented to Mr. Alex Arozco, Playground Director at Marianna Avenue School—“Coach” to the children. Presentation was made by Mrs. Phyllis Jones, our First Vice Regent and Chairman of National Defense. Mrs. John Whittier Howe Hodge, Honorary Vice President General, was present. Mrs. Hodge is an Honoraty member of our chapter and has always taken much interest in this J.A.C. work.

“Coach” Arozco is actually doing successfully what so many people talk about attempting; guiding underprivileged boys and girls into active, loyal American citizenship. His organization of a group of “gang-aged,” Eastside boys and girls into a club which conducts orderly meetings and works for the good of the community, has had really spectacular results. Equally as important is his influence on the younger boys and girls through his daytime playground activities. Paid to be a playground director, he spent a great deal of his spare time in planning new ways of putting over his constructive ideas. He deserves this recognition for his devotion, which is “over and beyond the call of duty.” His “Panthers Club” has the same purposes and ideals as the J.A.C., and at present at least three of its members, including the President, were prominent in J.A.C. affairs when they were in elementary school.

The Marianna Avenue School is in a Mexican-American neighborhood. Special effort is made to show appreciation of faithful service to the school and the community. Recognition is given twice a year in the form of public commendation and certificates to the boys and girls of the fourth, fifth and sixth grades who have assisted in playground supervision, helped in cafeteria and office and acted as safety patrols. Our chapter also provides Thatcher Award pins to those elected as the “best citizens” of each graduating class. These children were invited to visit the Huntington Library by Dr. John E. Pomfret, Library Director, for a special showing of the Jamestown-founding exhibit.

Featured this year also were the presentation of essay and poster contest prizes won at the D.A.R. California State contest and at D.A.R. Continental Congress in Washington, D. C.; also the J.A.C. Perfect Attendance Certificates were given to those who qualified. These were designed at the request of Principal Charles Lavaginino, who is understanding and resourceful in his leadership. This is the only school in the United States where they are awarded.

Elmor Harriman, Historian

Brier Creek (Sylvania, Ga.) observed the thirty-sixth anniversary of its founding at its May meeting. Special guests for the occasion were Mrs. Warren Hollingsworth Lane, Organizing Regent, now of Atlanta, and Mrs. T. Ayer Hatcher of Waynesboro, State Chairman of American Music. Mrs. Alex S. Boyer, Jr., Regent, presided over the business session and presented the Silver Honor Roll certificate from the National Society. Mrs. Louise Newkirk was welcomed as a new member and Mrs. C. D. Hollingsworth, Mrs. Albert Alsos and Mrs. Ben Franklin as guests. Mrs. Boyer also gave a brief report on Continental Congress.

Mrs. Cleveland Thompson of Waynesboro, Chapter Chairman of American Music, presented Mrs. Hatcher, who gave highlights of the work of her committee. Mrs. Deweese O. Jones presented Mrs. George Hill, who has been a member of the National Society longer than any other chapter member. Mrs. Hill introduced Mrs. Lane, the Organizing Regent, who gave an interesting history of the chapter.

Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Roy Duggan, hostesses, carried out the birthday theme in their decora-
tions which featured a tiered birthday cake decorated in blue and gold with the D.A.R. insignia on top. The thirty-six candles were lighted by the nine charter members present and past regents of the chapter had the privilege of blowing them out. Blue carnations were placed on the individual plates. Mrs. Boyer, Regent, cut the cake. Other arrangements featuring the D.A.R. colors completed the decorations.

Mrs. Alex S. Boyer, Jr., Regent.

Seated Left to Right: Mrs. Roy Duggan, Mrs. Alex S. Boyer, Jr., Mrs. Dewees O. Jones. Standing Left to Right: Mrs. T. Ayer Hatcher, Mrs. Warren Hollingsworth Lane, Mrs. George Hill, Mrs. W. E. Miller, Mrs. Alex Boyer, Mrs. Peter Kittles.

St. Andrew Bay (Panama City, Fla.) had for its special project this year an "Early American Exhibit." This was the first exhibit of this kind to be presented in this community. The objects shown represented both colonial and pioneer life. Among the valued family heirlooms displayed were a spinning wheel over 200 hundred years old; a Revolutionary musket; candle molds; a large copper tea kettle whose original owner, Capt. Abraham DeHuff, was an officer on George Washington's staff; Continental currency including $60 bill dated 1778; a child's blue china tea set made in 1800; mahogany bedside candle table which had been a wedding gift to Louisa Vaneyvyrine Ward, March 17, 1838; a mourning brooch woven of hair; spoons hand wrought from silver dollars and 125 years old; a christening robe worn by a baby more than 100 years ago; colonial, satin wedding shoes with pointed toes; beautiful shawls—Chantilly lace, kashmir, embroidered silk, all very old; lace more than 175 years old; dresses and bonnets belonging to the early 1800. One table contained only pewter—pitchers, plates, goblets, and all pieces inscribed with date. Another table held daguerreotypes, cameos, miniatures, jet brooches, etc. There were old volumes of poems, essays, Bibles, and personal letters of long past generations. One wall was covered with quilts, hand-woven drapes, spreads, covers. In all there were over 200 pieces displayed on tables running along three sides of the hall and down the center. From one table, overlaid with a linen cutwork cloth and set with silver service, refreshments were served the guests.

During History Month, our chapter decorated a downtown window and had a pilgrimage to Euchee Valley, the site of the first settlement of North American whites in this section of Florida, followed by a history of the valley in the local paper. History award pins were given to the most outstanding student in American History in each of the four High Schools in the County. Good Citizenship awards were presented to three High School Senior girls. The girls and their mothers were guests of the Chapter at their March luncheon meeting. At the November luncheon meeting, Capt. Sidney A. Sosnow, USAF, addressed the chapter on "The Airforce and National Defense." The December meeting, which gave a program on plants and trees symbolic of Christmas, was especially delightful. Other meetings were devoted to American composers and their music, and to conservation.

Boxes of materials, beads, and clothing were sent to the Seminole Indians of Florida and to St. Maria's School. Both money and boxes of gifts have been sent to Tamassee and to Kate Duncan Smith School.

The local newspaper has carried editorials on Constitution Week, History Month, and all National Holidays and accounts of all activities of the St. Andrew Bay Chapter.

Miss Ruth Martin, Secretary and Press Relations Chairman

San Miguel (National City, Calif.). A very fitting observance of Memorial Day was held at the Highland Avenue Elementary School in National City, on Wednesday, May 29, 1957.

Mrs. John A. Tutten, Regent, and members of the chapter joined the entire student body in an outdoor assembly. Of special interest was the presentation by the Chapter Chairman of the Flag of the United States Committee, Mrs. Fred Knight, of a Flag which had flown over the United States Capitol in Washington, D. C. The Flag was accepted for the school by Hulda Woodworth, great granddaughter of Mrs. Knight, who in turn presented it to the four boys in the color guard who then raised it to the top of the flag pole. The entire assembly saluted the Flag and sang the National Anthem.

Special guests for the day were Mrs. Helena Thompson, who had resigned after completing about twenty years of service as Principal of the school and Mr. James H. Rusk, Superintendent of Schools.

Mrs. F. R. Mettlach, Chapter Treasurer.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Estudillo (Hemet, Calif.) wishes to share our happiness with others because of the granting of full citizenship to a woman who wanted desperately to become a member of our Great Democracy, but seemed fated not to in the face of an apparently hopeless situation. She had yet to see an ardent D.A.R. Americanism Chairman in action.

About a year ago our Regent, Mrs. Clarence Pollard, went to a tailor shop in our community owned by a Rumanian couple, and found the wife, Mrs. Louis Litwak, in tears because it was election day, and she was a "woman without a country," and unable to vote. Mrs. Pollard took the matter immediately to our able Americanism Chairman, Miss Grace V. Weston, who found that Mr. Litwak, himself a naturalized citizen, had tried desperately with the help of friends for many years to prove his wife's right to citizenship. Rose had come to this country in 1913 from Rumania, through arrangements made with a stepbrother. Due to some confusion of names it seemed almost impossible to unravel the red tape necessary. But a Daughter never gives up. Miss Weston enlisted the help of Senator Thomas Kuchel and Congressman John Phillips, and after practically a year of correspondence and research of early records, Mrs. Litwak's right to American Citizenship was finally established. It was very fitting that on Sept. 17, 1957, Rose Litwak took the Oath of Allegiance to the United States. As proof of her happiness, we offer this picture. The Daughters did it again.

Mrs. Oscar W. Brudin, Regent.

General William Shepard (Westfield, Mass.) at the suggestion of the chapter historian, organized plans for observance of History Month, which they hope will be perpetuated.

It was decided to have the contest in the sixth grades this year with papers being voluntary contributions. About fifty compositions were written on the topic "What American History Means to Me." The judges were chosen to be representative of the city's interest in this subject. Attorney Horace N. Fuller, Vice President of the Western Hampden Historical Society, served in the absence of its President, Homer Bush, who was out of town. Professor Edward B. Welch represented the History Department of the Westfield State Teachers College and Mrs. Helen L. Cowing represented the citizens and teachers of Westfield. The prizes were awarded at our April meeting.

D.A.R. History certificates were given to each of the winners. The first and second prize winners received books of historical interest. The first prize was won by Harriette H. Lawrence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Lionel Lawrence; James Chojnowski won the second prize; and Joan Masciadrelli, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond P. Masciadrelli was runner-up. A similar project is planned for this coming February but there will also be a book prize for the runner-up.

Elena F. Humphrey, Regent.

General Sumter (Birmingham, Ala.) held rededication exercises of the Revolutionary Soldiers Monument which for 45 years stood within the circle at Five Points on South Highlands and which was moved to a place of honor in Woodrow Wilson Park.

The exercises took place May 29, 1957, with Mrs. Grady Miller, Chapter Regent, presiding. Miss Frances Youngblood was general chairman. Others on the committee were Mrs. J. E. Rohrer, Mrs. Jas. A. Dupuy, Mrs. Robt. T. Comer, Mrs. T. C. Brasfield, all are Honorary Life Regents; and Mrs. J. Philip Anderson, Mrs. J. T. Huffstutler, Mrs. Sellers Lightfoot and Mrs. J. F. Nonidez. The invocation was given by Mrs. R. E. Mattison, State Chaplain and Honorary Life Regent of the chapter. The Pledge of Allegiance was led by James Sizemore, Jr., State President of the C.A.R. The American's Creed was led by Mr. Robert Gordon, National Vice President of the S.A.R., and the National Anthem was sung by Mrs. F. E. Am, Chapter Chairman of Music. Other members of the C.A.R. participating were Joan Lightfoot, Karen Anderson, Blair Comer, Sue Gahan, Edna Brengelman and Ann Powell Sullivan, all daughters of members of our chapter.

The history of the monument was given by Mrs. Jas. C. Bonner, Honorary Life Regent of the chapter, who stated that "Few people in this area know that after George Washington's Farewell Address to his soldiers, sixteen of his followers made their way to Jefferson County. They came at different times and from all sections of the country, but principally from states south of the Mason-Dixon line. Jones Valley was at that time thinly populated. These sixteen men cleared land, farmed, made crops and reared their families. Many of their descendants..."
still make their homes here and have contributed greatly to the growth and development of the district. It is not in a spirit of vain glory that we have assembled here today, but it is in an effort to carry forward the fine work of our founders and predecessors. We wish our work to reflect a true appreciation of our heritage and to give honor to those who won for us our freedom and the blessing of liberty." The removal of the huge boulder by Capt. H. B. Early, Head of the Traffic Engineers, created much interest, not only because of the difficult engineering work connected with it, but also on account of the weight, estimated at about 35 tons, and on account of its history.

A bronze tablet inset on the face of the granite boulder, bears the inscription:

"A MEMORIAL TO THE PATRIOTS
WHO SERVED IN THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION
AND WHO ARE BURIED IN JEFFERSON COUNTY"


Mrs. John T. Clarke, State Regent, called the roll of the Revolutionary soldiers whose names are inscribed on the marker, as the C.A.R. girls placed red roses in the memory wreath. Mrs. Miller, Regent, presented the monument to Birmingham which was accepted by Commissioner James W. Morgan. Attending the exercises were descendants of these Revolutionary soldiers, members of patriotic organizations and interested friends.

Miss Frances Youngblood,
Press Relations Chairman.

Fairfax County (Fairfax, Va.). The beautiful home of Dr. and Mrs. Claude E. Cooper of Lake Barcroft Estates was the scene of the Annual Fairfax County Chapter Picnic on June 8, 1957, at which the honor guest was Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, President General.

Mrs. Groves was introduced by Miss Ruth Dobson, Regent. Other Honor Guests were Mrs. James Weisenbeker, Director, North Side District; Mrs. Henry Schaufler, State Treasurer; Mrs. Marbury Seamon, President of the Children of the American Revolution; and Mrs. Lucy T. Day, State Historian.

Miss Dobson expressed the gratitude of the members of our chapter for the honor bestowed upon them by Mrs. Groves in attending, and a gift was presented to her as an expression of our appreciation. Mrs. Groves graciously thanked the chapter for their hospitality extending to the members an invitation to visit her at National Headquarters.

One of the interesting phases of the meeting was the attendance of Mrs. W. C. Welburn, a member of a five generation family serving in the work of the National Society whose record follows: 1st generation, Mrs. Mary McLouth King, Mary Washington Chapter, transferred to Fairfax County Chapter in 1901; 2nd generation, Mary King Welburn, Mary Washington Chapter, who at the age of eighteen served as a Page at Congress in 1895, transferred to Fairfax County Chapter in 1908, Regent from 1926 to 1927, and again for the years of 1938 through 1940; 3rd generation, Mary McLouth Welburn Mann, member Fairfax County Chapter from 1942; 4th generation, Patricia Mann Spain, Fairfax County Chapter 1949, transferred to C.A.R. Also, James Wm. Spain, Elinor Howard Chapter and the Elinor Washington Chapter C.A.R., 1955.
I N addition to knowing what to do, it helps tremendously in beginning the work of tracing one's ancestors if one knows what not to do, and also if one knows some of the ways in which a researcher can be misled and so waste much valuable time and effort. It has been suggested that a few of the most common causes of such wasted effort be indicated.

Traditions of Little Use

One of the greatest handicaps to a person beginning to trace a line of descent is the usual unquestioning acceptance of family traditions.

There are four traditions that are so universal that they should be immediately and completely ignored. These are: (1) the founder of the family was one of three brothers who came to this country in colonial days; (2) the family is of noble descent; (3) there is (or was) a large estate rightfully due the family in the country of origin; and (4) the emigrant ancestor was kidnapped and so brought to this country.

Nearly all families have one of these traditions; some families have all four. Usually the bare outline is bolstered with names and numerous details, but almost never is the tradition true in the form in which it is transmitted, if at all. The reasons for the prevalence of these traditions would take too much space here—as Kipling says, "That is another story," and it is a most interesting one. It is sufficient for our purpose to say that if they are in the family lore, forget them and proceed as if you had never heard of them.

It is usually wise to ignore another common tradition, that the family is the same as that of some prominent family or person of the same name. This has already been mentioned, in the September issue, but it can bear repeating. There are very few family names that are represented by only one family. While Elder Brewster of Mayflower fame has many descendants, there are numerous Brewster families that do not descend from him. All Carters of Virginia do not descend from "King" Carter, or even from that Carter line of the James River area of much more distinguished ancestry. One cannot assume relationship from residence in the same colony or even in the same county or town.

The only way to trace a line is to begin with the present generation and go back year by year and generation by generation. This does not mean that traditions are entirely valueless, but they are like dreams; they have to be interpreted and it is seldom worth bothering with them until the search has led to a blind end. Then traditions as to family connections may be studied, in the light of the history of the locality, to see if some clue to origin may be found therein.

Then a tradition of relationship to some prominent person may be considered. In doing this, remember that it may not be the prominent person that tradition states, but merely a person of the same name who was important to your ancestor who was his contemporary. In doing this, first examine dates; see if it is logical from that standpoint. See whether in his day and at the place your ancestor lived such a person was well known. The next step is to examine biographies and family histories of such a person to see whether all branches of the family are accounted for, whether there is a place where your line comes in. Usually this results in a blank. Then look in the various encyclopedias of American biography to see whether there was another person of that name well known in your ancestor's locality, and if so, investigate his family. It will be readily seen that all this involves considerable work on a bare chance that something will be found, so it should be undertaken only as a last resort, after all efforts to find a direct clue have been exhausted.
Or a tradition of migration from a certain state may be considered. Again, a word of warning is pertinent. If the person whose origin is being sought had children living in 1850, check with the census records of all such children to see what each gave as his or her state of birth, and see how such places of residence tie in with known lines of migration.

Remember also that each of your ancestors had a father and a mother. If the father's surname was Chilton and the mother's surname was Davis, and there was a tradition of Mayflower descent, do not assume, from a vague recollection that the name Chilton is associated with the Mayflower, that the father was from New England. In one such case, he was actually one of the Virginia Chilton families, and it was through the mother's mother that the Mayflower line came in.

So in using such a tradition, do not assume it is correct as to a specific family, but examine all of your known families in the light of it, and pursue your investigations accordingly.

**Spelling of Surnames**

Do not start to trace a line with the fixed conviction that your family always spelled the name in one specific way.

Remember that up to a hundred years or so ago, ours was a phonetic language and a name was spelled in any way that conveyed the sound. Even a simple name like Jones may have been and often was spelled in any one of eight or nine different ways; a name like Stephenson appears on the records in over forty variations. Rare indeed is the name that is found spelled in only half a dozen ways.

In reading old records, do not think of the spelling, but of the pronunciation and watch for that pronunciation. In other words, although you may read with your eyes, read it mentally by ear! And on pronunciation, remember also that much depended on the dialect of the speaker, and if the record was written by someone else, the dialect of the writer. A broad "a" could readily be put down as if an "o," so "Alney" can be recorded as "Olney"; "i" and "y" are interchangeable, so there is confusion between "Vinton" and "Fenton"; "Cole" may be "Coal," "Kohl," or several other variations.

So read your records with the pronunciation in mind.

Attention is invited to the oaths of allegiance for Bedford Co., and some of those of Lancaster Co., Virginia, printed on the following pages. Miss Reddy has furnished additional lists for Lancaster Co., and also some for Amelia Co., and says more can be supplied. These are important as proving patriotism and therefore eligibility for D.A.R. purposes, and are also important in proving the existence and residence of a man in that year. Would readers like to have more of such lists printed?

* * *

**From Genealogical Records Committee, Kentucky, 1957-8, Limestone Chapter. (Continued from November issue.)**

Kelly, James, to Elizabeth Campbell, 1-1-1845. Kendrick, Samuel F., to Elizabeth Lyon, 12-27-1844.


Kennedy, Elisha, to Deborah M. Donald, 3-5-1848.


Kilien, James H., to Sarah A. Crow, 4-14-1851. King, Theodore B., to Mary V. Boyd, 3-11-1850.


Kellem, William, to Sarah Jane Kelly, 2-7-1844.


Leachman, James, to Chisa Fuller, 12-8-1824. Lewis, Nathan, to Catherine Kinley, 3-13-1840. Leqverton, George A., to Catherine Simpson, 4-20-1840.


Leachman, George C., to Amanda Peter, 9-16-1848. Lawwill, Johnson, to Juda Herd, 8-19-1848. Leaf, Peter, to Sarah Ann Fergerson, 8-27-1848.
Legge, John W., to Mary E. Owens, 8-28-1848.
Lawrence, Wm. H., to Mary Jane Writh, 7-12-1841.
Lake, George G., to Mary (no other name) 9-23-1843.
Lane, Thomas, to Maria Tucker, 11-9-1837.
Lee, James, to Elizabeth Addison, 1-9-1844.
Lane, Robert, to Mary Sullivan, 7-4-1844.
Letton, Charles, to Elvisa Finny, 9-25-1850.
Lawrence, Wm. H., to Mary Jane Writh, 7-12-1841.
Lake, George G., to Mary (no other name) 9-23-1843.
Lane, Thomas, to Maria Tucker, 11-9-1837.
Lee, James, to Elizabeth Addison, 1-9-1844.
Lane, Robert, to Mary Sullivan, 7-4-1844.
Letton, Charles, to Elvisa Finny, 9-25-1850.
McCallister, James, to Margaret Jane Evans, 2-24-1840.
Mitchell, John, to Margaret Daulton, 4-16-1840.
McDowell, David, to Malinda Marvin, 9-13-1836.
McDowell, Webster, to Lydia Sharp, 4-7-1836.
McClung, Robert, to Nancy Savage, 12-9-1834.
Moore, James W., to Mary G. Walker, 6-20-1842.
McIntire, Harrison, to Drusilla Hendrix, 4-23-1838.
McDoyle, Webster, to Lydia Sharp, 4-7-1836.
McClung, Robert, to Nancy Evans, 5-7-1833.
Mitcham, Dudley, to Ann Samuels, 12-5-1836.
McDowell, David, to Malinda Marvin, 9-13-1836.
McCook, Robert, to Nancy Ann Canwell, 11-1-1839.
McDowell, Webster, to Lydia Sharp, 4-7-1836.
McClung, Robert, to Mary Evans, 5-7-1833.
Mitchum, Dudley, to Ann Samuels, 12-5-1836.
McDowell, David, to Malinda Marvin, 9-13-1836.
McClung, Robert, to Mary Evans, 5-7-1833.
Mitchum, Dudley, to Ann Samuels, 12-5-1836.
McDowell, David, to Malinda Marvin, 9-13-1836.
McClung, Robert, to Mary Evans, 5-7-1833.
Mitchum, Dudley, to Ann Samuels, 12-5-1836.
McDowell, David, to Malinda Marvin, 9-13-1836.
McClung, Robert, to Mary Evans, 5-7-1833.
Mitchum, Dudley, to Ann Samuels, 12-5-1836.
McDowell, David, to Malinda Marvin, 9-13-1836.
Pearce, Stephen, to Lucy Garrison, 10-31-1847.
Pamor, Joseph, to Martha Ann Conaway, 7-26-1840.
Polley, John L., to Elizabeth Bailey, 4-15-1841.
Payton, Samuel, to Naom Smith, 3-18-1841.
Plummer, King, to Letha Owens, 8-15-1847.
Price, Christopher, to Rebecca Spence, 6-15-1847.
Pettre, George, to Amanda Colburn, 4-1-1849.
Porter, Robert F., to Polly Ann Ruddle, 10-3-1836.
Parish, Owne, to Mary Gentry, 5-8-1840.
Perion, Matthew, to Julanah Bishop, 11-26-1832.
Perry, Edward, to Julia Allen, 3-3-1842.
Parker, Wm. D., to Abigail Davis, 9-16-1833.
Pede, William, to Mary Stripling, 11-20-1833.
Paul, William, to Ann Jenkins, 7-21-1834.
Roby, Edwin W., to Betty McClure, 12-8-1851.
Parker, James, to Abigail Davis, 1-1-1840.
Pates, John R., to Mary Jackson, 8-13-1847.
Quinland, Philip, to Nancy McGill, 1-10-1841.
Roberts, Samuel F., to Margaret Isabella Shepherd, 7-9-1848.
Ragland, ....ton, to Minerva Barnes, 8-11-1849.
Roy, John, to Ann Didenor, 4-11-1849.
Rose, Francis M., to Mary Ann Huffman, 6-2-1849.
Rig, John, to Elza Snapp, 8-27-1845.
Rid, John, to Mary Tullis, 10-15-1845.
Rennick, John, to Susan Knight, 10-17-1846.
Robins isn?, Selden, to Mary Caldwell, 7-18-1846.
Roberts, John, to Frederica Augusta January, 8-28-1834.
Richards, Stephen C., to Elizabeth Stewart, 8-13-1837.
Route, Isaac, to Eliza Hawkins, 6-16-1837.
Rumming, Alexander, to Elizabeth Reeder, 12-9-1839.
Royse, Morgan, to Courtney Jane Dayton, 8-15-1837.
Rogers, James M., to Lucinda Hampton, 8-31-1837.
Robinson, Albert G., to Sarah E. Davis, 9-5-1853.
Richardson, John E., to Rhoda Ellen White, 5-27-1853.
Runyon, Daniel, to Sally E. Blackburn, 6-13-1853.
Rawlings, Wm. B., to Delila Ann Bramble, 5-16-1850.
(To be continued.)

From Miss Ruth Marie Field of Calif.

SAMPLER
Marriages
John Field to Marcia Chandler, Jan. 19th, 1825.

Names
Marcia C. Field, b. Jan. 25, 1804.
Clark S. Field, b. April 7, 1826, d. (infant).
Isabella H. Field, b. May 28, 1828, d. May 21, 1830.
John Field, Jr., b. May 10, 1831.
Henry L. Field, b. May 8, 1833.
Marcia Field, b. Jan. 6, 1835.

Attached to the back of the sampler are the following family records written by Henry L. Field, son of Marchia Chandler and John Field, Sr.

**Great Grandparents**


Hannah Dutton, b. June 18, 1723, d. June 3, 1777.

**Children**

Sarah Chandler, b. Oct. 11, 1747.


Jousha Chandler, b. April 6, 1755.


**Grandfather's Family**


Abigail H. Hutchins, b. April 18, 1771, d. Dec. 28, 1840; married 1792 or 1793.

**Children**


Lovicy Axtell, b. Aug. 25, 1799.

Chas. B. Chandler, b. April 24, 1796, d. Jan. 8, 1867.


Ebenezer M. Chandler, b. May 5, 1810, d. Mar. 9, 1876.


Lucy Hutchins, b. Mar. 3, 1795, d. June 12, 1849. (She was a relative of Abigail, raised by the Chandlers.)


**His Father and Mother**


Sarah Bachelder, b. April 25, 1774, d. Sept. 15, 1840.

**Uncle Abel's Grandparents**

Nath'l Bachelder, b. Sept. 23, 1738.

Molly Bachelder, b. May 25, 1752.

A. A. Bachelder and Lois Chandler married Jan. 3, 1837. Their daughters Lois and Marcia. 


**Uncle Abel's Family**


Lois A. Bachelder, b. Mar. 21, 1838, d. Mar. 4, '64.


Julia Caroelia Bachelder, b. July 1, 1848, d. May 13, 1853.

Marcia Sarah Bachelder, b. May 24, 1853.

Abel Delos Bachelder, b. May 6, 1855.


Grandfather Chandler mar. Mrs. Betsey Redfield, July 4, 1843; she died Apr. 9, 1871.

**BIBLE RECORDS**

Father, James Houghton was b. Nov. 18th 1764.

Mother, Louis Houghton, was born 26th of Dec. 1764; d. the 15th April 1829 in the 56th year of her age.

Louis Houghton was b. Oct. 12th 1788.

Abigail was b. Feb. 15th 1791.

Lucy was b. Feb. 7th 1792 and d. Mar. 5th 1794.

Polly, b. April 28th 1794.

Lucy, the 2nd b. Oct. 16th 1796.

Meriah, b. Sept. 24th 1798.

Lucinda, b. May 29th 1801.

Hortensia, b. July 7th 1803.

James I. (I. stands for Independence because he was b. on July 4th), 1806.

The following record was not a Bible record. It is the account book of Salem Gleason a most interesting book of accounts and records. He was a Quaker but married a Baptist and was excommunicated by the Quakers.

Uriah Gleason (father of Peter) was b. in Mass, 1706, d. 1776.

Peter Gleason, b. in New England town of Oxford, St. of Mass, 27th July 1754, died 27th Aug. 1819; was mar. to Annas Harrington of Lanesborough, Mass., 25th of Nov. 1784; she d. 22nd May 1803; second mar. 24th Feb. 1805 to Anna Wasson; third mar. 27th Mar. 1815 to Comfort Hoag; fourth mar. 12th Nov. 1818 to Mary Wagon. Peter depart. this life at Greenfield, N. Y.

**Children**


Anna Gleason, Jr., b. 18th Feb. 1786.

Peter Gleason, Jr., b. 4th Oct. 1787.

Salem Gleason, b. 1st Aug. 1789.

Nancy Gleason, b. 31st July 1791.

Daniel Gleason, b. 2nd July 1793.

Uriah Gleason, b. 2nd July 1795.

Uriah Gleason the second b. 7th July 1797.

John Gleason, b. 5th Apr. 1800.

Eli Gleason, b. 21st Aug. 1802.

Wellington Gleason, b. 18th May 1817.

Deaths

Uriah Gleason, the first depart. this life 2nd July 1796.

Nancy Gleason, depart. this life 27th April 1799.

John Gleason, depart. this life 5th July 1806.
Added later

Salem Gleason, d. 9-10-1865, age 76 years. 1 mo. 10 da. at Paola, Kansas.

Marriages

Saloma Gleason, mar. Seth W. Robinson Sept. 17th 1840.
Louis H. Gleason was mar. to George W. Brown Jan. 8, 1840.

Births

Saloma Gleason, dau. of Salem Gleason, b. July 31, 1818.
Lois H. Gleason, dau. of Salem, b. Feb. 20, 1820.
Mary Gleason, dau. of Salem, b. Jan. 9th 1822.
Eli Gleason, son of Salem, b. July 15, 1824.
James H. Gleason, son of Salem, b. Nov. 10th 1826.
Salem Gleason, Jr., son of Salem, b. Apr. 23rd 1829.

Deaths

Salem Gleason, Sr., d. Sept. 10, 1865.
Polly Gleason, wife of Salem, d. Aug. 31, 1859.
Annis W. Williams, dau. of Salem and Polly Gleason, and wife of Hugh W. Williams died Oct. 6, 1895.
Nancy Maria Gleason Hubbell, d. Toledo, Ohio, Apr. 17, 1906.
Lois H. Gleason Walker, d. Topeka, Kansas, Mar. 1st, 1894.
Mary Gleason, d. Aug. 30, 1824.
Eli Gleason, d. Nov. 1st, 1846.
Salem Gleason, Jr., d. Feb. 20, 1831.

From Ann Waller Reddy, through Old Dominion Chapter, Richmond, Va.
Oaths of Allegiance, Bedford County, Va.

15 August 1777
Zack Bunch.
Henry Buford.
Jeremiah Pate.
Nathaniel Shrewsbury.
John Danby.
Samuel Danby.
Robert Nemmo.
John Mayes.
Richard Nugen.
William Brown.
Peter Dent.
Benjamin Allen.
Patrick Evans.
Jermiah Farmer.
Thomas Huskaby.
Benjamin Watts.

August 25, 1777
Evan Morgan.
Robert Hood.
John Cotreal.
Thomas Fuqua.
James Robinson.
Roysden Robinson.
Simon Miller.
Cornelius Nowell.
Thomas Wood.

September 1, 1777
Thomas Scruggs.
James Davis.
John Holloway.
Dodson Trop.
David Crews.
Charles Gwatkins.

Charles Woodward.
John Milam.
John Hitchcock.
Charles Jones.
Daniel Asberry.
David Eubank.
William Eubank.
Charles O'Neal.
John Connelly.
William Dale.
Philip Cupper.
Martin King, Jr.
Benjamin Kelley.
John Brown.
Kaba Claiborn.
William Humphrey.
William Chandle.
Jesse Hoges.
Claiborn Brown.
John Morton.
Thomas Overstreet.
John Hart (Stort).
Ausetom Goodman.
Stephen Hancock.
Joshua Woodward.
Richard Wade.
John Holley.
Adam Whylley (Wiley).
William Tracy.
John Pripoble (Fribble).
Jesse Copher.
Palser Smelser.
James Pratt.
George Richardson.

Ignatius Turman.
Benjamin Davis.
John Routon.
John Halley.
Stanley Crews.
Bartholomew Gedly.
Joseph Johnson.
John Williams.
Huriah Gilmore.
Samuel Findley.

September 8, 1777
James Smith.

September 9, 1777
William Hayse.

September 13, 1777
William Baker.

September 22, 1777
William Goggin.

October 7, 1777
Edward Watts.

October 8, 1777
Henry Stratton.

August 7, 1777
John G. Weaver.
William Miller.
William Higgins.

October 10, 1777
Henry Ferguson.
Andrew McWilliams.
Val Maddox.
Rowland Wheeler.
Joseph Brown.
William Haynes.
Robert Scarbrough.

Thomas Wheeler.
William Henson.
Frederick Slinker.

October 15, 1777
John Dent.
James Beard.

October 17, 1777
Weymond Sinclair.
Thomas Robbins.

October 20, 1777
William Scott, Sr.

William Scott, Jr.

October 22, 1777
Abraham Dooley.

October 23, 1777
John Wright.

Joseph Wright.

Richard Bandy.

October 24, 1777
John Dickinson.

William Asberry.

Joshua May.

Jesse May.

Leonard Ballow.

October 28, 1777

Stephen Goggin.

November 1, 1777
Robert Ewing.

Roger Oats.

November 7, 1777

John Farmer.

James Turner.

November 26, 1777

Christian Slinker.

Newton Brent.
Henry Lawson.
William Gibson.
William Griggs.
Job Carter.
John James.
William Mason.
William Kelly.
John Merrideth.
Rev. David Currie.
Bailie George.
William Merrideth.
Ellmor Doggett.
John Parrot.
James Brent.
Thomas Finckard.
William Shelton.
John Yarby.
William Kirk.
John Hill.
James Fendia.
Tapiscott-Oliver.
William Norris.
Mintire James.
William West.

John Riveer.
Christopher Miller.
Henry George.
William Hayden.
Thomas Cox.
John Doggett.
William Brent.
William Doggett.
William Schofield.
Thomas Rowand.
Daniel Kent.
Nicholas Lawson George.
William Kent.
Jefse Kelley.
Meredoth Mahanes.
John Longwith.
William Brent.
Edney Tapscott.
Charles Lee.
Isaac Weaver.
Aaron Weaver.
Benjamin George.
John Allen.
William Allen.

Queries


Stone - Fox - Want dates, places, names of ch. and grch. of Nathaniel Stone b. Groton, Mass. Nov. 15, 1792, d. Chester, Va. Jan. 24, 1837 (serv. in Rev. war, pensioned in 1833), his wid. Lucretia Fox Stone rec. pension in 1840, want full inf. on her. She was b. New London, Conn., May 12, 1772, d. Weathersfield, Vt., July 29, 1856. Where were they mar., and in what cem. were they bur.? - Mrs. Francis M. Crafton, 1966 E. Locust St., San Antonio, Texas.

Monroe - Munro - Monrow - Campbell - Want pars., dates, etc., of James and Henson Monroe of Loudoun Co., Va. In 1812 James mar. Lydia Campbell b. 1792. In 1819, Loudoun Co., Va. Henson mar. Elizabeth Campbell b. 1804 Loudoun Co. James, Henson and bros. William, John, Henry, and their fa. were on tax books until 1833 when James, Henson and Henry migrated to Shelby Co., Ohio with Andrew Campbell, fa. of Lydia and Elizabeth. Have much data on Monroes of several counties—would like to corres. with anyone having inf. on Va. Monroes. - Mrs. Catherine Garver Clement, 1406 Fair Park Blvd., Little Rock, Ark.


Yerby - Stonham/Stonam - Want inf. on Beverly Yerby of Va. who moved to East Ark. early 1800; had sons William and Henry, also dau. Mary who mar. Thomas Stonham or Stonam. - Mrs. David Wall, Crown Point, Ind. Rt. 6, Box 121.


Lawson - Want ances. of Isaac Lawson and wife Agnes. He filed will in Rockbridge Co., Va. in 1821; ch. were Robt. mar. Margaret Hicks Jan. 30, 1800; Isabella mar. Samuel Dec., Dec. 31, 1792 (2nd McKeenan); Elizabeth mar. John Murphy, Dec. 19, 1799; David mar. Hannah Dale, Oct. 16, 1813; Agnes mar. M. Miller; Isaac 1826 mar. Nancy Anderson, Feb. 15, 1815; James mar. Mary Taylor, May 15, 1810; Rebekka mar. William Hutton or Hutton, Nov. 6, 1817; Andrew K. mar. Rebecca Dale, Jan. 9, 1817; and Jean. Ch. mar. rec. Rockbridge Co., Va. Exchange inf. with any des. of this family. - Mrs. (Continued on page 1371)
Honoring

MRS. BRUCE LIVINGSTON CANAGA
CHAPLAIN GENERAL

Photo—Courtesy Richard Edwards, Berkeley

This page is presented with pride and pleasure by the

CALIFORNIA EAST BAY CHAPTERS

ACALANES
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OAKLAND
PIEDMONT
SIERRA

TOISON DE ORO

[ 1345 ]
California Under Twelve Flags

by Phil Townsend Hanna

The fascinating traditions, the captivating romance, the glamorous history of California are vividly symbolized by the 12 flags that at one time or another have flown over the hills and valleys that comprise the Golden State. Nordic blonds, tawny Slavs, swarthy Latins, carried these flags in conquests for Cross and Crown. Ambitious emperors and avaricious kings plotted against each other in mighty intrigues to gain possession of what the world for many a century believed to be the fairest of all lands. Their deeds are commemorated in these ensigns. We salute them, each and every one—with respect and admiration and gratitude—for in the procession of the years they represent important epochs in the growth of the California we love.

I. The Spanish Empire

Long before Jamestown was founded or the Pilgrims had landed at Plymouth Rock, there put into the harbor of San Diego two tiny ships. These ships belonged to the expedition of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, a Portuguese navigator in the service of Spain. Cabrillo was the first white man to touch these shores. He discovered San Diego and Los Angeles harbors, and sighted the Channel Islands. At a point near Mugu Lagoon, in Ventura County, on October 10, 1542, Cabrillo raised the flag of the Spanish Empire and took possession of California for Spain. Cabrillo journeyed northward as far as Cape Mendocino, then turned southward. He put in at San Miguel Island and there severely injured his arm, the injury causing his death. He was buried in an undiscovered grave on the island. The ensign of the Empire, which Cabrillo carried, consisted of the crest of Carlos V. bearing the quartered arms of Castile and Leon, encircled by the Collar of the Golden Fleece, all on a white ground.

II. The Flag of England

Spain was little interested in its new possession. Aside from sending Sebastian Vizcaino on a fruitless and vagrant voyage to California in 1602, successive Spanish monarchs paid scant attention to the Northwest Coast of America. But there were other rulers who did, notably Queen Elizabeth of England. Elizabeth’s interest developed from the piratical voyage of Sir
Francis Drake—as pious a buccaneer as ever slit a throat or hung a prisoner from a yard-arm. Drake reached California in the course of a freebooting voyage around the world during which he raided and robbed every Spanish ship he encountered.

In his famous vessel, the Golden Hind, he anchored in what we now know as Drake's Bay, just north of San Francisco on June 17, 1579. Here he raised the English flag—the Cross of St. George—a red cross on a white ground, and took possession for England by the curious formality of nailing a bronze plaque and a six-pence to a post he erected. Drake called the land “New Albion.”

III. The Spanish National Ensign

Word of Drake’s exploits reached the Spanish court. Uneasiness prevailed. There was only one means by which Spain could protect California from seizure by the English and that was to occupy and colonize it. Thus resulted the expedition of Gaspar de Portola and Father Junipero Serra, and the ultimate establishment of missions, presidios and pueblos. Portola and Serra raised the flag of the Spanish Empire at San Diego on May 17, 1769. It flew over every Spanish establishment until 1785 when it was replaced by a new national ensign adopted by Spain. This new ensign witnessed the phenomenal early growth of California. Under it were established the ranchos that spread from horizon to horizon. The new flag was vastly different from the colors of Carlos V. It consisted of three bars, the outer ones being narrow and red, while the middle one was broad and yellow. Off-center on the yellow bar was implanted the crest of Castile and Leon halved, surmounted by a crown.

IV. The Flag of Russia

Not a long time—as time goes—after the Spanish occupation, Russia began to show an interest in the Northwest Coast of America. England’s interest was accidental, but the Czar knew the wealth in sea otters that abounded in California waters and he determined to secure a foothold here. Thus resulted the expedition of Caspar de Portola and Father Junipero Serra, and the ultimate establishment of missions, presidios and pueblos. Portola and Serra raised the flag of the Spanish Empire at San Diego on May 17, 1769. It flew over every Spanish establishment until 1785 when it was replaced by a new national ensign adopted by Spain. This new ensign witnessed the phenomenal early growth of California. Under it were established the ranchos that spread from horizon to horizon. The new flag was vastly different from the colors of Carlos V. It consisted of three bars, the outer ones being narrow and red, while the middle one was broad and yellow. Off-center on the yellow bar was implanted the crest of Castile and Leon halved, surmounted by a crown.

V. The Russian-American Company

Coincidental with the flag of Russia, there flew over the Czar’s bleak outposts the house-flag of the Russian-American Company, the commercial organization that was granted royal license to hunt sea otters here. Alert hunters from far Alaska paid homage to it when they arrived at Bodega or Fort Ross to dispose of their valuable pelts, and even the Spanish-Californians showed it and the great empire it represented considerable respect. Ostensibly Russian occupation was merely a commercial venture, but actually it represented the Czar’s attempt to establish Russian sovereignty in California. The flag of the Russian-American Company consisted of one wide white bar at the top with two narrower bars of deep blue and red beneath it. In the center of the white bar was superimposed the Russian double eagle in gold and other colors. The flag of the company came down in 1842 at the same time that the Russian national emblem was struck and the Slavs left California never to return.

VI. The Flag of a Privateer

The year of 1818 was a peaceful one in California. The dons were living in ease and plenty. Then out of the South Pacific came trouble—trouble in the person of Hippolyte Bouchard, commanding a French privateer flying the revolutionary flag of Buenos Aires, and accompanied by two frigates. Bouchard landed at Monterey, November 20, 1818, raised his flag over the custom-house, and raided the quiet village. Then he proceeded down the coast, stopped at and plundered Refugio Rancho, north of Santa Barbara. At Santa Barbara he anchored to exchange prisoners of war with the Spanish-Californians, but did not molest the settlement. He paid his final call on the coast at San Juan Capistrano on December 14, by burning a few
Indian huts, and departed on December 16 after being here less than a month. Bouchard's flag was similar to that of the present Argentine national ensign—three bars of equal width, the outer two being light blue, and the middle white, with a yellow sun implanted off-center hoistward on the white bar.

VII. The Mexican Empire

While Russia was contriving to wrest California from Spain, rebellion was afoot in Mexico. The heels of the Spanish conquerors grew increasingly heavy on the necks of the Mexicans. By slow attrition the spirit of a once-proud and regal people, that is the cultured Mexican Indians, was bent to the wills and to the lashes of mighty masters. Slavery was imposed upon the New World. But in 1810 the lash fell once too often, and the storm broke. Led by the humble Mexican priest, Miguel Hidalgo, Mexico rallied in revolt. Eleven years of warfare followed, but Mexico ultimately won, and established Augustin de Iturbide as emperor. The Mexican Empire flag was raised at the Presidio of Monterey, California, on April 11, 1822. The flag of the Mexican Empire consisted of three vertical bars of equal width, green, white and red in color, with the device of a Mexican eagle holding a serpent in its beak, encircled by a wreath, implanted on the white bar.

VIII. The Mexican Republic

Mexico was no more satisfied with an imperial government of its own than it had been with the oppressive government of Spain. The Empire was destined for failure almost before it was established. It lasted but two years. Then leaders among the Mexicans decided to emulate the United States and create a republic. Emperor Iturbide was deposed, and a plan for a confederation of States was adopted. When news of the downfall of the Empire was received at Monterey, the imperial flag was struck. The Spanish-Californians were in a state of confusion. They were neither willing to declare themselves in favor of a central Federal government or a union of States. For a time they lived under a government of their own, but if they had a flag we do not know of it. Eventually they accepted the union of States and the flag of “los Estados Mexicanos” was raised. It was practically identical with that of the Mexican Empire, the difference being slight changes in the eagle-and-serpent device that occupied the white vertical bar.

IX. The Fremont Flag

During the days of the Mexican regime in California, there came a roving flag—a curious flag indeed—and an American flag at that. This flag was the flag of John Charles Fremont, captain of United States Topographical Engineers. Fremont carried this ensign during his various exploratory expeditions in California between 1844 and 1846, and unfurled it above every camp that he made. Fremont's flag was an unusual one. It included the 13 red-and-white bars of the regular American flag, and in the upper hoist-side quarter, a white field. On this field was super-imposed in blue the American eagle with arrows in its talons, and above and below it, two bands displaying a total of 26 stars. A curiosity of the Fremont flag is the Calumet or pipe of peace, which the eagle clutches in its talons. Fremont added this because the Indians mistook the stars on the flag for threatening arrows, and he wanted them to be assured of the peaceful intentions of his mission.

X. The First Bear Flag

California was destined to become a republic in its own right for a brief period before it came to remain under the flag of the United States. For a number of years American settlers living in and about Sonoma, on the northern fringe of San Francisco Bay, had been dissatisfied with the treatment accorded them by Spanish-Californian authorities. They decided to rebel. On June 14, 1846, a group of them captured the Sonoma garrison, arrested officials, issued a proclamation declaring California to be an independent republic, and raised the crudely-designed Bear Flag. The first Bear Flag consisted of one wide white horizontal bar, and one narrow red bar. In the upper, hoistward corner were placed a large single star, and a crude replica of a grizzly bear in red—and the words “California Republic” in black. The Bear Flag flew over the plaza at Sonoma but a few days, for Captain Fremont, learning of the capture of Monterey by United States sailors under Commodore John D. (Continued on page 1368)
A Sincere Appreciation to Our State Regent

MRS. O. GEORGE COOK, OF CALIFORNIA

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National Defense
(Continued from page 1322)

ing, medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control."

This Declaration of Human Rights could not have prevented six million peasants from starving to death early in Stalin's regime. Such economic rights are not to be found except in free, competitive economies, where the profit system can finance such social measures. These fictitious rights, based upon controls, are only a part of the very effective propaganda, financed largely with United States funds, to condition our thinking to an acceptance of socialism.

It will require some time to undo the results accomplished by infiltration and subversion under the auspices of the United Nations; but, it must be done. The observance of a Bill of Rights Day would lead our people to think seriously about this subject and to realize how sacred are our inherent Rights, given us by our Creator, in contrast to the controlled rights doled out by officials of the Super-State.

Dollars for Defense

"Dollars for Defense" is another bulwark against the lack of knowledge which could lead to anti-Americanism. It makes possible the distribution of informative literature when payment is difficult or impossible.

Our gratitude is expressed to the following contributors:

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(Continued on page 1388)
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Photo Courtesy Roberts Studio, Los Angeles

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[ 1353 ]
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HOLLYWOOD CHAPTER, HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA

Affectionately dedicates this page to its former regents, whose clear vision, wise guidance, continued assistance, unceasing devotion, and inspiring leadership have ever been a source of strength and encouragement to the Chapter.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH OF HOLLYWOOD

Beneath the Hollywood Hills at Highland and Franklin Avenues, with its Lighted Tower elevated serenely and majestically toward the vivid blue of the heavens, stands the First Methodist Church of Hollywood, regular meeting place of Hollywood Chapter, D.A.R.

The spacious Church parlor comfortably accommodates the average monthly attendance from the Chapter’s 179 members. The handsome, Chinese Chippendale dining furniture which enhances the pleasure of the Chapter’s tea hour, was formerly in the William Jennings Bryans’ Nebraska home. It was a gift to the Church from his daughter, the late Grace Bryan Hargreaves, a former member of the Church and of Hollywood Chapter. The beauty of the parlor and the friendly, hospitable attitude of Dr. Charles Shilling Kendall, minister, and his staff and that of the secretarial staff make Hollywood Chapter meetings happy occasions.

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The Past and Present Chapter Regents Association of the State of California, Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was formed at State Conference 1950.

The following have been Presidents:

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Re-elected .................................. 1951
Mrs. Charles F. Lambert ............... 1952
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Mrs. Thomas B. Kennedy ............... 1958

The object of the Society is to get together once a year at a breakfast, take down our hair and have a good time, which to date has been done. All chapter regents both past and present are invited to join. Dues $1.00 a year. We meet at State Council, have a breakfast, a business meeting, election of officers, and a good short program.

Our object is to give to some national project, get acquainted, meet all state officers on a hello basis, and do justice to any national officers in our midst. Make your reservations early.

---

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A FRIEND
MRS. EFFIE CHAMPIEUX, California State Vice Regent, inspecting the Liberty Chain with the former dean of the faculty of Occidental College, Dr. Glen R. Dumke (left), and Forest Lawn Memorial Park founder, Dr. Hubert Eaton (right).

This chain is a section of one of America’s most important artifacts, a “secret weapon” which was used against the British Naval forces in the Revolutionary War. The chain stretched across the Hudson River to keep the English warships from reaching Fort Ticonderoga. The links, each one of them nearly four feet long, were forged by American blacksmiths at the order of General Washington. Most chains are the emblem of bondage, but the Liberty Chain is the symbol of freedom courageously fought for and won. It will be displayed in Forest Lawn’s Court of Freedom where over a million and a half visitors will see it each year.

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[1358]
Jessie Benton Frémont, daughter of dynamic United States Senator, Thomas Hart Benton and Wife of United States Senator from California, General John Charles Frémont was a vital part of our Country's history. She was a lady of courage and grace and the first Regent of Eschscholtzia Chapter.

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A Christian Christmas
(Continued from page 1305)

up for those convictions, stand up and fight for them, if necessary.

Religion is an essential part of American democracy. In a world where communism seeks to extinguish the torch of faith, that ideal means more than ever before.

The world is crying out for things of the spirit, for first things first, joy, tenderness and above all love. “For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth on Him shall not perish but have everlasting life.”

The thoughts of Christmas cannot be separated from childhood. “A little child shall lead them,” as the silken thread of Divinity can be traced to the world’s most noble achievements.

Christmas is new hope to the world.

Christmas is love for one another, friendship and joy, also concern for the less fortunate. The memorial of Christ’s birth is the happiest time of the year.

“Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus. He exists as certainly as love, generosity and devotion exist, and you know that they abound and give to our life its highest beauty and joy.”

An unknown author marks the distance to Bethlehem. “How Far to Bethlehem—All the way from pride to humility, from selfishness to service, from hate to love, from discord to peace. All the way from our manner of daily living to the shining way of the Sermon on the Mount. All the way from the injustice, cruelty and chaos of the present world order, to Christ’s Kingdom of Goodwill, Love, and Peace.”

“How near to Bethlehem—As near as the complete giving of ourselves to the way of life and sacrificial giving of Him, who was cradled there in a manger.”

America furnishes more men and more money to advance the cause of religious civilization than any other country in the world. Here, we pray, the sword will be beaten into plow shares and the spears turned into pruning hooks and the people shall not know war any more.

Here on American soil, beneath our country’s flag, will be fulfilled, we pray, the eternal purpose of the ages, the cradle song of our Savior, which startled the shepherds as they watched their flocks. “Glory to God in the highest and on earth, peace, good will to men.”
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wishes to express their deep appreciation to the following sponsors for their loyal support in
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The National Archives sent the D.A.R. Library 143 volumes of the 1880 Census Records. Microfilms of 1880 Census records of Utah and Mississippi have been made.

[1362]
THE SANTA MONICA CHAPTER, D.A.R., of CALIFORNIA

acclaims three generations of patriots (active in C.A.R.) and honors the California State President, C.A.R.

"Grand Court of the Palace Hotel, San Francisco 1878"

This immense court with its circular carriage sweep, grand promenade, banana trees and palms lending a tropical note impressed itself in the memory of countless visitors. Monday evening became the fashionable time to gather for family reunions.

Sponsored by
Mrs. Everett T. Grimes
State Chairman
D. A. R. Magazine
Advertising

COPY

October 18, 1957

Mrs. Frederic A. Groves
President General, N.S.D.A.R.
1776 D Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Madam President General:

I herewith resign as National Chairman and Editor of the D. A. R. Magazine, effective October 31.

The December issue is now at the printers.

All editorial materials, files, etc. will be sent to the Magazine Office prior to or immediately after that date.

Very truly yours,

GERTRUDE A. MACPEEK

With the Chapters

(Continued from page 1336)

Left to Right: Miss Katherine Zimmercan, Mrs. Robert P. Heaton, Mrs. C. W. Burke, past Regent, Mrs. William L. Toburen, Regent, and Rolland Willman, driver of the car.

home and gardens of Mrs. Henry S. Cowgill, Vice Regent of the chapter, with the Abi Evans Chapter of Tecumseh as guests. Mrs. Joe Rice, State Registrar of Michigan, came with her chapter.

Four applications for membership were voted on, and the program was on "Historic Monroe," with Mr. Arthur Lessow as guest speaker.

Edna L. Toburen, Regent

[ 1364 ]
A Business Day on Montgomery Street, San Francisco—1852

Booted miners from the “diggings,” caballeros from inland ranchos, queued Chinese, steel-eyed gamblers, blanketed Indians and top-hatted men of commerce.

This page is sponsored by the following California State Chairmen

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### CABLE CARS
First cable-driven street car in the world was tried on Clay Street Hill, San Francisco—July 1873.

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**WATHEY FOR WEDDINGS**
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In our September issue we published "Col. Ethan Allen's Little Rebel" by Laurel Buxton Nobles and on page 1109 there is a typographical error. Nathan Beman was born in 1757 and baptized in 1757. In this connection, Mrs. Thompson E. Woodward of Toaping Castle Chapter in Hyattsville, Maryland, who is a great-great-granddaughter of Private Benjamin Vaughan, says that the Vaughan genealogy states "Private Benjamin Vaughan was born Aug. 15, 1757 at Scituate (not Newport) Rhode Island. He was married first on July 1, 1777 to Sarah Beman, born Oct. 11, 1760 and died Aug. 25, 1790 aged 29 years, 10 months and 14 days. She was the daughter of Aaron Beman."
The Presidio Officers' Club is the oldest building in San Francisco. The original structure was a low adobe brick building begun in 1776 by the Spanish settlers. Together with the old "Iglesia" (church), which disappeared long ago, it was the first building constructed on the Presidio site. As building proceeded it formed part of the stockade of the original Presidio enclosure, and served the Spanish and Mexican commandantes with living quarters for half a century. The commandancia, with its bare earthen floors and paneless windows was within the 15-foot adobe wall that protected the outpost. It required extensive repairs throughout the years and when the Americans took over California in 1846 it was first furnished as an Officers' Club. In 1933 the building underwent extensive remodeling and was restored as nearly as possible to its original appearance.

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SUTTER'S MILL 1849-50

Millsite chosen by James Wilson Marshall in foreground was forty-five miles from Sutter's Fort in a little valley on the South Fork of the American River, near Indian Village called Culloma—gold was discovered January 24, 1848 in the bed of the river.

California Under Twelve Flags
(Continued from page 1348)

Sloat, ordered it struck and replaced by the flag of the United States.

XI. The American Flag of 1846

While irate Americans in Sonoma were planning to establish the California Republic, Commodore John D. Sloat, commanding the Pacific Squadron of the United States Navy, was sailing northward from the Mexican west coast of Mazatlan. There he had learned of the declaration of war between Mexico and the United States. He, too, had his orders, and these orders were to take Monterey and California. Not many days behind him were English men-of-war, destined for the same port and the same purpose. But Sloat beat the English to it, and on July 7, 1846, Captain William Mervine, acting on Sloat's instructions, broke out the flag of the United States above the custom-house of Monterey, in the tranquil harbor beneath the cypresses and the pines. The flag he unfurled had 13 bars, but only 28 stars, representing the number of States in the union.

XII. The Official Bear Flag

More romance surrounds the Bear Flag than any other that ever flew over California. But, like the first American flag, made by Betsy Ross in Philadelphia, it was an exceedingly primitive design. The first Bear Flag was made from a piece of rough cotton cloth on which was sewn across the bottom a red flannel bar. The bear—which California pioneers of the period jokingly insisted looked more like a hog than a bear—and the legend “California Republic” were crudely and hurriedly inked upon the white cloth. When California later came to consider a State flag quite naturally and quite appropriately the Bear Flag was adopted. It was re-furbished and re-designed and, on February 3, 1911, by legislative enactment it was made the State standard. Today the Bear Flag hangs over every major State building, from Oregon to Mexico—a realistic memento

(Continued on page 1380)
MISSION DOLORES

The Mission was founded by Father Francisco Palou, October 8, 1776. Its location today is on the El Camino Real. Dolores was the name of a little river flowing near the Mission. The river has entirely disappeared. This Mission is a link with the early days of California. In the church-yard is buried Luis Antonio Arguello, who was the first Mexican Governor. Within the Mission lies the body of José Francisco Ortega, discoverer of the beautiful Golden Gate.

Sponsored by the six San Francisco Chapters:

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Dedication in Shawnee National Forest by Illinois Daughters
On Monday afternoon, September 30, the members of the Illinois D.A.R. Caravan paused on their southern tour to dedicate a sign in the Shawnee National Forest which read “Silvicultural Care by the D.A.R. Honoring Mrs. Henry C. Warner 1955-1957.”
This 1000 acre plantation of short leaf pine was planted during the years 1939-1941 by the state society while Miss Helen McMackin served as State Regent and these penny pines have now grown to 40 feet tall and 8 inches in diameter.
At the suggestion of the Forest Supervisor, Mr. L. P. Neff, and with the approval of Mrs. Warner the State Regent, the State Conservation Chairman Mrs. Arthur Carrier undertook the silvicultural care of the trees as a State project and during the years 1955-1957 the chapters contributed $1000 for the care of the trees honoring Mrs. Warner.
The dedication program included prayer by Mrs. William Small; remarks by Mrs. Len Young Smith, the State Regent; the presentation of the sign by Mr. Neff; the acceptance by Mrs. Smith and original lines “The Shawnee National Forest” by Mrs. Arthur Carrier.
This dedication took place on a lovely fall day in a most impressive setting and the only happening that marred this memorable occasion was the fact that Mrs. Warner was taken ill and was not able to participate in the dedication which was arranged especially in her honor.
Mrs. Arthur Carrier, State Press Committee Member.
IN MEMORIAM

"To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die"

MRS. ALFRED A. TILLEY
(Edna Louise McArtor Tilley)
State Chaplain,
California State Society, N.S.D.A.R.
State Parliamentarian—South, 1950
until her death, April 15, 1957

Mrs. Tilley was a loyal and devoted member of San Rafael Hills Chapter and the California State Society. In appreciation of her devotion, inspiring qualities of service and leadership, this tribute is dedicated to her memory by

THE PARLIAMENTARY CLASS — SOUTH

Queries

(Continued from page 1344)


Higgins - Smelser - Holly - Fisher - Carr—


Lombard - Filley—Want anc. dates, etc., of Margerrett Filley, mar. David s. of John and Joan Pritchard Lombard, Apr. 7, 1675 at Springfield, Mass.; mar. rec. gives her home as Windsor; she d. Mar. 15, 1713/14 at Springfield.—Mrs. J. H. Burgess, 100 Barnard Road, Manteno, Ill.

Morris - Jarrett - Jewett—Want inf. as to places, dates, names of ch. and who they mar. of Achilles Morris who mar. 1784 Elizabeth Jarrett was in the Kanawha Valley at very early date. In 1842 he pd. taxes in Cabell Co., W. Va. while liv. in Indiana. Also full inf. as to ch. and grch. of Calvary Morris and w. Mary Jewett, liv. in Athens, Ohio.—Mrs. W. S. Johnson, 1521 Lee Street, Charleston 1, W. Va.

(Continued on page 1393)
Gathered around the Eliza Donner Memorial Stone at Houghton Park during the recent flag presentation ceremony held by Eliza Donner Houghton Society, C.A.R. are, from left: Mrs. E. Stewart James, National President, N.S.C.A.R.; Mrs. Stanley Houghton, wife of descendant of Eliza Donner and Sherman Houghton; Mrs. William T. Johnson, California State President, N.S.C.A.R., and Lon Peek II, National Chairman of Chronological History, State Chairman of Conservation, Long Beach, California.

The Honorable Craig Hosmer, Congressman from the 18th District, State of California, has presented to the five D.A.R. Chapters of Long Beach, the flag of the United States of America that is being used in this ceremony.

This flag was flown over our National Capitol at Washington, D.C., on Washington's Birthday, Friday, February 22, 1957.

The five D.A.R. Chapters of Long Beach united in presenting this flag to the City of Long Beach to be flown at Houghton Park, dedicated to Eliza Donner Houghton.

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"The Oak of the Golden Dream"

FIRST DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.

The first discovery of gold in commercial quantities in California was made in 1842 by Don Francisco Lopez at Placeritos Canyon. The story of the discovery is as follows:

Don Francisco, in March 1842, rode into the canyon with a servant boy, inspecting the stock and enjoying a day's outing. While resting in the shade of an oak tree, Don Francisco became engaged in gathering wild onions. He suddenly noticed some shining particles clinging to the roots of the plants. Plucking up more of the roots, he found more of the same kind of pebbles fastened on them. Later, in Los Angeles, he was assured that they were gold nuggets.

This discovery not only caused considerable excitement throughout the south but also brought numbers of prospectors from Sonora, Mexico. On November 22, 1842, Don Abel Stearns sent the first California gold from the mines at Placeritos to the United States Mint at Philadelphia. For many years thereafter he continued to send to Philadelphia gold dust and nuggets from this same region. Even at the present time, several small placers are being worked there, but lack of water prevents the operations from being extensive.

Placeritos Canyon is located about four miles east of Newhall in the San Fernando Hills, and about forty miles northwest of Los Angeles by way of the Newhall Tunnel.

Reprinted from "Historic Spots in California" by Mildred Brooke Hoover and H. E. and E. G. Rensch, with the permission of the publishers, Stanford University Press.

The following Southern California Chapters are proud and happy to relate the story of this interesting historical event:

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Honors Regent Louise Allen Renfro, who has served us in this capacity four full terms.

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of Los Altos,
Los Altos, California

South Dakota with 450 members reported that all 14 chapters made reports to the State Chairman of D.A.R. Magazine and that 125 members subscribed. (Mrs. Rolla G. Williams, State Regent, 66th Congress.)

Utah reported that its American Indian Committee concerned itself with the 2,300 Navajo youth in the Intermountain School who came from the Four Corners where they were scourged with tuberculosis and handicapped with the lack of the English language. Four hundred hours were spent teaching them religion. (Miss Dana Kelly, State Regent - 66th Congress.)

Washington State's Flag of the United States of America Committee reported an increase of flag displays during Constitution Week and other holidays by merchants, cities and citizens reported. One chapter gave a 15 minute television broadcast on "The Story of the Flag." (Mrs. Frederick G. B. Kemp, State Regent - 66th Congress.)

Wyoming's with 452 members has two active chapters of the C.A.R. which contributed to Kate Duncan Smith and Tamasee Schools, also to an Indian project and they have secured several advertisements for our magazine. (Mrs. E. Floyd Deuel, State Regent, 66th Congress.)

[1374]
First to discover the homesite at Rancho Santa Anita seemingly were Indians, of Shoshonean stock and tradition. They roamed the region for centuries before Spanish occupation and fished the spring-fed lake from a nearby settlement named Aleup-kig-na, "Place of Many Waters". Their homes were low round huts (jacales) built of bent oak branches and woven tule reeds from the water's edge. They have been described, in Crespi's Diary, as a free and happy people living on a generous land—knowing how to use her gifts for food and medicine, clothing and shelter.

More than two hundred years after discovery by Spanish explorers, Alta, California was colonized for the King of Spain by members of the Franciscan Order (among them Father Crespi) traveling afoot and unarmed through hundreds of wilderness miles north from Loreto along the Pacific coast. The intent of these gray-robed, sandalled priests was to save the Indians' soul and, with their labor, to found the coastal missions that would stretch, eventually, from San Diego to San Rafael and Sonoma. Spanish soldiery and other colonists arrived by land and sea to aid the padres. Presidios and pueblos sprang up in mission neighborhoods.

Following the establishment of San Gabriel (to become "Queen of the Missions") in 1771, a vast acreage was claimed by the Mother Church to sustain her children. The fertile "Place of Many Waters" came under ecclesiastical jurisdiction as a mission rancho dedicated to Santa Anita. Persuaded by priests, prodded by soldiers, many Indians exchanged their freedom for the complete care of body and soul offered under the Franciscan system. With unending labor they carried out the great design.

It was a triumph for the Franciscans when the Combrabcis, a family of chieftains, came to live within San Gabriel mission walls. The small girl among them became the foster daughter of Doña Eulalia Perez (who owned the huge San Pasqual Rancho, present site of Pasadena, and sometimes acted as llavera or housemother for the padres). Given the Christian name of Bartolomea, she changed it twenty years later. In 1837 she married a British subject and took the name of the young girl then being crowned Queen of Great Britain. Ever after, Hugo Reid's wife was known as Doña Victoria to the paisanos who revered her for aristocratic grace, medical skill and unbounded hospitality.

A beautiful Indian's enduring romance with a handsome, educated Scot provided Helen Hunt Jackson with source material for "Ramona"—the best selling novel which in the 1880's aroused widespread sympathy for the abused red man. Hugo Reid, a pioneer anthropologist informed by his wife, was first to reveal facets of Indian life completely unknown to the conqueror race. The young Scot adopted his wife's children by an earlier, Indian marriage, and educated them. He became the first lay owner of Rancho Santa Anita, perhaps through Doña Victoria's friendship with the padres.

On foundations of the ancient mission ranchhouse the Reids built their own adobe home, "flatroof'd and corridor'd" like most other houses of the period in the Los Angeles area. Later owners changed certain features, but archaeological "diggin's" and Hugo Reid's own letters are guiding the adobe's restoration back to its heyday—circa 1840. His planting inventory of 1844 will be used in landscaping, later on. This is all part of the master plan of the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, now occupying the homesite of historic Rancho Santa Anita.

Susanna Bryant Dakin

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OLD CUSTOMS HOUSE
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The Old Customs House at Monterey is the oldest Government Building on the Pacific Coast. Built during the Mexican period, the Customs House is a one-story tile-roofed rock and adobe building, flanked by two-story wings with balconies, which faces east toward Monterey Bay. Under the Spanish, and later under the Mexican and American reign, Monterey was the capital of California. The United States Flag was raised here by Commodore John Drake Sloat on July 7, 1846. It is now a State Historical Monument.

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Book Reviews

The Numbered Years—(Five Decades at James City)—
by Margaret Denny Dixon . . . 232 pages . . .
Garrett & Massie Inc., Richmond, Va. . . . $3.50

In 1953 Mrs. Dixon wrote “The Princess
of the Old Dominion” which featured the
Princess Pocahontas as the main character.
The Numbered Years features the only child
of Pocahontas and John Rolfe—Thomas
Rolfe. The manuscript has been carefully
checked by Mr. Charles Hatch, Historian of
the National Park Service in the Yorktown
area. Mrs. Dixon was allowed to go out
in the field and to watch the actual digging
for archeological findings on the Island.
The Numbered Years is the story of life
on Jamestown Island from 1629 to 1676.
James City never became more than a
hamlet although in 1629 it was beginning
to prosper. Thomas Rolfe’s life spanned
this period. The book emphasizes daily life
among the colonists. There are glimpses
of the clothes that they wore, the food they
ate, their homes, their neighborhood gatherings, the importance of the church in their
daily lives and the cruel punishment meted out by the Court. Life was hard and the
ideal of chivalry, which has made colonial Virginia heroines the darlings of romantic
ovels, has no place in this tale. Events are based on known facts and are well documented.

Margaret Denny Dixon is the daughter
of Bishop Collins Denny and with her sister
spent many years compiling three volumes
of the Denny genealogy. Being the daughter
and the wife of Methodist preachers, she has
lived in many places. Born in Baltimore,
her early childhood was spent in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. The family then
moved to Nashville, Tenn. and Margaret
attended and graduated from Vanderbilt
University. After her marriage to the Reverend J. W. Dixon she lived many places in
Tidewater and Piedmont Virginia. She
now lives in Richmond and has four children and twelve grandchildren—four of
whom are descended from Pocahontas and
John Rolfe. Mrs. Dixon was appointed by
the Governor as a member of the advisory
group of the Jamestown 350th Anniversary
Commission.

The Mormons . . . by Thomas F. O’Dea . . . 201
pages . . . University of Chicago Press . . . $5.

Thomas O’Dea tells us in this book who
the Mormons are; what they believe; how
they have managed to hold together through persecution and isolation; what it is that makes the Latter Day Saints peculiarly America. From the first revelation to Joseph Smith, through the great westward trek and the repeated conflicts with the gentile world over polygamy and other issues, to the present day problems and practices of Mormonism, Mr. O’Dea describes the phenomenal experiences of this dedicated people who colonized the Salt Lake Valley of Utah to form a distinctive, yet innately American, culture.

This book retells a dramatic episode in
American history. It explores the development of Protestant theology in its most peculiarly American forms. It studies the nature of social institutions such as the Mormon Church.

Dr. O’Dea is associate professor of sociology at Fordham University and did his undergraduate and doctoral work at Harvard and has served on the faculties of Mass. Institute of Technology and the Utah State Agricultural College.

Arizona’s Conservation Committee reported that three trees were planted on the campus of Arizona College and Universities. The trees were the offspring of the Washington elm which stands on the Capitol grounds in Phoenix. (66th Congress Proceedings, Mrs. Arthur C. Worm, State Regent.)

Idaho’s State Chairman of National Defense requested the Governor, Robert E. Smylie to proclaim Constitution Week, which he did for the second time. (Mrs. Raleigh W. Albright, State Regent, 66th Congress.)

Montana’s Approved Schools Committee reported $978 given to Approved Schools. (Montana has a membership of 692 with 14 chapters.) The State Scholarship gift of $150 went to Hillside School. The State Chairman gave the $25 profit from a sale of articles from Berea to be used as a state project and it was placed in the scholarship fund. (Mrs. Irving Leroy Dehnert, State Regent, 66th Congress.)

New Mexico reported that all chapters use the National Anthem at meetings. Six had a program on American music. Eight used American Music at different times on programs. (Mrs. Byron B. Wilson, State Regent—66th Congress.)

Oklahoma has 73 J.A.C. clubs with 2,493 members; close supervision was given them; the preamble was learned; the Constitution was studied; cultural and historical programs were given; trips to industries and factories were made. (Mrs. Earl Foster, State Regent—66th Congress.)
O

VER FOUR HUNDRED YEARS have passed since Florida was discovered by Juan Ponce de León, famed seeker of the elusive "Fountain of Youth," who landed upon the shores of Florida near St. Augustine, on Palm Sunday, April 2, 1513. Ponce de León named the new territory, "Pascua Florida" meaning "feast of flowers," which is of religious origin. This was the designation of Palm Sunday, the day of the discovery. With elaborate ceremony he planted the standards of Spain, and took possession in the name of the Spanish King.

A dreamer he may have been, but in the attempt to realize his vision he gave to the world a land which has become the realization of prophetic foresight for more ambitions than any he could have had. His name has been perpetuated in various sections of the south, and Florida itself, which bears the name which he bestowed.

Before Florida became a settled province of Spain, Spanish explorers to undertake Florida colonization enterprises were, Pánfilo de Narváez who landed in a bay on the west coast of Florida in 1527, and Don Hernán De Soto who landed somewhere in Tampa Bay in May, 1539.

Ponce de León's travels around the "Land of Flowers"; Narváez's conquest and disastrous expedition into the territory; and the wanderings of De Soto and his men on his historic trip up the peninsula, all are important in the early history of Florida's part in the beginning of a nation, and conclusive evidence of the romantic and colorful history of Spanish conquests and explorations in Florida.

Interest in the Spanish explorers never dies and Florida historians are ever on the lookout for any new discovery which may bring to light information about an era four hundred years ago.

Spain had no sooner retired from the field, than the French landed in Florida. The French made three attempts to establish a colony in Florida. The first was made by Capt. Jean Ribault, a devout Huguenot, who landed on May Day, 1562 at the mouth of the St. Johns River, which he named the River of May. The Huguenot's erected a stone column on which was cut the arms of France, thus staking their claim for the French Crown and claiming the land for France. The second Huguenot settlement was at St. Johns Bluff, six miles up the St. Johns River at Fort Caroline June 25, 1564, under René de Laudonnière, and the third August 28, 1565, when Ribault with a second group of colonists arrived at the mouth of the St. Johns River (River of May) and at Fort Caroline.

One of the most tragic events of history occurred at Fort Caroline in 1565 when the French colony was massacred by the Spanish, under Pedro Menéndez de Avilés, founder of St. Augustine, who was selected by the Spanish King to drive the French out of Florida. Menéndez renamed the fort San Matéo.

St. Augustine, founded by Pedro Menéndez de Avilés in 1565, was the first permanent settlement by Europeans on American soil, which gives St. Augustine its position as the oldest city in America. Fort Marion (Castillo de San Marcos) and the Old City Gates, with their ancient walls, stand today as a reminder of those earlier days. Here we find the country's oldest house and the oldest wooden schoolhouse.

Pensacola, the second Spanish colony in the region, was established in 1696-1698 at Pensacola Bay.

From 1763 to 1783 Florida was a British Province. In 1763, Florida was ceded to England by Spain, in exchange for the return of Cuba, but in 1783, at the close of the Revolutionary War, Florida was receded to Spain by Great Britain, in exchange for the Bahama Islands. Thus the peace that established the independence of the thirteen English colonies gave Florida back to Spain.

Then on February 22, 1819, the entire Territory was sold by Spain to the United States and Florida became a Territory, February 19, 1821. Gen. Andrew Jackson served as Military governor of Florida, until the formation of the Territorial government in June, 1822, when William P. Duval was

(Continued on page 1390)
HONORING
MRS. EDWARD EVERETT ADAMS
(adelia roberts adams)
STATE REGENT OF FLORIDA

BY
MRS. MERLE BROWN
MRS. RICHARD H. FERRIS

and PONCE de LEON CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA

[ 1379 ]
California Under Twelve Flags
(Continued from page 1368)
of one of the most vivid epochs in all our annals.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT
Appreciation is expressed to the Automobile Club of Southern California for permission to reprint "California Under Twelve Flags" by Phil Townsend Hanaa. Copyright 1937, Automobile Club of Southern California.

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Killed while on a "classified mission," July 18, 1957
the only son of
Our beloved Regent, Mrs. John Craycraft
Ocklawaha Chapter—Florida D.A.R.
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AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Harriet D. Quealy (Mrs. Lot W.) is a member of Betsy Ross Chapter, Lawrence, Mass. and her Christmas poem was part of our frontispiece last year. She is State Vice Chairman of Radio and Television and is well known in the Boston area for her patriotic radio skits.

Mrs. Soper J. Taal is a former regent of Alexander Doniphan Chapter, Liberty, Missouri and is a Director of the Northwest District in Missouri.

Ruth E. Holbrook is regent of Martin Severance Chapter of Pasadena, California.

Lillian Fogg Lee (Mrs. Joseph F.) is a member of Mary Desha Chapter and lives in Glendale, California.

"Once in December" was a favorite poem of Leonora Speyer who died Feb. 10, 1956 in her 85th year. She was a member of Columbia Chapter, Washington, D. C., since March 1, 1904. In 1890 Mrs. Speyer was a violinist with the Boston Symphony. In 1937 she taught poetry at Columbia University and her book of poems "The Fiddlers Farewell" won her the Pulitzer prize in 1926.
State Activities
(Continued from page 1325)

in the Rose Room, Good Citizens awards were made by the State Chairman, Mrs. Scott Rountree. An address "The Flags Over California" with the flags displayed, was made by Mr. I. M. Peckham, former U. S. Attorney at San Francisco and Vice President, Society of California Pioneers.

Thursday morning was devoted to completion of chapter regent's reports and the reading of the Resolutions by the Chairman, Mrs. William J. Hayes. In the afternoon, the State Chaplain, Mrs. Harriett I. Hemenover, and the State Assistant Chaplain, Mrs. David D. Sallee, had charge of the memorial service. Mrs. Cook gave a beautiful tribute and the Chaplain General, Mrs. Canaga, read an original poem "In Memoriam." Mrs. Harold R. Sherman, soloist, was accompanied by Mrs. Ruth Sterne Kelly. Exhibits, artistically arranged and displayed, of "What the Daughters Do" were a highlight of the Conference. A National Defense meeting was held in the late afternoon.

The banquet Thursday evening honored the State Officers, Honorary State Regents and National Officers. The Invocation was given by the Rev. David Forbes, Canon, Grace Cathedral. The program for the evening was Dramatic Presentations—"The Three Queens" by Gail Potter—who wore very colorful costumes.

The Resolutions were presented and voted on at the Friday morning session. Report of Registration showed 520 in attendance at Conference.

Friday luncheon in the Rose Room was in honor of the National President of the C.A.R., Mrs. E. Stewart James; the State President, Mrs. William T. Johnson and the Junior State President, Miss Nancy Henry, Junior Committee Member and State Conference Page. Music was by Columbia Park Boys' Club-A Cappella. Mrs. James spoke on the work of the C.A.R.

Gertrude Ware Mertens (Mrs. Jules),
Conference Chairman
Not all Revolutionary soldiers were buried in the thirteen original states. We are nomads by inheritance and many of these soldiers wandered west to build their homes, rear their families far from their original homes, often on land granted for their service, and their bodies laid to rest away from the battlegrounds they protected. (Mrs. Herbert C. Parker, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution).

National Defense
(Continued from page 1350)

Indiana
Samuel Huntington Chapter—in memory and deep appreciation of Mr. John W. O'Harrow, Jr.—$5.00

Iowa
Mrs. D. L. Rankins—$1.00

Louisiana
General William Montgomery Chapter—$5.00

Maine
General Knox Chapter—$5.00

New York
Mrs. W. Howard Steiner—$5.00

The D.A.R. Library is your library. Visit it, use it and remember it in the coming year. (Mrs. LeRoy Hussey, Librarian General.)
appointed by President James Monroe and became governor. At the time of the transfer, the two centers of settlement were St. Augustine in East Florida and Pensacola in West Florida. The first Legislative Council was held at Pensacola in June, 1822, and at the second Legislative Council held at St. Augustine in June, 1823, a commission was named to select a location for a permanent seat of government. The site selected was a beautiful hill near the deserted fields of old Tallahassee, in Indian Territory. On March 4, 1824, Gov. Duval proclaimed the new seat of government, and here the present capital of the state, Tallahassee was laid out and the capitol building was begun in 1824. The Legislative Council assembled there the first Monday of November, 1824.

The Florida Indians were known as "Seminoles." The Seminole Indian War which began in 1835 continued until the Seminoles were removed to Indian territory. On August 14, 1842, when a reservation was assigned to the Seminoles in Florida, they announced themselves ready to accept the settlement. Thus a fragment of the Seminole nation maintained their claim to a home in Florida. The Seminole Indians in Florida today live quietly on their own lands in the Everglades section in south Florida. At last, the Seminole has land of his own.

On March 3, 1845, the Territory of Florida was admitted to the Union as a State, with William D. Mosely as the first governor of Florida under the new Constitution. The first General Assembly or Legislature convened at Tallahassee on June 22, 1845. Then followed the War Between the States, 1861-1865, and on January 10, 1861, sixteen years after its admission, Florida seceded from the Union and joined the Southern Confederacy. On June 25, 1868, Florida was re-admitted to the United States. Thus, five flags have flown over Florida, including that of Spain, France, England, Confederacy and the United States.

Florida has come at last to the development of her resources and to take an important part in the commerce of the nation and of the world. It is no longer merely a land of flowers, for its resources have made it rich beyond the dreams of the discoverers who first gave it to the world. Her cities, her industries, her groves, her mines, and her splendid climate have made the "Land of Flowers" a great industrial empire.
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[ 1391 ]
We are deeply distressed and sympathetic with the suffering of the world. It is traditional that we will always generously give of our substance and constructively aid those in need, but may we evolve a method of assistance which will not undermine or hold the possibility of the bankruptcy of our nation. (Mrs. Ray L. Erb, National Chairman, National Defense—66th Congress.)
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Queries
(Continued from page 1371)

Sneath - Barton - Bell - Park—Want names, dates, etc., of par. of Robert Sneath, b. 5-20-1778, d. 10-8-1827 Frederick, Md., and his w. Elizabeth Barton, b. Nov. 3, 1780, d. Feb. 14, 1840; either b. or d. in N. J. Her f. might have been James Barton. Des. Rev. ances. on either line. Also f. of John Bell, b. Feb. 21, 1811, d. Aug. 24, 1880, mar. Mary Sneath; liv. in or near Seneca Co., Ohio. Also names of ch. of Zebulon Park. Was he a descen. of Roger Park of N. J.? Want pars. and gr. pars. of John Park, b. or d. in Milton, Northumberland Co., Pa.—Miss Mary Bell Park, 85 Coe St., Tiffin, Ohio.


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Magazine Subscription Payments
It will simplify and greatly expedite the handling of money for magazine subscriptions if all checks for the purpose are not only made out to the Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R. but are also addressed to her with the subscription blanks.
Faustine Dennis, Treasurer General

Florida Daughters sent in approximately $1,664.00 worth of ads for this issue under the leadership of Mrs. Edward Everett Adams, State Regent, and Mrs. Fred S. Evans, State Advertising Chairman. Of the 63 Chapters 39 Chapters sent ads.

The University of Chicago and the University of Virginia are sponsoring the publication of a new and complete edition of the papers of James Madison. The editors will appreciate information about the location of letters by or to James Madison or his wife, especially letters in private possession or among uncalendared manuscripts in the collections of public or private institutions. Please address The Papers of James Madison, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.
MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
REGULAR MEETING
October 16, 1957

THE regular meeting of the National Board of Management of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, convened in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., at 9:30 a.m., Mrs. Frederic Alquin Groves, President General, presiding.

The invocation was given by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Bruce Livingston Canaga, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. Ainsworth, Registrar General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Harold E. Erb, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: National Officers: Mrs. Groves, Mrs. Beak, Mrs. Canaga, Mrs. Erb, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Trau, Miss Dennis, Mrs. Ainsworth, Mrs. Burnelle, Mrs. Hussey, Mrs. Newland, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Kernodle, Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. Curtiss, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Way, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. McClaugherty, Mrs. Machlan, Miss Massey. State Regents: Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Carlson, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Wrenn, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Thigpen, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Wolf, Mrs. Kimberly, Miss Haver, Mrs. Hoke, Mrs. Schneider, Mrs. George, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Wacker, Mrs. Brodolf, Mrs. Pilkinton, Mrs. Eads, Mrs. Blackledge, Mrs. Lange, Mrs. Novak, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Cagle, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Vories, Mrs. Patrick, Mrs. Rodgers, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Weston, Mrs. Tonkin, Mrs. Hayward.

The President General, Mrs. Groves, read her report.

Report of President General

It is a matter of real satisfaction to have you in attendance at this meeting, and I wish to thank you for all you are doing to further the work of the National Society. Your leadership is important—and personally and on behalf of the Society, I wish to express my genuine appreciation.

While we were assembled in Continental Congress, the D.A.R. Award of a military wrist watch was presented to the National Commander of the Arnold Air Society. The winner was William L. Sparks of the University of Denver. Due to the fact that our D.A.R. officers were in attendance at our Congress, the award was presented by Major General Richard H. Carmichael, United States Air Force, at the annual Conclave held in New York City on that date.

Pleasant social occasions followed during the week after Congress when I was the guest of Mrs. B. Harrison Lingo, on April 27th, attending the luncheon of Pi Beta Phi at the Army and Navy Club in Washington. On that evening it was my pleasure to be the supper guest of Mr. and Mrs. David L. Wells of Washington—Mrs. Wells being our efficient Chairman of the National Board Dinner Committee.

The days intervening between the adjournment of Congress and May 13, were spent in the office attending to post-Congress matters and making plans for the coming year. On May 13 I left for my home for a brief stay and to keep engagements made in Missouri.

On May 16th I was the honor guest of the Lucy Jefferson Lewis Chapter at New Madrid, Missouri. It was the tenth anniversary of the chapter and members from neighboring chapters in southeastern Missouri were guests. The tea was given at the home of Mrs. Samuel Hunter, just as the organization party was held there ten years before when I was State Regent. In spite of tornado warnings being out over that part of the country at the time, it was a gay and beautiful affair.

The Jefferson Chapter of St. Louis had a very beautiful tea in the home of the Regent, Mrs. Robert R. Stephens on May 22. Even though it was a very stormy day, there were many in attendance.

On Memorial Day, May 30, Mrs. Douglas B. Stone, State Regent of New Mexico D.A.R., presented a Flag of the United States of America to the American G. I. Forum at Albuquerque, New Mexico on behalf of your President General. In turn, Mr. Vincent T. Ximenes, National Chairman of the American G. I. Forum, presented the Daughters of the American Revolution with a Flag of the United States of America. The presentation took place in front of the headquarters of the American G. I. Forum in Albuquerque. Representatives of 11 veterans' and patriotic organizations were present. This exchange of flags was a token of mutual respect between the G. I. Forum and the D.A.R. Mrs. Stone reports that there were four honorary State Regents, two National Vice Chairmen, and three Chapter Regents present. Mrs.
Stone by request of the President General was assisted at these ceremonies by Mrs. Roland M. James, of Arizona, former Librarian General and now President of the National Chairman's Association.

While this D.A.R. ceremony was taking place in New Mexico, our National Society was represented in Rindge, New Hampshire, when Mrs. David W. Anderson, former Vice President General, placed our wreath at the Cathedral of the Pines, as your President General's representative.

Due to engagements in Washington, Mrs. Ralph W. Newland, our Curator General, acted as your President General's representative on June 1 at the United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Connecticut, presenting the Society's award of a United States Savings Bond to the winner, Cadet Robert A. Johnson, of Seattle, Washington. Mrs. Newland was accompanied by Mrs. Clarence Wickersham Wacker, State Regent of Michigan, both of whom were house guests of Mrs. Charles Breed Gilbert, State Regent of Connecticut, while in that vicinity.

On June 2nd, Mrs. Newland likewise represented the National Society at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, by making the presentation of the D.A.R. Award—a portable typewriter—to the winner, Cadet John H. Vickers, of Fairfield, Connecticut. Mrs. Newland was accompanied by Mrs. Wacker, State Regent of Michigan, and Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, Jr., State Regent of New York.

On June 5, the President General, attended the Presentation of Awards Ceremony at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, accompanied by Mrs. Ralph W. Newland, Curator General; Mrs. Clarence Wickersham Wacker, State Regent of Michigan; Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., National Parliamentarian; and Mrs. Thomas Stevens George, State Regent of Maryland. The award of a camera was presented by your President General to the winner, Midshipman First Class John Allen McMorris II, of Oakland, California. We were dinner guests of Mrs. George following the ceremony.

It was my pleasure to be the guest of the Chapter Regents' Club of the District of Columbia at their reception given at the Chapter House on the evening of June 6th, through invitation of Mrs. Elsie Cahill, President.

On June 8, I was the guest of honor at the Luncheon-picnic meeting of the Fairfax Chapter, Miss Ruth Dobson, Chapter Regent, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Claude Cooper of Lake Barcroft near Alexandria, Virginia, through invitation of Mrs. Robert Smith.

The Executive Committee meeting was held on June 11 and part of the 12th, with the Special Board Meeting at noon of June 12th. Immediately following these meetings, on June 13 the President General accompanied by members of the Executive Committee journeyed by car to Jamestown, Virginia, at the invitation of the State Regent of Virginia, Mrs. Maurice Bradley Tonkin, to be present for special Flag Day Ceremonies arranged by the Virginia D.A.R. especially in connection with the 350th Anniversary of that historic spot.

The President General and the Cabinet Members were the guests of Mrs. Maurice B. Tonkin and the Virginia State Society, D.A.R. The only member of the cabinet who was unable to attend was our Chaplain General, Mrs. Bruce L. Canaga. The cabinet members motored down with Mrs. Ralph W. Newland and Mrs. William Ainsworth, and reached Williamsburg in the late afternoon of the 13th in time for the beautiful dinner party at The King's Arms arranged by Virginia Daughters. Following the dinner we were taken to the Community Center in Williamsburg to see the interesting displays exhibited there.

The next day on June 14, we went to Jamestown to a service at the Old Church. The President General was privileged to present the Holy Table to the church—a gift of the Virginia Daughters. The table was an exact replica of tables which were used at that time in Episcopal churches. One of our Honorary Vice Presidents General, Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham, presented a Credence Table in honor of one of Virginia's most distinguished Daughters, Mrs. Philip Wallace Hiden.

That noon we were guests at a luncheon at which more than two hundred and fifty Virginia Daughters were present. In spite of the summer heat, many of these women had driven great distances to greet us. We regretted not being able to attend the Naturalization Service being held at the same time of the luncheon.

On Saturday, the 15th, we were the guests of the National Park Service and had a most interesting time at Yorktown. Through the courtesy of Mr. Stanley Abbott, Superintendent of the Colonial National Historical Park, an additional treat was made possible for us. We were privileged to see the home of Thomas Nelson, one of the Virginia signers of the Declaration of Independence. This pre-Revolutionary home was filled with history of the siege of Yorktown, and the charm of the boxwood garden could be seen from many spots through the lovely old house. We were also the guests of the Comte de Grasse Chapter, Mrs. T. Ryland Sanford, Regent, who opened the old Customs House for us, which is always closed.
on Saturdays, in order that we might see the many interesting things housed there.

It was an unforgettable and completely delightful experience as guests of the Virginia Daughters at the Williamsburg Inn, together with the many events planned for us, and the first time that the Cabinet had had the pleasure of doing something as a whole.

Returning to the office on June 17, there were the customary desk work and intermittent interviews, so necessary at all times for the furtherance of the work at National Headquarters.

On Tuesday evening, June 18, it was my happy privilege to be the dinner guest of Mrs. Allen R. Wrenn, State Regent of the District of Columbia, at her home in Washington, when she entertained the members of her State Board.

On June 19, Mrs. George B. Hartman, Chairman of Buildings and Grounds Committee, entertained the members of her Committee at her home for luncheon, and here again I not only enjoyed this gracious hospitality but following the luncheon many matters were discussed pertinent to the work of this Committee whose duties pertain to the custodial management of our National Headquarters.

By invitation of Mrs. William M. Carrigan, President, District of Columbia State Officers’ Club, I attended the Spring Luncheon and Fashion Show on June 22, at the Columbia Country Club. This beautifully appointed luncheon was well attended and proved to be a delightful afternoon to all present.

On the evening of June 22, I left Washington for a brief visit to my home.

Our Society was invited by the Interstate Rochambeau Commission of the United States to place a wreath at the statue of General Rochambeau in Washington, Mrs. James D. Skinner, Vice President General, represented the President General and laid our Society’s wreath on July 1 in commemoration of the birthday of this famed French leader.

During the weeks of July, the postman in Cape Girardeau became busily aware of my presence there, since much mail followed me. There were only four days during this period when I neither dictated nor worked on the business of the National Society.

On August 1, our Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Harold E. Erb represented your President General at the United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, New York, and presented the Society’s award of a United States Savings Bond to the winner, Engineer Cadet John P. McConville of Woodside, New York.

During August there was much office activity in preparation for future official visits, along with the usual routine of mail and interviews, and advance planning conferences were held with Mrs. Ashmead White, our Congress Program Chairman, who came from her home in Maine to discuss arrangements for our 1958 Continental Congress.

On September 4, I left for my home for a few days preparatory to keeping engagements later in September, October and part of November to cover the fall State Conferences, the October Board meeting week in Washington and the Approved Schools Bus Tour.

I was invited as a guest of the French Government to be present at the ceremonies on September 6, 7, and 8 in commemoration of General Lafayette in this bicentenary year of his birth, but had to decline this invitation for personal reasons. I regretted that I did not have the privilege of appointing someone to represent the National Society.

On September 6, Miss Faustine Dennis, our Treasurer General, represented the President General at a ceremony in Washington, laying the National Society’s wreath at the Statue of General Lafayette, upon invitation from the District Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

In early September copies of the sixth edition of the newly revised HIGHLIGHTS OF D.A.R. PROGRAM ACTIVITY were received from the printer. This booklet contains valuable information of importance to our membership, and our National Officers and National Chairmen as well as State and Chapter Regents are urged to promote the distribution of this booklet in order that our many members may have this opportunity to pass on to others this digest of information concerning our work. This edition was completely revised, not only from the standpoint of material but photographs as well.

An especial thank you goes to Mrs. Schondau.

The National Directory of Committees was issued in early September containing the roster of our many members who have undertaken committee assignments for the coming year. My gratitude is expressed to each and every one listed, for through their leadership and enthusiasm they make outstanding contributions toward the success of our work, and to Mrs. Rupp for her careful compilation of the Directory.

During September your President General and her husband were honored with an invitation from the Heads of Mission of the Commonwealth Countries to attend a Reception on October 18 at the British Embassy, honoring Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, but due to the long-standing engagement made for the official tour to the Approved Schools this invitation had to be regretfully declined.
The day of September 25 was spent in the office, and early on the morning of the 26th I departed by train for New Haven, Connecticut to attend the Connecticut Fall State meeting. I was met at the train by Miss Katherine Matthies, our National Chairman of the Conservation Committee, and was her house guest during my stay in Connecticut.

On the evening of the 26th, we drove to Waverly Inn, where I met many of the Connecticut Daughters and out of town state guests, including Mrs. Herman Weston, State Regent of Vermont, Mrs. Forrest F. Lange, State Regent of New Hampshire, and Mrs. Rudolph L. Novak, State Regent of New Jersey. The Connecticut State Conference was held the following day, September 27, in the historic and beautiful old Center Congregational Church on the Green, in New Haven, Mrs. Charles Breed Gilbert, State Regent, presiding.

The morning was given over to reports of State activities. In the afternoon, the President General gave her address. Saturday, September 28, was a most interesting day. The State Vice Regent of Connecticut, Mrs. Philip Vivian Tippet, called for me at 9:30. We drove to the Oliver Ellsworth home in Windsor, then on to Norwich, where we were the luncheon guests of Mrs. Charles Gilbert, State Regent, and seven other D.A.R. friends who are particularly active in restoration work of the State Society. After luncheon we went to see two historic old houses in Norwich, then on to the Jonathan Trumbull, Sr. home; (Jonathan Trumbull was the only rebel royal Governor of the Colonies).

The Connecticut State Society is to be congratulated on the splendid way the Oliver Ellsworth and the Jonathan Trumbull homes are operated.

On Monday afternoon, September 30, Miss Matthies and I started the drive to Lake Placid for the New York State Conference. The beauty of the coloring made it a very delightful trip.

A reception on Tuesday afternoon preaced the opening of the Conference. On that evening I was a guest of the New York State Officers Club. Mrs. Leslie Burn Case, President, presided at the banquet, which was followed by an interesting program.

On Wednesday, October 2, at 9:30 a.m., the procession formed for the formal opening of the 61st Annual New York State Conference, Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, Jr., State Regent, presiding. The morning was taken up with the reports of State Officers, followed by a luncheon which was enjoyed as the State Regent's guest. In the afternoon there were round table meetings, including the National Defense Round Table, at which an address was given by Mr. John O'Donnell, Bureau Chief, Washington Bureau, New York Daily News. On Wednesday evening, your President General spoke after the banquet. Immediately following the evening session, a reception in honor of your President General was held in the Lounge of the Lake Placid Club. The National Chairmen and National Vice Chairmen of New York State presented the President General with a money box for the Little Girls Cottage at Tamassee.

Because of the uncertainty of the weather and effect on plane schedules, I left Lake Placid Thursday noon, October 3, flying into New York City to get a plane out for Indianapolis. Due to plane trouble, it was nearly midnight when I reached Indianapolis.

The 57th annual Indiana State Conference opened on Thursday morning, at the Sherton-Lincoln Hotel, with the theme "Our Goodly Heritage." Mrs. Harry Howe Wolf, State Regent, presiding.

Friday, October 4, was taken up with reports of State Officers and was followed by a report of the Resolutions Committee, Mrs. Herbert Ralston Hill, Vice President General, serving as Chairman. The resolutions were unusually fine and timely. At noon, National Defense luncheon for all members was held, at which General W. H. Wilbur spoke on "True Menace of Communism." The afternoon was given over to reports of the Chairmen. At the banquet on Friday evening, the President General gave her address. A check for $100 was presented to the President General by the Indiana Daughters, for the Little Girls Cottage at Tamassee.

At the close of the evening, a reception was held in the Lincoln Room of the hotel when the President General was privileged to greet the many members and guests.

Mrs. Robert M. Beak, First Vice President General, was also a guest of the Indiana State Conference.

On Saturday noon, Honorary President General, Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne gave a luncheon in honor of the President General, the guests being many of the Honorary State Regents and Vice Presidents General.

The close of this very pleasant affair was the drive to Terre Haute with the State Vice Regent, Mrs. John G. Biel, where I spent the night and part of Sunday with some old Missouri friends.

During my visits to the three states mentioned, I was impressed with the fine work being carried on in each state. The activity, the friendliness and the warmth of spirit was present everywhere, and I am deeply indebted to all for the inspiration this trip brought to me personally.
I returned to Washington by plane late on Sunday evening, October 6, after various long delays due to weather conditions. Unfortunately, due to the development of a severe cold, I was unable to keep my engagement with the Dorothy Hancock Chapter for luncheon on October 8, which was a matter of great regret to me.

Office matters preparatory to the approaching Board meeting occupied the day and evening hours of the remainder of the week, after I returned to my desk.

On Sunday, October 13, the members of the Cabinet were the guests of Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., our National Parliamentarian, who arranged for us to attend the Church services at the Chapel of the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis. This was an inspiring experience, long to be remembered. We were Mrs. Robert’s guests at a delightfully arranged luncheon party, after which we visited the Hammond Harwood House; the newly-restored Brice House; and the old Senate Chamber, where Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief.

The President General regretted her inability to be the Society’s representative on Sunday afternoon at Fort Myer, Virginia, witnessing a special review of the Military District of Washington, honoring the Washington Lee Society of the C.A.R. A citation was presented to Anne Hallowell, Junior President of the C.A.R., and we of the D.A.R. are equally proud of this recognition of patriotic work by a military branch to a 16-year-old girl, and it was a matter of great regret to the Cabinet members that all could not be present, but due to conflicting engagements for the day, this was impossible.

We returned to Washington in the late afternoon, and in that evening attended a beautifully planned dinner at the Mayflower Hotel which was given in my honor by Mrs. E. Stewart James, National President of the Children of the American Revolution. This delightful and constructive occasion was well attended by C.A.R., D.A.R., and S.A.R. representatives. Although scheduled to give the principal speech of the evening, I regretfully had to decline the honor, but gave informal greetings. It was most unfortunate to be forced to trim my schedule due to the above-mentioned indisposition, but upon doctor’s orders this had to be done.

The Executive Committee meeting was held on Monday, October 14. I was the guest of honor on that evening at a dinner given by the Vice Presidents General Club, Mrs. Loretta Grim Thomas, President, presiding. Here, too, I gave informal greetings instead of the originally planned talk of the evening, which had to be cancelled for the reasons stated.

I am more than grateful to each and every one of you for your presence here today—for your interest and for your enthusiasm. The well-attended National Chairmen’s Forum and State Regents’ meeting held yesterday, confirmed all that you are doing to further our work. Personally, and on behalf of the National Society, I express my genuine thanks and deep appreciation.

Allene W. Groves,
President General.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. Beak, read her report.

Report of First Vice President General

Since last reporting, all meetings of the National Board of Management, the Executive and the Personnel Committees have been attended. In addition, in June and October, two Special Committee meetings were called after appointment as chairman of the Special Committee to assist the Board members in carrying out the directive of the 66th Continental Congress relative to the Report of the Magazine Advisory Committee.

Prior to the June committee meeting considerable source material was secured for committee preparation of the means to assist the Board members in their study of the report of the Magazine Advisory Committee and by providing each with a questionnaire.

During the summer months, over 150 hours were spent on evaluating and summarizing opinions and suggestions, and preparation of tentative outlines that the work of the Special Committee be expedited as much as possible in the October meeting for final summary, report and possible recommendations from the committee to the National Board of Management.

Following the June Board meeting, it was a delightful pleasure to accept the generous hospitality of the State Regent and all the Virginia Daughters in Williamsburg and Jamestown. In August, it was a privilege to attend the dedication of a D.A.R. marker at the Glen Ellyn, Illinois resting place of Ruth Meacham Standish, Real Daughter. It was an honor to accept the invitation of the State Regent to speak to the Indiana Daughters during their October State Conference. Although deeply appreciative of the many gracious invitations from states and chapters, it has been necessary to decline with sincere regret because of other commitments.

Acknowledgment and grateful appreciation are given here to the states and chapters for their splendid yearbooks.

Gladys B. Beak,
First Vice President General.
The Chaplain General, Mrs. Canaga, had no formal report and spoke of the very kind letters she had received from the State Chaplains in reply to her communications to them.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Erb, read her report.

**Report of Recording Secretary General**

Immediately after the close of the 66th Continental Congress resolutions and letters as directed by the Congress were sent to the President of the United States, members of the Cabinet, heads of the Defense, Army and Navy establishments, members of the United States Congress and others. Many letters of commendation have been received in reply.

The resolutions adopted by the 66th Continental Congress were prepared and printed in pamphlet form for distribution.

The Bylaws were prepared for reprinting, incorporating the amendments adopted by the 66th Continental Congress, and proof was read on the entire book.

Work on the preparation and compilation of the Congress Proceedings, editing, proofreading, indexing, was completed in August. Minutes of Regular and Special Board meetings were prepared for publication in the *D.A.R. Magazine*, and proofread. Verbatim transcripts and minutes have been indexed and filed.

Motions and resolutions of the Continental Congress and the National Board have been typed and copies delivered or mailed to each National Officer, also copied for the statute book and indexed.

The minutes of the Executive Committee meetings have been written and copies sent to all members of the committee, recopied for binding in book form and indexed. Motions affecting the work of each office were typed separately and delivered.

Since April 13, 1957, 2,975 membership certificates have been prepared and mailed, also 19 commissions to Vice Presidents General, State Regents and State Vice Regents.

Notices of meetings of the National Board of Management and Executive Committee were mailed to the members.

Requests for assistance and information have been given prompt and careful attention.

It was the privilege and pleasure of this officer to enjoy the hospitality of the Virginia Daughters with the other members of the Executive Committee on Flag Day in observance of the 350th Anniversary of Jamestown.

On August 1, 1957 your Recording Secretary General represented your President General at the Award Convocation of the United States Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point and presented the National Society’s award of a $50 United States Savings Bond to Cadet John P. McConville for proficiency in Naval Science and high scholastic record.

From October first through the fourth your Recording Secretary General was the guest of the New York Daughters at their 61st State Conference held in Lake Placid, New York, when our President General, Mrs. Frederic Alquin Groves, was the guest of honor.

It has been a pleasure to receive the many state and chapter yearbooks sent to this office—each one is read with much interest.

During the summer the revised edition of *What the Daughters Do* was compiled by this officer and will be ready for distribution in about six weeks. As voted by the National Board last April the format of this pamphlet will be somewhat different. It is hoped it will meet with your approval and help you to gain many new members in your states, as well as aid you to inform the general public of the objectives and work of our great society.

**Adèle Woodhouse Erb,**

*Recording Secretary General.*

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Patterson, read her report.

**Report of Corresponding Secretary General**

The following report covers the work accomplished in my office from March 1 through August 31.

During the summer months, the following were mailed to those on our official mailing list: Resolutions adopted by the 66th Continental Congress, 3,712; Bylaws 3,863; packets including letters of instructions issued by National Officers and National Chairmen, 3,031; Proceedings of 66th Continental Congress, 175; Directory of Committees, 3,304; Highlights of Program Activity booklets to each member admitted at the past three Board meetings, 2,931. Total, 17,016. Copies of the resolutions were sent to each United States Senator and Representative as well as to the Governors of each State.

A numerical accounting of requested supplies issued to Chapters and individuals follows: Application blanks, 19,455; Applicant’s working sheets, 12,786; Ancestral charts, 3,484; *What the Daughters Do* pam-
phlets, 2,430; Highlights of Program Activity booklets, 390; Membership cards, 14,100; Welcome cards for New Citizens, 3,422; Resolutions, 794; Directory of Committees, 98; Bylaws, 605; Transfer cards, 1,270; Information leaflets, 2,499; D.A.R. Patriotic Education booklets, 535; Miscellaneous, 3,135; Total, 65,003.

Orders for the D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship have been filled to the number of 34,478. Distribution according to languages follows: English, 28,548; French, 1,475; German, 1,366; Spanish, 3,089.

To the 2,283 inquiries received, 2,083 were answered and the remainder referred to the proper departments for acknowledgment.

From my home, I have written 95 letters.

I am pleased to announce that the newly revised edition of the booklet "Highlights of Program Activity" has been received. Copies may be obtained from the office at 10¢ each.

For the yearbooks received, I am indeed grateful.

It has been my pleasure to have visited and addressed several chapters in my State and two chapters of the Sons of the American Revolution, and to have been an honored guest and speaker at the West Virginia State Conference in Parkersburg.

I attended the meetings of the Executive Committee and National Board of Management in June.

On June 13, with other members of the Executive Committee, I left Washington for Williamsburg, Virginia, staying at the beautiful Williamsburg Inn. It was an honor and pleasure to be a guest of the State Regent, Mrs. Maurice B. Tonkin, and the Virginia Daughters, and enjoy their wonderful hospitality.

We attended the Jamestown Festival and an impressive meeting at the old church on Jamestown Island in observance of Flag Day, June 14th. An interesting trip to Yorktown was also arranged for our pleasure.

The work in my office has been exceedingly heavy all summer, and to Mrs. Florence Daum, my secretary, I am very grateful. The work, both routine and research, has been kept up-to-date, sometimes with great difficulty.

Katharine Wiley Patterson, 
Corresponding Secretary General.

The Treasurer General, Miss Dennis, read her report.

Report of Treasurer General

The two offices of the Treasurer General have been as always extremely busy in your service. In the Record Room statistics and records for over 184,000 members require endless statistical work, hundreds of letters and great understanding and tact in handling questions and problems. The Accounting Office which receives and records every penny sent to the National Society for any purpose whatever is equally busy and efficient.

The report for the period March 1, 1957 to August 31, 1957 which is in your hands shows $1,452.00 received for the Allene Wilson Groves Cottage for Little Girls at Tamassee. As of October 11, 1957 this total has increased to $2,077.00. This project of the Approved Schools Committee is arousing great interest and support.

The Investment Trust Fund now totals $74,422.70 of which $2,896.69 is interest received on investments.

In the last six months $5,028.05 has come to us as interest on membership dues for 1957, which were placed in 90-day U. S. Treasury Bills. This amount compares favorably with $5,239.83, the total interest for the twelve preceding months. Already we have in hand over $900.00 in membership dues for 1958. We welcome early payment of dues because it enables the staff to record them gradually.

As of October 11, 1957 we are holding $45,437.00 in application fees and dues which will be available for operations when the applicants are admitted to membership.

The chapters have been generous in their contributions to the Occupational Therapy Fund, the only activity for which money may be accepted under the Community Service Committee. This fund now stands at $1,143.50.

The National Society has received with deep appreciation the generous bequest of $1,000.00 under the will of Mrs. Wade H. Ellis. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Simpson Atwell have made a further generous contribution of $4,000.00 to our Approved Schools, of which $1,000.00 is for the Allene Wilson Groves Cottage for Little Girls.

It is a privilege, Madam President General, to work with and for you and our fine members.

I hereby submit the Summary Statement of Current and Special Funds for the six months ended August 31, 1957, and the supporting schedule thereto.
## SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT AND SPECIAL FUNDS 
FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 1, 1957 to AUGUST 31, 1957

### Balance 2/28/57

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Fund (Schedule 1)</th>
<th>Cash Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Appropriations</th>
<th>Total Consisting of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash</strong></td>
<td><strong>Receipts</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cash</strong></td>
<td><strong>Disbursements</strong></td>
<td><strong>Appropriations</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,000.00</td>
<td>120.00</td>
<td>1,452.00</td>
<td>1,452.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>26,442.97</td>
<td>318.93</td>
<td>256,500.00</td>
<td>26,500.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>2,237.57</td>
<td>4,558.88</td>
<td>6,030.98</td>
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<tr>
<td>3,479.25</td>
<td>38.75</td>
<td>3,378.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>5,649.75</td>
<td>105.84</td>
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<tr>
<td>8,975.60</td>
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<td>27,200.00</td>
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<td>16,929.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>60,046.55</td>
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<td>59,261.00</td>
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<td>2,564.94</td>
<td>2,582.22</td>
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<td>28,798.31</td>
<td>365.10</td>
<td>28,899.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>71,272.83</td>
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<td>74,120.67</td>
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<td>1,650.61</td>
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<tr>
<td>55,748.66</td>
<td>38,951.98</td>
<td>78,261.50</td>
<td>74,578.74</td>
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<td>3,879.26</td>
<td>14,837.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>1,065.90</td>
<td>78.00</td>
<td>1,143.50</td>
<td>1,143.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>27,458.94</td>
<td>15,576.13</td>
<td>11,882.81</td>
<td>11,882.81</td>
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<tr>
<td>4,085.38</td>
<td>4,843.47</td>
<td>4,135.05</td>
<td>4,793.72</td>
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<tr>
<td>27,149.89</td>
<td>3,380.24</td>
<td>29,491.80</td>
<td>4,699.00</td>
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</table>

### Special Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriation Fund</th>
<th>Consisting of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Fund (Schedule 1)</strong></td>
<td>$478,864.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The current fund balance at August 31, 1957 includes $902.00 received for 1958 dues which will not be available for use in operations until March 1, 1958. The current fund balance also includes $29,591.00 of applicants' dues and fees which are not available for operations until the applicants are admitted to membership.

## SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS 
AS AT AUGUST 31, 1957

### CURRENT FUND

90 day U.S. Treasury Certificates (maturity value $174,000 due October 24, 1957) .................. $173,605.69

### SPECIAL FUNDS

**Ada W. Frazer Scholarship Fund**

U.S. Treasury 3% Bond, February 15, 1995 .......................... $ 8,000.00

**Agnes Carpenter Mountain School Fund**

U.S. Treasury 2 1/2% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62 .................. $20,500.00

**U.S. Treasury 3 1/2% Bonds, June 15, 1978-83** .................. 1,000.00

**U.S. Savings Bonds, Series K, due 1966** .................. 3,500.00

**U.S. Savings 2 1/2% Bond, Series G, due 1959** ........... 1,000.00

**U.S. Savings 2 1/2% Bond, Series G, due 1962** .......... 500.00

**Anne Rogers Minor Indian Scholarship Fund**

U.S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62 .................. 3,000.00

U.S. Savings Bonds, Series J, due 1967 (maturity value $525) .. 378.00
### Anonymous Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings Bond, Series K, due 1966</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings Bonds, Series J, due 1966 (maturity value $400)</td>
<td>288.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings Bond, Series J, due 1966 (maturity value $25)</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Pacific 4 1/2% Bond, due March 1, 1977</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American T &amp; T Co. 2 1/2% Bonds, due July 1986</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 shares Detroit Edison Stock (capital)</td>
<td>1,843.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total                                                      | 5,649.75 |

### Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 3 1/4% Bonds, June 15, 1978-83</td>
<td>4,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62</td>
<td>13,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2 1/2% Bonds, December 15, 1964-69</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 3% Bond, February 15, 1995</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2 1/2% Bonds, September 15, 1967-72</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings 2.76% Bond, Series K, due 1966</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1961</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total                                                      | 27,200.00 |

### Charles Simpson Atwell Scholarship Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200 Shares Texas Stock (common)</td>
<td>5,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97 shares Detroit Edison Stock (capital)</td>
<td>3,375.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total                                                      | 8,975.60  |

### Eichelberger Americanization Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>52 shares Continental Oil Co. (capital)</td>
<td>1,927.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Eunice R. Porter Scholarship Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 3% Bond, February 15, 1995</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fannie C. K. Marshall Library Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bond, December 15, 1959-62</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings 2.76% Bond, Series K, due 1964</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1959</td>
<td>8,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1960</td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1961</td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total                                                      | 16,500.00 |

### Grace H. Morris Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings 2 1/2% Bond, Series G, due 1959</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Golden Jubilee Endowment Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, June 15, 1959-62</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2 1/2% Bonds, June 15, 1964-69</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2 1/2% Bonds, December 15, 1964-69</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2 1/2% Bonds, September 15, 1967-72</td>
<td>400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings Bonds, Series K, due 1966</td>
<td>13,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings Bond, Series G, due 1959</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 3% Bonds, February 15, 1995</td>
<td>11,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 3% Bonds, due 1978-83</td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings Bond, Series J, due 1966 (maturity value $600)</td>
<td>432.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings Bond, Series J, due 1967 (maturity value $175)</td>
<td>126.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 shares International Harvester Co. Stock (common)</td>
<td>640.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 shares Kansas Power &amp; Light Co. Stock (common)</td>
<td>663.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total                                                      | 59,261.00 |

### Grace C. Marshall Memorial Scholarship Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 3% Bond, February 15, 1995</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 3 1/4% Bond, June 15, 1978-83</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1959</td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings 2 1/2% Bond, Series G, due 1962</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings 2.76% Bonds, Series K, due 1966</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total                                                      | 11,000.00 |

### Gertrude Gilpin Oliver Richards Memorial Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 3% Bonds, February 15, 1995</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 3% Bond, February 15, 1995</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hillside School Endowment Fund
Cash to be invested .......................................................... 17.31
U.S. Savings 2 1/2% Bond, Series G, due 1959 ......................... 500.00
U.S. Savings Bonds, Series J, due 1967 (maturity value $475) .. 342.00
U.S. Treasury 2 1/2% Bonds, September 15, 1967-72 ............... 200.00
U.S. Treasury 3% Bond, February 15, 1995 .......................... 500.00
Southern California Edison 4 1/2% Bonds, due February 15, 1982 (maturity value $1000) ........................................... 982.69 2,542.00

Hugh Vernon Washington Library Fund
U.S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1959 ...................... 9,000.00
U.S. Savings 2.76% Bond, Series K, due 1964 ....................... 500.00
U.S. Savings 2.76% Bonds, Series K, due 1966 ...................... 4,000.00
U.S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1962 .................... 15,000.00 28,500.00

Julia C. Fish Endowment Fund
U.S. Treasury 3% Bonds, February 15, 1995 ........................ 24,000.00

Investment Trust Fund
Cash to be invested .......................................................... 432.35
U.S. Savings Bond, Series G, due 1957 ................................. 100.00
U.S. Treasury 3% Bonds, February 15, 1995 ........................ 15,500.00
Commonwealth Edison 4 1/2% debentures, due March 1, 1987 .... 6,105.00
Southern California Edison Co. 4 1/2% Bonds, due February 15, 1982 .......................................................... 7,059.71
Standard Oil Co. 2 3/4% Bonds, due May 15, 1971 .................. 7,721.81
General Motors Acceptance Co. 4% Bonds, due July 1, 1958 ...... 5,000.00
137 shares E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co. Stock ..................... 17,850.57
177 shares General Motors Corp. Stock ................................ 6,213.21
104 shares Washington Gas & Light Co. Stock ....................... 4,151.17
48 shares U.S. Steel Corp. Stock .................................... 1,922.78 71,418.74

D.A.R. Magazine Fund
Liberty Building Association .............................................. 10,000.00
Metropolis Building Association ........................................ 10,000.00 20,000.00

Mary E. Brown Ferrell Memorial Fund
U.S. Savings 2 1/2% Bond, Series G, due 1961 ...................... 1,000.00
U.S. Savings 2 1/2% Bond, Series G, due 1962 ...................... 1,000.00
U.S. Savings 2 1/2% Bond, Series G, due 1963 ...................... 1,000.00 3,000.00

National Defense Committee
Eastern Building and Loan Association ............................... 5,000.00

Valley Forge Memorial Fund
90 day U.S. Treasury Certificates (maturity value $25,000 due October 24, 1957) ..................................................... 24,800.81
Total investments special funds ...................................... $355,652.92

Faustine Dennis,
Treasurer General.

(Copies of the complete report of the Treasurer General may be obtained by writing to her office.)

As Trustees of the Pension Trust Fund of the Daughters of the American Revolution, we herewith submit the accompanying statement of cash receipts and disbursements for the six months ended August 31, 1957.

Allene W. Groves,
President General, N.S.D.A.R.

Faustine Dennis,
Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R.

Janie H. Glasscock,
Clerk to Personnel Committee, N.S.D.A.R.

Trustees.
TRUSTEES, NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
PENSION TRUST FUND

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
March 1, 1957 - August 31, 1957

RECEIPTS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations of the National Society,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daughters of the American Revolution</td>
<td>$18,627.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees Contributions</td>
<td>540.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>324.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Cash Receipts</strong></td>
<td><strong>19,491.95</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DISBURSEMENTS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insurance Premiums</td>
<td>23,840.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>341.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss on sale of bonds</td>
<td>95.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Disbursements</strong></td>
<td><strong>24,277.62</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excess of Disbursements over Receipts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at March 1, 1957</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(4,785.67)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Balance, August 31, 1957</strong></td>
<td><strong>$22,562.04</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Balance consists of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash—The Riggs National Bank</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trustees Account</td>
<td>$182.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Mutual Assurance Company Acct.</td>
<td>379.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings Bonds Ser. G, 2½% due 5/1/58</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings Bonds Ser. G, 2½% due 6/1/59</td>
<td>8,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings Bonds Ser. G, 2½% due 9/15/59</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury Bonds 2¾% due 9/15/61</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury Bonds 3% due 2/15/95</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>$22,562.04</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Report of Finance Committee

The Finance Committee met at 10:30 a.m., on October 12, 1957. Because of illness, death in family, and other unavoidable causes, there was no quorum.

The members present considered Committee business informally, and insofar as they, acting in this capacity, could go the reports were found to be in accord. At the Board meeting on February 1, 1958, the Committee will present two reports; one for this current period, and the one that will be due at that time.

**EDNA S. CRIST**
**MABEL T. RHOADES**
**PAGE SCHWARZWAELDER,**
Chairman.

The Chairman of the Auditing Committee, Mrs. Henry J. Walther, read the report of the Auditors, Price Waterhouse & Company.

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO.
1000 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.
October 4, 1957.

National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution
Washington, D.C.

We have examined the report of cash receipts and disbursements of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the six months ended August 31, 1957. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly embraced such tests of the accounting records and such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances including independent confirmation of the bank balance and of investments by direct correspondence with the depositaries and custodians.

In our opinion, the accompanying report of the Treasurer General summarizes fairly the recorded cash receipts and cash disbursements of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for
the six months ended August 31, 1957 and
the cash balances and investments as at that
date.

PRICE WATERHOUSE & Co.

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO.
1000 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington 5, D. C.
October 4, 1957

National Society of the
Daughters of the American Revolution
Washington, D. C.

We have examined the report of cash re-
ceipts and disbursements of the Trustees, Na-
tional Society of the Daughters of the Ameri-
can Revolution Pension Trust Fund for the
six months ended August 31, 1957. Cash in
bank was confirmed by direct correspondence
with the depositary. Securities in safekeep-
ing, representing investments of the fund,
were confirmed by direct correspondence with
the custodian.

In our opinion, the accompanying report
of the Trustees summarizes fairly the cash
transactions of the National Society of the
Daughters of the American Revolution
Pension Trust Fund for the six months ended
August 31, 1957 and the cash balances and
investments at that date.

PRICE WATERHOUSE & Co.

Mrs. Thomas moved that the report of the
Auditor, which carries with it the report of
the Treasurer General, be adopted. Seconded
by Mrs. Kernodle. Adopted.

Miss Dennis moved that 212 former mem-
bers be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Trau.
Adopted.

The Treasurer General, Miss Dennis, pre-
pared the following changes in membership:
As of October 16, 1957, deceased, 1,106;
resigned, 810; dropped for nonpayment of
dues on July 1st, 586; reinstated, 212.

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

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to submit the following
report of the work of this office since June
12th: Number of applications verified, 2,066;
number of supplements verified, 252; total
number of papers verified, 2,218. Papers re-
turned unverified: Originals, 40; Supple-
ments, 7; new Records verified, 203; per-
mits issued for official insignia, 310; permits
issued for miniature insignia, 454; permits
issued for ancestral bars, 412.

Letters written (including 2,303 written to
assist prospective members), 4,125; telephone
calls of inquiry and appointments seeing
papers, 525; visitors, requesting information,
530; photostats - 1,001 - 100 pages for other
offices and two rare books, 1,101.

MARY AINSWORTH,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Ainsworth moved that 2,066 appli-
cants whose records have been verified by the
Registrar General be elected to membership
in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs.
Burnelle. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs.
Trau, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General here-
with submits the following report from June
12th to October 16th:

In reporting the resignation of the State
Vice Regent of Hawaii in my February 1,
1955 Board report, through an oversight the
name of Mrs. Don H. Hayselden was listed
when it should have been Mrs. Benjamin
Howell Bond.

The State Regent of Virginia requests that
the organizing regency of Mrs. Louise Wilson
Chandler be changed from Rosslyn to Fair-
fax.

Through their respective State Regents the
following fourteen members At Large are
presented for confirmation as organizing reg-
ents: Miss Retha Austin Downey, Grass
Valley, California; Mrs. Elizabeth Macasalyn
Hill Kessler, Mission Hills, Kansas; Mrs.
Clara Hite Wetherby, Middletown, Kentucky;
Mrs. Irene Jane Hathaway Fornof, Kenner,
Louisiana; Mrs. Minnie Stephens Ballou,
West Brookfield, Massachusetts; Mrs. Ellen
Dale Harter Addison, Trenton, Michigan;
Mrs. Myrtis Sciofield Toler, Closter,
Mississippi; Mrs. Gussie Monroe Henerson,
Miles City, Montana; Mrs. Cornelia Lemmond
Black, Charlotte, North Carolina; Mrs. Mary
Elizabeth Keim Blue, Frankfort, Ohio; Mrs.
Sarah Beatrice Davis Newman, Oklahoma
City, Oklahoma; Mrs. Irene Cameron John-
son, Tellico Plains, Tennessee; Mrs. Louise
Elizabeth Burton Morris, Gilmer, Texas;
Mrs. Lucille Stewart Krisch, San Antonio,
Texas.

The following twelve organizing regencies
have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Eliza-
beth Schuessler Cobbs, Andalusia, Alabama;
Mrs. Edith Gunn Jensen, Hayward, Cali-
ifornia; Mrs. Lois Bryan Doty, Susanville,
California; Mrs. Gertrude H. Bailey, Oregon,
Missouri; Mrs. Mary R. Mock Cloutman,
Farmington, New Hampshire; Mrs. Marie
Duke Southerland, Wallace, North Carolina;
Mrs. Dorothy Elizabeth Stone Loeffler, Bris-
tow, Oklahoma; Mrs. Helen Harrison Wolfe,
Midwest City, Oklahoma; Mrs. Gladyse Yates Vincent, Texhoma, Oklahoma; Mrs. Hamilton Warren Roberts, West Columbia, South Carolina; Mrs. Ethel G. Collier, Ennis, Texas; Mrs. Mercedes Ray Drinkard, Appomattox, Virginia.

The following reappointment of nine organizing regents is requested through their respective State Regents: Mrs. Elizabeth Schuessler Cobbs, Andalusia, Alabama; Mrs. Edith Gunn Jensen, Hayward, California; Mrs. Lois Bryan Doty, Susanville, California; Mrs. Gertrude H. Bailey, Oregon, Missouri; Mrs. Mary R. Mock Cloutman, Farmington, New Hampshire; Mrs. Marie Duke Southerland, Wallace, North Carolina; Mrs. Hamilton Warren Roberts, West Columbia, South Carolina; Mrs. Ethel G. Collier, Ennis Texas; Mrs. Mercedes Ray Drinkard, Appomattox, Virginia.

Through the State Regent of Tennessee Moccasin Bend Chapter requests permission to change its location from Signal Mountain to Chattanooga.

The following five chapters are presented for official disbandment: Sarah Dickinson, Newnan, Georgia; Hannah McIntosh Cady, Allegan, Michigan; Kingston, Kingston, Tennessee; Pilot Butte, Rock Springs, Wyoming; Shanghai, Shanghai, China.

The following two chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Colonel Gilbert Potter, Amityville, New York; William Cocke, Austin, Texas.

IMOGENE GUION TRAU, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Trau moved the change in location of one organizing regency, confirmation of fourteen organizing regents, reappointment of nine organizing regents, change in location of one chapter, disbandment of five chapters, confirmation of two chapters. Seconded by Miss Dennis. Adopted.

The Historian General, Mrs. Burnelle, read her report.

Report of Historian General

The interest and the activities of this office of the Historian General are growing by leaps and bounds and it is a decided pleasure for me to report them to you.

The office has had many visits both from members and nonmembers to view the more recent gifts as well as those valuable gifts of documents already catalogued. We have as many of our treasures on display as we have places to display them. We are beginning the preservation of documents according to the standards of the Smithsonian Institution and the Library of Congress. We must protect the documents from handling—and some of us have to feel in order to see. A list of those making contributions toward the Restoration Fund will appear in the December issue of the Magazine and will continue as they mount.

Again it is necessary to secure the proclamation from the respective governors for the February celebration of American History Month. Six states have issued them. The Massachusetts proclamation has been made permanent. The program material sent from our office has met with astonishing acceptance. Several state programs are made up entirely from the historic celebrations and anniversaries which we are now enjoying and which we have outlined for the convenience of the chapter.

Mrs. Dale Brown, our active Chairman of American History Month, is promoting the February birthdays, and she is also working unceasingly on the Essay Contest which is being sponsored by the Monroe Foundation—an outgrowth fostered by a resolution of the 66th Continental Congress.

Since the first of April, 1957, our department has issued 1,239 History Certificates; 2,023 American History Medals; 2,280 American History Month stickers; received $340 as contributions to the Archives Restoration Fund and 20 gifts to our Americana collection. States and chapters have reported a total of 97 markers of various types as having been placed.

Following is the list of gifts received for the Americana Room during the months of April, May, June, July, August and September 1957.

Connecticut—Mrs. Ripley Hitchcock, nonmember; N.S.D.A.R. Membership Certificate signed by Caroline Scott Harrison, President General; Mary L. Shield, Recording Secretary General; Eugenia Washington, Registrar General.

District of Columbia—Mary Bartlett Chapter, Miss Faustine Dennis: Typed letter from Alben W. Barkley, Vice President, to Miss Dennis, August 14, 1950.

District of Columbia—Mary Bartlett Chapter, Miss Faustine Dennis: Typed letter from Alben W. Barkley, Vice President, to Miss Dennis, August 14, 1950.

District of Columbia—Mary Bartlett Chapter, Miss Faustine Dennis: Typed letter from Alben W. Barkley, Vice President, to Miss Dennis, August 14, 1950.

Massachusetts—Mercy Warren Chapter, Mrs. Russell William Magna; Typed letter from the White House to Mrs. Bowman, signed by Lou Henry Hoover.

Massachusetts—Mercy Warren Chapter, Mrs. Russell William Magna; Typed letter from the White House to Mrs. Magna, signed Herbert Hoover, September 15, 1932; typed letter to Mrs. Magna, August 24, 1929 signed by Calvin Coolidge; holograph letter from the White House, about January 1933, to Mrs. Magna, signed Lou Henry Hoover; holograph letter to Mrs. Gilchrist, November 15, 1892, signed by Adelina Patti Nicolini.

Eunice Day Chapter, Mrs. Russell William Magna: First day cover authorized by Frank-
lin City Council, bearing a picture of a seal showing Daniel Webster, sitting under a tree with work "Daniel Webster at Franklin, New Hampshire etc.

Michigan—Pe-to-se-ga Chapter, Mrs. Elizabeth Reusch Mellon: Original marriage license between William Middleton and Rachael Driver, 9 July 1735, issued by William Cosby, Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of New-York, New-Jersey, and Territories depending there on in America etc.

Ohio—Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter, Mrs. John Graham; Land Grant dated 13 June 1811, to Conrad Hite, Fairfield County, Ohio signed by James Madison, President and Jas. Monroe, Secretary of State.

Nabby Lee Ames Chapter—Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle: Facsimile of silhouette and signature of Elizabeth Monroe (Mrs. James Monroe.)


Gifts To Reference Library:


The Librarian General, Mrs. Hussey, read her report.

Report of Librarian General

The spring and summer of 1957, with their large number of visitors, were the busiest seasons ever recorded in our Daughters of the American Revolution Library.

Since the Library now has microfilms of the 164 volumes of 1880 census records, which were received from the National Archives, these books are being released to states through the State Regents. Already 5 volumes have been sent to New Mexico; 10 to Nebraska; 33 to Iowa; 1 to Idaho and Kansas has asked for 21 volumes.

Six sections in our new bookstacks have been taken by New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, New York, New Hampshire and Iowa. Ten sections are still available.

Metal Princeton files were purchased for periodicals.

The following list comprises 333 books, 108 pamphlets and 15 manuscripts:

BOOKS

ALABAMA
Alabama Society Daughters of the American Revolution Year Book. 1957-58. From Alabama D.A.R.

ARIZONA
Following 6 books from Mary Katherine Spencer through Cococino Chapter:
The Clapp Memorial. Ebenezer Clapp. 1876.
Maryland and France 1774-1789. Kathryn Sullivan. 1936.
Archives of Maryland. Vol. 63. 1946.

CALIFORNIA
Genealogy of the Fulton Family. H. R. Fulton. 1900. From Eleanor J. Fulton through San Bernardino Chapter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Rochambeau. D. Randolph Keim. 1907. From Mrs. Frank Champ through Our Flag Chapter.
Following 17 books from Ella Stevens through Capt. Molly Pitcher Chapter;
Pennsylvania
Florentine-Family Name, John Banister Chapter. Howard Finney, 1957.
From John Corbly Chapter in memory of Gertrude Shaffer Kyler.
Following 2 books from Bucks County Chapter:
The Adventures of Ebenezer Fox in the Revolutionary War. From Mrs. Amy E. Bartel through Cowpens Chapter.

South Carolina
The Life of Ulysses S. Grant. Charles A. Dana. 1868.

Vermont
The Life of Ulysses S. Grant. Charles A. Dana. 1868. From Mrs. C. T. Lancaster through Lake St. Catherine Chapter.

Virginia


DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Beery Family History, Judith B. Garber, 1957.
Survey of Mississippi Court Houses. 1957.

PAMPHLETS

CONNECTICUT

Manual of the Congregational Church in Thompson, 1730-1901. From Mrs. Sarah Crosby Dunleavy through Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter.
The Blackstones and their Indian's Paradise (Old Damasiscota). E. J. Lincoln, 1952. From Mrs. Harrietta P. King through Mary Bartlett Chapter.
Home Facts—Dennis Family. J. S. Dennis, From Miss Faustine Dennis through Mary Bartlett Chapter.
Niagara, Ontario, Canada Historical Society Publications. 32 Nos. 1911-1939. From Mrs. Margaret F. Brewster through Major L'Enfant Chapter.

ILLINOIS

The Blackstones and their Indian's Paradise (Old Damasiscota), E. J. Lincoln, 1952. From Mrs. Harrietta P. King and Mrs. Phyllis K. Berg through Eugenia Washington Chapter.
Journal of John Wood as Kept by Him While Traveling from Cincinnati to the Gold Diggings in California in the Spring and Summer of 1850. 1871. From Mrs. Mary C. K. Beatty through Washington Court House Chapter.

MARYLAND


MICHIGAN

The Ancestry of Brian L. Young Showing Lines to Revolutionary Soldiers and Europeans. Royal E. Heaton.

MISSISSIPPI


MISSOURI


NEBRASKA


NEW YORK


OHIO

Journal of John Wood as Kept by Him While Traveling from Cincinnati to the Gold Diggings in California in the Spring and Summer of 1850. 1871. From Mrs. Mary C. K. Beatty through Washington Court House Chapter.

OKLAHOMA


PENNSYLVANIA


TEXAS


VERMONT


WASHINGTON


WISCONSIN


WISCONSIN


OTHER SOURCES

The Vank Family. 1957. Compiled and presented by Charles M. Vank.

Bassetts Notes on Coverts-Covert Family. Leslie A. Bryan, 1957. From the editor.


The Ancestry of Brian L. Young Showing Lines to Revolutionary Soldiers and Europeans. Royal E. Heaton.

The Ancestry of Brian L. Young Showing Lines to Revolutionary Soldiers and Europeans. Royal E. Heaton.


Supplement to Thomas Hopkins of Providence and Oyster Bay. 1957. Compiled and presented by Frank R. Kepler.


Memorial Roster 1956 of Alabama Society of the S.A.R. 1903-56. From the Society.

Thomas Choate of N. C. & Tenn. and His Children. 1957. Compiled and presented by Nadine Choate.


DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

GEORGIA

Atkinson and Lanier Counties Cemetery and Church Records. 1957.
Bealls of Warren County. 1957.
The Blackburns in America. 1957.
Screven County Tombstone Inscriptions. Vol. 2. 1957.
Records of Candler, Hall, Jackson and Walton Counties. 1957.
Bible, Church and Cemetery Records of Troup and Walker Counties. 1957.
Church Records of Henry County. 1957.
Montcalm Counties. 1955.
Shawassee and Clinton Counties. 1955.
Miscellaneous Genealogical Records. 1957.
Cemetery Records of Champaign County. 1957.
Cessna-Fairleigh-Coakley and Harris Family Records. 1957.
Tombstone Inscriptions from Cemeteries in Jay County. 1957.
Abstract of Wills of Caswell and Rockingham Counties. 1957.
Orange County Will Books 1760-56. 1957.
Caledon County Records. 1957.

ILLINOIS

Ancestors and Descendants of Abner and Barbara Jane (Pence) Goodwine. 1955-57.
Klein-Clem Family. 1957.
Shickshinny's Past. 1957.
Summers and Hoskins and Allied Families. 1957.
Family Records. 1957.
Vermillion County Marriage Records Book B 1866-68. 1957.
Cemetery Records for Cook County, 1855-1920. 1957.
Censsa-Fairleigh-Coakley and Harris Family Records. 1957.
My Fascinating Family—Johnson and Overturf. 1957.
Cemetery Records of Champaign County. 1957.
Miscellaneous Records. 1957.

INDIANA

Henry and Reeves Family. 1956.
Porter County Marriage Records. 14 Vols. 1957.
Marriage Records of Wells County 1837-1900. 1956-57.
KANSAS

Lousiana

Cemetery Records of Louisiana Parishes. 10 Vols. 1957.
Maine

Cemetery Records of Maine. 1956-57.
Cemetery Inscriptions of Thomaston. 1956-57.
Miscellaneous Records. 1957.
Cemetery Records in Mt. Hope Cemetery, Bangor. 1957.

Michigan

Index to the Clinton County Section of the History of Shawano and Clinton Co. 1955.
Index to Portraits and Biographical Album of Iowa and Monaca Co. 1955.
Cemetery Records of Michigan. 1957.
Sampson County Families. 1956-57.
Fayette County Church Records. 1957.
Miscellaneous Wills and Church Records. 1957.
The Kendrick Family and Connections. 1957.

Mississippi

Mississippi Church Records. 2 vols. 1956-57.
Marriage Records of Sunflower and Leflore Counties. 1957.

Missouri

Family Records. 1956-57.
Family and Cemetery Records of Livingston County. 1957.

Nebraska

Cemetery Records of Nebraska. 1957.

New Jersey


New York


North Carolina

Bible, Church and Cemetery Records 1613-1943. 1957.
Miscellaneous Records. 1957.
Cawthell County Records. 1957.
Abstract of Wills of Caswell and Rockingham Counties. 1957.
Wake County Land Grants. 1957.
Caroline Kith and Kin. 1957.
Bible and Lineage Records. 1957.
Sampson County Families. 1956-57.
Cemetery Records. 1957.
Cemetery Records of Alamance, Caswell, Guilford and Rockingham Counties. 1957.
Family Records. 1957.
Orange County Wills 1760-96. 1957.
Carter County Records. 1957.

Ohio

Rose County Church Records. 1957.
Index to Muskingum County History. 1957.
Fayette County Church Records. 1957.

Pennsylvania


Rhode Island

Genealogical Records Committee Report. 1957.

South Carolina

Court Records of Chester, York and Fairfield Counties. 1957.
History of Fairfield County. 1957.
Miscellaneous Genealogical Records. 1957.
Miscellaneous Wills and Church Records. 1957.
The DuBose Family of S. C. 1957.
The Kendrick Family and Connections. 1957.

Texas

Brazos County Deeds 1841-61. 1956-57.
Bible Records and Wills 1687-1933. 1957.
Cemetery Records of Smith County. 1957.
Miscellaneous Records of Nueces County. 1957.
Cemetery Records of Labbuck and Surrounding Counties. 1957.
Johnson County Marriage Records. 1956-57.
Dallas County Marriage Records. 1957.
Bible Records and Wills 1867-1933. 1957.
Obituaries from Early Newspapers. 2 Vols. 1957.

Vermont


Washington

Genealogical and Historical Gleanings. Vol. 11. 1957.

Microfilms

District of Columbia


Maryland

Record of St. Andrews Church (Episcopal), Leonardtown, Md., 1744-1816.

North Carolina

Blanden County Deeds 1750-1850. 19 rolls.
General Index to Deeds to 1920—Grantees. 6 rolls.
General Index to Deeds to 1920—Grants. 6 rolls.
Blanden County—Index to Wills A-Z, 1750-1942. 1 roll.
Blanden County—Record of Wills Book I 1750-1850. 1 roll.
Blanden County—Deeds and Land Entries 1739-80. 1 roll.

Virginia

Anelcia County Birth, Death and Marriage Records, Master Roll 1801-65.
Amelia County Records of Wills 1771-1865. 9 rolls.
Amelia County General Index to Wills 1734-1926, Record of Wills 1714-1717.
List of Confederate Dead Buried in Hollywood Cemetery
from Lee Camp Soldiers Home 1894-1946.

WISCONSIN

The Descendants of Capt. John Luther. Leslie L. Luther.
1955.

RUTH V. HUSSEY,
Librarian General.

The Curator General, Mrs. Newland, read her report.

Report of Curator General

The summer of 1957 was an active one in the Museum when increased numbers of
visitors found much of interest in the Museum and State Rooms and greatly enjoyed the
newly decorated corridors and exhibition areas.

The staff is now complete with Mr. Klapthor, his assistant Mr. Cato, Mrs. Black, receptionist, two guides, and Mrs. Bruffey, office secretary.

The long and tedious but very necessary inventory is nearing completion and for the first time in many years a current and correct inventory of Museum areas is on file, an engrossing business covering sixty-five years of collecting in the name of the National Society.

It was a signal honor to represent the President General at the commencement exercises of the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Connecticut, and make our award of a $100 Bond, and was a great pleasure to be the house guest of the State Regent of Connecticut, Mrs. Charles Breed Gilbert. Accompanied by the State Regent of Michigan, Mrs. Clarence Wickersham Wacker, it was a further privilege to again represent the President General at West Point Commencement and present the D.A.R. Award, and to enjoy the delightful hospitality of the State Regent of New York, Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, Jr.

The big moment has come for announcing the new color folder of the Museum. Long and painstaking preparation has gone into these pages which carry, in part, the story of our fine Museum, not only to you who are able to visit us, but to those far-distant Daughters who never can do so. Twenty-four color separations were made which can now be used for other purposes, and I proudly present them in this new folder, to be distributed without cost to the membership.

The Friends Special Committee continues to prosper, and will soon be ready to announce a wonderful new project.

By ruling of the Executive Committee the renovation of the President General’s Reception Room has begun under the supervision of this office and plans call for its completion before Congress of 1958.

Gifts to the Museum and the State Rooms continue in a most gratifying manner.

MUSEUM PURCHASES AND GIFTS

Jug—English, Liverpool—c. 1800
Jug—English, Wheildon—c. 1740
Jar—snuff—Delft, Dutch—c. 1740
Teapot—China Trade Porcelain—China—c. 1790
Teapot—English, Wheildon, Tortoise Ware—c. 1740-50
Jug—English, Leeds—c. 1780-1800
Ladle—silver, American, by William Riggs, Baltimore—1812

District of Columbia: Colored photograph of Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, framed, fan, painted white silk and mother-of-pearl; 2 pictures, small, floral design; White House occasion, silk satin ribbon; Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society, 1891; Program, musical, printed on silk satin ribbon—held at White House 1890, Mrs. Marthana Harrison Williams, Mary Washington Chapter. Thanksgiving Day, Little Thomas, The Fox and the Geese, Marriage of Cock Robin, Tom Thumb and Jack and the Bean Stalk, Mrs. Rex H. Rhoades, Army and Navy Chapter. Washington Commemorative plates (6); plate, French Limoges, from Benjamin Harrison White House service, designed by Caroline Scott Harrison; 2 Betty lamps, hand forged iron, American, 18th century. Miss Luella P. Chase, Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter

Illinois: Book, arithmetic, 1829, Mrs. Eli Dixon. Utility traveling case—snuff, writing equipment, currency, Miss Laura Williams, through Belleville Chapter.

Indiana: Tape loom, wooden, 1817, Mrs. Albert E. Crayden, Hoosier Elm Chapter.

Michigan: Sauceboat, china, English, 18th C. Worcester, of Dr. Wall Period, Frank E. Klapthor through Algonquin Chapter.

Missouri: Teapot, china, English, Wheildon, c. 1740-50, Frank E. Klapthor through Nancy Hunter Chapter.

New Jersey: Pair of bronze candelabra; pair of vases, porcelain, Meissen, 1880; Commemorative photograph of George Washington, Miss Edith A. Bagg, David Demarest Chapter. Pin cushion, dated 1797; 2 spoons, tea size, American, c. 1795; spoon, tea size, American, c. 1825; ladle, small mustard, American, c. 1790, Miss Dorothy Atkinson, Moorestown Chapter.

New York: 5 silver tea spoons, American, Samuel A. Tourjee, in memory of his wife, Kathryn Doherty Tourjee.

Rhode Island: Knitting sheath, needle,
carved by Lt. Elijah Armstrong during Revolutionary War; gun, flint-lock, used by Lt. Elijah Armstrong during Revolutionary War, Mrs. Miles H. Ray (deceased), Gaspee Chapter.


Vermont: The Works of James Montgomery, 1825, The Opinion of Dow or Lorenzo’s Thoughts on Different Subjects, Ann Story Chapter.

Virginia: Cheese knife, coin silver, also one knife added to collection of six, Mrs. MacDonald Douglass, in memory of her daughter, Helene Kathleen Douglass of Mt. Vernon Chapter.

West Virginia: Cup and saucer, Haviland, decorated by Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, Ravenswood Chapter.

**STATE ROOM GIFTS**

**Indiana:** A Knight of the Golden Circle, Samuel Huntington Chapter, handsome American wing chair, c. 1780, State Society.

**New Hampshire:** Staffordshire pitcher, c. 1850, Mrs. Edwin B. Trask, Mary Torr Chapter. Doll’s corset, pink cotton fabric, Mrs. Nancy Bean Rogers, through Mercy Hathaway White Chapter.

**Ohio:** English Staffordshire Jug, c. 1840, State Officers Club of Ohio, honoring Mrs. Frank O. McMillen, past president.

**West Virginia:** Pickle dish, glass, American coin design, 1892.

**Wisconsin:** Staffordshire Cottage, Mrs. Earl Rothe, Marjorie Lee R. Paulsen and Mary Ann Rothe, John Bell Chapter.

**Missouri:** Meissen porcelain group, Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, Nancy Hunter Chapter.

**Michigan:** Pair English antique Chipendale style side chairs; 2 Lambeth Delft plates, State Society.

**KATHRYN NEWLAND,**

Curator General.

The Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Parker, read her report.

**Report of Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution**

The early part of the summer was spent by the office in preparing the report of located graves of Revolutionary soldiers to be included in the 1956-1957 report to the Smithsonian Institution. It will interest you to learn that of the total of 1,367 grave locations received, there were but 841 which were in the newly reported category; 270 had been previously reported and published; 22 were duplications from other states. The remaining 254 could not be used because of insufficient data such as no dates, no indication of Revolutionary service, no cemetery and the area of burial too great for determining the exact location. Tories and British soldiers, as well as men born after the Revolution were also in this group. In an effort to be helpful we have returned the data which was insufficient to our State Historians, noting the insufficiencies, with the hope that it will be completed and reported for printing next year. Already we are receiving such completed records.

The form for reporting the locations of the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers has been revised so that it now fits into a typewriter without being folded which we believe will make easier the work of our State Historians in reporting their work.

Our files of these located Revolutionary graves have grown to such extent that an additional file has been purchased. This past spring and summer the news that this valuable material is in the office and available to searchers for men of the Revolution has spread. We find many callers dropping in who have gone away with smiles of satisfaction.

The abbreviated reports of the activities of the states is also ready for the 1956-1957 Smithsonian report, together with the frontispiece.

After the June Board meeting, I attended the Williamsburg Festival as a guest of the Virginia Daughters. An historic and delightful program was planned, and we were the recipients of the most wonderful reception.

During the summer the letters were written to the State Regents, State Historians and Chapter Regents outlining the work connected with this office.

In September, I attended some of the Regional Meetings and talked on the work of the Reporter General.

**INES GAUTIER PARKER,**

Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.

Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, Chairman, presented the report of the Special Committee to Survey the Distribution of States within the Divisions.

**Report of Special Committee to Survey the Distribution of States Within the Divisions**

The figures in this report deal only with chapter members, and do not include members-at-large. Also, our figures deal only with the States of the Continental United States and the District of Columbia, a total of 49, of course. There is data at the end of the charts to present the inclusion of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Canal Zone.
The figures were obtained from the Treasurer General's membership report of June 1, 1957. The Committee approached the work with the determination to understand both the advantage and drawbacks of the present distribution of the states within the seven divisions as listed in the Directory of Committees of the National Society, and to offer the best plan of which we were capable for making improvements. All of us worked with the further resolve to be impartial and discerning, and to make the welfare of the entire Society the first consideration.

We found that the present distribution of members and chapters, as well as of states, is very unequal, and that geographical boundaries are not logical. Our opinion is that if there are to be divisions, the distribution of chapters and members should be as equitable as possible, and the number of states within the divisions should also be taken into consideration, as should logical geographical boundaries of the various areas, or grouping of states.

We thought, too, that it was of interest and probably of some importance to include at least one state of major membership in each division, whenever possible. The eight states of highest membership have from 6,106 to 14,447 members;—namely, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, California, Texas, Indiana and Georgia. So when allusion is made to major membership here, it is to one of these eight states. Another point of importance is that we were advised to keep in mind the factor of the westward trend in population growth.

In the analysis of the present distribution:

Northern, seems consistent as to the grouping of the states of that area, with the six New England States and New York, which is a state of major membership. The geographical boundaries are consistent. There does not seem to be any reason to make a change, although the total membership of 31,393 is quite large.

Eastern, with seven states and the second-largest total membership—34,459—is quite large. Pennsylvania with 13,357 members, is a state of major membership. The geographical boundaries are fairly consistent, but West Virginia could advisedly be moved into the group of states adjacent to the west. Removing West Virginia would leave Eastern with six states, including one of major membership, and with a high total of 30,940 members.

Southeastern, with eight states and the high total membership of 33,086, is somewhat larger than is consistent. The geographical boundaries are moderately consistent, excepting for the inclusion of Kentucky. Kentucky can advisedly be moved into the group of states adjacent to the north. Removing Kentucky would leave Southeastern with seven states, the average number, including Georgia, a state of major membership, and the high total of 28,550.

Central, with eight states and 44,738 members is the largest, and much larger than is logical. This division also includes three states of major membership—Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana. The geographical boundaries are not entirely logical. Some of the states can advisedly be moved into more westerly adjacent groupings. In this area, then the Central Division could logically include Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and West Virginia. Central would thus include five states with a high membership of 29,224, including two states, Ohio and Indiana, having major membership. The geographical boundaries of this area of five states are logical, also.

Please note, at this point that the suggested changes presented above cover the area of densest membership, totaling 129,107 members in four divisions. An exact average is 30,027 members to each division. This plan, however, distributes the membership of the respective divisions as nearly equally as can reasonably be achieved, we believe.

You will note on the map that the western boundary of the area which the four divisions comprise follows the Mississippi River northward along the western boundary of Indiana and west coast of Lake Michigan.

The suggested changes dealt with thus far, fairly equally divide two-thirds of the membership among half (25) of the states grouped in four divisions lying east of a line running from the southern portion of the Mississippi River up to and along the west coast of Lake Michigan. One state of major membership is included in each division, with the exception of Central, which has two.

In making an analysis of the half (24) of the states lying west of this line, the apparently advisable changes result in distributions of the states into groupings that are quite different from the present divisions, and the need for changes in the names of these suggested divisions seems apparent, also.

Western, with five states (none of major membership), and 9,094 members is far smaller than is at all equitable. A far more equal and consistent distribution can be obtained by grouping the adjacent states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin into a division comprising seven states and 21,482 members, including one major membership state—Illinois. The geographical boundaries of this area are quite logical, also.

Southwestern, with six states, and 14,920 is smaller than is equitable, also. A more
consistent distribution can be obtained by grouping Texas (a state of major membership), Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Kansas, Missouri, into a division of six states and 22,468 members, with logical geographical boundaries.

Pacific Coast, with eight states, has only 13,486 members, which is also far from equitable. A more consistent distribution can be obtained by grouping the states lying mostly west of the one hundred and fifth parallel;—California (a state of major membership), Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico, into a division of eleven states and 17,119 members, with logical geographical boundaries.

Please note at this point that the suggested changes presented above cover the area of sparsest membership, totaling 61,069 members in three divisions. The average number of members, then, is 20,356 to the division. The suggested changes distribute the membership of the respective divisions as nearly equally as possible, we believe.

The names of the present divisions are not quite logical, and if the changes suggested herein are adopted, some changes in names should also be made. These have been presented in the discussion of the two charts that accompany this report, as follows:—Northeastern, Eastern, Southeastern, Central, North Central, South Central, and Western. The choice of the names was determined by a majority vote of the members of this Committee. However, in reviewing the completed plan within the past day or two with some of the members of the committee who have been in Washington, further suggestions were made which I present to you now for your consideration. They are that the name of the Central Division might be changed to Mid-Eastern; or that the North Central and South Central Divisions might be changed to Mid-Northern and Mid-Southern respectively.

I wish to thank Mrs. Groves and Mrs. Robert for their helpful guidance; and also to thank each Vice Chairman of the Committee for her earnest and efficient assistance in completing this work, and this report to the members of the National Board.

As Chairman, I recommend to you this plan for the redistribution of the states within seven divisions of the National Society, as presented.

Mrs. David W. Anderson
523 Beacon Street
Manchester, N. H.

Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams
429 North McKeen St.,
Butler, Pa.

Mrs. Hillman P. Rodgers
Davis Plantation
(Brunswick)
Memphis, Tenn.

Mrs. William E. Hicks
120 Carondelet
Shreveport, La.

Mrs. David F. Ends
1000 Mary Gene
Columbia, Mo.

Mrs. Richard Frank Carlson
1748 Albion St.,
Denver, Colorado

Miss Jeanette I. Dentler
5732 S. E. Yamhill Street
Portland 15, Oregon

Mrs. William E. Hicks
120 Carondelet
Shreveport, La.

Mrs. David F. Ends
1000 Mary Gene
Columbia, Mo.

Mrs. Richard Frank Carlson
1748 Albion St.,
Denver, Colorado

Jane E. Barrow,
Chairman.

Mrs. David W. Anderson
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Denver, Colorado

Miss Jeanette I. Dentler
5732 S. E. Yamhill Street
Portland 15, Oregon

SEVEN DIVISIONS OF THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AS LISTED IN DIRECTORY OF COMMITTEES 1956-57

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Division</th>
<th>Membership Over 6,000</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of Chapters June 1, 1957</th>
<th>Number of Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>New York 14,447</td>
<td>Connecticut 56</td>
<td>4,897</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 States</td>
<td></td>
<td>Maine 37</td>
<td>2,176</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Massachusetts 100</td>
<td>5,609</td>
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<td></td>
<td>New Hampshire 34</td>
<td>1,835</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>14,447</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Rhode Island 23</td>
<td>1,072</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vermont 30</td>
<td>1,357</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL 457</strong></td>
<td><strong>31,393</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Delaware 9</td>
<td>528</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>District of Columbia 60</td>
<td>3,889</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>Pennsylvania 13,357</td>
<td>Maryland 34</td>
<td>1,918</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 States</td>
<td></td>
<td>New Jersey 83</td>
<td>5,380</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Pennsylvania 134</td>
<td>13,357</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Virginia 104</td>
<td>5,868</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>West Virginia 48</td>
<td>3,519</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL 472</strong></td>
<td><strong>34,459</strong></td>
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</table>
### Southeastern

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of Chapters June 1, 1957</th>
<th>Number of Members</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>2,804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>4,831</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>6,106</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>4,536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>2,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>4,822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>2,934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>4,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>560</strong></td>
<td><strong>33,086</strong></td>
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</table>

### Central

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of Chapters June 1, 1957</th>
<th>Number of Members</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>9,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>7,158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>89</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
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<td>Minnesota</td>
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<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
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<td>5,231</td>
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<td>Ohio</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>9,383</td>
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<td>Wisconsin</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>665</strong></td>
<td><strong>44,738</strong></td>
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### Southwestern

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
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<th>Number of Members</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1,406</td>
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<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>2,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>2,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>7,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>230</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,920</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Western

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of Chapters June 1, 1957</th>
<th>Number of Members</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>3,489</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>2,385</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>316</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>167</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,094</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Pacific Coast

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of Chapters June 1, 1957</th>
<th>Number of Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>7,884</td>
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<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1,440</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>2,056</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>249</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,486</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Totals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Chapters</th>
<th>Members</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>181,176</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Comparison of Totals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Administration of Committees</th>
<th>Administration of Committees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Northern</strong></td>
<td>7 States 457 Chapters 31,393</td>
<td>7 States 457 Chapters 31,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eastern</strong></td>
<td>7 States 472 Chapters 34,459</td>
<td>6 States 424 Chapters 30,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Southeastern</strong></td>
<td>8 States 560 Chapters 33,086</td>
<td>7 States 489 Chapters 28,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Central</strong></td>
<td>8 States 665 Chapters 44,738</td>
<td>5 States 400 Chapters 29,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Southwestern</strong></td>
<td>6 States 230 Chapters 14,920</td>
<td>6 States 364 Chapters 22,468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Western</strong></td>
<td>5 States 167 Chapters 9,094</td>
<td>7 States 363 Chapters 21,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pacific Coast</strong></td>
<td>8 States 249 Chapters 13,486</td>
<td>11 States 303 Chapters 17,119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>49 States 2,800 Chapters 181,176</td>
<td>49 States 2,800 Chapters 181,176</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SEVEN DIVISIONS OF THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES SHOWING CHANGES ACCORDING TO SUGGESTED PLAN #1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Division</th>
<th>Membership Over 6,000</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of Chapters June 1, 1957</th>
<th>Number of Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Northern 7 States</strong> (or Northeastern)</td>
<td>New York 14,447</td>
<td>Connecticut 56</td>
<td>4,897</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Maine 37</td>
<td>2,176</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Rhode Island 23</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Vermont 30</td>
<td>1,357</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>457</td>
<td>31,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eastern 6 States</strong></td>
<td>Pennsylvania 13,357</td>
<td>Delaware 9</td>
<td>528</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>District of Columbia 60</td>
<td>3,689</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Virginia 104</td>
<td>5,868</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>424</td>
<td>30,940</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Southeastern 7 States</strong></td>
<td>Georgia 6,106</td>
<td>Alabama 62</td>
<td>2,804</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Florida 63</td>
<td>4,831</td>
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<td>Mississippi 47</td>
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<td>North Carolina 85</td>
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<td>2,934</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tennessee 85</td>
<td>4,169</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>489</td>
<td>28,550</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Central 5 States</strong> (or Northern)</td>
<td>Indiana 7,158</td>
<td>Indiana 93</td>
<td>7,158</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Michigan 62</td>
<td>4,628</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Kentucky 71</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ohio 126</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>West Virginia 48</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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<td>Illinois 9,722</td>
<td>Illinois 116</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Iowa 89</td>
<td>4,461</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Minnesota 42</td>
<td>1,812</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Nebraska 44</td>
<td>2,385</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>North Dakota 9</td>
<td>316</td>
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<td>South Dakota 14</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Wisconsin 49</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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<td>363</td>
<td>21,482</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Southwestern 6 States</strong> (or South Central)</td>
<td>Texas 7,448</td>
<td>Arkansas 29</td>
<td>1,406</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Kansas 64</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Louisiana 46</td>
<td>2,529</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Missouri 88</td>
<td>5,231</td>
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<td>Texas 99</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>364</td>
<td>22,468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Division</td>
<td>Membership Over 6,000</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Number of Chapters June 1, 1957</td>
<td>Number of Members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>California</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>7,884</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>688</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>31</td>
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<td>Utah</td>
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<td>Washington</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
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<th>Members 181,176</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Puerto Rico</td>
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<th>UNITED STATES AND ITS TERRITORIES—GRAND TOTALS—Chapters 2,806 Members 181,489</th>
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<tr>
<td>GROUPING OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN ADJACENT DIVISIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeastern</td>
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<td>Puerto Rico</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
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</table>

Mrs. Blackledge moved that the National Board authorize the following allocation of states to constitute the seven divisions of the Society in continental United States. Seconded by Mrs. Irwin and Mrs. Hicks. Adopted.

**Division 1**
Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
New York
Rhode Island
Vermont

**Division 2**
Delaware
District of Columbia
Maryland
New Jersey
Pennsylvania
Virginia

**Division 3**
Alabama
Florida
Georgia
Mississippi
North Carolina
South Carolina
Tennessee
Canal Zone
Puerto Rico

**Division 4**
Indiana
Michigan
Kentucky
Ohio
West Virginia

**Division 5**
Illinois
Iowa
Minnesota
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota
Wisconsin

**Division 6**
Arkansas
Kansas
Louisiana
Missouri
Oklahoma
Texas

**Division 7**
Arizona
California
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Oregon
Utah
Washington
Wyoming

Mrs. Adams (New York) moved that the reallocation of states into seven districts of continental United States be implemented at the close of Continental Congress in April 1958. Seconded by Mrs. Foster. Adopted.

Mrs. McClaugherty moved that the names...
of the divisions be left to the committee for further consideration, to be reported at the February Board meeting. Seconded by Mrs. Gilbert. Adopted.

Mrs. Hartman, Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, read her report.

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

Our last report to you was at Congress, and immediately after the closing meeting our Constitution Hall staff began preparations for the Easter Sunday service of Foundry Methodist Church and for three more conventions, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, National Institute of Architects, and the American National Red Cross. All of these meetings were held before the end of May.

Conventions, as well as the usual attractions of our Nation's Capital bring large numbers of visitors to Washington each year. As an added attraction this year, the Washington Board of Trade sponsored a promotional program called “Summer Jubilee” which resulted in a large increase in the number of summer visitors. During June, July and August, 400,000 more people visited Washington than in the same period last year. As a result, our buildings, strategically located in the White House, Washington Monument, Lincoln Memorial area, were flooded with visitors. In fact, traffic in the buildings was so heavy at times that it reminded us of D.A.R. Congress. The people flocking through our buildings posed quite a housekeeping problem and our cleaning crew had to work twice as hard to keep floors cleaned and polished. However, we received a number of compliments about the cleanliness of our buildings and the wonderful improvement in the appearance of the Memorial Continental Hall corridors since the Buildings and Grounds Committee had them painted and redecorated last winter. We have also received numerous letters about the cleanliness of the buildings. One of the letters stated: “My husband cannot understand how you keep the buildings so clean. You certainly do a good job of housekeeping.” The Committee, being human, appreciates comments of this type.

The new windows were installed in the banquet hall and pantry immediately after Congress and proved so satisfactory that at the June Executive meeting, approval was given for replacing the 50-year-old windows in the corridors of Memorial Continental Hall. The order has been placed for aluminum windows of the double hung type, and we expect this work to be started soon. The approximate cost per window, at this time, is between $350 and $400. These windows will serve as samples for the type of windows recommended by this Committee as replacements for the rotting windows in the State Rooms.

Maintaining a 50-year-old building requires constant watchfulness. A repair job thought to be routine sometimes turns out to be something quite different. In September, after one of the first hard rains in two months, water was reported on the floor of the south balcony of Memorial Continental Hall. Believing that a hole or nail head was causing the leak, Mr. Maynard immediately called the roofer who had installed new gutters on that part of the building several years ago. However, it was discovered that a lead drain pipe had corroded. This pipe was imbedded in cement under the roof when the building was constructed. An electric hammer had to be taken to the roof to remove the old cement before the pipe could be replaced. The pipe, an old style fitting not used in modern constructions, could not be located in Washington, but was finally located in Baltimore.

The State of Colorado has always paid for the upkeep and maintenance of the flagpole on the roof of Memorial Continental Hall building. This year they authorized us to have it scraped and painted. It was scraped down to the wood, the pole repaired and two coats of paint applied. This work is very specialized and, because of the height, is very dangerous, and the work must be done by a steeplejack. The pole is once again in perfect condition, and we wish to express our appreciation to the Colorado State Society.

Our new Ford truck, authorized by the Executive Committee, is working fine. It is used daily for taking mail to the post office, taking waste paper to be sold and any necessary Society errands. I am pleased to report an added allowance of $125 more that Mr. Maynard was able to get. Before placing the order he “bargained” a bit and saved this extra amount of money.

The Registrar General requested new lights for her bookroom and this work has been completed. Some bookstacks were rearranged for that office also. The June Executive authorized us to purchase four new desks to replace desks at least 20 years old.

Keeping our Headquarters Staff comfortable in summer and winter is one of the major concerns of this Committee, so as soon as Congress is over we start our preparations for summer. This year June was extremely hot, and we received requests for window air conditioners. We installed three in the National Defense Office and two in the offices of the Magazine Department. In preparation for winter we investigated complaints about
radiators in the offices in the Administration Building. Our men took some of the radiators apart and now believe that faulty valves were the trouble. So, all the valves were replaced, and we hope that this winter we will have better control of the heat.

Other maintenance jobs completed by our men include the painting of the porters room, the maids room and their kitchen in the basement of Memorial Continental Hall. It has been several years since these rooms have been painted and they now look nice and clean. Our men also painted the cement portion of the basement floor of the same building. The stairs from the basement of Constitution Hall to the first floor—back stage, were also painted.

Constitution Hall events ran into June this year. After the close of the season all of our beautiful gold window drapes are removed, cleaned and stored to protect them from fading and the dust. Electric fixtures are cleaned, and the furniture and rugs in the lounge are cleaned and covered. One of our biggest jobs was the painting of the entire floor of the tiers in Constitution Hall—this work was also done by our men. We are anticipating another busy season. Many fine programs have been booked, although to date, not quite as many as last season. The National Symphony Orchestra’s opening program last evening was the usual gala affair.

Do you know that Constitution Hall pays the District of Columbia a business tax on rentals at the rate of 16% plus? When the 1955-1956 bill was received the rate had been increased due to the re-evaluation of property in this area. Mr. Maynard, as the Managing Director of Constitution Hall, had been corresponding with the District authorities regarding the injustice of this tax and when the increase was added, he requested an interview with the Commissioners to explain the D.A.R. side of the situation. After many lengthy conferences and much correspondence, he was notified in June that we would not have to pay the increase for the years 1956-57. This means, that through Mr. Maynard’s efforts, the Society saved over $4,000 on this one item. They also promised him that they will review our case and contact him later this year. Many people, who understand this situation, feel that this tax is unfair and should be fought in the courts.

The grounds and entrances to our buildings have not been overlooked. The sidewalk portion of the ramp to Constitution Hall had two hazardous places. The sidewalk in the driveway of Continental Hall also had a broken place. During the summer all of these places were repaired. The cement driveway to Constitution Hall will need some repair before long. This work is very costly.

The new shrubs and azaleas planted last fall on the C Street side of the buildings are growing beautifully in spite of the unusually dry summer. For the second phase of this Administration’s three-year landscaping plan, the Committee has had prepared suggestions and estimates for the D Street side of the buildings.

We are most happy and relieved to report the complete recovery of Mr. Harold Maynard from his recent illness. In the fifteen years he has served our Society, he has only been away from his office four or five days because of sickness.

We are also delighted to report that, to date, seven chapters have accepted the Buildings and Grounds Committee invitation to hold meetings and tours in our buildings. Chapters from Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, as well as the District of Columbia have planned such meetings.

We regret that Mrs. Charles Sloan’s moving to New York State has made it necessary for her to resign from our Committee. However, we welcome Mrs. Thomas Creighton, Jr., as our new member from Maryland.

As Chairman, I wish to express my thanks to the members of the Committee for their help in inspecting the buildings and their assistance with the snack bar and National Board luncheons. And, as always, my sincere thanks and deep appreciation to my loyal and efficient staff, and all of the workers who care for our buildings throughout the year.

ETHEL D. HARTMAN,
Chairman.

Miss Gertrude A. MacPeek, Editor and Chairman of the D.A.R. Magazine Committee, read her report.

Report of D.A.R. Magazine Committee

A year ago, when I reported to the National Board, my spirits were low. We had gone through a disquieting summer with no revenue from advertising and with subscriptions falling off at an alarming rate. The money in the revolving fund was diminishing. There was no material in the files worthy of publishing. The task seemed beyond my capabilities. However I kept my concern to myself and spent many hours to determine how to approach the many problems that confronted me.

All of us—I think—approach these tasks with high hopes, so certain that we can do as well as, or better than, those who have preceded us. And all of us, I am sure, run into the very same problems presented in different ways. As a result, some of the firm
opinions we had in the beginning are bound to change. The first thing one encounters is tradition. There are certain things it is advisable not to change, or to change slightly by degrees—and this can be very frustrating when one wants to accomplish so much in one administration.

Secondly, I have learned that certain professional standards are not possible on this type of magazine which depends, for its very existence, on the enthusiasm and industry of members in our chapters. It cannot be operated as a commercial magazine. Rules cannot be rigidly enforced but must be flexible and the desires of our members must be paramount. Third, a limited budget based on the same subscription price as 65 years ago, with costs three times as much, makes finances a constant concern.

It means that every copy printed costs us 12¢ more than the subscription price and this cost must be met by advertising. It calls for close and constant co-operation between the Magazine Chairman and the Magazine Advertising Chairman. I have been given this co-operation by Mrs. Kohr and appreciate it more than I can adequately express to her and to you.

At the outset, I had two courses which I might follow. One was to keep the magazine just as it was, holding down the pages to a minimum and squeezing in all the material possible within the limits of those pages—or second, to add to the editorial matter, use more pictures, space the material more generously. This would mean greater printing costs but would it bring more subscriptions?

The latter course was chosen. The magazine was redesigned. A campaign for better material was instituted and the magazine began to attract attention. Our subscriptions have risen steadily with the peak so far on June 1 at 35,539. Instead of watching the subscriptions dwindle this summer, the figure had remained high during the usual summer slump. As of October 1, we have 33,862 subscriptions as compared with 29,928 a year ago. I fully expect a steady increase through out the months ahead because this summer, my staff volunteered to check chapter yearbooks to show subscribers and expirations. The response was tremendous. If advertisements will equal subscriptions, we should have a very successful year.

From March 1 to September 1 of this year, we are running $15,813 more in subscriptions than for the same period last year and $8,273 more on advertisements. Now—this does not mean that we are piling up money in the account because our printing costs are greater than a year ago. We are printing more copies and we are offering double the pages. For the first time since I have been Chairman we are fully staffed which means about $500 more a month in salaries. Also it will interest you, I am sure, to know that for increased efficiency, we have purchased about $1,200 in office equipment this past year including storage cabinets, file cabinets, a few chairs—there were not enough to go around; whenever I came down there was a great scramble to find a chair for me to sit on—an adding machine, an electric stapler which is used by other departments (I came down one day and two of the girls were stapling 3,000 sets of papers for chapters with a little hand stapler which gives blisters very quickly.) I also found that there was no dictionary in the magazine office and so we bought a large one with a stand for ready reference. But most important of all was the purchase of two air conditioning units. Only those of you who are here in mid-summer can realize how difficult it is to work in the humid heat. Next spring, if all goes well, we hope to have a third unit. We badly need a couple of new typewriters and some miscellaneous articles and supplies, none of which cost much by themselves but add up together.

I am deeply appreciative of the interest that our State Regents have shown in the magazine for, from them, comes the emphasis on promoting the magazine in their states. I have been in close touch with my vice chairmen at all times. They are supplied regularly with figures showing the progress of the states in their areas. A goodly portion of state chairmen have written to me and many state chairmen to request chapter chairmen to take copies to their meetings and to talk for two or three minutes on some article in the magazine to arouse curiosity. It has also been my aim to mention as many chapters and as many people in the magazine as possible for chapters take great pride in seeing chapter names in print.

It has been my purpose to make the magazine necessary to our members. Little by little the program is rounding out and the results of the months just ahead will tell whether the course I chose was right.

I should like to request from the State Regents especially—but from all Board members—material for the magazine—especially news items of your states. Every now and then—especially at Congress as I listen to your reports, I realize that you have performed in your states something of news
value to all of our members and it should be in the pages of the magazine. So ask your Press chairmen to keep me informed and to send me clippings from which we may originate articles.

We have an open field for public relations. Let's traverse it to tell all who will read the activities of our Society. We do not know how far our beam is thrown or upon whom.

Thank you, Madam President General, for your confidence in me and for your patience and tolerance.

Gertrude A. MacPeek, Chairman.

The meeting recessed at 12:50 p.m.

The afternoon meeting was called to order by the President General at 1:55 p.m.

Mrs. Robert F. Kohr, Chairman of the D.A.R. Magazine Advertising Committee, read her report.

Report of D.A.R. Magazine Advertising Committee

After Continental Congress, your chairman made a special trip to Washington for a conference with the President General about magazine advertising. At that time, it was decided to maintain the status quo, that is, Point 8 of the Honor Roll and the 10% commissions would be retained, and the same prizes offered as last year. We are now operating under that procedure.

We have had several splendid issues since my report to you last January. The April 1957 issue was taken by the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, and New Hampshire; May by Michigan and Ohio; June by New Jersey and New York; July by Iowa and Delaware; August by Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas; October by Indiana and Oklahoma. We also have some fine issues to look forward to. December 1957 will be sponsored by California and Florida; January 1958 by Alabama, Oregon, and Texas; February by Iowa, New Jersey and South Carolina; March by New Hampshire and Wisconsin; April by the District, Kentucky, and Maryland; May by Minnesota, Connecticut, Maine, and Ohio; June by Rhode Island and Wyoming; November by Massachusetts, and December by Vermont. Selecting an issue for all ads from one state is a great help not only to the state but to the magazine office. It gives the state a target for ads, and gives the office an idea of what to expect. We hope that the states that have not chosen a specific issue will do so.

We have, through September 30th, taken in $22,204.27 in advertising revenue. We have paid $3,210.48 in commissions, which leaves us a net total of $18,993.79. This is $8,272.95 ahead of what we had received last year at this time. We have weathered the lean summer months. We have now printed all the ads that came in last January for publication in later issues. With five months yet to go, our hope and expectation is for a better year than last year. But at the risk of being repetitious, may I point out to you that the advertising revenue is absolutely essential if the magazine is to remain solvent. We must not relax our efforts.

We who are actively working on the magazine are extremely grateful for each and every ad that is sent in, but especially happy about the fine historical ads we have had in recent issues. Selecting the most effective one for the prize to be given at Continental Congress next April is going to be extremely difficult.

I would like to say just a word about the ads. When you sell an ad and send it to the office, it must be printed just as you send it. So do be specific. Try to help us as much as you can. Mrs. Checchia, our Magazine secretary, is a pretty good guesser and does the best she can to get the ads printed just as you want them. But sometimes, it is very hard to find out just what it is you do want. And, ads returned to you for checking are for errors only—not for rearrangement. That is too costly, as changes made once the type is set, are charged for. Do send clear glossy pictures. Sometimes an old picture must be used, but do not expect it to reproduce as well as a new one.

It has been wonderful working with all of you. I have appreciated more than I can tell you your friendly cooperation.

To you, Madam President General, my thanks for your confidence in me, and for the opportunity you have given me to do an interesting and rewarding job for the National Society.

Mabel Kebler Kohr, Chairman.

Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams, who had served for a number of years as Chairman of the Committee for Erection of Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge, gave an informal report and spoke of the continued need for maintenance of the Memorial Room and insurance on the art objects therein. The Board postponed until the February meeting any action on this matter.

Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, Chairman of the Approved Schools Committee, read the report on Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. Schools.
Report on Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. Schools

To most people October denotes the nearness of the end of the Calendar Year. To D.A.R. members, it is a time of renewed activity, a time to take inventory of things accomplished and things to be done.

To the Approved Schools Committee, it is the beginning of a school year for our children and a time to urge the states to greater effort in meeting the schools’ needs.

This past summer has been a very busy one for our two beloved schools, Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School and Tamassee D.A.R. School. Repairs have been made, buildings started and buildings finished. I will speak first of Kate Duncan Smith.

Much has been and is being accomplished here with the hope that all projects can be dedicated on Dedication Day, October 22nd.

1—The Lane Chapel has been completed and furniture installed.
2—The electric organ has been installed.
3—A concrete walk in front of the Chapel has been laid largely—a little grading still to be done.
4—The Bull Paddock is completed—heavy chain link fence to enclose an exercise ground is being put up.
5—The roof of the Main Building has had extensive repairs.
6—A new roof was put on Munson Cottage, the principal’s home, the house was painted throughout and some of the floors refinished—gas heaters were installed.
7—A walk was constructed from the front to the rear of the Michigan Crafts Building.
8—A new floor was laid at Barnes Cottage, our farm superintendent’s home—This was given by Iowa—cost $300. (Where I am mentioning a state it is because it was not reported previously or because the building bears the state’s name).
9—New fences have been constructed and this work will continue as this is always a “slack-time job.”
10—The equipment shed has been started.
11—The new laying house (poultry house) was completed, caged layers have been at work for weeks.
12—Five faculty houses have been largely repainted inside and outside.
13—A new faculty house has been purchased and remodeled.

I should like to speak briefly of the manner in which some of these projects were accomplished so you can appreciate the careful way your money is handled by Mr. Tyson and in one instance to point out what “shouldn’t be.”

At Munson Cottage we had $550 for a roof and gas heaters. We were able to purchase roofing from War Surplus at 25% of what it would cost elsewhere so with the saving we were able to paint the walls and refinish floors in 3 rooms. The faculty cottages were painted by the teachers—we furnished the paint.

The poultry house is a very interesting story. A new Purina Factory was built at Guntersville in June. They held open house for some 17,000 people who attended. We sometimes rent our older steel chairs and this we did to Purina. They had put up on their grounds a number of model buildings among them, a poultry house. These are heavy pre-fab aluminum houses, the best of their type, we contributed the rental of our chairs and as a result of our cooperation were able to purchase a $960 laying house for $400, used only one week. With the $575 given for the project, we were able to buy, move and install this fine poultry house, even to the concrete blocks for the foundation. In addition we bought 180 laying cages and the young laying hens that had been housed there. This is certainly good business.

Now about the “new” faculty house. For some years we have had difficulty with undesirable neighbors, some delapidated houses adjoining school property. Every few years we have been able to buy such property, thus eliminating the undesirables. In June we had the opportunity to buy two lots and a house just across from Schlosser Cottage and which was joined by school property on two sides. The house was enlarged, it had contained only four rooms, no closets and no running water. Our science teacher was married this summer and we were hoping to provide suitable quarters for him so that we would not lose him. So with the acquisition of this house we moved our coach who has two children, from the Michigan apartment to the rear of Becker Auditorium to the house and moved our science teacher and his bride into the Michigan apartment which contains three rooms and bath.

Now the “shouldn’t be.” Last year we offered a project to repair the roof on the main building. It was not taken by anyone but the work had to be done before another winter to keep the elements out, so it was done and money borrowed from the general fund. We must find a more satisfactory way to provide maintenance for our buildings so that intelligent planning can be done by Mr. Tyson and Mr. Cain.

Our Mechanical Arts Building still needs gifts of $3,150, the wiring, plumbing, and a rest room. Surely there are states who would like to contribute to this second all-states project in the history of the school. While we have had rain for 19 days of the past 21 working days we still hope to dedicate this building on October 22nd. It was slated to
be finished by November 1st before the weather interfered. This has been true at Tamassee too.

Projects for this year have been taken as follows:

Campus Lights, by New York—$500; Butane Gas Furnace for Heaume Teacherage, by Ohio—$800—This has already been installed. Furniture for science teacher's apartment by the District of Columbia—$200—An industrial vacuum cleaner by the C.A.R. —$300—This has been received. Missouri will give $350 to the General Fund of the Mechanical Arts Building.

With the listing of these accomplishments and gifts, it might seem that we had no needs. Such is not the case. We need an ample storage building cost $3,000, scholarships, lunch $35, work, $50, and college of $225 for deserving graduates; endowment funds, maintenance funds, farm needs, library books, school supplies, sets of new colored slides for chapter use $250, choral robes, landscaping of the chapel grounds and many, many other needs.

Things have been humming at Tamassee too.

1—A recreation area near All States Hall has been constructed—this will provide a place for tennis for the older girls and can be flooded for skating.

2—Texas Friendship Cottage constructed and furnished. Despite the rains it is expected to be ready for Founder's Day.

3—Addition to Michigan Laundry completed and new equipment installed.

4—Constructed watering pond for the beef herd.

5—Planted a grape vineyard, gift of the C.A.R.

6—Picnic Park was constructed. This will be used by the parents when they come to visit their children as well as by our students.

7—A walk to the Administration Building has been completed.

8—The patio in front of the Administration Building has been completed.

9—Construction on the abattoir has been started.

10—The well has been dug and the installation of the pump is now in progress. A supply of good water was found at about 200 feet and we are happy about that.

11—South Carolina Cottage has been painted and renovated.

12—Repairs have been made to several buildings and necessary painting done.

13—Several new Memorial Lights have been erected.

14—Improvements on grounds and roads on the campus have been made by hauling top soil, retaining walls have been placed. Much of Dr. Cain's time in the summer is spent in selecting the children who will come to the boarding department of Tamassee. Dr. Cain, with Mrs. R. K. Wise, Mrs. R. E. Liscomb, and Miss Lola Wilson, screen the children. It is not a task you and I would like, to choose the “most deserving” from a group of fully deserving children is not an easy matter. If we are to sleep nights we must find a way and the means of enlarging our boarding department, so that we can meet the need of these mountain children.

States, chapters, and individuals have responded beautifully to the projects for our dormitory, the Allene Wilson Groves Cottage for Little Girls. The need for this cottage is great. At the present time these little girls are housed in Rochester Cottage, which was an old farm house situated on land which was given by Indiana to connect two pieces of land owned by the school. It was never intended for its use as a cottage and is wholly inadequate in many ways. It is horribly overcrowded and we have two girls sleeping in single beds. This is hardly conducive to raising the standard of living and to the proper teaching of hygiene. Since early May, inquiries have been coming from many states to see what project they might assume. It has been a difficult task to assign projects since each state could not always be granted its first choice. However, the states seemed to understand that and have been most cooperative. Projects have been taken as follows: (I will give the item number as on the estimate sheet)

No. 1—Living Room—Ohio—$3,000 in honor of their State Regent, Mrs. Arthur T. Davis

No. 2—Chimney by Mrs. Charles Atwell of Texas—$1,000

No. 4—Stove-refrigerator, sink combination for house mother's apartment by Kansas —$500

No. 5—Closet by Vermont—$250

No. 6—Bath (three-piece combination for house mother) Pennsylvania $960

No. 7—Janitor's room by New Hampshire —$245

No. 10—Nebraska will give $500 toward the heating

No. 12B—a girls' room by Michigan—$2,000

No. 12F—a girls' room by Louisiana—$2,000

No. 12D—Illinois will give a girls' room—$2,000

No. 12E—New York will give one-half a girls' room—$1,000

No. 12A—Missouri will give a girls' room —$2,000

No. 12C—Maryland will give one quarter of a girls' room—$500
No. 13—Kentucky will give two of the lavatories—$200
No. 13—North Carolina will give two of the lavatories—$200
No. 14—12 closet units will be given by Colorado—$252 (their first project)
No. 15—Linen closet by Virginia—$350
No. 16—Coat closet by Mrs. Powers of Oregon—$200
No. 17—Front Porch by Indiana—$625
No. 18—Side Porch by Minnesota—$275
No. 19—Rear Porch by Kansas—$275
No. 21—Corridor No. 2 by New Jersey—$660
No. 22—Storage closet—by Connecticut—$360

Memorial to Daisy Stackhouse given by her husband through the Swamp Fox Chapter, Marion, South Carolina—$500 and a gift from Andrew Pickens Chapter, Clemson, South Carolina—$25. Total pledges are, $19,877.00, over half the cost. Other states are considering projects and many individuals are sending personal contributions toward the general fund as all our members naturally are anxious to have a part in honoring our President General. The District of Columbia is sponsoring a concert on November 9th in Constitution Hall to raise their money and I hope all of you in the area will patronize this worthy event. We will have money corsages on sale at Congress so won't you wear and send these corsages to help our fund. The District Daughters will undertake this too and will have a booth near the Approved Schools Booth.

Other projects taken at Tamassee are a greenhouse by California—$1,200. The District will give the furniture for the Home Economics Department—$200.

You know my interest in endowment so I'm sure you will rejoice with me when I tell you that a gift of $1,000 has already been received for the endowment of the Allene Wilson Groves Cottage for Little Girls. In our enthusiasm to provide a proper home for our little girls, let us not forget that they are now living in Rochester Cottage and must be fed and clothed, so keep your scholarships coming. Remember there is one to fit every budget, from shoes at $8 to a full scholarship at $200.

Since March, cash contributions through the Treasurer General's office have amounted to $13,415.75 to Kate Duncan Smith and $20,379 to Tamassee, a total of $33,794.75 to both schools. Also about $10,000 has been sent directly to the schools. Our schools will close December 20th for the Christmas recess. Do ask your chapters to get their gifts off early. The schools prefer them unwrapped for better distribution but do enclose your wrappings. Let our children enjoy the element of surprise! Also will you remember that at Tamassee we have 68 boys and 89 girls between the ages of 15 and 19 and at Kate Duncan Smith 74 boys and 70 girls in that age bracket. This age is not too old to long for a gift.

Do remember the “jingle endowment.” I will give three prizes in April to the states with the highest per capita gift to this fund.

To all of you whose encouragement and support have meant so much, I say a sincere thank you. And for the year ahead let us not only continue our gifts but increase those gifts so that our schools will reflect our love and concern for them.

MARJORIE S. HOWLAND,
Chairman Approved Schools Committee.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Erb, read the following recommendations of the Executive Committee:

That a medal be created for Americanism and the medal selected, as per sample. Moved by Mrs. Thomas. Seconded by Mrs. Hill.

Mrs. Thomas amended her motion to include the words “For an adult naturalized citizen.”

Upon motion made by Miss Dennis, seconded by Mrs. Curtiss, action on the motion to adopt Recommendation No. 1 of the Executive Committee was postponed until the February Board meeting.

That the action of the Board on December 17, 1913, providing that building employees be paid weekly in cash be hereby rescinded; and that the following resolution be adopted:

Resolved, That all employees on contract, staff members, and employees hired upon a weekly or semi-monthly basis be paid from the “pay roll checking account” by checks signed with the authorized check signer bearing the facsimile of the Treasurer General’s signature. Moved by Mrs. Adams, New York; seconded by Mrs. George. Adopted.

That the reviewing committee be discontinued as a subcommittee of the Program Committee, as authorized by the National Board of Management February 3, 1949, and that it be established as a separate committee, to be known as the Program Reviewing Committee. Moved by Mrs. Rodgers. Seconded by Mrs. Seimes. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Trau, read her supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

Through her respective State Regent the following member At Large is presented for confirmation as Organizing Regent: Mrs. Helen Case Hunter, Harrison, Ohio.
The following two chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: White Lick, Mooresville, Indiana; Thomas Lee, Fairfax, Virginia.

IMOCENE GUION TRAU,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Trau moved the confirmation of one organizing regent; confirmation of two chapters. Seconded by Miss Dennis. Adopted.

Miss Dennis moved that three former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Trau. Adopted.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Ainsworth, read her supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Number of applications verified, 110. Total number of verified papers reported to Board Meeting today: Originals, 2,176; supplementals, 252; total, 2,428.

MARY AINSWORTH,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Ainsworth moved that the 110 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 2,176 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Patterson. Adopted.

Mrs. Robert M. Beak, Chairman, presented the report of the Special Committee to Assist the Board in Carrying Out the Directive of the 66th Continental Congress Relating to the D.A.R. Magazine.

Report of Special Committee to Assist the Board in Carrying Out the Directive of the 66th Continental Congress Relating to the D.A.R. Magazine

In accordance with the ruling of the National Board of Management, April 20, 1957 the Special Committee met June 12th and prepared a questionnaire, two of which were mailed to each Board member. One questionnaire was returned to the Chairman, as requested, by 70 of the members, 44 State Regents, 15 Vice Presidents General and 11 members of the Executive Committee.

During the months since the April 20th Board meeting, the following material has been secured, studied and compiled:
1. Rulings, both Executive and National Board, relative to the Magazine back to 1892.
2. Condensations of all answers to the questionnaire in 3 categories: (a) as Recommendations, (b) as Summaries, (c) as Rulings.
3. A numerical chart from returned questionnaires.
4. Evaluations from comments submitted by Magazine Advertising Chairman, Editor and Chairman of the Advisory Committee.
5. Individual study and preparation by the Special Committee for committee study and evaluation for reporting to the National Board of Management, October 16, 1957.

It must be clearly understood that the Special Committee created by the National Board of Management to bring recommendations to the October Board Meeting in relation to the Magazine Survey brings no recommendation from the committee, since it is a fact-finding committee and not a policy-making committee. The motions to be recommended are based entirely upon the majority recommendations made by the respective members in answering the questionnaire.

On October 12th, the Special Committee reviewed all data and prepared the following report of its findings. It seems advisable that the Board members hear the full report of recommendations from the Special Committee before consideration of any of the recommendations.

Action upon the recommendations will be determined by Board action upon the six basic motions which the Board adopted February 1, 1957. The six basic motions therefore will be considered FIRST—after the reading of the full report—and each will be considered separately as read.

For your convenience, copies of the six basic motions and the Special Committee's recommendations for each have been given to you. And you may follow your copies of the Report of the Magazine Advisory Committee which you received April 20th.

Recommendation 1. I shall read from Report as printed. The Special Committee recommends that since the content of Recommendations 3, 4, 5, 6, 12 and 24 appears in the six basic motions, adopted February 1, 1957 which you have before you and will hear read with recommendations from the Special Committee for Board action, the six named Recommendations not be included in this part of the report.
RECOMMENDATION 7. I shall read from Report as printed. The Special Committee recommends the adoption of Recommendation 7.

RECOMMENDATION 8. I shall read from Report as printed. The Special Committee recommends the adoption of Recommendation 8 with the addition of the words "with allocation for this service from funds of the Magazine."

RECOMMENDATION 9. I shall read from Report as printed. The Special Committee recommends the adoption of this recommendation with the addition of the words "with allocation for this service from funds of the Magazine."

RECOMMENDATION 10. I shall read from Report as printed. The Special Committee recommends the addition of the word "related" before the word "printing" and with that addition the recommendation be adopted.

RECOMMENDATION 11. I shall read from Report as printed. The Special Committee recommends a modification of this recommendation as follows: That a policy of using funds derived from the magazine for the benefit and protection of the Magazine be established, but that at such times as the Magazine is adequately protected against emergencies, the Society may determine the disposal of funds for other needs of the Society.

RECOMMENDATION 12. I shall read from Report as printed. This recommendation will be considered with the other basic motions, adopted February 1, 1957.

RECOMMENDATION 13. I shall read from Report as printed. The Special Committee reports that legal counsel advises that because of legal questions involved in the contract this recommendation cannot be carried out.

RECOMMENDATION 14. I shall read from Report as printed. The special Committee recommends a substitute recommendation: That the Magazine Council make suggestions to and confer with the Treasurer General, so that proper and adequate captions of accounts comply with those required by the official auditors to reflect clearly all operations of the Magazine and that all required vouchers be provided to the Treasurer General's office.

RECOMMENDATION 15. I shall read from Report as printed. The Special Committee reports no action is required—the equipment has been purchased as authorized by the February 1, 1957 Board.

RECOMMENDATION 16. I shall read from Report as printed. The Special Committee recommends that the new equipment be placed in the most advantageous position as recommended by the manufacturer's representative in conference with the Managing Director of Constitution Hall and the National Chairman of Printing.

RECOMMENDATION 17. I shall read from Report as printed. The Special Committee recommends no action should be taken at this time.

RECOMMENDATION 18. I shall read from Report as printed. The Special Committee recommends that for the purpose of the Honor Roll, consideration be given to an increase, perhaps to 35% of chapter members as the criteria, but only at such time as renewals and increase of subscriptions warrant.

RECOMMENDATION 19. I shall read from Report as printed. The Special Committee recommends that all commercial advertising be directed by the Magazine Advertising Chairman and where it seems desirable, by the appropriate Division Vice Chairmen.

RECOMMENDATION 20. I shall read from Report as printed. The Special Committee recommends the adoption of this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 21. I shall read from Report as printed. The Special Committee recommends that at the beginning of each year existing general advertising policies be discussed by the Magazine Council; that any proposed changes be submitted to the Executive Committee for recommendation to National Board for approval, after which the Magazine Advertising Chairman shall approve copy, or if it seems desirable delegate such approval to the Magazine staff when "copy" is clearly in accordance with approved policy.

RECOMMENDATION 22. I shall read from Report as printed. The Special Committee recommends that a plan of space grants to the states of a certain number of pages to be determined in consideration of the state's membership and desire to purchase, preferably to fill approximately 10 pages be devised and presented to the states. It is further recommended that it be apportioned so that this subsidy be carried by the state but once in three years and with no curtailment of selling advertising during the other two years.

RECOMMENDATION 23. I shall read from Report as printed. The Special Committee recommends the adoption of this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 24. I shall read from Report as printed. This recommendation will be considered with the other basic motions, adopted by the February 1, 1957 Board.
RECOMMENDATION 25. I shall read from Report as printed. The Special Committee recommends that the general plan for content of the Magazine as outlined in the Report of the Magazine Advisory Committee be given trial, any necessary variations of content to be considered by the Magazine Council for further recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 26. I shall read from Report as printed. The Special Committee recommends that the plan for preparation of "copy" for the printer as outlined in the report of the Magazine Advisory Committee be given thorough study by the Editor and the Magazine Council with the purpose of shortening the time between filing copy and mailing the Magazine.

RECOMMENDATION 27. I shall read from Report as printed. The Special Committee recommends that the arrangement of allotted office space be left to the discretion of the Editor and the Magazine Council.

The Special Committee now presents the six basic motions adopted February 1, 1957 with recommendations from the committee— to be acted upon separately.

Special Committee: Mrs. Charles B. Gilbert (State Regent of Connecticut), Mrs. Maurice B. Tonkin (State Regent of Virginia), Mrs. Palmer M. Way (Vice President General—New Jersey), Mrs. Frank G. Trau (Organizing Secretary General), Mrs. Robert M. Beak (First Vice President General), Chairman.

GLADYS B. BEAK, Chairman.

Mrs. Beak moved that as recommended by the Special Committee, the following motion adopted February 1, 1957, "That the action of the Board of February 2, 1950, providing that the states pay for conference reports and cuts and the chapters pay for cuts used in the D.A.R. Magazine, be rescinded, and in lieu thereof that the charge for space used for state reports be discontinued and that the editor, at the beginning of the year, allot the number of pages for such purpose and formulate rules, subject to the advice of the Magazine Council and the approval of the President General, governing use of such space," be rescinded and in lieu thereof the following motion be adopted:

That there shall be no charge for space for state reports, but there shall be a charge for cuts used by chapters and states, and that the editor, at the beginning of the year, shall allot the number of pages for such purpose and formulate rules subject to the advice of the Magazine Council. Seconded by Mrs. Wren. Adopted.

Mrs. Beak moved that, as recommended by the Special Committee, the following motion adopted February 1, 1957, "That the action of the Board of October 16, 1947, providing that the editor of the D.A.R. Magazine be paid $100 per month for expenses incurred as such, be rescinded, and that this carry with it the rescinding of the action of the Executive Committee of April 24, 1950, raising the sum so paid to $150 a month; and in lieu thereof that the editor be given an allowance of $50 a month for local stenographic or typing help, and in addition her transportation for her necessary trips to Washington," be rescinded, and in lieu thereof the following motion be adopted: That the Executive Committee secure the services of a full-time editor as soon as feasible, the employment and salary to be confirmed by the National Board of Management, and that in the interim the present provisions of editor's expenses be maintained. Seconded by Mrs. Baker. Adopted.

Mrs. Beak moved that, as recommended by the Special Committee, the following motion adopted February 1, 1957, "That the action of the Board of February 2, 1950, providing that the number of pages to be incorporated each month in our D.A.R. Magazine be left to the judgment of the editor, be rescinded; and in lieu thereof that the editor, at the beginning of the year, allot the number of pages for such purpose and formulate rules, subject to the advice of the Magazine Council and the approval of the President General, governing use of such space," be rescinded and in lieu thereof the following motion be adopted:

That there shall be no charge for space for state reports, but there shall be a charge for cuts used by chapters and states, and that the editor, at the beginning of the year, shall allot the number of pages for such purpose and formulate rules subject to the advice of the Magazine Council. Seconded by Mrs. Wren. Adopted.

Mrs. Beak moved that as recommended by the Special Committee, the following motion adopted February 1, 1957, "That the action of the Board of May 17, 1947, providing that the magazine receive $3,000 for printing the minutes of the National Board of Management be rescinded and that the transfer of funds to the magazine for printing National Board minutes and accounts of committee work (including National Defense) be discontinued," remain unchanged. Seconded by Mrs. Eads. Adopted.

Mrs. Beak moved that as recommended by the Special Committee, the following motion adopted February 1, 1957, "That the action of the Board of February 2, 1950, providing that the states pay for conference reports and cuts and the chapters pay for cuts used in the D.A.R. Magazine, be rescinded, and in lieu thereof that the charge for space used for state reports be discontinued and that the editor, at the beginning of the year, allot the number of pages for such purpose and formulate rules, subject to the advice of the Magazine Council and the approval of the President General, governing use of such space," be rescinded and in lieu thereof the following motion be adopted:

That there shall be no charge for space for state reports, but there shall be a charge for cuts used by chapters and states, and that the editor, at the beginning of the year, shall allot the number of pages for such purpose and formulate rules subject to the advice of the Magazine Council. Seconded by Mrs. Wren. Adopted.

Mrs. Beak moved that, as recommended by the Special Committee, the following motion adopted February 1, 1957, "That the action of the Board of May 17, 1947, providing that the magazine receive $3,000 for printing the minutes of the National Board of Management be rescinded and that the transfer of funds to the magazine for printing National Board minutes and accounts of committee work (including National Defense) be discontinued," remain unchanged. Seconded by Mrs. Eads. Adopted.

Mrs. Beak moved that as recommended by the Special Committee, the following motion adopted February 1, 1957, "That the action
be planned for six issues, approximately 96 pages, and six issues, approximately 128 pages, the additional 32 pages to consist of 7 of commercial advertising and 25 or thereabouts of the National Board minutes or other National news in four of the months, and Congress and other National news in the other two months, any consequential variation of contents ratio to be adjusted within six months of the issue involved. Seconded by Mrs. Gilbert.

Upon motion made by Mrs. Rodgers, seconded and adopted, the word “approximately” was added before the word “seven.” The motion as amended was adopted.

Mrs. Beak moved that, as recommended by the Special Committee, the motion adopted February 1, 1957, “That there be established, to function under the immediate direction of the President General, a Magazine Council to consist of the Editor, Magazine Chairman, Magazine Advertising Chairman and Magazine Advisory Chairman; that this Council each year, at the beginning of the fiscal year, prepare an estimate of income and expense, allocate funds among the several officers for disbursement, determine the number of pages for which payment must be received, and formulate plans for the coming year; throughout the year provide the close contact and co-operative effort required to operate the Magazine Office and issue the magazine; and make such recommendations to the President General as from time to time may seem advisable,” be rescinded, and that in lieu thereof the following motion be adopted: 

That there be established under the direction of the National Board, a Magazine Council, to consist of the Editor, Magazine Chairman, Magazine Advertising Chairman and one additional member; that this Council at the beginning of the fiscal year prepare an estimate of income and expense, apportion proper division of the allowed budget to the Editor, Magazine Chairman, and Magazine Advertising Chairman, determine the number of pages for which payment must be received, and formulate plans for the coming year; throughout the year provide the close contact and co-operative effort required to operate the Magazine Office and issue the magazine; and make such recommendations to the President General as from time to time may seem advisable. Seconded by Mrs. Hill. Adopted.

Mrs. Beak stated that in the light of the action just taken the National Board is now in position to act upon the remaining recommendations from the Special Committee derived from study and evaluation of opinions of National Board members relating to the Report of the Magazine Advisory Committee.

Recommendation No. 1, as recommended by the Special Committee, Mrs. Beak moved that the original purpose of the magazine, to publish reports of the activities of the National Society and its chapters and such articles as will further the objects of the Society, be adhered to, with emphasis on educational and patriotic news of the National Society and on history and genealogy. Seconded by Mrs. Forrest. Adopted.

No. 2, as recommended by the Special Committee, Mrs. Beak moved that the positions of Editor and Magazine Chairman be separated and each office filled by a different person. Seconded by Miss Dennis. Adopted.

No. 7, as recommended by the Special Committee, Mrs. Beak moved that the preparation of the index to the magazine be under the jurisdiction of the editor; that if the magazine funds permit, it be furnished to subscribers without charge, and if not, that it be priced at cost of printing and the sale thereof be handled by the magazine staff in the same manner as sale of individual copies of the magazine. Seconded by Mrs. Wrenn. Adopted.

No. 8, as recommended by the Special Committee, Mrs. Beak moved that in the case of reprints, arrangements for the reprints be made by the editor, but that the sales be handled by the Business Office, with allocation for this service from funds of the magazine. Seconded by Mrs. Tonkin. Adopted.

No. 9, as recommended by the Special Committee, Mrs. Beak moved that other miscellaneous publications, such as booklets and guides, and the magazine binders, be procured and sold or distributed by the Business Office, with allocation for this service from funds of the magazine. Seconded by Mrs. Foster. Adopted.

No. 10, As recommended by the Special Committee, Mrs. Beak moved that in the future the only related printing paid from magazine funds be reprints and the index, and that funds received for such items be credited to the magazine funds. Seconded by Mrs. Hoke. Adopted.

No. 11, as recommended by the Special Committee, Mrs. Beak moved that a policy of using funds derived from the magazine for the benefit and protection of the magazine be established; but that at such time as the magazine is adequately protected against emergencies, the Society may determine the disposal of funds for other needs of the Society. Seconded by Mrs. Gilbert. Adopted.

Referring to recommendation No. 13, it was stated that legal counsel advises that because of legal questions involved in the contract, this recommendation cannot be acted upon.

No. 14, as recommended by the Special Committee, Mrs. Beak moved the adoption
of the following substitute recommendation: That the Magazine Council make suggestions to and confer with the Treasurer General, so that proper and adequate captions of accounts comply with those required by the official auditors to reflect clearly all operations of the magazine and that all required vouchers be provided to the Treasurer General's office. Seconded by Mrs. Davis. Adopted.

Recommendation No. 15 has already been acted upon.

No. 16, as recommended by the Special Committee, Mrs. Beak moved that the new equipment be placed in the most advantageous position as recommended by the manufacturers' representative in conference with the Managing Director of Constitution Hall and National Chairman of Printing. Seconded by Mrs. Thomas. Adopted.

Recommendation No. 17, the Special Committee recommends no action at this time.

No. 18, as recommended by the Special Committee, Mrs. Beak moved that for the purpose of the Honor Roll, consideration be given to an increase of perhaps 35% of chapter members as the criteria, but only at such time as renewals and increase of subscriptions warrant. Seconded by Mrs. Clarke. Adopted.

No. 19, as recommended by the Special Committee, Mrs. Beak moved that all commercial advertising be directed by the Magazine Advertising Chairman and where it seems desirable by the appropriate Division Vice Chairmen. Seconded by Mrs. Hayward. Adopted.

No. 20, as recommended by the Special Committee, Mrs. Beak moved the adoption of the recommendation: That to the fullest extent possible, advertising space be sold in no less than quarter-page space. Seconded by Mrs. Irwin. Adopted.

No. 21, as recommended by the Special Committee, Mrs. Beak moved the adoption of the substitute recommendation: That at the beginning of each year, existing general advertising policies be discussed by the Magazine Council; that any proposed changes be submitted to the Executive Committee for recommendation to National Board for approval, after which the Magazine Advertising Chairman shall approve copy, or, if it seems desirable, delegate such approval to the magazine staff when "copy" is clearly in accordance with approved policy. Seconded by Mrs. Hicks. Adopted.

No. 22, as recommended by the Special Committee, Mrs. Beak moved the adoption of the substitute recommendation: That a plan of space grants to the states of a certain number of pages, to be determined in consideration of the state's membership and desire to purchase, preferably to fill approximately 10 pages, be devised and presented to the states; it is further recommended that it be apportioned so that this subsidy be carried by the state but once in three years, and with no curtailment of selling advertising during the other two years. Seconded by Mrs. Irwin. Adopted.

No. 23, as recommended by the Special Committee, Mrs. Beak moved the adoption of the recommendation: That once the Editor has aided in determining the assignment of space to states that in formulating rules governing the material, arrangements and correspondence be handled by the National, State and Chapter Advertising Chairmen, until the material is actually submitted for publication; the editor then shall conduct such correspondence as may be necessary with respect thereto, thus separating the business and editorial functions. Seconded by Mrs. Novak. Adopted.

No. 25, as recommended by the Special Committee, Mrs. Beak moved the adoption of the substitute recommendation: That the general plan for content of the magazine as outlined in the report of the Magazine Advisory Committee be given trial, any necessary variations of content to be considered by the Magazine Council for further recommendation. Seconded by Miss Dennis. Adopted.

No. 26, as recommended by the Special Committee, Mrs. Beak moved the adoption of the substitute recommendation: That the plan for preparation of "copy" for the printer, as outlined in the report of the Magazine Advisory Committee, be given thorough study by the editor and the Magazine Council, with the purpose of shortening the time between filing copy and mailing magazine. Seconded by Mrs. Thigpen. Adopted.

No. 27, as recommended by the Special Committee, Mrs. Beak moved the adoption of the substitute recommendation: That the arrangement of allotted office space be left to the discretion of the Magazine Council. Seconded by Mrs. Wolf. Adopted.

No. 28, as recommended by the Special Committee, Mrs. Beak moved the adoption of the substitute recommendation: That the action with reference to the Magazine Department as adopted by the Board today constitute the directive for its operation. Seconded by Mrs. Rodgers. Adopted.

Mrs. Pilkinton moved that as soon as possible, copies of the motions concerning the magazine adopted by the National Board in session October 16th be sent to each member of the National Board. Seconded by Mrs. Warren. Adopted.

Mrs. Gilbert moved that action on status of the Reviewing Committee be postponed until
the February meeting of the National Board. Seconded by Mrs. Seimes. Adopted.

Mrs. Erb moved that the motion establishing a schedule of drawing for seating of states at the Continental Congress, as adopted by the Board on February 1, 1930, be amended by adding the words: "As applicable to all states except New York and Pennsylvania, each of which shall be allocated to a different group and shall thereby alternate each year from assignment between the floor and the balcony, and that beginning with the Congress of 1958, Pennsylvania shall be on the floor." Seconded by Mrs. Hussey. Adopted.

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

Following the benediction by the Chaplain General, adjournment was taken at 7 p.m.

**ADÈLE WOODHOUSE ERB**,
Recording Secretary General.

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**James Monroe Bicentennial**

(Resolutions, Sixty-sixth Continental Congress)

Whereas, The year 1958 is the Bicentennial Year of our fifth President James Monroe, and plans are being formulated by the James Monroe Memorial Foundation of Fredericksburg, Virginia, to honor this great President;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution request and urge that the Congress of the United States designate by resolution that the year 1958 be known as the James Monroe Bicentennial Year, with particular emphasis on the dates April 28th and December 2nd which are, respectively, the birthdate of James Monroe and the date of the enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine in the year 1823, and urge the chapters of the National Society to promote proper observance of these dates in their own meetings, in the schools and through any of the available media of communications and public relations.

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**The Monroe Doctrine**

"We owe it therefore to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those Powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this Hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing Colonies or Dependencies or any European Power, we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their Independence, and maintained it, and whose Independence we have on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European Power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."
James Monroe and the Monroe Doctrine

BY LAURENCE GOVERNEUR HOES

PRESIDENT

JAMES MONROE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

James Monroe, fifth President of the United States, was called "the last of the cocked hats," because throughout his life he clung to the Revolutionary mode of dress. Descended from the Scottish Barons of Foulis, he was already the fifth generation of Monroes in America. Born on April 28, 1758, in Westmoreland County, Virginia, the son of Spence and Elizabeth Jones Monroe, he was educated, as were George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, under country schoolmasters and private tutors. At the tender age of eight, he saw his father leave for the old Virginia tobacco port of Leedstown on the Rappahannock River to become a signer with his neighbors in 1766-18 years before the Declaration of Independence—of the "Leedstown Resolutions," the first formal resistance against Great Britain's hated Stamp Act and taxation without representation. At 16 his patriotic fervor was raised to further heights when, as a student at the College of William and Mary, the town crier of Williamsburg raced through the streets with the news of the Battles of Lexington and Concord. Then, not a mile from his classroom, came the rilling by the British of the Powder Magazine. School days were over for young James. He joined with his fellow students and the youth of the surrounding country to drill under Patrick Henry on the Palace Green in full view of the last British Governor.

The following year, at the age of 18, he marched away to war, the only other American President beside George Washington to fight in the Revolution. He served brilliantly through many of the major battles of the War, crossing the Delaware in the vanguard of Washington's forces for the attack on Trenton, and receiving in the ensuing battle a British musket ball which he carried in his shoulder for his remaining life. He was among the ragged crew at Valley Forge. Emerging from the war as 23 as a Lieutenant Colonel, he carried with him the high praise and commendation of his Commander-in-Chief, General Washington.

Returning to Virginia, he read law under Thomas Jefferson and opened in Fredericksburg what was to be his only private law office, in a building which still stands and is a beautiful museum to his memory. From here he went into the public career which carried him into more high offices than have ever been held by any other American: Town councilman; member of the Executive Council of the Virginia Legislature; member of the Continental Congress and the Virginia Constitutional Convention; United States Senator; Minister to France, England and Spain; Governor of Virginia for four terms; Secretary of State, then Secretary of War and the only person in our history to serve as both simultaneously. Then twice President of the United States, and, in his old age Regent of the University of Virginia, and, finally, Justice of the Peace in his home county of Loudoun. No office was too high or too lowly for him as long as he could serve his fellow-Americans.

During these busy years, he was in large measure responsible for the negotiation with Robert R. Livingston of the Louisiana Purchase; he was uniring in his efforts for the opening of the West, and, the crowning achievement of his career, he sent to Congress on December 2, 1823, his annual message, embodying therein a defy to the aggressor nations of Europe which became known as the "Monroe Doctrine."

One of the reasons behind James Monroe's famous Doctrine was his deep concern for the liberties of the Latin American republics, which were in their early infancy during his administration. He considered their independence intimately connected with that of our own country. Spain was ambitious to re-conquer these infant republics, and Russia, through what she termed the Holy Alliance, which included Prussia and Austria, was also dedicated to this end. It was an anxious time for James Monroe because of his realization that if these objectives were attained, it would be dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, since it would mean having aggressor nations on our borders or within the Western Hemisphere.

While the idea of a division of the hemispheres was not new with James Monroe, many prominent men of his day being concerned with it, he was the one to make the final decision to announce it as a definite policy of these United States. He wrote his old friend, Thomas Jefferson, who had retired to his home, "Monticello," and outlined his ideas as follows:

"My own impression is that we ought... to make it known that we would view an interference on the part of the European powers, and especially an attack on the [Latin American] Colonies by them, as an attack on ourselves, presuming that, if they succeeded with them, they would extend it to us."

Jefferson replied with these words:

"The question presented by the letters you have sent me, is the most momentous which has been ever offered to my contemplation since that of Independence. That made us a nation, this sets our compass and points the course which we are to steer thro' the ocean of time opening on us."

Thus, Jefferson placed the proposed edict above the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, for without freedom from aggression, what need of either of these?

Upon receipt of this letter, Monroe called his Cabinet together, and after consultation with them, made his decision. Thus, the responsibility of enunciating this country's stand to a startled world was Monroe's alone, and his would have been the blame had there been unfavorable repercussions. He had to stand or fall with it.

His words were simple and can be translated into—"Hands off the twenty-one republics in this hemisphere!" Their effectiveness was instantly discernible, and they have stood the test of time while their strength has grown with the years. The Monroe Doctrine remains the bedrock of our foreign policy as surely as on the day it was enunciated by James Monroe.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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HERE AND THERE

Mrs. Ronald A. Fullerton, regent of Ketewamoke Chapter, Huntington, New York channeled to us a pamphlet on historical spots, one of them being the D.A.R. house which stands opposite the Town Burying Ground. It is a building of old colonial design which, when erected in 1837, was the Universalist Church. In 1843 this building became the church parsonage when a new edifice was erected. Now, as the home of Ketewamoke Chapter, it contains objects of historical interest and on the lawn a mill stone, from the demolished tide-mill, bears a tablet to the memory of Colonial Patriots.

In Printers Ink of August, we saw an item by David E. Henes, promotion manager of the Charlotte Observer:

"A month before Memorial Day, the Charlotte Observer launched a campaign to get more Carolinians to fly the American flag from their homes, and as a patriotic public service sold flags (at cost) across the counter and by mail. By the Fourth of July we had disposed of nearly 800. We hope to do even more business at the same stand next year and we would like to write Mr. Brendel and any others to visit Charlotte next Fourth of July for a far less dismal sight than he experienced on his drive into exurbia in 1957."

The reference to Mr. Brendel is about an article in Printers Ink earlier about the dearth of flags exhibited on a holiday. This incident appears in this column because of the opportunity it offers our chapters or state societies to spark such drives in their own communities. Can we enlist the good offices of editors in other cities and towns to aid in interesting our citizens to display our flag on the Fourth of July at least?

Sixteen members of Contentment Chapter, Dedham, Mass. made a pilgrimage to the Adams House in Quincy, Mass. on Constitution Day. Here is where John Adams lived and John Quincy Adams; also Charles Francis Adams and Henry Adams. Brooks Adams was the last of the family to reside there and he died in 1927. It was then that all of the living descendants of Charles Francis Adams organized the Adams Memorial Society for the purpose of preserving and maintaining the "Old House" and its library just as Brooks Adams had left it. In 1946 title was vested with the United States government and on Nov. 26, 1952 the name was changed to the Adams National Historic Site. The staff did not recall ever having had a D.A.R. group visit it in a body and was delighted and extended to them every courtesy.

Mrs. Duane Nelson of the Press Relations Committee of New York State tells us about her 90 year old mother, Mrs. Annie Bell Merrick who is the oldest living member of Mohegan Chapter, Ossining, N. Y. Mrs. Merrick journeyed west with her parents in 1877 in an ox-drawn covered wagon caravan and they lived for many years in a sod house on a prairie homestead near Pratt, Kansas—twenty miles from the nearest tree and 150 miles from the end of a railroad. It took her family two weeks to travel by wagon from Independence to Pratt, Kansas. Three other families went with them taking only the bare necessities of life. The Bells had a cow, a pig and some chickens. The women prepared their bread dough in the morning and let it rise all day while the wagons jolted westward. At night when they made camp, stoves would be brought from the wagons and the bread would then be baked.

Beatrice Smith (Mrs. William L.) of Sarasota, Florida reminds us of the cuttings made from the Cambridge Mass. elm under which General Washington took command of the Continental Army on July 3, 1775. Even in those days the tree was huge, the dimensions given as 100 feet in height and with an 18 foot trunk circumference with a 90 ft branch spread. The Washington elm stood until 1900 when it was so badly damaged by a storm that it had to be taken down. At that time a cutting was made from the dying tree, nurtured carefully and in turn grew to a large tree on the grounds of the Public Library in Wellesley, Mass. In 1925, four cuttings were taken from this tree and these also grew into huge trees. From these, third generation trees, cuttings were taken from time to time, numbered, registered and certified.

In 1931, says Mrs. Smith, cutting #117 was planted at the old Shawnee Indian Mission near Kansas City, Kansas. The occasion was celebrated with a band concert and an address by Kansas Governor Harry Woodring. This elm lived until 1947 when it succumbed to the blight affecting elms.
The best known third generation tree is the one near the entrance to Mount Vernon. Only a few second generation trees have been listed. Americana mentions one at Annapolis and Mrs. Smith knows that another survives in Mount Mora Cemetery of St. Joseph, Missouri. In 1934 this tree was marked by the local chapter. Mrs. Smith also says that this tree has an interesting history. It was a hundred years after Washington had stood under the famous elm that a young man of St. Joseph, John P. Young, was attending Harvard University. One day when his sister was visiting him, John noticed a tiny seedling just inside the fence where it had escaped the attention of the caretaker. He ignored the regulations, climbed the fence, dug up the tiny sprout which he then wrapped with great care and sent home to his parents, Colonel and Mrs. James W. Strong. The tree grew for years in the yard of the Strong home. After the mother’s death, the tree was removed to the Strong family plot in Mount Mora plot in Mount Mora Cemetery. The young man’s sister unveiled the marker placed by St. Joseph Chapter in 1934.

Mrs. Smith is a former regent of the St. Joseph Missouri Chapter, of which she has been a member 40 years. She reports that she recently checked on this elm and that so far it has escaped the Dutch elm disease.

Mrs. Fletcher Hodges of Indianapolis sent us a letter which was written by her daughter and which she submits as a talking point for new members:

"Dearest Mother—I know you were pleased this afternoon when I told you I would like very much to belong to your chapter of the D.A.R.—the General Arthur St. Clair Chapter—though you were too polite to show the surprise I know you must have felt as well. There were many years when I might have made such a request and did not and perhaps you would like to know the grounds on which membership seems to me now a different thing than it once did.

As I have grown older and more and more interested in the history of the United States, I have come to realize that such societies as the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Mayflower Society, and the Colonial Dames do not hold a position of privilege but one of trusteeship and that each generation eligible to assume such trusteeship has an obligation to do so. Perhaps I word this too solemnly but I have just come from Williamsburg, the Jamestown Plantations, Yorktown and Appomattox Court House and it has occurred to me very vividly in the past weeks that if the preservation of such places as these is to have any meaning, we must have a citizenry ready to assume the responsibility of preserving all phases of our heritage.

Consequently I would like to apply for membership in the D.A.R. and would much prefer to do this in Indianapolis rather than where I reside for my ties of family and sentiment are in Indiana."

Mrs. Anne Chamberlain Hodges Garrison is the mother of three fine young children, all of whom possess the same sort of patriotism and heritage.

We hope that mothers everywhere in our Society will read this letter to their daughters and will extend to them an invitation to join us.

Loraine Brooks Sperry of Toison de Oro Chapter, Alameda, California which was organized January 3, 1957 explains to us the history of that name:

"By the summer of 1775 Viceroy Bucareli, one of the greatest rulers of New Spain was to be rewarded for his perseverance against great obstacles in the path of Alta California’s settlement. With the appointment of Captain Fernando Rivera as commandante at Monterey there was a promise of co-operation between the missionaries and the soldiers; Captain Anza was already marching northward with settlers for San Francisco; a ship from San Blas was nearing the latitude of the newly discovered harbor.

Pedro Fages and Padre Crespi had skirted the Contra Costa, the east shores of San Francisco Bay, to look westward into the Pacific through a narrow gateway. The soldier and the priest had plodded northward as far as the Carquinez Straits, where the torrential Sacramento River had cut their course from Point Reyes. Other explorers had tramped to the tip of the peninsula. On the plateau over Seal Rocks, Father Font had erected a great white cross. He made sketches and took notes,
observing that from the commanding point one might "spit into the sea." But in the six years since the discovery by Portola, no ship had been in this Bay. It was not known if the Golden Gate was navigable; there was still a belief that a greater channel led to Point Reyes; some opined that this harbor was the mouth of a great transcontinental river.

The youthful Don Juan Manuel de Ayala was full of these thoughts as he clung to the mizzen rigging of his ship, the SAN CARLOS, nursing an injured foot. It was late afternoon when the carrack stood on and off outside the funnel like entrance of the harbor. As her high top gallant poop rose and sank in the ground swells off the Heads, Captain de Ayala gave short commands to the helmsman or to the seamen at the braces.

Day was fading fast. A strong ebb tide seemed reluctant to admit that little ship, for the SAN CARLOS was an awkward, slow vessel. Like many other eighteenth-century craft she bore an alias—TOISON DE ORO, which means Golden Fleece.

The wind blew fresh from the west, her sails bulged and the sheets were taut; water rippled by. Night was closing fast; they must make anchorage. It was the ninth and last day of the novena started before they left Monterey. De Ayala put his ship closer to the north shore, risking rocks where the eddy had taken command of his small boat. The tide turned. The SAN CARLOS ghosted through the narrow entrance of the Golden Gate. They were inside and the wind died. A splash and bits of ragged hemp flew from the cable. For the first time a ship found shelter in the waters of San Francisco Bay. The date—August 5, 1775.

The Rhode Island Daughters held a State D.A.R. Bridge party on September 26 in the Providence Plantations Club Auditorium. Tables were sold for $4 and a Food Sale was held at the same time. This seems a nice way to promote fellowship and to raise money for state projects. Our State Conferences are such busy affairs that often we can visit but little but by this means Rhode Island Daughters had an opportunity to have a social afternoon together.

Black's Fort Chapter gave a United States flag and one of the Commonwealth of Virginia to the Barter Theatre in Abingdon, Virginia. The presentation was made by Mrs. C. H. Butt, past regent and the Virginia flag was presented by Mrs. D. A. Preston, organizing regent. Robert Porterfield, founder and managing director of the theatre accepted the flags in honor of the 25th anniversary of Barter Theatre.

This theatre was founded in 1932 by Mr. Porterfield, who had felt the sting of depression over Broadway. He could have returned to Glade Spring and the farm which has been in his family since Revolutionary days. He brooded over the plight of the theatre and his fellow actors on Broadway and came up with the idea of a theatre for which admission would be paid in produce. Today Barter Theatre of Virginia is the largest professional company outside of New York City and on April 3, 1946, recognition came from the Commonwealth of Virginia which commissioned it to do twelve plays in June 1946 for three months in Abingdon and then it was to go on an extended tour in the state, for which the commission paid the theatre $10,000. And in 1956 the Barter’s appropriation was increased to $15,000.

And from our favorite “The Little Gazette” comes this story on “Mother Knows Best.”

“Little girls can get pretty snobbish when they get the chance. One whose father was recently elected mayor of his town, has been going around referring to herself as “Mayor White’s daughter.” The other day her mother heard her thus describing herself to the policeman on her street and decided that it was time to do something about it. Calling the girl into the house, the mother did some serious talking and told her that in the future she was simply to tell people that she was Lucile White, not the “Mayor’s daughter.” Not long afterward her new teacher asked her if her father wasn’t Mayor White. She answered, “I thought so, but Mother says not.”

E Pluribus Unum Chapter, District of Columbia, found a delightfully painless way to raise $50 for the Approved Schools. Miss Anna B. Sandt, State Chairman of Approved Schools, held a hot dog barbecue in her garden, June 16. At the entrance to the grounds guests were “weighed in,”

(Continued on page 1442)
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THE COUNTRY LETTER
(Continued from page 1441)
contributing a penny-per-pound per weight. Mrs. William B. McMahon, chapter press chairman, said this was one time when the heavier guests didn’t wish they had gone on a diet!

Our October issue carried the story of Wayside Cottage sponsored by the Harvey Birch Chapter members of Scarsdale, N. Y. This article was instigated by Mrs. George U. Baylies but it is from other members of that chapter that we have learned, since publication of this article, that it was while she was chapter regent that this project
(Continued on page 1448)
The Editor’s Corner

The following is a Christmas message written by Miss Marie Dickore of Cincinnati who does Historical Research professionally and which we are pleased to share with you:

“Softly falling snow; the warm glow of candle light; joyous shouts of happy children; gifts gaily wrapped and ready to be piled around the Christmas tree; the house redolent with the delicious aroma of holiday cooking and baking; family and friends arriving to share the joys of Christmas. A lovely panorama which we think belongs only to our era. However, it is the same as what our pioneer families enjoyed when they settled Cincinnati and made their homes in the wilderness.

Perhaps we think the pioneers had difficulties preparing for Christmas but when we read the letters of those days and turn the yellowed pages of the first newspapers we do get a picture of a Christmas that was as busy a holiday season in 1800 as is ours today.

“In planning for the Christmas celebration the pioneer had much at hand which he could have for the mere taking. The nearby forest supplied the tree; the younger children made festoons for it of scarlet berries and snowy white popcorn which they strung on linen thread which mother and older sisters spun in the evening’s firelight. Perhaps there were choice cones or seed pods of curious shape to add interest, and small candles of bear tallow were made for the tree. Gifts were home-made of materials found in the woods, the woodpile, in the scrapbag. It took real ingenuity and originality to create these gifts and they gave more pleasure than ‘boughten things.’

“Folks loved the family circle, church services, good food, companionship and entertainment at holiday times. Home in the East was a long way off. Breaking family ties caused heartache especially at Christmas time and so every effort was made in the little frontier settlement to create the accustomed holiday atmosphere.

“Food was not lacking in those days and there were no high prices. Housewives happily exercised their ingenuity in creating special dainties from what the bountiful wilderness offered. Wild turkeys were so plentiful that only the breasts were used and at times these were smoked with hickory, beech or butternut wood to add zest. Delicately flavored berries, wild plums and grapes were made into jams and preserves whose rich colors added to the festiveness of the table. Walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts were plentiful, and maple sugar was used for cakes, cookies and candies. The woods and fields provided flavorings we would relish.

“The businessman, then as today, advertised and as his wares were desired, so folks came into town on horseback, by wagon, or even on foot, often traveling several days to make holiday purchases. Shopping was a matter of adventure if and when a boatload of goods arrived from Pittsburgh or New Orleans. The housewife was beguiled to do her shopping by advertisements such as that used by James Mahoney to report that his boat was tied in Yeatman’s Cove where she could buy Hyson tea, loaf sugar, pepper, allspice, nutmegs, cloves, Madeira, Port and Teneriffe wines and French brandy.

“And Daniel Connor announced that in addition to his regular assortment he had just received some ‘superfine cloth, cassimeres, coatings, velvets, trimmings and a quantity of elegant artificial flowers.’ That brought joy to the hearts of the young belles because now they could bedeck themselves in ‘elegant finery’ for the holiday balls to which the handsome uniforms of the officers and soldiers at Fort Washington added glamour.

“Besides the singing school advertised for December of 1800 to be held at candlelight in the court house, pioneer Cincinnati enjoyed a special treat of two theater performances ‘for which Mr. Kilgour distributed the tickets at one quarter of a dollar in advance.’

“There is a homey quality in all this gleaned from early letters and newspapers showing that the American pioneers took the serious side of life in their stride but did not forget the joys and pleasures afforded by the Christian spirit which made of Christmas a real holiday for family and friends.”

To this your editor adds her own wishes (Continued on page 1446)
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Warrensburg Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, wishes to honor this year, these members of the Chapter—the mothers with daughters who are also members of the D.A.R. or have been members of the C.A.R. Believing as we do that N.S.D.A.R. stands for and encourages the highest type of true American citizenship—those women whose daughters have “accepted this faith” should be especially honored, and other daughters by birth encouraged to accept the challenge of the D.A.R. membership.

### DAUGHTERS
- Abney, Nadine
- Martz, Martha Nancy
- Barber, Julia Ann
- Thompson, Mary Frances
- Breedlove, Anita
- *Schlichter, Melba
- Garrison, Wyota
- Hudson, Jane
- Roberts, Elizabeth Ann
- Schwensen, Elizabeth
- Sheppard, Helen
- Stephenson, Helen
- Stilwell, Anna Elizabeth
- Hamann, Elizabeth
- Rea, Eleanor

### MOTHERS
- Alkire, Elizabeth
- Baston, Hannah
- Fewel, Miriam Dearing
- Fewel, Miriam Dearing
- Merrill, Edna
- Conner, Cora
- *Campbell, Lydia
- Gray, Carrie
- Porcher, Mary
- Smiser, Mary
- *Redford, Loulie
- Sheppard, Helen
- Stone, Ida
- Knox, Esther
- Warnick, Ethel

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Here and There
(Continued from page 1442)
was sponsored. She stood behind it resolutely with financial support as well as with her fine leadership. We are glad therefore to mention "J.O.'s" activity and well understand her modesty.

This is the last issue under my editorship. It has been a great pleasure and a distinct honor to edit the D.A.R. Magazine. The contacts with all of you have been rewarding and stimulating. I am indebted to our President General for that opportunity and I regret exceedingly that I am unable to continue as your Editor and National Chairman. I will always be interested in our Magazine.

Gertrude A. MacPeek

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