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Please read with care the announcement on page 575 of the charge to be made for genealogical queries in future issues, beginning with August. Periodicals similar to ours have charged for similar material, and our rate of 30 cents a line is a nominal fee. If the 4,500 lines of queries printed in the last twelve months of the Magazine had been paid for at his rate, $1,350 would have been added to our income.

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DESIGNED BY
Louise P. Younghid

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
ON THIS Fourth of July it is well to remember the first Fourth of July in 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed to the land. The members of that Continental Congress meeting in Philadelphia did not know what the outcome of theirbold resolve would be.

If the cause of independence should triumph, these members would be heroes to the new country; if it failed, they would be traitors to the old. They pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to this Declaration knowing their lives might be forfeited, their property confiscated and their names dishonored.

Here was an expression of man's fundamental human rights, an assertion of the rights of men to be free and to govern themselves.

Fifty years later, two of the three living Signers of the Declaration of Independence, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, were invited to attend a grand celebration of the Fourth of July at Washington. They could not know when their invitations came that they both would commemorate the day by dying on it. They knew only that they were too infirm to undertake the journey.

But Jefferson, ten days before the Fourth, wrote a letter expressing his thoughts on the blessings and security of self government. He closed this now historic letter with a plea that the annual return of this day forever refresh our recollection of the rights of man to be free and foster an undiminished devotion to these rights. So, at this time, we should rededicate ourselves to preserve the freedoms our forefathers won for us. We should be on guard to retain our national sovereignty and be watchful lest there be any undermining of our Republican form of government.

As Daughters of the American Revolution we claim membership in our Society through the deeds of the heroes of the Revolutionary War. Shall we claim privileges given us by these ancestors and not recognize the obligations that are ours to preserve our American heritage?

All of our 2,840 chapters of the National Society should sponsor in their various communities a return of holding patriotic celebrations on this most important and significant day in the history of our Republic.

Plans are now being drafted by the chairmen of our National Committees for the coming year. With this committee work, we have a glorious opportunity to contribute our support in maintaining the American principles in our Declaration of Independence.

DORIS PIKE WHITE
President General, N.S.D.A.R.
Yield: 2—8-inch round layers

2 cups sifted cake flour
3 teaspoons Clabber Girl Baking Powder
1 1/4 cups sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup shortening
1/2 cup milk
1/4 teaspoon imitation maple flavoring
2 eggs
1/4 cup milk
1/4 cup finely chopped walnut meats

Sift together flour, Baking Powder, sugar, and salt into a large mixing bowl. Add shortening, 1/2 cup milk, and flavoring. Beat 2 minutes using medium speed of electric mixer, or by hand using 150 strokes per minute. Keep batter scraped from sides and bottom of bowl with rubber spatula. Add eggs and 1/4 cup milk. Beat 2 minutes longer as before. Fold in nut meats. Pour equal amounts of batter into 2 greased and floured 8 x 11 1/2-inch round layer cake pans. Bake in a 375° F. (moderate) oven about 25 minutes. Cool. Frost with desired frosting.

Do-It-Yourself... Remember, it's the fresh ingredients in your home-baked recipe that make things taste better; stay fresh longer.
The Sixty-Eighth Continental Congress

by Mrs. Thomas Burchett

Retiring National Chairman, Press Relations Committee

The Sixty-Eighth Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, April 20-24, 1959, is now history. The Washington cherry blossoms had come and gone, but the public buildings and private yards glowed with tulips, azaleas, and lilacs. Busy among D.A.R. groups functioning early were the Resolutions, Registration, Credentials, Program, Hospitality, and Platform Committees. Members attending from out of town are always amazed at the vast amount of planning and coordination necessary in preparation for our great national meeting.

By invitation of its Board of Regents, D.A.R. delegates and members were again invited, on Saturday, April 18, to visit historic Gunston Hall—home of George Mason, author of the Virginia Bill of Rights. The view of the Potomac from Gunston Hall, with its 12-foot boxwood and elaborate 18th century gardens, was beautiful indeed. Mrs. B. Harrison Lingo, member of the Colonial Dames of America, was Chairman of this tour, which included almost one hundred.

On Sunday afternoon, April 19, at 2:30, the impressive Memorial Service took place in Constitution Hall, honoring the 3,367 members “who have passed through the heavenly gates into life eternal” since the last Congress. The Call to Remembrance by Mrs. Bruce L. Canaga, the Chaplain General, reminded us that “He giveth His beloved sleep.” A memorial tribute to Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, Honorary President General from Ohio, who died October 25, 1958, was offered by Mrs. James B. Patton, Honorary President General. Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, Past Chaplain General, gave the memorial to Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, Honorary Vice President General from Colorado, who died March 18, 1959, and Mrs. William Hardie Lambeth, Vice President General from Tennessee, who died February 28, 1959.

Twelve past National Officers were named in the memorial by Miss Marion Mullins, Past Organizing Secretary General; and past State Regents, numbering nine, were given a loving tribute by Mrs. Robert H. Humphrey, Vice President General. The Chaplain General read the Memorial Roll Call by States.

During Continental Congress it was sadly announced that Mrs. Grace L. H. Brousseau, Honorary President General from Connecticut, had died on the morning of April 20; later in the sessions the death of Mrs. David E. French, Past Vice President General from West Virginia, was reported.

Following the Memorial Service the members went to the C Street lawn, where a memorial wreath was placed on the Founders’ Monument. Earlier in the day, wreaths had been bestowed at the Tomb of the Unknowns at Arlington National Cemetery and at the Tombs of George and Martha Washington at Mount Vernon.

Mrs. Frederic Alquin Groves, the President General, presided at the opening session of the Congress on Monday night and at all other sessions. She is the twenty-third in that line of dedicated women who have received the highest honor bestowed by the National Society.

The majestic procession on the opening night entered to the accompaniment of the United States Marine Band (Col. Albert F. Schoepper, Director). Preceded by Pages with State flags, Vice Presidents General, and the Cabinet, the President General moved from the rear of the hall to her honored position on the platform.

The Invocation was pronounced by Rev. Clifford L. Stanley, Th.D., Professor of Systematic Theology, Virginia Theological Seminary; the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was led by Mrs. William E. Hicks, Vice President General; The American’s Creed by William Tyler Page, Jr.; and the National Anthem by Mrs. George Frederick Emrick, Vice Chairman, Congress Program Committee.

The message from the President of the United States was read to a standing audience by the President General. Excerpts from his message follow:

In the course of your meetings, I am sure that your speakers will refer with pride to the traditions of our beloved country. This is as it should be. The traditions of America are the roots of the national community, and they must never be neglected. Like you, I find continuing strength in the inheritance we have received from our Founding Fathers. The spirit of Washington is still a potent influence in our national life. His respect for the sacred fire of liberty, his reverence for the rights of free men, his gratitude for the Divine blessing, which have been bestowed upon the American people—are an inspiring example for us all.

At the same time, we cannot rest on our traditions. The roots of American history support the action of the present day—and, conversely, the continuing achievements of our people nourish and contribute to the ever-enlarging traditions of our country.

As the Daughters of the American Revolution guard our heritage and encourage every good work, they contribute to the welfare of their fellow citizens today and into future years.

Greetings were extended by General A. C. Walling, Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia, who represented the City of Washington, and gave a key to the city to Mrs. Groves; and Walter A. Wentworth, President General, Sons of the American Revolution, who presented a gold Constructive Citizenship Medal to Mrs. Groves for loyal service to her country. Mrs. John W. Finger, Senior National President, National Society, Children of the American Revolution, presented David Harley Kemker, Jr., National President of the C. A. R. He was escorted by Franklin R. Bruce, III, Color Bearer, Ark and Dove Society, Maryland. Youngsters in Colonial costumes (Doris Elizabeth Sandoval and Douglas Paul Forbes, both of Wakefield Society, D.C.) presented Mrs. Groves with a bouquet.

Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, Honorary President General, spoke for the other Honorary Presidents General present—Mrs. Russell William Magna, Mrs. William A. Becker, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne, Mrs. James B. Patton, and Miss Gertrude Carraway.

Honorary Vice Presidents General in attendance were Miss Lillian
Chenoweth, Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Miss Edla Stannard Gibson, Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham, and Mrs. Asa Clay Messenger. Miss Gibson gave greetings for the group.

Dr. Clifford L. Stanley and Mr. Frederic Alquin Groves, members of the Advisory Board, were presented. Other distinguished guests included presidents of other patriotic and heraldic organizations.

The new State of Alaska was then honored, as Mrs. Robert Hoopes, State Regent, was given special recognition. She and her mother were seated in the South Dakota box courtesy of Mrs. Carl W. Forslund, State Regent, and members of the South Dakota Society. Prominently displayed there was the Seal of Alaska.

All Cabinet officers and nineteen Vice Presidents General attended.

A program of choral music was presented on opening night by the United States Army Chorus, Capt. Samuel R. Loboda conducting and Specialist William Trumbull making announcements.

_Faith of Our Fathers! Living Still_, was the theme of this year’s Continental Congress and the subject of the keynote address by the President General at the opening session. It opened with the following quotation from a letter John Adams wrote to his wife Abigail the day after the Continental Congress had adopted the resolution declaring independence from Britain:

> You will think me transported with Enthusiasm but I am not. I am well aware of the Toil and Blood and Treasure it will cost Us to maintain this Declaration and support and defend these States—Yet through all the Gloom I can see the Rays of ravishing Light and Glory.

Liberty was a thing of splendor and beauty to the Colonists because life was a continuous struggle against tyranny. Said Mrs. Groves in refutation of the statements of those who today are trying to induce us to abandon our Constitution and turn back to the continental type of all-powerful central government:

No period in the life of our Nation has produced greater thinkers than those who created our republic. * * * It is time for Americans to abandon hesitancy, doubt and confusion, and, relying on the bright constellation which is the faith of our fathers, to take up the burden and the privilege of leading humanity once more out of the darkness of tyranny into the rays of ravishing light and glory. * * * In the dangerous world of the 20th Century, it is not enough to love our country. We must serve it, every minute of our lives. Our country will need all we can do for it, so long as any of us shall live.

Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Chief of Staff, United States Army, a Missourian and a participant in the invasion of Europe in 1944, by the 101st Airborne, spoke eloquently following Mrs. Groves’ address concerning _The Army and National Defense_.

First he described the duties of the Army at home, maintaining forces prepared to deter aggression or prevent the spread of war. Next he discussed the air defense of continental United States, represented by our contribution in missile battery tactics. Third he emphasized that the Army must provide a training and logistics base to support our forces deployed overseas and the reserve components of the Army at home. He stressed the fact that Americans stand in the center of the arena of international conflict, and all eyes are upon us. * * * At such a time, we can give no less than our all in loyal devotion to the ideals of our Revolutionary forebears and the objectives of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Ashmead White, Continental Congress Program Chairman; Mrs. Joseph B. Paul and Mrs. George F. Emrick, Vice Chairmen; and twelve Committee members had arranged outstanding programs, which were enjoyed at the various sessions throughout the week.

Mrs. James Shera Montgomery and Mrs. M. S. Tormohlen were organizers. Other musicians appearing in the programs were Le Verne Wellens Mujaïs, soprano; M/Sgt. Claude R. Pedicord, harpist; M/Sgt. Robert De Hart, bugler with the United States Marine Band; S.F.C. George Myers, bugler with the United States Army Band; Commander Charles Brendler, Leader, and the United States Navy Band Orchestra with Anthony Mitchell BMSTR, W-1, conducting; Frank Tiffany, Chief Musician, United States Navy Band Orchestra; Lieut. Harold Johnson, Leader, and the Air Force Headquarters Command Band; M/Sgt. Kenneth J. Eshelman, bugler with the Air Force Headquarters Command Band; Carolyn Knight, soprano with Neil Tilkins, accompanist; Mrs. Franklin Talmadge, Wyoming State Song Leader; and the D. C. Diplomats, a barber-shop quartet.

The National Anthem was led by Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, Miss Thelma LeBar Brown, Mrs. Marvin L. Reynolds, Mrs. Stanley J. Gordon, Mrs. Charles F. Stone, and Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan. Mrs. Sam S. Clay, Col. Francis Gabel, Mrs. William Seth Kenyon, Mrs. Robert H. Humphrey, Miss Alice D. Butterfield, Mrs. Robert M. Beak, and Mrs. William N. McClaugherty led the Pledge of Allegiance. Members of the clergy who conducted devotions were Chaplain (Brig. Gen.) Robert P. Taylor, U. S. Air Force; and Hon. Walter Moeller, Minister of Emanuel Lutheran Church, Lancaster, Ohio, and Member, U. S. House of Representatives from Ohio.

A Continental Congress is more than a series of meetings; it is drama, for many scenes of interest to D.A.R. members are constantly being enacted. Memorial Continental Hall, Constitution Hall, and the Business Administration Building form beautiful settings for this drama.

Busy offices, with alert, pleasant staff members are readied to serve throughout the week; displays in the roomy corridors include flower booths, publications tables, Caldwell’s D.A.R. jewelry booth, the Junior Membership Bazaar, displays from D.A.R. Schools, and the ever helpful Lost and Found Information headquarters. The Assembly Room housed exhibits, including those of the Conservation and Americanism and D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship Committees, and the Press scrapbooks.

The Junior American Citizens doll exhibit of First Ladies in the American Room aroused much interest. The busy Library, which is open to the public at other times, is reserved for D.A.R. members during April. The beautiful Museum, with its priceless treasures, had a constant stream of visitors.

The ground floor was also a busy place. There the registration and voting took place in the O’Byrne Room; the coffee bar was open much of the time; and press headquarters was there, with tables, typewriters, telephones, and Pages.

Nearly all Committees and officers had early morning meetings, held then to avoid conflict with the regular sessions.

Tuesday morning was the time allotted for reports of the National Officers. Mrs. Groves, as President General, in reviewing her stewardship during the past three years, said that her term had been made fruitful...
through the cooperation of members everywhere and their assistance had made the way pleasant. She acknowledged with particular gratitude the support given to the Allene Wilson Groves Cottage for Little Girls at Tamassee D.A.R. School and noted that the income from the Edna Davis Starkey Crist Endowment Fund was to be devoted to its maintenance and upkeep. Mrs. Groves' report touched upon nearly all phases of the historical, educational, and patriotic programs of the National Society; in closing, she pledged her continued interest and support.

Reports from other National Officers followed.

Tuesday afternoon, as there was no business session, many members accepted the invitation to tour the White House between 2 and 3:30. The afternoon was also devoted to social events of the various delegations. These lovely functions of "States away from home" included luncheons, teas, and dinners. At many of these parties appropriate souvenirs were presented to guests. There were little cotton bailes with tasty pralines from Tennessee; bluebirds represented Missouri; Michigan apple blossoms bedecked their scene; Kentucky had brought along cardinals; violets and Lincoln pennies in small corsages typified Illinois; Mississippi reminded Daughters of famous "Rosalie" by costumes worn at Natchez Pilgrimage time; buckeyes and redbirds were brought by Ohio; South Carolina had note paper of Tamassee D.A.R. School; Alabama reminded her guests that Kate Duncan Smith School crowns Gunter Mountain in that State; and West Virginia had pretty pastoral carnations in nests of festive tulle.

Tuesday evening is always devoted to the National Defense program. Mrs. Ray LaVerne Erb, National Chairman of this important Committee, presided and introduced distinguished Members of Congress who were seated in the boxes of their State delegations. Dan Smoot, author and commentator, was presented with an award for patriotic service by Mrs. Erb, representing the National Society. Mrs. Samuel J. Holt, costumed to represent Martha Washington, whom she portrayed, gave a dramatic reading.

Our Constitutional Heritage—Government by Consent of the Governed was the title of a splendid address by Sen. Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia. Senator Talmadge was later thanked for his speech by a special courtesy resolution.

On Tuesday evening most of the Pages had substituted dresses in a myriad of dainty colors for their customary white; they were going dancing later at the Mayflower Hotel as honor guests of the President General and the National Society.

The President General's personal Pages, who remained for the entire session and wore the traditional white, were: Mrs. Florence Anne Burchett Briggs of Indiana, and Mrs. Mary Frances Kinder, Mrs. Elizabeth Pierce Oliver, and Mrs. Marjorie Groves Phillips, all of Missouri; Mrs. Phillips is the daughter of the President General.

On Wednesday morning, April 22, the Junior American Citizens Committee presented Dr. Nan Reniers, Principal, Greenfield Elementary Junior High School, Pittsburgh, Pa., who spoke on Junior American Citizens—Future Hope of America. On that day, also, the wonderful youth programs of the D.A.R. were spotlighted in connection with the Approved Schools. John P. Tyson, Executive Secretary, and John David Morrow, graduate, of Kate Duncan Smith School and Dr. Ralph H. Cain, Superintendent, and Rev. Paul Nix, graduate, of Tamassee School addressed an interested audience.

An All-American National Chorus, Mrs. Marvin L. Reynolds, Director, gave its premier performance on Wednesday afternoon, with a beautiful program that included "This Is My Country," "Battle Hymn of the Republic," "Will You Remember," and "Our Flag."


On Wednesday evening, also, candidates for National Offices were nominated. Mrs. Ralph W. Newland of St. Joseph, Mich., and Mrs. Ashmead White of Bangor, Maine, were nominated for President General, with eleven associates each for the other Cabinet offices. Three candidates were placed in nomination for the election of two Honorary Vice Presidents General and seven candidates for seven Vice Presidents General. At the conclusion of the nominations, the candidates received in the C Street corridor of Constitution Hall and were greeted by hundreds of friends. Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke was Chairman of the Hospitality Committee for this reception.

The resolutions considered and adopted have been printed and are available from National Headquarters. Resolutions of appreciation were adopted honoring Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, President General; Mrs. Ray LaVerne Erb, National Chairman of the National Defense Committee; and Mrs. John H. Pace, National Chairman of the Resolutions Committee. Courtesy resolutions included those for Officers, Chairmen, Pages, and all who had a part in the program; for members of the Headquarters Staff; for the United States Service Bands; and for all others who contributed to the success of the Sixty-eighth Continental Congress.

On Thursday afternoon George Murphy, vice president in charge of public affairs for Desilu Productions, Inc., and well-known actor, addressed the Congress. He voiced great admiration for the work of the National Society and noted that such organizations showed him what a wonderful country we have. The Motion Picture Committee made its award for the best children's film to Tom Thumb, produced by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer; and for the best patriotic film to Buccaneer, produced by Paramount.

Thursday night the State Regents gave brief accounts of their year's work. Again the Alaska State Society was recognized, when, by unanimous consent, the State Regent of Alaska was called upon for the first report. With three Chapters already organized, Alaska listed such activities as a Colonial tea, naturalization classes, and a State Conference, with coverage in six Alaska newspapers. After the State Regents left the platform, the next item on the program was the report of the Tellers; however, the report was not ready, so, as the audience waited, there was group singing. Especially welcome was the music program by the Indiana State Chorus.

The Credentials Committee had reported a total registration of
3,190; however, the maximum voting strength was 2,330, the total number of votes cast for the office of President General.

At 2:15 a.m. on Friday morning, April 24, the tellers reported that the following candidates had been elected: Mrs. Ashmead White, Maine, President General; Mrs. Harold E. Erb, New York, First Vice President General; Mrs. Thomas Earle Stibbling, Georgia, Chaplain General; Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, Delaware, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Edward Gage Brewer, Mississippi, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Allen Langdon Baker, Pennsylvania, Organizing Secretary General; Miss Marian Ivan Burns, Ohio, Treasurer General; Mrs. Austin Carl Hayward, Wisconsin, Registrar General; Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, Kentucky, Historian General; Mrs. Ross Boeing Hager, Maryland, Librarian General; Mrs. O. George Cook, California, Curator General; and Mrs. Jack F. Maddox, New Mexico, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.

Elected Vice Presidents General were Mrs. Earl Porter, Oklahoma; Mrs. Forrest Fay Lange, New Hampshire; Mrs. Charles R. Petree, Ohio; Mrs. Samuel Talmadge Pilkington, Mississippi; Mrs. Henry C. Warner, Illinois; Mrs. Maurice Bradley Tonkin, Virginia; and Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, Jr., New York. Mrs. Lafayette LeVan Porter, Indiana, and Mrs. Warder Lee Braerton, Colorado, were elected Honorary Vice Presidents General for life.

The newly elected officers were escorted to the platform, where they were presented for a hearty ovation. The President General announced that, at the request of Mrs. Ashmead White, the President General elect, the reception for the successful candidates would be canceled owing to the lateness of the hour.

Dr. Charles D. Kean, Rector, Church of the Epiphany, addressed the assemblage at the closing session on Friday morning.

The installation of new officers, State and National, concluded the final session. First the Organizing Secretary General presented State Regents and State Vice Regents-elect for installation. The President General confirmed their election; and the Chaplain General administered the Oath of Office. The newly elected Honorary Vice Presidents General were then presented and installed. The new National Officers were then presented, and the Oath of Office was administered by the Chaplain General.

Again the cycle of a three-year administration closed, and a new administration entered upon the duties that go with leadership of a great group of women. Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, President General, 1956-1959 has passed on the high honor to Mrs. Ashmead White, elected to serve from 1959 to 1962. Mrs. Groves congratulated her successor, with many good wishes.

The highest accolade that can be bestowed by the Members of the National Society has been given to Mrs. White. She recognizes the D.A.R. to be a group of women interested in preserving our Constitutional Republic and in advancing historical, patriotic, and educational programs. She has voiced deep gratitude to the Daughters for their confidence and expressed her hope that the new administration would be a successful one, advancing the fine principles of the National Society.

The Sixty-eighth Congress closed with the singing of “Blest Be the Tie That Binds.”

The Annual Banquet at the Mayflower Hotel on Friday evening (Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, Chairman) was a brilliant affair, enlivened by the usual gay parade of ices. Music was supplied by the United States Marine Band. Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, retiring President General, presided. The speaker was Miss Helen L. Poe, world traveler and lecturer; her topic was America’s Challenge.

Although delegates to the Continental Congress have returned to their homes, plans are already being drafted for the Sixty-ninth Continental Congress in April 1960, when the big and beautiful United States flag will gracefully unfurl over Mrs. Ashmead White, twenty-fourth President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

MRS. GRACE LINCOLN HALL BROSSEAU

The National Society regrets to report the death of an Honorary President General, Mrs. Grace Lincoln Hall Brosseau. She belonged to Putnam Hill Chapter in Connecticut before she passed away on April 20, 1959. She served the National Society as Treasurer General from 1923-1926; President General from 1926-1929 and was elected Honorary President General in 1929. Radio Free Europe, chosen because of its intensely patriotic nature, was selected by the Connecticut Pioneer Branch of the National League of American Pen Women for a $25.50 memorial gift to honor Mrs. Brosseau, former president of the branch.

Her many patriotic activities as a former President General of the National Society and an active member of many other patriotic organizations, were cited in a tribute to her at the meeting.

EX-VICE PRESIDENTS GENERAL BOYD, DILLEY, JUDD AND HANLEY

The National Society regrets to report the death of the following Ex-Vice Presidents General: Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd was a member of the Denver Chapter in Denver, Colorado. She served the D.A.R. as Chaplain General 1935-38; State Vice Regent of Colorado 1928-29; State Regent 1929-31; Vice President General 1932-35 and Honorary Vice President General 1948.

Miss Minnie M. Dilley was a member of Josiah Edson Chapter in the state of Minnesota. She was Vice President General from 1934 to 1937 and prior to that office, she served as State Regent of Minnesota, 1930-1934.

Mrs. Edith Royster Judd (Zebulon Vance) a member of Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter in Alabama, was Vice President General 1935 to 1938 and the State Regent of Alabama from 1931-1934.

Mrs. Sarah Bond Hanley (John H.) member of Puritan and Cavalier Chapter in Illinois, was very active throughout her life and beloved by all who knew her. She belonged to many organizations and was an able leader. In the D.A.R. she was State Vice Regent from 1916 to 1918; State Regent from 1918 to 1920 and later became Vice President General, 1925 to 1928.
Mrs. Ashmead White
Lubec, Maine
President General, N.S.D.A.R.

Mrs. Ashmead White, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent of Maine, former National Chairman of Americanism and D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship Committee as well as Congress Program Chairmen for the past three Continental Congresses, brings to the Society a background of devoted service and varied qualifications.

Solidly grounded in economics and finance, Mrs. White is Vice President of an investment firm. A graduate of Wellesley College, she also did graduate work at Leland Stanford University. After teaching in high schools in Massachusetts and New York, she became Training Director of a large Fifth Avenue Department Store and was actively engaged in a family owned industrial corporation.

Born in Lubec, Maine, where the Pikes were first settlers, Mrs. White still maintains a home there and has been active in civic, educational and government realms in Maine. A member of the National Society since 1937, Mrs. White is a member of Frances Dighton Williams Chapter of Bangor, Maine.
Lenamae French Stribling brings to the office of Chaplain General a history of devoted churchmanship as a communicant of the Episcopal Church. She has dealt with young people sympathetically and helpfully as National Chairman of Good Citizens and a member of the Tamassee Board.

The Corresponding Secretary General is our official letter writer, and dispatches thousands of pieces of mail annually to keep Daughters informed on work of the National Society. She also relieves the President General of much routine correspondence. Ione Brewer is assuming her arduous job with enthusiasm.

For the next three years Adèle Woodhouse Erb will be the President General's strong right arm, ready to assist her in every way or to substitute for her if an unforeseen emergency demands it. Her record as Recording Secretary General for the past three years and as State Regent of New York just before that has been more than adequate preparation for her present office.

Pennsylvania has given many distinguished Daughters to the National Society. Among them should be included Elizabeth Hopkins Baker, the retiring State Regent, who, like all of our new officers, has a wide variety of interests. Her background and experience qualify her for the demanding position of Organizing Secretary General.
Marian Ivan Burns, our new Treasurer General, has a background of familiarity with accounting and auditing that could hardly be equaled. An expert in those fields on local, county, and State levels, her business life has been excellent preparation for her present office.

Frances Bryan Hoke is a lifelong student of American history—an interest that has prepared her well to serve as Historian General of the National Society for the next three years. During her State Regency the Kentucky Society began and completed restoration of Anne Duncan House, part of the pioneer center it owns.

Martha Burt Hayward, retiring State Regent of Wisconsin, is another able example of that galaxy of qualifications that characterizes our new officers. During her State Regency, just concluded, one of her principal objectives was to increase membership in the National Society, a project attended with marked success.

Our Curator General is responsible for our magnificent Museum, with its exhibits of priceless treasures. Verna Hamilton Cook, past State Regent of California, is a member of various historical museums, including two as far apart as Salem, Mass., and San Francisco, Calif.

Few members of the National Society come to national office better prepared in all fields of D.A.R. activity than Esther Hager. In addition to holding several State offices, she has been a member or chairman of numerous committees. Originally from Massachusetts, she is now a Baltimorean.

Mabel Maddox, the incoming Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, has a stimulating group of interests outside the National Society, including the Presbyterian Church (in which she is an Elder), the Red Cross, the Polio Foundation, and the local Garden Club.
NEW VICE PRESIDENTS GENERAL 1959–1962

MRS. EARL FOSTER
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Ever since becoming a member of Oklahoma City Chapter in 1926, Alta S. Foster has given unstinting service to it and to the National Society. She was State Regent of Oklahoma from 1956 to 1958.

MRS. FORREST FAY LANGE
Portsmouth, New Hampshire

Esther G. Lange has worked devotedly for Ranger Chapter and the New Hampshire Society since her admission to membership in 1950. She was State Vice Regent of New Hampshire from 1955 to 1956 and was elected State Regent for 1956 to 1959.

MRS. HENRY C. WARNER
Dixon, Illinois

For 38 years Lucile M. Warner has given uninterrupted service to Dixon Chapter and the Illinois State Society. She was State Vice Regent of Illinois from 1952 to 1954 and State Regent from 1955 to 1957.

MRS. CHARLES R. PETREE
Columbus, Ohio

Martra E. Petree, Ohio's new Vice President General, after holding various offices in her own Ann Simpson Davis Chapter, including organization of its Junior Membership Committee, served the Ohio Society as Corresponding Secretary, State Vice Regent, and State Regent.

MRS. MAURICE B. TONKIN
Warwick, Virginia

Nelle R. Tonkin became a member of the National Society on December 19, 1934. She has worked loyally for Newport News Chapter and National Society objectives. She served as State Vice Regent of Virginia from 1953 to 1956 and has just completed a three-year term as State Regent.

MRS. HENRY C. WARNER
Dixon, Illinois

For 38 years Lucile M. Warner has given uninterrupted service to Dixon Chapter and the Illinois State Society. She was State Vice Regent of Illinois from 1952 to 1954 and State Regent from 1955 to 1957.

HONORARY VICE PRESIDENTS GENERAL 1959

MRS. LA FAYETTE LE VAN PORTER
Menlo Park, California

Anne C. Porter, now a member of Schuyler Colfax Chapter in California, was admitted into the National Society on April 14, 1923. She is not only a life member but has held the high offices of State Vice Regent of Indiana (1937 to 1940), State Regent of Indiana (1940 to 1943), and Vice President General (1943 to 1946).

MRS. WARDER LEE BRAERTON
Denver, Colorado

Emily G. Braerton, one of our two new Honorary Vice Presidents General, has been a member of the National Society for 38 years. She has held many offices in Peace Pipe Chapter, has been State Treasurer and State Regent of Colorado, and was elected Vice President General to serve from 1953 to 1956. She is listed in "Who's Who of American Women."
Although it is generally believed the Pilgrims had no love for music, other than their Psalms, this belief is disputed through their written diaries and wills, which are silent testimonials to their regard for instrumental music and secular songs. There is also plenty of evidence to prove that the Psalms were not always sung in the doleful manner we have often believed.

They brought to our shores a book of Psalms for singing, which was printed in Holland. Although there were many tunes in the book, they seem to have been content with five or six, which they favored. They were opposed, in the sternest sense, to the use of any musical instrument in the church.

In 1640, the first music book was printed in America. It was called the Bay Psalm Book. The 9th edition, printed in 1698, bore the title of The Psalms in Meter: Faithfully translated for the Use, Edification and Comfort of the Saints in publick and private, especially in New England.

No music was printed in the song book, only the verses, so each community sang the words to the tune it liked best. As a rule, the leader was the only one to have a book, if any. He lined-out each sentence, in the pitch and tune he considered proper. It was quite an honor to become a leader. The congregation sang, but more often with individual variations, which generally resulted in a confused noise.

From this type of singing developed two lines of thought; the people who were in favor of following the printed notes, which were coming into use, and others who felt each individual should be allowed to express himself in his singing, by quavers, semiquavers (slight trills) and all manner of grace notes. Much has been said of the discord and poor singing of those who did not follow the “regular singing,” so called by those using the notes provided.

An early writer tells us “in the old times, the people liked the tunes pitched high, the women especially enjoyed screaming out high G. It made the psalm singing more brilliant and far-sounding.” It must be remembered that in those days it was the men who carried the “tune”; therefore the screaming on high notes may have been a feminine means of self-assertion.

In the course of time, lining-out became outdated, except in relatively undeveloped frontier sections of the country. We might speak of the period prior to 1720 as the primitive period of American musical development.

The years following brought an increasing number of musicians to our shores to seek their fortunes, or to escape tyranny, but with a desire for musical instruments, singing schools, public concerts, and an improvement in church music. These years may be well termed the formative period of music in our country.

As the 18th century approached, more and more people found pleasure in singing together. So it was that singing schools were formed. This gave incentive to the beginning of a flourishing business, the printing and publishing of music and instruction books for singers. These singing schools were the foundation of choirs and choral societies.

With the coming of Wesley and other religious leaders to our land, hymn singing gained an impetus. It is interesting to note that music played a very important role in many of the religious groups. The Moravians in Bethlehem, Pa., are a good example, with a small orchestra which had been formed by 1743, as well as a musical society. They preferred the trombone, which they used exclusively on many occasions, even for the sad duty of announcing a death in the community. At such times the players stationed themselves on the roof of a building, so the sound could be heard for quite a distance.

According to one traditional story, during the French and Indian War, a band of marauding Indians was hidden in the woods, waiting for darkness before attacking the settlement of Moravians. Some trombones sounded from a roof, to give notice of a death in the settlement. The Indians fled in consternation, believing the sounds from above to come from the Great Spirit, warning them against the attack.

The slave trade brought the influence of an entirely new type of music to America. Slaves are credited with the bringing of the “banjar,” or banjo, as we know it, to this country. The Negro made the early banjos of large gourds. Planters discouraged the making of drums by the slaves; they were often used as a means of communication and could easily encourage an uprising. We are told that Thomas Jefferson was convinced the Negro had a most unusual sense of tune and rhythm.

The Negro also brought antiphonal singing to us, or call and answer type of music, as well as the drum beat rhythm. The slaves soon learned to master European instruments, often providing a small orchestra for special occasions on the plantations. It was not unusual to find planters trying to locate runaway slaves whose leaving disrupted an orchestra and often led to a worse situation if the runaway left with the instrument.

Slaves who could play a musical instrument proficiently were in demand, and we find notices in the early papers or being circulated by the planters, wanting to purchase a slave who could play a certain instrument, to complete his own little group of musicians for the entertainment of family and friends.

In the 18th century professional musicians were not considered gentlemen; however, many land owners and merchants owned and played musical instruments. For example; Robert Carter of Nomini Hall in Virginia owned a harpsichord, considered the most popular instrument of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. He also owned a forte piano, harmonica, guitar, and German flute and had an organ at Williamsburg. He is said to have spent much time in practice or pleasure with these various instruments.
The harmonica was not the mouth organ known to us, but a set of 35 musical glasses arranged on a central rod, tuned to play 3 octaves, and enclosed in a small spinetlike case. Mozart is said to have played on the glasses with much enjoyment. It was Benjamin Franklin, our first music critic, who made the improvement of enclosing the glasses to form a more complete instrument and giving it the name of Harmonica. This instrument was often carried about by Franklin on his trips. He also played the harp and guitar.

There was a real problem in the early days of our country, because of the limited number of professional musicians; on many occasions they were assisted by gentlemen who were not professionals but were musicians through their practice and devotion to their art. These "gentlemen amateurs," as they were described, played for art's sake at many semi-private concerts, such as those sponsored by the St. Cecilia Society of Charleston, S. C. But when these gentlemen appeared publicly to assist professional musicians, they were protected from public insults by a notice that usually appeared with the public announcement of a concert, stating the orchestra would be assisted by "Musical persons," who claimed protection from any manner of insults, since they played with no view but to contribute toward the entertainment of the people.

To understand the music of Washington's time we must recall that the frequent concerts given in such larger cities as Charleston, Boston, New York and Philadelphia in the earlier 1700's were discontinued during the Revolution by order of the Congress.

Thomas Jefferson felt keenly the deterioration of music during the war. At the close of that struggle, it was the States of the North who set the tempo for the musical life of the country, while the area around Monticello, the home of Jefferson, lagged. Patrick Henry often played duets with Thomas Jefferson, the latter playing the violin.

The musical world received strong support from General Washington, who never missed an opportunity to attend a concert or the theatre. He engaged Alexendra Reinagle, the finest pianist of the time, to give music lessons to his adopted daughter, Nellie Custis.

There may have been earlier composers, but to Francis Hopkinson will go the distinction of being known as the first composer in America, for his compositions are the earliest that were preserved. Hopkinson had many advantages, being college educated, a lawyer, a poet, composer, and a versatile performer on the harpsichord and organ. He was also an inventor. Benjamin Franklin, Joseph Bonaparte, and George Washington were his friends. Along with his many accomplishments, he was a member of the Continental Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

His first song, *My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free*, was written in 1759. The charm and quaintness of this composition made it popular in many musical circles. We must feel he was a romanticist at heart from the number of love lyrics he wrote. One of a group of eight songs he dedicated to George Washington. In his words of dedication, he says of himself: "I can only say that it is such as a lover, not a master of the art, can furnish."

Washington, although a lover of music, could play no instrument. He wrote in a letter of acceptance of the dedication: "I can neither sing one of the songs nor raise a single note on any instrument, to convince the unbelieving."

Before his death in 1791, Hopkinson wrote a gay piece called *A New Song*. As you may have already guessed, it was another love lyric, that asks in its verse "What's Life, Without the Joys of Love?" In the history of American music, Francis Hopkinson is not valued as much for his music as his purposeful dedication toward music as a part of American culture. John Alden Carpenter, well known composer of our time, was a descendant of Francis Hopkinson.

Many wealthy men of the tide-water estates of Virginia hired musicians to give musical instruction to members of their families, especially their daughters. Many of these musicians traveled to the estates, one after another, spending some time at each place, perhaps enjoying the only luxuries in their lives.

Composers and musicians of ability were discovered among the plain people. Many were pioneers of character, who worked at humble trades for a living, since a man must have something more substantial than music to hold body and soul together. Only a few were able to devote their entire time to music, since music had not become a profession for the colonists. A staunch movement toward better music was spreading throughout the country. The new world listened avidly to concerts, a few operas, and the singing of such great works as the *Creation* and *Messiah*. Some of our present-day hymns were being written then.

Opinions differed sharply over many of the changes. Some factions, for example, objected to any printed music except shape notes. To this day we find the shape note still in use in some parts of our country, a practice at least 300 years old.

We are inclined to assume the good taste of our colonial ancestors from the beautiful architecture of public and private buildings of that time. Most of us are ignorant of the musical tastes or ability of our forefathers, and very little has been written on the subject.

In the midst of the early days of hardship, war and turmoil, the music of America was emerging with the birth of a new nation. The history of these valiant efforts should be better preserved and more widely known, even in our generation.

To these early musicians of the colonies, we owe a debt of gratitude for their unceasing ambition to create with beauty and dignity, a heritage for America.
OUR FOUR FREEDOMS MAY BE LOST!

By Margaret (Mrs. H. N.) Stamper
Samuel Sorrell Chapter, Houston, Texas

Our theme for the past year, Fruits of Freedom, appeals to me. “By their fruits ye shall know them” was spoken in a faraway land many centuries ago (Matthew 7:16-20), but the impact of its message of truth is vital today. I am not an authority—no one person is on liberty and freedom. The finest minds of all times have pursued an understanding of these things. It is a quest without an end.

Let us think briefly about the fruits we plant. If we plant a fig tree we do not expect to gather grapes, apples, or peaches. Many elements enter into planting—what, where, climate, cultivation, and harvest. Our seeds of freedom—the Bill of Rights and the Constitution (the pearl of great price)—have been our inheritance. “Their lives, fortunes and sacred honor”—precious seed, in free enterprise system.

joke. Private citizens who have cour-
loyalty and patriotic fervor, and with
seeds of freedom—the Bill of Rights
“them” was spoken in a faraway land
some 75 to 100 fine bushes. We were
20), but the impact of its message
property and freedom. The finest minds
of all times have pursued an under-
standing of these things. It is a quest
without an end.

For generations, during peace and
war, hard times or prosperity, our peo-
ple have had faith in God, strong
loyalty and patriotic fervor, and with
one accord could shout, “My country
—right or wrong.” Then the climate
began to change. Teachers, preach-
ers, newspapers, movies, books and
all media to the people began to
mention of four.

1. Freedom of Worship
The first amendment to the Con-
stitution begins, “Congress shall
make no law respecting an establish-
ment of religion or prohibiting the
free exercise thereof.” The Bible was
our first published book. Our coun-
try was founded upon belief in God
and His Holy Word. With this in
mind, let us examine some of the
current trends today which are pos-
ing as religion. Only last week our
daily papers covered the meeting in
Houston of the Institute of Interna-
tional Relations. This meeting was
held in a Protestant church and at-
tended by outstanding clergymen of
the city from several denominations.
The main speaker was Nicolai Bou-
rov, First Secretary for the Dele-
gation of the U.S.S.R. to the United
Nations. He was asked the direct
question, “Do you believe in God?”
His answer was an emphatic “No.”
This is food for thought. There is
concrete evidence that many men
“of the cloth” of all denominations
have been brain-washed. Churchmen
are especially easy to influence unless
they understand the meaning of Com-
munism. They are idealists. They
have been taught to look for good
rather than bad. Most of them are
not well-grounded in economics or
political science. Communists con-
sider them the most naive section of
the world’s population and the pul-
pit the ideal fountainhead. Why,
who would dare take issue with the
bishop, doctor, priest, reverend, or
pastor? The preacher said it, so it
must be true! Says who? Let’s face
it. Communism is atheism. It is
satanic. All error is measured by
truth and one cannot detect error if
one has not heard the truth. We
must return to Christian principles
upon which this country was founded
and work the works of Him who sent
us.

Are you aware of the terrific pres-
sure to prohibit the singing of
Christmas carols and reading of
scripture in the public schools? In
New Jersey the study of the New
Testament, the exhibit of the Ten
Commandments, saying of prayers,
and all Christian observances have
been outlawed. In California anti-
Christians maneuvered a referendum
on the ballot to tax church-owned
schools where prayers are recited and
the Bible is read. Do you know that
in our own city, Houston, there is
a strong pressure group that objects
to reference to the Nativity in our
public schools? It is bold enough to
object to school authorities, but pre-
fers to dodge all publicity for fear
of adverse reaction from customers.
Let us beware, let us look and listen.
What is taught to your child or
grandchild in Sunday school? What
comes to us under the disguise of
“brotherly love,” through the Church
literature?

All belong to God. We are only
stewards of our possessions. Liberty
is a precious possession. It was bought with the price of blood and bequeathed to us. Do we shirk our responsibility and fail to speak for the right against the wrong because it is often unpleasant? We must not confuse popularity with faithfulness. I quote Plautus: "Courage is the best gift of all. Courage stands before everything. It is what preserves liberty, safety, life, our homes, our children, our country. Courage comprises all things. A man with courage has every blessing." Is Communism a real menace to our freedom of worship? Madame Chiang Kai-shek best answered the question: "Christian men who do not act against Communism will end as Communist prisoners behind barbed wire."

Those who would take Christ out of Christmas, Bible reading out of schools, and prayer out of daily lives are themselves violating the Constitution of the United States. The atheist has the right not to believe under our Constitution, but he has no right to prohibit the free exercise of religion by those who do believe. Now is the time to guard against the attacks upon our faith. Someone has aptly said, "The best line of defense is to know your enemy."

2. Freedom of Speech

To be able to stand and express these opinions as I am today is freedom of speech. I seriously doubt that you or I can enjoy this freedom a few years hence. The Mental Health Bill will be a potent force in tongue paralysis. Did you know that a 16-year-old boy in high school in Compton, Calif. (his name—Ron Ramsey), was committed to a county mental institution after complaining of subversive materials in his classes? A George Todt, radio commentator in California, was dropped from his programs without notice because he pointed out to his listeners the grave danger to our constitutional form of government resulting from the United States participation in the United Nations and our foreign entanglements. At present there are groups in Washington pressing for the passage of certain bills that will make persons who express views contrary to the United Nations and other controversial issues subject to heavy fines and prison sentences. Anyone care to join me as I sing "The Jail House Blues?" Emotional, you say. I reply, "Without emotion there is no action." It is emotion that galvanizes people into action. I quote Theodore Roosevelt: "We earn as a nation measureless scorn and contempt if we follow the lead of those who exalt peace above righteousness. I do not believe that the firm assertion of our rights means war, but in that event, it is well to remember there are worse things than war."

3. Freedom From Want

Time forbids our discussion of the shameful and ridiculously wasteful spending of the Federal Government. Whether you know it or not, everybody is being overtaxed and the middle class (you and I) are being taxed out of existence. Twenty-five years ago a man who made $200 monthly, came home with $200. The same man may make $2,000 a month now but he'll be lucky if he gets home with $200. Our Government is taking away the incentive of citizens to work, earn, and save. Hard work was the lot of our forefathers, and they bequeathed to us the desire and ambition to acquire and own property. In a manner of speaking, we have inherited capitalism, the inherent right to own property and the right to pass it on to our children and grandchildren, to be free to work as we choose, free not to work for the Government, assured of personal freedom, God-given power of self-determination. What is wrong with this? Nothing, except it cannot work under the present setup of excessive taxation. What the individual earns through his own efforts is being taken away from him by the Government; therefore, he has less and less to invest in stocks, bonds, real estate, and he becomes more and more dependent upon the Government. Proverbs 29:18: "Where there is no vision, the people perish."

The interest on the national debt is 8 1/2 billion per year. Where can the Federal budget be cut?

1. Cut out foreign aid.
2. Cut out Federal aid to individual States. This idea is fallacy. The Federal Government has no money of its own. It only has tax dollars which it collects from citizens in individual States.
3. Get the Government out of competition with private enterprise.

There is only one sure way to reduce taxes—cut Federal spending. Overtaxation has led to the downfall of many once powerful nations. America is fast becoming a nation of tax slaves. America, once universally respected by all nations, is being destroyed by the policy of moderation and compromise. How careless are we in discerning right from wrong in our national life? Compromise with foreign powers is a grave danger and brings undesirable results. The issue is no longer "Is our country in peril?" Rather, it is "Can we avoid utter destruction?"

4. Freedom of Choice

Let's be realistic. This dearest of our freedoms has been snatched from us. No longer do you and I, the taxpayers, have the right to choose. The Supreme Court has usurped that right.

There is no doubt that such fiery patriots as Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Adams, John Hancock, and others would have abolished the Supreme Court of their day had it been as indifferent to the will of the people then as it is today. The realistic and effective way in which our founding fathers dealt with their enemies is in sharp contrast to the soft and tolerant manner in which Communists are treated today. They would not have tolerated a twist in the meaning of the Fifth Amendment as used by the Communists today. Under Article III, Section 2, Clause 2, of the Constitution, the Congress has every right to withdraw those cases from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court which it thinks the Supreme Court is not properly deciding. This is one of the checks and balances provided by the Constitution. Of this Alexander Hamilton said, "This will enable Congress to modify the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in such a manner as will best answer the end of justice and security." Yes, if our patriot fathers in the Continental Congress were alive today, they would abolish the Supreme Court. Surely the least the present Congress can do to preserve our way of life is to pass legislation to save us from a Supreme Court that puts the rights of a Communist above our national security. When a building is bombed in a Southern State, according to news reports, it is the work of law-
THE soldier and his wife were engrossed in examining the sampler. The rest of the handicraft exhibit seemed forgotten.

“You really think you can make one for Junior? Mother will get out her family Bible for you, and you'll be surprised at all she knows about her ancestors. You two will have a great time while I'm gone.” He hesitated, “Somehow it seems pretty important these days to keep hold of the past.”

His wife interrupted. “It’s something Junior will always have as a reminder of his heritage. I’ll do it.”

Another sampler enthusiast was in the making!

Sampler making is a handicraft in which women of today may well find delight and relaxation. In the rush of daily life women take pleasure in the quiet use of their hands. Stitching a beautiful sampler may well answer the need of which Anne Morrow Lindbergh speaks when she writes: “Women need solitude in order to find again the true essence of themselves.”

Our pioneer mothers found time within their work-burdened day to do fine needlework. Few could keep a diary. Their hands were too busy in wool, flax, wax, and dough, but in their needlework lies recorded more than a little history—more than the workers could ever have dreamed. It is difficult for us to realize that the whole textile industry, which today is largely centered in factories employing thousands of workers, was once carried on at home. Our forebears became more proficient in needlework than in any other of the lesser arts. It was the fashion then to be an expert needlewoman, and fashion then was just as potent in the lives of women as it is today.

Probably no item left of their work holds more glamour than the sampler. Children as young as 6 years were required to produce an example of stitchery and to amuse (?) themselves by working on a piece of coarse linen with hand-dyed thread. Not only did the child learn to do fine needlework, but she could practice recording numbers and the alphabet. Usually she added her name, age, and date. There are many cross-stitched Bible verses, bits of poetry, and decorations of birds and flowers.

“Satan finds some mischief still, for idle hands to do” (Isaac Watts) was a quotation selected by some older brain than its careful worker on canvas. Another popular quotation used for children's work was: “Death stands ready at the door, to take our lives away.”

Such samplers illustrate the contrast in the pedagogy of then and now. Little Elizabeth Clements finished her sampler at the age of 10:

“This have I done, I thank my God
Without the correction of the rod.”

Making a sampler today is an evidence of our eagerness to give our children a joy in their heritage. St. Paul, writing to Timothy, brought to his remembrance the “faith of thy Grandmother Lois.” Our younger generation finds security and inspiration in hearing stories from their own forefathers and mothers. A wealth of opportunity is offered them to study our country's early history. Patriotism is stirred by tracing in the steps of our ancestors' particular path in American history.

By Mabel F. Herd
Passos says, “A sense of continuity with generations gone before can stretch like a lifeline across the scary present.”

Fortunate possessors of old samplers of hand-woven linen in the ecru tint will have at hand many suggestions for procedure in making the modern sampler. Note the patterns of letters and figures, as well as the economy of spacing. Decorations are thrown here and there without apparent care, but there does come a transition into orderly rows of lettering and some attempts at making a balanced arrangement. The border is immensely useful in focusing attention and in framing the design. Early samplers, however, had no borders.

Today, the laborious work of counting the threads of the canvas in order to make an even design is not necessary, as the “cross-stitch canvas” is in general use. Time spent in basting of this canvas, keeping its threads in line with those of the linen beneath, will make for easier and more accurate work later. A good size is 18 by 27 inches. If the border is worked first, the spacing of the designs and rows of lettering is simplified. Working the letters with a thread of black and brown gives a faded black appearance, quite like a real antique.

Now let us consider the modern samplers, adaptations from the old ones. The two illustrated were made by descendants of these families: Mrs. J. W. Watson of South Braintree, Mass., and Tulare, Calif., and her sister, Mrs. J. Brown Herd of Tulare. Both samplers have been wrought with loving care and meticulous stitchery.

Examining the symbolism of the Mayflower sampler, we find the roses because of the English origin of the families. In the place of honor (high above the rest) the Mayflower rides on a sea of blue. Since, by tradition, Mary Chilton was the first woman on that historic step to step on Plymouth Rock, this decoration seems well placed. Then we note the softly colored gown worn by the lady at the right. It represents the satin skirt left by Mary Chilton to her granddaughter in her will: “My silver spoons to my daughter, Medecoit, and my satin skirt to my granddaughter, Susanna Latham.” In the old inventories and wills we find lists of the household goods of our ancestors. Much concerning their scarcity and their value to the owners is discovered, such as the frequent mention of feather beds, Bibles, and clothing.

The coat of arms of Mary Chilton’s husband, John Winslow, Governor Winslow’s brother, is indicated. Susanna Winslow’s husband kept an inn in Bridgewater, Mass., which is embroidered in white with green shutters. The four-leaf clover and gorgeous peacocks are interesting decorations. Joseph and Sarah’s trek to Canada and farm life there are represented by the rows of chickens and animals beneath their names. The family returned to the Colonies from Canada, and we find that James was a private in the Revolutionary War. The women’s industry is indicated by the spinning wheel; the small chair, we hope, shows some rest for weary bones! Abigail Latham’s teapot is a cherished possession of the present day owner. Abigail’s family was numerous. On her tombstone (Stratford, Vt.) stands an interesting record:

Daniel W. Roberts
DIED
Feb. 5, 1870
Aged 88
Abigail
Wife of
Daniel W. Roberts
DIED
July 20, 1846
with an infant
by her side

(Continued on page 623)
Newberry House, Detroit, Michigan

by Minnie Dubbs Millbrook
Historian, Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit, Mich.

After 80 years Newberry House still stands on Detroit's lower east side, the living symbol of a family, a way of life, and a community service. This is a story of that house and the people who lived in it, for any house is but a reflection and an expression of its owners and their lives. When Helen Newberry Joy, the daughter of this house, who loved it and kept it safe, alive, and useful, could no longer care for it, she provided for its future even as she did for every other responsibility, project, or endeavor that engaged her generous heart. So the mansion will continue today as always to spread the spirit and ideals; and as long as it remains, the old home will be a memorial to an earlier Detroit.

Newberry House reflects no one single historical period or one pure architectural style at its peak. It has no period—rather many periods have left a mark upon it. The Newberrys were people who lived fully in their times. The family motto still gleams in golden letters, inscribed on the clock set high in the magnificent pannelling over the mantel in the great hall. “Carpe diem” it reads, or, in our idiom, “Seize the day.” While this energetic family seized heartily upon the opportunities and activities of their day, they yet kept a strong grasp upon the values of the past, and many tangible evidences of this interest remain in Newberry House to this day.

John S. Newberry was a precocious young man who graduated from the University of Michigan, valedictorian of his class, in 1844, when he was but 18 years of age. Detroit was then a large town quite unaware of its future destiny and lake shipping was still its main support, although the country round about was fast developing. Young Newberry first became a lawyer specializing in marine law, but he went on from that into almost every kind of business venture that served the busy commerce of the lakes. It was said that by the time he courted Helen Handy of Cleveland, Ohio, he was already a millionaire. Helen Handy also had ambitions. She had dreamed and prepared for the life of a foreign missionary; hence it was with difficulty that she was persuaded that this young man needed her more than the heathen across the sea. But she was persuaded and in 1859 came as a bride to Detroit, to a house on Jefferson Avenue. Later her father bought this house for the young couple.

Little information remains concerning the dwelling in which the Newberrys first lived, although it is known that it was comfortably appointed, with running water, hot-air furnace and gas lights. Jefferson Avenue was already the choice residential district of the city, and many of the most influential citizens had homes there on the outskirts of the town. Descriptions of the period reveal an unpaved, peaceful, tree-lined thoroughfare, punctuated with horse-blocks and hitching posts. Every family had a carriage, but the street traffic was not heavy, the avenue was not so broad, and the lawns were deeper, sheltering the houses from the dust kicked up by the fast trotters. A board sidewalk accommodated the pedestrian, and gas lamps lighted the way at night. Pear trees planted by the original French habitants still flourished in the back yards.

During the Civil War the industrial capacity of the country, stoked by the fires of the conflict, burgeoned and boomed. John S. Newberry made freightcars in his factory in Detroit and prospered mightily. When peace came, he wanted to build a new home for his family, larger, more comfortable, and more expressive of his fortunes. But Mrs. Newberry loved the house to which she had come as a bride. Therefore, it was agreed that a bit of the old structure would be incorporated in the new dwelling, and would be the old family sitting room, into which the front door opened. The door was replaced by a great bay window, but other features of the room remained the same. This room has never been done over, and the comparatively simple, black walnut woodwork and exquisitely plain Adam mantel may still be seen there.

Over, under, and around the family sitting room the mansion unfolded into a great complex of 30 rooms in four stories, and a square tower reared up its windowed head yet another story. This tower still offers a magnificent view of the waterfront, the shining Detroit River, and the busy Canadian shore beyond, although few today have the breath and interest to climb up and look. Bay windows (two ranks of them) run up the front of the house clear to the roof. The portico of the entrance, set back somewhat from the front line of the house on the right, was originally crowned with a glass conservatory, an embellishment much affected in that day, but which has now disappeared. The entrance came directly into the great hall that runs clear across the house, parallel to the street outside. At the farthest end of the hall the stairway led up to the second floor, the landing illumined by a stained-glass window. To the street side of the hall were the family sitting room and the dining room; to the rear were the drawing room and the library, which opened on back to the games room. Except for the butler’s pantry behind the stairs, these were the rooms on the main floor. Kitchens, storage rooms, and the butler’s quarters were all in the basement, which, owing to the slope of the land, was a full story in the back. The individual sitting rooms and bedrooms were on the second floor.
and the third floor front. There were also bedrooms for five maids on the third floor. A large staff of servants was necessary to climb the stairs and keep the rooms immaculate.

Newberry House, built in 1876, was not left undisturbed very long. In the '80s, three full bathrooms were built into the second and third floors. The telephone was installed at that time, also perhaps the gas range for the cook. In the '90s even more changes were made. The original carpets were ripped up, and shining parquet floors were laid throughout the first floor, except in the family sitting room. When no space could be found for an elevator, a narrow shaft was built up the side of the house to accommodate it. The coming of electricity meant that all the light fixtures were changed. It was then that the lovely Tiffany grape clusters enclosed the lights in the family dining room. Progress in heating equipment exchanged the earlier hot-air ducts for steam heat and radiators in every room.

It might be noted that there was no ballroom in this house or rooms for the entertainment of great crowds of people. This did not mean that the Newberrys did not entertain but that their hearts centered, not around their position in Detroit society, but rather around their church. Very soon after the young couple had come to live on Jefferson Avenue, the pioneer Presbyterian church of Detroit built two branches in order to accommodate parishioners who lived farther out from the center of town. The east-side branch became the Jefferson Avenue Church, whose building was in the same block as the Newberry home. Both Newberrys were devoted to this church. Mr. Newberry sang in the choir and sometimes played the organ. Mrs. Newberry taught a class and was active in Sunday School. The girls of her class met once a week at Newberry House to be taught sewing.

Mrs. Truman Newberry, a daughter-in-law, many years later wrote of the Newberry home as it was when she came into it in the late '80s.

There are events that stand out in my mind about the entertainment and hospitality at Mother's house, and I think perhaps the one that made the greatest impression upon me was the great annual New Year's Day celebration. Jefferson Avenue was very beautiful in those days—wonderful maples and elms lined the streets: the houses were set back and the horse cars made little noise; but there was driving of beautiful horses, and in the wintertime they were very luxurious, and at New Year's Day came the peak of the gay season. Invitations were sent out by Mother to eight or ten of her intimate friends to receive with her on New Year's Day from 10:00 a.m. Helen (Mrs. Joy) also was privileged to ask six or eight of her young friends to be there, and as the bride, was granted the same privilege.

I remember the collation table which was always set in the lovely dining room and from eleven o'clock on a very generous feast was set on that table for all to partake. As night came on there was always a hospitable punch on hand which was “cheering” but not “inebriating,” as dear Mother Newberry used to say, for she was very firm in her belief that liquor was not good for anyone.

Life was quiet yet full of interest. People really did things in those days that were character making. There was time to dwell on the more serious things of life; and that reminds me that, from the time I came to Detroit, the regular Sunday program was carried out to the letter for years and years—eating breakfast in the dining room, coming together at 8:00 o'clock. There was no sleeping over Sunday morning. Saturday night was not the night to stay up late. We all went to church at the Jefferson Avenue Church, and dinner was at 1 o'clock in the dining room. In the afternoon we scattered, of course, but the biggest excitement on Sunday afternoons was walking up and down the avenue and meeting our friends and exchanging greetings. Six o'clock was family supper, and there was no more question about each one going to evening service at the church at half past seven than there is now about children going to school each day. It was done without a murmur, and at half past nine we were home. On Wednesday night was prayer meeting and we always attended.

The family at Newberry House was a devoted one. When John Newberry died in 1887 only the oldest son had left the nest, and he lived next door. The following year Truman Newberry was married and brought his bride to the family home. Again this bride, who came so happily and fit so smoothly into that close family atmosphere, tells with humor and affection of her initiation into the group.

Because of the sadness of the Newberry family, we could not leave Mrs. Newberry at home, and invited her to go with us on our wedding tour to Europe. She was accepted of course, and with her came sister Helen, now Mrs. Henry B. Joy. The story of our wedding trip has been a very amusing incident and in spite of its being a little intimate I must relate what happened. After Mother Newberry had decided to go with us, she was asked by Mrs. Thayer of Boston if she could join our party and bring Miss Amy McMillan with her.

To give you a picture of how we left New York—with Mrs. Newberry and Helen and a maid; and Mrs. Thayer, Miss McMillan, and a maid; and joined on the ship by a young lady, Miss Burt of Detroit, who asked if she might cross the ocean with us. They made, besides the bride, seven women and one man. Altogether the situation was very ludicrous and must greatly have amused our friends at home. We fortunately had a courier meet us in Southampton and he actually saved the life of my poor, long-suffering young husband.

After their return from Europe, an apartment was fixed up on the third floor front for the bride and groom, who lived at Newberry House for some years—all three of their children were born there. When they moved out, they went into a house next door. When Helen Newberry married Henry B. Joy in 1892, she too lived for a short time in her mother's house and when she went into a home of her own, found it in the same block only a few doors away. The youngest son, John S. Newberry, did not marry until 1908, but his first two children were also born in the old home. Mother Newberry continued to devote herself to her church and charitable work. She gave a chapel to the Jefferson Avenue Church in memory of her husband and established a fund for training young men for the ministry. She became president of the Ladies Board of Grace hospital and gave that hospital a nurse's home. She gave an organ for the chapel in Yale University. She and her daughter Helen and her daughter-in-law all joined the Louisa St. Clair Chapter of the D.A.R. in 1895. They were all active in the Needlework Guild and the Tuesday Musical.

When the mistress of Newberry House died in 1912, the doors of the house closed on the first vital chapter of its life. Gradually its furnishings were dismantled. Detroit was growing rapidly, and as the city grew, the Jefferson Avenue neighbors had moved out, most of them to Grosse Pointe, where they had long had summer homes and where the motorcar now made year-round residence possible. The Joys had moved out as early as 1910. The Truman Newberrys were building their beautiful Drybrook, and young John S. would build a home there soon. What would be the fate of the old Newberry mansion—the same fact that had already overtaken so many of its contemporaries along that proud street? Would it swell with the children of the
newcomers from Poland and Italy? Would its broad window sills be decorated with milk bottles set out to cool? Or perhaps some business or small factory operation might find its spacious rooms attractive for an array of machines or the storage of bulky supplies? Neither fate appealed to Helen Newberry Joy, to whom ownership of the house had come in settlement of the estate. This home was too bound up with her girlhood, her mother's ideals and principles. Could it be made to serve them further?

Sensitive as always to need and suffering, when 1914 brought on the War in Europe, Mrs. Joy gathered her friends together and met in Newberry House to make surgical dressings. This effort expanded into a Red Cross center in 1917 and quickly became the Detroit headquarters of the American Red Cross. The staid old house found its every nook and cranny completely filled with gauze, garments, and dressings. The spacious old hall held a switchboard; the director of the Red Cross lived in the third-floor apartment.

When, after the War, the Red Cross work dwindled down to little but an occupational therapy department on the second floor, the Junior League instituted a program of woodworking for disabled veterans, whose products were sold through the Woman's Exchange downtown. From 1922 to 1934 this enterprise grew rapidly in many directions, clear beyond the veterans—rapidly filling every inch of the old mansion. The dining room became the cutting room, the drawing room the stock room, the music room the display room where some of the finished products were sold. The butler's pantry became the pressroom. The organ pipes at the back of the old drawing room through which the music of the two pianos must have drifted to the audience in the music room of old.

Today the gold brocade still covers Helen (Mrs. Joy) and Helen Newberry Joy hang on either side of the mantel. The Aubusson rug has been opened into the great hall were removed, opening up the whole huge floor to sunlight. Rich but simple draperies were hung in the long windows with their deep seats. All the basic charm and grace of the high-vaulted rooms with their shining amber floors and woodwork were revealed. The aim was to preserve and yet adapt the house to its new service, and in this undertaking the planning of the Regent and the Board of Directors have succeeded admirably.

We are pleased to think that this final tenant in her old home brought happiness to Mrs. Joy. There was not now the hectic activity of the Red Cross and League years, but there was gradual restoration of the beauty and dignity of the old house. Although it was still serving, it was returning to its old days of gracious hospitality. Only a few years after the Chapter began using the mansion, Mrs. Joy, without previous announcement or discussion, one meeting day came quietly forward and presented to the Regent the deed to Newberry House.

Restoration now went on with great vigor. Mrs. Joy brought back some of the furnishings that had remained in the family, and other pieces were given by members. All the double doors opening into the great hall were removed, opening up the whole huge floor to sunlight. Rich but simple draperies were hung in the long windows with their deep seats. All the basic charm and grace of the high-vaulted rooms with their shining amber floors and woodwork were revealed. The aim was to preserve and yet adapt the house to its new service, and in this undertaking the planning of the Regent and the Board of Directors have succeeded admirably.

It is fitting that we end our chronicle with a comparison of Newberry House, room by room, as it was in its heyday and as it is now. The descriptions of the old time are those of the little bride of 1888, who voiced them first when the Chapter went into the house in 1937.

I want to tell you a little of the way this house looked 50 years ago. To the right of the front door was a small anteroom. Back of that was the billiard and games room. These two rooms after some years turned into one—the columns as you now see them being the line of the old partition. The music room was refurnished and had lovely pinkish red brocade on its walls. The furniture was velvet covered with some brocade pieces. There was a great organ in that room, an Aeolian. The room was very beautiful, and many were the happy evenings we spent with the music. We were all fond of music in those days, and the Tuesday Musicale used to hold its meeting in Mother Newberry's music room. In those days, Helen (Mrs. Joy) and I each played the piano very well, and in the big drawing room there were two pianos which we played with great effect on many occasions. There were lectures and concerts and gatherings of all kinds; missionaries and people who had stories to tell the world, came to see us, for Mother Newberry always entertained the distinguished people who visited Detroit, and I am sure none of them, if alive, has ever forgotten the charm and the welcome and the beauty of that home.

This music room has become the assembly room of the Chapter, and it still echoes with concerts and lectures as well as with the reports of Chapter business. Oil paintings of Helen Handy Newberry and Helen Newberry Joy hang on either side of the mantel. The organ pipes at the back of the long room make a golden aureole behind the heads of the Regent and secretary as they sit at the table on the low platform. Through an arch on the left side is a columned opening to the old drawing room through which the music of the two pianos must have drifted to the audience in the music room of old.

The drawing room was placed exactly as it is now and on the walls was a buff and gold brocade with Neapolitan wreath. The furniture was all in gold and pastel colors of satin. On the floor was a beautiful Aubusson rug.

Thus was the old room described. Today the gold brocade still covers the walls; over the mantel hangs a Louis XV mirror, and a shield-shaped screen stands before the fireplace opening. The Aubusson rug has been replaced by the rug from Mrs. Joy's Grosse Pointe dining room—a gorgeous, golden, all-over-the-floor rug.
Faith of Our Fathers

"Faith of our fathers, living still, We will be true to thee till death."

It was faith alone that enabled our Pilgrim Fathers to set sail in a small craft upon an uncharted ocean for the purpose of founding a settlement on an unexplored continent. It was only faith in their God and in themselves that made it possible even to plan such a perilous journey and to conceive, with only their prayers and their courage as protection, the founding of such a settlement of free men in a wilderness.

Although they differed with the English and the Dutch on matters of religion and form of government, it required tremendous faith to leave the civilization they had known and embark upon a journey to a strange land. They little guessed the hardships that were in store for them in wresting from the wilderness, a dangerous frontier life for themselves and their families.

"Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." Our Pilgrim Fathers possessed an undying faith in God and in the right of every individual to be free. This was the substance of their hope. They entertained an abiding faith in their ability to create a government, to tame the wilderness. As soon as the second and third generations had increased production sufficient for export, our colonies became subject to the English Crown in the matter of trade controls and taxes. To gain their freedom from these injustices, they fought a war against terrific odds and won after more than a century and a half of struggle in a new land. We should ask ourselves daily, "Are we fulfilling their faith in us? Are we working and living in such a way as to guarantee that freedom shall live forever in this beautiful land of ours?"

Most of their work in formulating our government was a collective act of faith. In a world ruled largely by tyranny and injustice, it required great faith on their part to create a government based upon the principles of limited authority and states rights. Our unique success in forming a limited government was due in part to our abiding faith in our ability to govern ourselves with a minimum of official interference. This is the essence of limited government.

Liberty is the fruit of faith in ourselves, faith in our form of society. When people fail in self-discipline and abuse their liberties in search for license, they are prone to fall into the hands of some self-appointed ruler, and shortly exchange their freedom for tyranny, often masquerading under the guise of security. Any form of self-government, if it is to be just and humane, must rely upon Christian principles and the observance of spiritual laws. Only a God-fearing, conscientious people can achieve a workable form of limited government. Only by faith in each other can a people create a fearless society resting upon the freedom of responsible individuals.

Faith in God, inspiring free people, can produce a society that will give the coming generations who would reap the benefits of their sacrifices and their statesmanship. They were thinking of us. We must always remember that, first and above all else, we are daughters of patriots. Before they could create a government, these brave men were forced first to tame the wilderness. As soon as the second and third generations had increased production sufficient for export, our colonies became subject to the English Crown in the matter of trade controls and taxes. To gain their freedom from these injustices, they fought a war against terrific odds and won after more than a century and a half of struggle in a new land. We should ask ourselves daily, "Are we fulfilling their faith in us? Are we working and living in such a way as to guarantee that freedom shall live forever in this beautiful land of ours?"

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Faith in God, inspiring free people, can produce a society that will give an opportunity for intellectual freedom and self-expression, and provide those incentives that reward the individual for his effort. The well-adjusted person must become a part of some constructive effort. Denied such an outlet for his physical and psychic energies, he becomes susceptible to false teachings and subversive efforts. Lacking appreciation and driven by frustrations, he may welcome any effort by his government to make him feel secure and a part of a successful movement. Maladjusted people, en masse, and as individuals, are a menace to society.

Our enemy is a good psychologist. He knows that he must destroy the natural faith which the individual has in himself before he can be won over to the godlessness of the Super State. Such a government must deny the divinity of the individual in order to justify its rigid controls over him. This sort of regime is inevitably atheistic.

If we analyze the circumstances and the motives of those who demand security of their government at the loss of their own freedom, we see that somewhere, at some time, these people have lost faith in their capacity to create for themselves the kind of life they desired. In their lack of faith, they have turned to the government for assistance, not always realizing that the price they will pay in loss of personal confidence and freedom will be high indeed.

Edmund Burke, the well-known Irish statesman, once said, "The people never give up their liberties but under some delusion." This delusion that federal assistance in some form is compatible with individual freedom has been popularized by many of our own people, who mistakenly believe that they can bargain away a few liberties in exchange for security, and still remain free.

The guarantee of our liberties lies in our Constitutional restrictions against the government encroaching upon our private lives. If, out of a false desire for security, we come to count more upon government than we count upon our own energies and transfer our former faith in ourselves to a confidence in an ever-expanding government, then we are betraying ourselves and the patriots who founded our government. Is dependency upon the State worth the loss of faith in ourselves and our faith in God?
This loss of faith is spreading daily. We find it in organizations, which demand more federal aid for education, which of necessity carries with it some degree of federal supervision and control. We find it in the tone of our textbooks that ridicule our history as a proud nation, and exalt the false claims of totalitarian regimes. We find this reasoning pervading many of our churches, our patriotic organizations, our press, pulpit, TV and radio.

Only a personal sense of responsibility and dedication can destroy our growing apathy and smugness. How can any daughter of a patriot founder of this country, conscious of her heritage and aware of her obligations to preserve our constitutional government, fail to discharge her duty? I am sure none of us ever will.

Faith must be constantly renewed by gratitude. We all have much to be thankful for in our present freedoms. American women probably exert more power and influence over public affairs than the women of any other nation. We should express our gratitude by ceaseless work and prayer for the restoration of the dignity of man throughout the world. Only representative, limited government can insure this.

Our enemy is not to be found solely in foreign lands. He is here in our own Capitol, in every state where people turn to government for what they should do for themselves. If they had not lost faith in representative government, their faith in God and themselves, they would be ashamed to permit their government to do for them those things they should be proud and happy to do for themselves and each other.

Our present situation is very puzzling to many staunch Americans. We are actually betraying our own future and that of generations to come. Something intangible, but philosopher, wrote: "The deteriora-

This news review of current national defense events aims to give each Chapter of the D.A.R. a convincing glimpse of some of the reasons why our Republic and our National Society need alert, informed, loyal adherents.

This has been a season of protracted excessive drought, working havoc to crops, drying up streams, bringing suffering to livestock and loss to large areas of our population. A drought of knowledge that has already been circulated widely within and without the circuit of our Society, these monthly bulletins are dedicated to the preservation of patriotism. If perchance any are stirred by this disclosure of existing conditions to the extent of undertaking more serious study of such unremitting antagonism to God and Government, the end in view will be reached.

In the consideration of supreme fidelity to country, let the membership of our Society be foremost in upholding the honor and well being of this nation.


Wake Up, Americans
By Otto Garin Tague

Again, my hat's off to our women! . . . This time, specifically to those women of the D.A.R. for the 20-

JUNE-JULY 1959
For the past several years we have heard a great deal about Togetherness. The phrase was first initiated by the publicity department of a woman’s magazine, as denoting the essence of family life. The original application of the word carried no political implication.

It was soon promoted and magnified by the One Worlders and the modern educators as a special technique for social regimentation. To attempt to apply the same principle to nations as to families is to defy both experience and logic. The family is a small intimate unit of members related either by marriage or blood. Its purpose is to give the children protection from all adverse influences until they develop their individual abilities into constructive activity. No government agency or society could ever assume the authority or responsibility that parents should rightfully exert over their minor children. This exertion of authority is the keynote of Togetherness as promoted by our social engineers and educators, namely that the adult is a child to be directed and supervised by government and its agencies.

The family is a homogeneous group bound by ties of affection and family pride. Nations are heterogeneous with a widely different genesis which is the source of their strength. The diversity of national traits makes for greater culture, richness of skills, and differences in religion, beliefs, traditions and policies of government.

A group of nations could never be fashioned after the life of the individuals in the home, any more than a beehive could be fashioned after an individual cell.

The theory of the social planners calling for a state and world society built upon the lines of a family of nations denies the value and significance of the home and misinterprets the purposes of government.

The worth of the family lies in the moral principles, stamina and character of its individuals. The value of any government of free peoples lies in the freedom it grants its citizens, the independence and opportunity for a self-disciplined society, rather than the regimentation of a centralized government. The concept of liberty for the individual can be achieved only by a decentralized form of limited government. No dictatorship permits individual initiative which would result in achieving self-government.

The seemingly harmless and ingenious idea of comparing a world government to a family in its search for Togetherness is an alarming evidence of the new type of planning which is known as “Social Engineering.” The first active campaign effort of this group was waged against American principles in the preparation of the White House Conference on Education in 1955, where the basis was laid for large scale federal aid to education. To promote this concept all states’ rights were of necessity denied, and the accent placed upon demanding and obtaining large federal sums. To justify such sums, it was believed necessary to introduce new and novel ideas about modern education, every one of which contributed to the concept of communal living.

After planning educational courses for brainwashing of the American youth, it was a simple step to begin to equate certain political opinions with correct social thinking, and to classify all who protested against such socialization as belonging to a group that was naturally in need of mental treatment. Dr. H. A. Overstreet, a well known psychologist, writing in his “The Great Enterprise—Relating Ourselves to our World,” states:

“A man, for example, may be angrily against racial equality, public housing, the TVA, financial and technical aid to backward countries, organized labor, and the preaching of social rather than salvational religion. . . . Such people may appear ‘normal’ in the sense that they are able to hold a job, and otherwise maintain their status as members of society; but they are, we now recognize, well along the road toward mental illness.”

This same reasoning is to be found in much of the literature distributed regarding world citizenship. This program was launched in 1948 by the International Congress on Mental Health in London. By assuming an interest in world citizenship, it was able to avoid any resentment from the medical profession toward a group of social reformers who were masquerading as doctors and psychologists. The Congress issued this formal statement on its position:
"World citizenship can be widely extended among all peoples through the application of the principles of mental health. Principles of mental health cannot be successfully furthered in any society unless there is progressive acceptance of world citizenship."

In short, they recognize that only the machinery for regimentation to be exercised by a World Government could possibly enforce anything so preposterous and illegal. It defies the laws and practices of medicine and psychology as well as the laws of cities and states.

This new field of endeavor, tied in with federal aid to education, can very successfully brainwash the American people into an acceptance of the idea that any government official, especially one of the United Nations, would have the right to determine one's sanity, or right to liberty, or to sentence an individual to a mental hospital because his political views were not in accordance with those laid down by federal or world authorities.

As long as our States plead for federal funds for educational programs, and as long as socialist ideologies seem to be gaining acceptance, we must be prepared to negate the spread of these false concepts, because we cannot immediately prevent their being distributed by tax-supported public agencies.

Since we cannot hope to change this network of agencies in the near future, our only recourse is to start our personal attack on these practices. Our primary obligation to ourselves and to our country is to gain information pertaining to Communist techniques. We must become such experts in this field that we can detect them in any form they may be presented, and do it instantly. If we are ever hesitant about condemning some particular group or individual for fear of doing them an injustice, then we should pose this question: "Do they strengthen our freedoms and our Constitutional government or are they at work to destroy our way of life?" If you thoroughly examine their motives, you will usually discover the true answer.

As we see the efforts of our Federal Government increase along the lines of centralization of power in Washington, there is only one thing left for us to do. We must increase proportionately our role as alert citizens. We must ferret out and expose the latest effort of the enemy for what it truly is. All such measures are a planned attack upon our independence and our freedom.

**Reds Train 1,000 Spies In Life of U. S. Student**

Stockholm, Sweden—The Soviets are training more than 1,000 top students for spying in America at a center in the Ukraine constructed as an exact copy of a small American town, a Swedish army journal said Sunday.

The journal—called “Contact With the Army”—said the students in the Soviet spy center of Winniza live the life of an average American student. They have their meals in snack bars or restaurants which could as well have been situated in New York, Chicago or San Francisco. The menu lists only American dishes.

The account gave these details:

**Talk Baseball**

The motion picture theatres in Winniza show only Hollywood movies and the stores sell only U.S.-made articles. The students drive Fords or Chevrolets by U.S. traffic rules. They have their meals in snack bars or restaurants which could as well have been situated in New York, Chicago or San Francisco. The menu lists only American dishes.

The first stage in the training is devoted entirely to studies of American dialects which they must be able to speak perfectly.

"The only genuine thing in this American city in the Ukraine is the high barbed wire fence that surrounds it," the army journal said.

"The pupils in this spy school are hand-picked from the best students in Soviet universities. Western intelligence services estimate the number of students at Winniza at between 1,000 and 1,300.

"Then, when these agents go to the States—either in a legal way as diplomats or in other ways—they are ready at once to fill their mission."

Manchester (N.H.) Union Leader, April 13, 1959.

**Appreciation**

For the past three years it has been my privilege as National Chairman of National Defense to speak to the readers of this Magazine through the pages of the National Defense Section. My term of office expired with the change of administration in April and this, so to speak, is my swan song.

The pleasure of getting to know many of my readers has been an inspiring and delightful experience. Hundreds of gracious letters of commendation and approval have been received, and words cannot adequately express my appreciation and gratitude.

Many letters of congratulations on my election to the office of the 1st Vice President General have reached me. This mistake is due to a similarity in name and, in order to avoid further confusion, it seems wisdom to make the following statement: I was not a candidate for office. Mrs. Harold E. Erb was elected to the office of 1st Vice President General. Incidentally, and due to numerous inquiries—Mrs. Erb is not a relative.

May we, as loyal daughters of our Founding Mothers and Fathers, never fail to maintain our position of strength and to stand united for God and Country.

MARY BARCLAY ERB
(Mrs. Ray L. Erb)

**Dollars for Defense**

The contributions to "Dollars for Defense" help the National Defense Committee carry on the principles and precepts set forth by the Founders of this Committee. Sincere appreciation is expressed to:

**ARKANSAS**
Captain Basil Gaither Chapter—$2.90
Little Rock Chapter—$2.00
Martha Baker Thurman Chapter—$5.00
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Judea Chapter—$5.00
Mary Silliman Chapter—$10.00
Putnam Hill Chapter—$2.50
Dollars for Defense

(Continued from page 569)

**FLORIDA**

Edward Rutledge Chapter—$2.00
Fort San Luis Chapter—$1.00
Fort San Nicholas Chapter—$5.00
Gainesville Chapter—$2.00
Himanshu Chapter—$10.00
Jane Sheldon Chapter—$2.00
Joshua Stevens Chapter—$2.00
Manatee Chapter—$1.00
Mayaimi Chapter—$5.00
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Colonel George Nicholas Chapter—$10.00
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John Fitzpatrick Chapter—$5.00
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**MAINE**

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General Knox Chapter—$2.00

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Captain Jeremiah Baker Chapter—$1.00
Carter Braxton Chapter—$2.50
Colonel Thomas Dorsey Chapter—$3.00
Conococheague Chapter—$2.00
Dorset Chapter—$2.00
Head of Elk Chapter—$2.00
Janet Montgomery Chapter—$2.00
John Eager Howard Chapter—$2.00
Major William Thomas Chapter—$3.00
Mary Carrot Eaton Chapter—$5.00
Thomas Johnson Chapter—$45.00
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Jean Bessec Chapter—$15.00
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Hic-a-sha-bi-la Chapter—$1.00
Mississippi Delta Chapter—$10.00
Samuel Harnett Chapter—$1.00
Thomas Rodney Chapter—$5.00

**MISSOURI**

White Albe Chapter—$1.00
Silver Bow Chapter—$5.00

**NEBRASKA**

Deborah Avery Chapter—$2.00
Elizabeth Parcells DeVoe Chapter—$2.00
James Madison Chapter—$5.00
Jane Douglas Chapter—$7.50
John Prescott Chapter—$1.00

**NEVADA**

Daniel Morgan Chapter—$4.00
Eutaw Chapter—$1.00
Fort Prince George Chapter—$1.00
Greenville Chapter—$2.00
Jasper Chapter—$5.00
Old 96 District Chapter—$2.00
Pee Dee Chapter—$5.00
Peter Harry Chapter—$1.00
Rebecca Motte Chapter—$1.00
Anonymous contribution—$5.00

**NEW CAROLINA**

Governor Nelson Dewey Chapter—$33.00

**NEW JERSEY**

Deborah Avery Chapter—$2.00
James Madison Chapter—$5.00
Janet Montgomery Chapter—$2.00

**NEW MEXICO**

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**NEW YORK**

Amsterdam Chapter—$8.00
Aspen Grove Chapter—$10.00
Catherine Schuyler Chapter—$5.00
Colonel Aaron Ogden Chapter—$10.00
Ellen Hardin Walworth Chapter—$5.00
James Madison Chapter—$5.00
John Jay Chapter—$15.00
Katharine Pratt Horton Buffalo Chapter—$5.00
Keskeskick Chapter—$5.00
Knickerbocker Chapter—$10.00
Mary Jefferson Chapter—$5.00
Mary Weir Marvin Chapter—$5.00
New York City Chapter—$50.00
Owasco Chapter—$5.00
Sagittarius Chapter—$5.00
Saugerties Chapter—$5.00
Schoharie Chapter—$9.50
Suffolk County Chapter—$3.00
Tec-car-na-wun-na Chapter—$3.00
Tuscarora Chapter—$5.00
William Dawes Chapter—$5.00

**NORTH CAROLINA**

Colonel Robert Rowan Chapter—$2.00
Fort Dobbs Chapter—$5.00
John Hoyle Chapter—$3.00
Miles Harvey Chapter—$5.00
Rachel Caldwell Chapter—$1.00
Richard Dobbs Spaight Chapter—$2.00

**OHIO**

Cuyahoga Portage Chapter—$1.00
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**OKLAHOMA**

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Oklahoma City Chapter—$17.25
Tulsa Chapter—$2.00

**OREGON**

Astoria Chapter—$1.00
Belle Paoli Chapter—$1.00
Bend Chapter—$1.00
Champeag Chapter—$1.00
Chemeketa Chapter—$2.00
Coos Bay Chapter—$1.00
Crater Lake Chapter—$1.00
David Hill Chapter—$1.00
Des Chutes Chapter—$2.00
Grande Ronde Chapter—$1.00
Linn Chapter—$1.00
Malheur Chapter—$1.00
Matthew Starbuck Chapter—$1.00
Mount Ashland Chapter—$1.00
Mount Hood Chapter—$1.00
Mount St. Helens Chapter—$1.00
Multnomah Chapter—$1.00
Santiam Chapter—$1.00
Saukelle Chapter—$1.00
Tillamook Chapter—$1.00
Umpqua Chapter—$1.00
Waakeena Chapter—$1.00
Wauna Chapter—$1.00
Yamhill Chapter—$1.00

**PENNSYLVANIA**

Great Meadows Chapter—$5.00
Jephtha Abbott Chapter—$5.00
Landsdowne Chapter—$5.00
Lebanon Chapter—$1.00
Putnam King Chapter—$5.00
Rachel Marx Graydon Chapter—$2.00
Thomas Leiper Chapter—$2.00

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

Michael Dobbs Chapter—$4.00
Tuscarora Chapter—$5.00

**TEXAS**

George Washington Chapter—$1.00
John Hoyle Chapter—$3.00
John McKinney Chapter—$1.00

**WASHINGTON**

Mary Morris Chapter—$2.00

**WEST VIRGINIA**

Ann Bailey Chapter—$31.41
Bellefirebase Chapter—$7.50
Elizabeth Zane Chapter—$5.00
Anne Bailey Chapter—$31.41
Anne Bailey Chapter—$31.41
Anonymous contribution—$5.00

**WISCONSIN**

Dollars for Defense—$2.00

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**DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE**
with the CHAPTERS

**Pioneer** (Boise, Idaho) celebrated its 50th anniversary, with a luncheon in November 1958. The Chapter was organized November 14, 1908, in the home of Mrs. C. W. Purcell, its first Regent and also the first State Regent, serving from 1910-18. The present Regent is Mrs. Millard Pavlat and the State Regent, Mrs. William Cullip, is also a member of Pioneer. Only one, Mrs. H. D. Pope, of the three living charter members could be present. The others are Mrs. Bradley Sheppard of Boise and Mrs. R. P. Erwin of Seattle, both of whom have served as Regent of Pioneer. There are now 64 resident members, 1 associate member, and 16 nonresident members.

Mrs. C. J. Hershey, who has been Historian for several terms, gave a brief account of the achievements of Pioneer: The collection and preservation of genealogical material available to the public; the erection of the Ward monument on the massacre ground; and the restoration of the O'Farrell cabin on Fort Street, the first building in Boise to be destroyed. Following the luncheon, Mrs. J. M. Francesca opened the meeting with the invocation. Mrs. R. P. Erwin of Seattle, a member, gave several vocal numbers.

**Borderland**, (Oak Hill, W. Va.) held its annual guest day luncheon at the White Oak Country Club in Oak Hill, June 25, 1958. Guests were greeted by the retiring Regent, Mrs. W. C. Bishop. Others in the receiving line were: Mrs. V. E. Holcombe, State Regent; Miss Virginia B. Johnson, State Recording Secretary, National Chairman of Junior Membership, and State Senior President of the C.A.R.; Mrs. Chester Roush, State Chairman of Music; Mrs. C. R. Hill, State Chairman of Approved Schools and Chairman of Arrangements for the occasion; Mrs. Charles P. Walker, National Corresponding Secretary, C.A.R.

Mrs. O. F. McCoy, State Chaplain-elect, gave the invocation. Mrs. Bishop welcomed the guests and thanked the members for their loyal cooperation in carrying out a successful year by radio and television programs on Washington's Birthday, Constitution Week, and Armed Forces Day; contacting 16 schools in Fayette County in the interest of Americanism by presenting 30 history medals, 10 Good Citizens pins, and 7 Citizenship pins; also an award for winning the State contest with an essay on James Monroe; aiding future citizens to become naturalized; cooperating with C.A.R. chapter; selling the flag to homes and business houses for display; ranking second in the State in press relations, and attaining the Gold Honor Roll. Mrs. McCoy then presented the gavel to the incoming Regent, Mrs. J. M. Francesca.

Mrs. Hill introduced the guests from Capt. James Allen, Col. Charles Lewis, John Young, Kanawha Valley, and Mondongachate Chapters and thanked the Committee on Arrangements.

Subscription lists are now being checked. Send in names and addresses for checking expiration dates.

JUNE-JULY 1959

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The following most interesting and appropriate program was presented with Mrs. Wirt Hughes, Regent of Alida C. Bliss Chapter of the D.A.R., presiding. Mrs. W. G. Sachs, Chaplain, offered prayer. Mrs. Roscoe Whitman, a great-granddaughter, gave the life history of Mary Ann Hess Cryder, telling how she and her husband Henry were the first settlers in Grundy County, arriving from Ohio by covered wagon in 1833. She also told of Balser Hess, who fought in the battles of Brandywine, Schuylkill, Cowpens, Chadds Ford, and White Plains and was with Washington at the crossing of the Delaware River. He was taken prisoner by the Hessians at Long Island and confined in an old sugar house. Later he became a sergeant in Capt. Von Heer's Independent Troops of Light Dragoons and after that a captain of a company of Pennsylvania troops.

Balser Hess is buried in Union Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio, his grave marked with a plaque placed by the D.A.R. of Columbus. In the same city in Memorial Hall his name is inscribed on two marble plaques, first as a pioneer settler and second as a Revolutionary soldier.

Alida C. Bliss (Morris, Ill.) dedicated this bronze plaque to the memory of Mrs. Mary Ann Hess Cryder, daughter of Balser Hess, a Revolutionary War soldier, in Aux Sable Cemetery, Grundy County, Illinois.

Who is our oldest subscriber? Miss Maud D. Brooks of Olean, New York, says she has subscribed since 1898. Can anyone equal her record?
years, when the membership has more than doubled.

Other officers serving this first term are Mrs. T. J. Prince, Vice Regent; Mrs. W. S. Mullins, Jr., Chaplain; Mrs. J. W. Jones, Registrar; Mrs. J. L. Klaus, Jr., Recording Secretary; Mrs. Keith Spell, Corresponding Secretary and Historian; and Mrs. Hallie E. Broadfoot, Librarian. Mrs. T. S. Bogess, Jr., one of the charter members, was the first Registrar, but has now moved to Griffin, Ga.

New members this past year are three Juniors, all college girls and daughters of members. They are Charlotte Ogden (daughter of the Regent), Elizabeth Prince, and Anne Klaus. Anne had the outstanding privilege and honor of being a personal page of our beloved State Regent, Mrs. S. T. Pilkington, at the 67th Continental Congress.

Although a young chapter, the members pride themselves on making 100 percent on the State honor roll for all three years. This includes meeting all financial obligations, one of which is support of the State D.A.R. Shrine, Rosalie, at Natchez.

The present regime will end this spring when the chapter visits the spot from which its name—historic Dancing Rabbit Treaty Grounds—where, in 1830, the Choctaws ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi to the white men. Guest speaker for the occasion (which is, in fact, an annual pilgrimage) will be T. W. Crigler, Jr., of Macon, National Commander of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Mr. Crigler, a talented speaker with a wide variety of interests, has been instrumental in bringing about legislation to preserve the Treaty Grounds and Nanih Waiya Mound in adjoining Winston County by incorporating them into a State park. This project has had the support of the State Regent, Mrs. Pilkington and the Nanih Waiya Chapter at Louisville, one of the newest in the State.

Mrs. Keith Spell
Corresponding Secretary

Metter (Metter, Ga.). The third anniversary of Metter Chapter was observed on December 11, 1958, at the home of Mrs. Wm. Lawton Brannen, where the organization meeting was held on December 15, 1955. Mrs. Brannen was Organizing Regent and served the chapter as Regent the first 2 years.

The State Regent, Mrs. Harold I. Tuthill of Savannah, who was introduced by Mrs. Sam Fine, Regent, was honor guest and made an inspirational address. Other distinguished guests were Mrs. Ober D. Worthen, Honorary Vice President General, and Mrs. J. Hugh Reid, State Program Chairman, both of Vidalia.

Mrs. Emmit L. Barnes, Chapter Music Chairman and counselor for the Gamma Theta Chapter of Sigma Alpha Iota National Honorary Music Fraternity, presented Miss Jean Fitzgerald (president), Miss Virginia Barrett, Miss Patricia Garrett, and Miss Katherine Kelley, members of the Georgia Teachers College, Statesboro, who rendered an enchanting musical program of piano, oboe, and vocal numbers, which they concluded by leading the group in the singing of Christmas carols.

Gift packages for Indian schools were received and sent later by Mrs. Barwick Killgo, chairman, American Indians Committee.

Miss Martha Cooper, Regent, conducted a short business meeting which was opened by the singing of The Star Spangled Banner, by Miss Pauline Lewis and Mrs. Hoke Smith, pianist, followed by the ritual and the Pledge to the Flag. A paper on our immigrant problems was read by Mrs. Hugh Lawson, National Defense Chairman, who also distributed National Society D.A.R. Observe American History Month stickers to be used on letters mailed by members during February.

Mrs. Hugh Lawson was elected delegate to the State Convention to be held in Atlanta in March. Mrs. George Jordan and Mrs. Hugh Lawson were elected delegate and alternate, respectively, to the National Convention to be held in Washington, D. C., in April.

A closing prayer was led by Mrs. Carey B. Andrew, Assistant Chaplain.

Hostesses were Mrs. George Jordan, Miss Willie Ryals, Mrs. Cooper Jones, and Miss Allene Ryals, assisted by Mrs. Hoke Smith.

Chapter officers from Americus, Cordele, Ft. Valley, Hawkinsville, Cochran, Gray, Jeffersonville and Macon were invited to be guests of the local chapter during Mrs. Tuthill’s visit to Perry.

Pauline Lewis
Publicity Chairman

Arkansas Valley (Pueblo, Colo.). The first Americanism medal to be awarded in Pueblo, Colo., was awarded in January at the chapter’s, regular meeting. Recipient of the medal was Mrs. Ida Augustin Hipp, of Pueblo, a native of Lodz, Poland, and a survivor of the Nazi German invasion of that country.
Miss Janet Furlong, one of the Good Citizen girls, who had received honorable mention in the State contest, gave two dramatic readings. Highlights of the activities and accomplishments in their college work of the Good Citizen girls of the preceding year were noted by the Regent, Miss Marjorie Ann Hapgood.

Following presentation of the flag we accompanied our State Regent, Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, to the University of Delaware, where she presented a plaque commemorating winners of the Lt. Clarke Churchman Award to the Reserve Officers Training Corps. Winners of the award, whose names appear on the plaque, include Delaware’s present Governor, J. Caleb Boggs. The award was established in 1905 and goes to the senior R.O.T.C. student with the highest military proficiency rating.

Ruby M. Dann, Regent

Spirit of Liberty (Salt Lake City, Utah). December 11, 1958, marked the 61st anniversary of the Spirit of Liberty Chapter and was observed by a chapter birthday party. Two Honorary Life Regents—Mrs. Robert Wells Fisher and Mrs. Lee Charles Miller—were guests of honor. Other honored guests were Mrs. George W. Barlow, State Regent; and Mrs. Palmer H. Cushman, State Vice Regent. The Chapter was founded by Mrs. Orange James Salisbury in 1897, with 15 charter members. Mrs. Fisher, who is 91 years old, was the first member to join the Chapter after the charter was granted. Mrs. Fisher led us down memory lane by presenting the first Chapter yearbook and reviewing activities of the chapter to the present. A lovely program of Early Christmas legends of music was presented by St. Marys of the Wasatch.

Mrs. Roy Masterson, Regent

(Captain William Rowan (Liver- more, Ky.) held its annual Christmas Party December 18 at the home of Mrs. Irvin Barnes, Organizing Regent of the Chapter in 1949; alternate Past Regent until 1956 and current Recording Secretary. The entertainment for the evening was presented by the local Junior American Citizens under the guidance of Helen Louise Markwell, fourth grade teacher, who assisted Mrs. Barnes in organizing the group in 1952. Roberta Kidd, President, presided; the program included the J.A.C. prayer; Pledge to the Flag by the 20 members in unison; J.A.C. motto, Wm. Kidd; Christmas

(Continued on page 596)
Genealogical Source Material

Edited by MRS. WILLIAM SETH KENYON, National Chairman

(NOTE: All genealogical material and all queries to be published in the magazine should be addressed to National Chairman, Genealogical Records, N.S.D.A.R., 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.)

Charge for Queries

Commeming with the August issue, a charge of 30¢ per line will be made for all queries published. One typed line 61/2 inches wide equals two printed lines. Checks should be made out to the Treasurer General N.S.D.A.R. and sent with the query. The following insertion, for your guidance in form, would cost $2.40.

Moody—Wright—Scott.—Major Moody, Coweta Co., Ga., Confed. officer was killed in the battle of Manassas. Wanted: parents, dates, name of wife and ch. —Randle Wright, Col. War of 1812, md. Scott, want her full name and parents of both. —Mrs. William V. Johnson, Box 218, Story, Wyoming.

Two publications to aid in completing application papers may be obtained from office of the Corresponding Secretary General, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. "How to Become a Member, How to Obtain Proof and General Information" is most helpful as it lists, by States, information regarding Revolutionary soldiers. "Is That Lineage Right," price 25¢, contains many hints for the beginner in genealogical research.

Citizens of Cape May County who took the Oath of Allegiance to the new State of New Jersey

(Contributed by the Cape May Patriots Chapter through the Genealogical Records Committee of New Jersey)

"I do sincerely profess and swear, I do not hold myself bound by Allegiance to the King of Great Britain—so help me God. I do sincerely profess and swear, that I do and will bear true faith and allegiance to the government established in this State, under the authority of the people—so help me God. May 27th, 1778.

Benjamin Bellangy
John Baker
George Campbell
Jesse Corson
David Corson
Arthur Creese
Richard Edmunds
Thomas Candy
John Foster
Joshua Garretson
John Goldin
James Hildreth, Jr.
Elias Hughes
Memucan Hughes
Constant Hughes
Era Hand
Abalon Hand
Richard Matthews
George Norton
Samuel Peterson
Jacob Stites
William Schellenger

Simeon Izard
Daniel Johnson
Gideon Kent
Joseph Ludlam
Isaac Matthews
Abner Perkins
Henry Schellenger
John Stites
Humphrey Stites
Reuben Swain
Jacob Richardson
Silas Swain
Jonathan Townsend
Matthew Whildlin
Daniel Crowell
Zebulon Creese
Rem Corson
Josiah Crowell
Ezekiel Eldredge
Jonathan Eldredge
Constantine Foster

Van Nest Bible

(Bible in possession of Morris Van Nest, 148 Moore Street, Princeton, New Jersey)

Contributed by Mrs. Irving W. Marshon, Princeton, New Jersey

Marriages

John Van Nest was married to Idah Bergen, March 13, 1794.
John B. Van Nest was married to Lama-tie Baker, March 26, 1834.
John B. Van Nest was married to Mary C. Snediker, February 10, 1847.
Edward Van Nest was married to Hannah Holmes, December 22, 1858.
John Conover Van Nest was married to Alan K. Morris, August 24, 1869.
Emma Van Nest was married to Charles S. Rogers, December 20, 1871.
Lydia Clark Van Nest was married to James V. N. Wyckoff, December 29, 1870.
His Wife.
Mary A. Van Nest was married to Charles J. Macdonald, Sept. 18, 1889.
Ida Lillian Van Nest was married to Lemu1 Reed, May 30, 1884.

Deaths

Christopher Van Nest, August 15, 1821.
John Van Nest, February 28, 1822.
Eliza Van Nest, January 5, 1826.
Lamatie Van Nest, wife of John B. Van Nest, November 4, 1838.
George Van Nest, December 31, 1848.
Catherine Perrine, December 17, 1851.
Idah Van Nest, Widow of John Van Nest, October 12, 1852.
Lowizr Van Nest, April 9, 1857.
Catherine Van Nest, May 29, 1861.
Edward Van Nest, July 14, 1863.
John Bergan Van Nest, May 29, 1873.
Sallie E. Voorhees, Wife of Major Voor- hees, February 9, 1894.
Emma Rogers, Wife of Charles S. Rogers, February 25, 1894.
Lyorah Van Nest, July 17, 1908.
John C. Van Nest, May 22, 1930.

Inscriptions from Sivley Burying Ground

(Contributed by Mrs. George Giulbeau through the Missouri Genealogical Records Committee.)

(This burying ground is located on Canton Road, 2 1/2 miles southwest of Hopkinsville, Christian County, Ky., on land of N. B. Newtons.)


In memory of Sarah A. Sivley, wife of E. H. Sivley, born May 6th, 1824, died April 15th, 1845.

Frances Ellen, daughter of Eli H. & Sarah A. Sivley, born October 20th, 1843, died September 4th, 1845, aged 1 year 10 months.

In memory of James Simmons, born April 1808, died Sept. 30th, 1835.

In memory of an infant daughter of Amos & Isabel C. W. Halcomb born Nove. 4, and died Nove. 9th, 1840, aged 5 days.

Margaret E. Simmons, born July 12th, 1832, died Aug. 13th, 1833.

Lizzie, dau. of W. H. & E. Thompson, born Feb. 28th, 1836, died Aug. 29, 1836.

In memory of Margaret, wife of John Cain, born 1756, & died Sept. 2nd, 1844.

Queries

Correction


April 1959 issue.—On p. 385, The Bible record of John Vining was contributed by Mrs. Albert Sidney Hart, not Tart, as printed. * * *

Porter-Houston.—Want info. of John Porter, b. May 29, 1796, moved from Newberry Co., S.C., to Athens, Ga., ca. 1824, and have been Methodist minister, moved to Ala. John 1850 bought part of land which was bought by Andrew W. Porter in 1836, names of two bros. killed at Vicksburg; sis., Mary md. George W. Fletcher, moved to Clinton, Okla. Want part. John Houston and wife Ann. He d. in Union Co., N.C. 1812; widowed moved 1822 to Wilcox Co., Ala., left will in Perry Co., Ga., in 1834.

Wish to corr. anyone with info. on either fam.—Miss Louise Porter, 402 Orlando St., Greenville, Miss.


Davis.—Gray.—Harrison.—Laughter.—(Lawter)—Hunt.—Want pars., dates, etc., of: (1) Azariah Davis, Christian Co., Ky., 1801, and wife Sally Gray, md. in Ky. 1804, known to have d. in Co., Ky.; were there others? (2) Eustacia Harrison, (1770-1828), md. Joshua Gates, b. S.C. 1767, d. 1840 Ky.; (3) Michael Hunt Laughter, Henry Co., Ala., b. 1816, md. Sarah Vardaman in Miss., d. 1882, Dade Co.; (4) Wm. H. Hunter, b. 1836 Wilcox Co., Tex., d. 1900 Okla. md. Rachel Margaret Ellis; (5) William Langston, b. S.C. 1877 and w. Mary, moved to Tenn. abt. 1820-5 then to Ill. abt 1836 later to Texas; (4) Jennie Elliott, name may have both Eliz. Jane md. Jesse Ellis (1815-1853) in 1804, lived in Lincoln Co., Tenn. Jennie had sis. Isabella Curley who was Jesse's 2nd w. lived in Cumberland Co., Pa., and Doven Tate, (1815-1861), and w. Rebecca Steele, md. May 17, 1842 at Danbury, Stokes Co., N.C., ca. Jackson Co., Mo., abt. 1859-69.

Hammonds.—Thomas.—Want pars., dates, etc., of: (1) Wm. W. Hammonds, b. 1812 (1850 census for Hardeman Co., Tenn.) Va., d. 1858 Hardeman Co., and w. Lucinda Thomas, b. Tenn., ca. 1808 (where?)—Miss Bess H. Walker, 555 E. 29th St., Miami 37, Fla.


Baker.—Breck.—McArthur.—(1) Want info. and ch. of Jacob Baker, b. 1731 and w. Mary Magdalena Breck, d. 1755, lived in Upper Holden Co., Va.; (2) Want wife, ch., and Rev. serv. of Jonathan McArthur, d. 1835 in Loudoun Co., Va., may have been pris. on Mrs. British Rev. Alexander, Box 230, Windsor, Mo.

Strickland.—Want pars., full name of Jane —— (with all dates and places) of Sarah Ann Strickland, b. Jan. 22, 1809, bur. Secoy Co., Va. Want ch. and dates, etc., of Thomas D. Hammons, b. 1850, York Co., Ga.; (2) Hiram Dennis, b. 1817 Montgomery Co., N.Y.—Mrs. Rose F. Stribling, 227 Main St., Hornell, N. Y.

Goss.—Grainger.—Manchester.—Want pars., bro. and sis., Nathan Goss b. 1780, d. 1865 and Dorothy Goss, d. 1866, may have been in Pembroke, N.H. 1805, md. 1898. Want pars.; dates, etc., for Beraheba Manchester, md. Benjamin Springer 1775 Tiverton, R.I.—Mrs. H. F. Hofmann, 117 E. 110th St., New York City.


Butler.—Want pars., dates, etc., of Deanne Butler, b. 1817 St. Laurence Co., N.C., Nov. md. Wm. W. Wilson, St. Cemetery, Alexandria Bay, N.Y., d. notice in Waterman, N.Y., Times Dec. 1, 1877.—Mrs. Mabelle M. Kirkbride, 917 Green St., Waterman, N.Y.

Dill.—Abernethy.—Milburn.—Newlee.—Boon.—Divine.—Avent.—Kyle.—Emmerson.—Joseph Dill owned land 5 mi. fr. Chapel Bridge, Del. 1760, later prop. in S.C.; rel. to Squire Cahoun and Loftis family, Del. Where is Joseph's prayer book or Bible with fam. data? Want full info. on Sara Abernethy, md. John Dill, 11ch., on her Rev. serv. in Waterman, N.J., d. 1877.—Mrs. Mabelle M. Kirkbride, 917 Green St., Waterman, N.Y.

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Conn.); (c) Jacob Milbourne, Jr., moved fr. N.J. to Ky. about 1790, ques. he have issue that ret. to America? (1) Capt. Peter Milburn of the Arbuckles, Flag Ship of Winthrop's fleet, ar. Boston 1650. Did other Milburns arrive with group? (2) Want wds. John Milburn of New Castle, Elizabeth Chapman 1724, Haddonfield, N.J. Wm. Milburn's will, Kent Co., Md. 1722 gave entire estate to Mother of son, James, as it was out to any, on side of his da.; John Milburn, Jr., as claimant, to bro. of mother, J. Patterson, if no claimant, to Samuel Milburn of Cecil Co. Who inherited? Want pars., bro. and sis. of Nancy Emeline Milburn of S.C., abt. 1775. Want pars. bros. sis. William Robin-son (Robertson) Newlee, b. abt. 1785, Mass., d. 1862 Cumberland Gap, Tenn. Believed to have arrived with Conn. Md. and Botetourt Co., Va. prior to 1807, when settled in Christiansburg, Montgomery Co., Va. Ar. with Abraham Baylor, later bro. in law, Ann Pemelia Boon, b. Md. 19 Nov. 1835, was dau. of Solomon Boon, reputed to be great-niece of Daniel. Was Solomon Boon who md. Martha Marriam, 1813 the son of Solomon Boon who md. Sara Oldfield 1778, Reading, Pa. and were they rel. to Ann Pemelia? Want data on men named Divine-Devine-Devine-Devine-Devine-Devine-Devine-Devine-Devine in Va., Tenn., Ga., S.C., Md. and Del.; some names being Andrew, James, Alfred, Albert s. of James b. 1793; Thomas b. 1796; Isaac, Richard, Edward, Thomas Rittenhouse-Crist. - Want pars. and Rev. service of ances. of: (1) Samuel Simpson, b. 1792, d. 1852; (2) His wife Anna Mer- rick woman who md. before 1796, a lady near Miskelly, Ross Co., Ohio, who md. Anna Elizabeth Simpson; (4) Benjamin Franklin Hall, who md. Anna Mary Miskelly; (3) John Hall; (6) His wife Blamk, both b. Pa., d. Ross Co., Ohio; (7) Becky Polin; (8) Her husband Charles Hall, d. 1894.—Mrs. R. F. Magee, Clinton, Ill., 1883.

Murray — (Murray — Murrey — Mour-row) — Want: ances., pars., dates, bros., sis. of James Carr Murray, b. 1799, Wolftown, Va., and wife Sarah Ann Maples, md. 1825, b. 1802.—Mrs. Foster Ezell, Neub, Miss.

Hampton — Malone — Hooper — At-tucks — Street — Masters — Jones — Dham —Robinson, etc. — Want pars. and Rev. service of ances. of: (1) Samuel Simpson, b. 1792, d. 1852; (2) His wife Anna Mer- rick woman who md. before 1796, a lady near Miskelly, Ross Co., Ohio, who md. Anna Elizabeth Simpson; (4) Benjamin Franklin Hall, who md. Anna Mary Miskelly; (3) John Hall; (6) His wife Blamk, both b. Pa., d. Ross Co., Ohio; (7) Becky Polin; (8) Her husband Charles Hall, d. 1894.—Mrs. R. F. Magee, Clinton, Ill., 1883.

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Wilmeth-Templeman-Reddish.-Want pars. of: (1) Ellis Hughes (Hughes). - barka Newton Hobbs, both daus. of James 1826, bro. of Satterwhite) ; (5) Chas. Beckler -(Beckler) - Snead - Bryan. - Want ch. of William H.阴影：a desc. of Rufus

Wright - (Wright) - Want info, on location of any letters of Gov. John Sevier. - Want exact dates of Joseph Sevier, who md. Mary Ann 1765, d. abt. 1802; (3) Catherin Kendall who md. George, b. abt. 1793, d. 1826, bro. of Satterwhite) ; (5) Chas. Dilley - (Dilla) - South Benson, Franklin Co., Ky., md. John Henry Reddish 7-31-1851.


MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
REGULAR MEETING
April 18, 1959

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 A. Groves, President General, presiding.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Bruce L. Canaga, offered prayer, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Harold E. Erb, called the roll. The following members were recorded present: National Officers: Mrs. Groves, Mrs. Beak, Mrs. Canaga, Mrs. Erb, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Trau, Miss Dennis, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Burnelle, Mrs. Hussey, Mrs. Newland, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. Clay, Mrs. Curtiss, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Way, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. McClaugherty, Mrs. Machlan, Miss Massey, Mrs. Cagle, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Wrenn, Mrs. Wacker, Mrs. Patrick, Mrs. Harris. State Regents: Mrs. McCrory, Alabama; Mrs. Hoopes, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. McCrory, Arkansas; Mrs. Champion, Mrs. Carlson, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Tuthill, Mrs. Cullip, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Biel, Mrs. Zweck, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Hoke, Mrs. Schneider, Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. Shramek, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Brodolf, Mrs. Pilkinton, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Neill, Mrs. Gates, Mrs. Lange, Mrs. Novak, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Petree, Mrs. Spillers, Mrs. Stotts, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Vories, Mrs. Lipscomb, Mrs. Forslund, Mrs. Rodgers, Mrs. Riggis, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Weston, Mrs. Tonkin, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Yonkee. Chapter Regent: Mrs. Bunge, Mexico.

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

Report of President General

My deep appreciation is expressed to those of you who are present at this meeting today. Your loyalty to the work of the National Society has been an inspiration. The weeks which have intervened since last we met have been busy ones for all of us during the State Conference season which immediately precedes Continental Congress.

My stay in Washington after the last Board meeting was brief, of necessity. It was my pleasure, however, on February 11th in Missouri, and concluded on April 1st, in Tennessee. It is a great experience for a President General to visit the states and thus see our membership in operation, and in all states a keen realization is felt for the work accomplished for our National Society. At this point, may I urge all states who anticipate a visit from the President General to make every effort to have their respective State Conference in a city which is readily accessible for plane or rail travel. I particularly call your attention to this suggestion. It is imperative, not only for expediency, but for the well-being of any President General to make these long trips with as much direct routing as is possible. Time and strength are both factors of importance, and it is too realized too that immediately following the spring State Conference tour, heavy duties demand attention in Washington incidental to the oncoming Continental Congress.

Missouri: My own state of Missouri was the first state to be visited on my round of conferences. Arriving in Columbia during the late afternoon of February 11, it was my pleasure to attend the Regents’ dinner, by invitation of Mrs. Leroy H. Hodges, President. The conference opened formally that evening, with Mrs. George Baird Fisher, State Regent, presiding. A reception followed, in my honor, which was well attended and delightful. On the morning of the 12th, we enjoyed the State Officers’ Club breakfast, Miss Acena Booth, President. State Conference sessions continued throughout the day. Two luncheons were given, one for Junior Membership and the Pages, and the Approved Schools luncheon. I gave my principal address at the banquet that evening. Friday at 7 a.m. I attended the Blue Birds breakfast which preceded the final meeting of the conference. A special luncheon party was given in my honor by Mrs. David F. Eads, Honorary State Regent of Missouri. Mrs. George Baird Fisher, State Regent, and Mrs. John Hobbs of Jefferson City. During the late afternoon, I left by car with Mrs. Walter Diggs for St. Louis, where I spent Saturday, the 14th, in final preparation for Continental Congress.

Kansas: Leaving St. Louis by plane on Sunday morning, February 15th, I was met in Kansas City by our Registrar General, Mrs. J. Randolph Kennedy. I motored with Mrs. Kennedy to Arkansas City, arriving in time to attend the State Regent’s supper that evening, given by the State Regent, Mrs. Chester Davis. This interesting dinner party provided a happy setting for the start of the Kansas State Conference. On Monday morning we attended the State Chairman’s Club breakfast, where a money corgage was given to the Alene Wilson Groves Cottage at Tamasee D.A.R. School by Kansas State Chairmen. The conference opened with an American Indians Committee luncheon, Mrs. John A. Pomeroy, State Chairman, Monday, February 16, at the Osage Hotel in Arkansas City, at which time, Dr. Roger Getz, President of Bacone College, spoke. The conference convened in the afternoon, with Mrs. Chester Davis, State Regent, presiding, when I gave greetings. Conference meetings continued during Tuesday, with an American Defense luncheon, Mrs. Edwin F. Abels, Chairman, and on that evening I gave my principal address at the banquet.

Leaving Arkansas City on the morning of the 18th with Mrs. Kennedy, our Registrar General, we drove to Derby,
her home. While I was only able to stay overnight it was a
delightful interlude.

Nebraska: I arrived in Omaha, by plane, about six p.m.
on the 19th, in time to attend the formal opening of the
Nebraska State Conference, which was well attended by
Nebraska Daughters and guests, with Mrs. Folsom H. Gates,
State Regent, presiding. This meeting was followed by a
reception in my honor, arranged by the four hostess chap-
ters, Major Isaac Sadler, Mrs. L. Strough, Regent; Omaha,
Mrs. W. L. Smith, Regent; Mary Goddard, Mrs. Richard E.
Ballman, Regent; and Kikumi, Mrs. Edward Eagleton,
Regent. The Nebraska State Society presented me with a
gift of $50 for the Groves Cottage at Tamassee. Throughout
the conference there was fine news coverage by television.

South Dakota: Visit to St. Mary’s School: I was met at
Yankton, by Mr. Kenyon Cull, Headmaster, St. Mary’s
School for Indian Girls. In Yankton, we were entertained at
luncheon by the Daniel Newcomb Chapter, Mrs. Harold
Bussell, Regent. Members of the Paha Wakan Chapter of
Vermillion were present also. I am most grateful for their
hospitality and kindness to and Miss Lucile Eldredge who did
much to make this such a pleasant occasion.

We arrived in Springfield, in time to tour the campus and
visit with the students and faculty. It was an interesting
experience on Sunday morning to drive to the Crow Creek
Reservation, where I met the parents of some of the students
and visited Christ Church. After a 375 -mile drive through
rain, fog, and ice I returned to St. Mary’s in time to attend
the Washington’s Birthday Pageant, and an evening enter-
tainment by the students. At this time the girls of St. Mary’s
gave a gift to the girls at the Allene Wilson Groves Cottage.
I was delighted to meet Bishop Gesner, President of the
Board of St. Mary’s, and to talk with him regarding the fine
work which is being done by Mr. and Mrs. Cull.

Upon arrival in Sioux Falls, February 23rd, for the South
Dakota State Conference, we were guests of the Courtesy
Luncheon. The Mary Chilton Chapter of Sioux Falls, Mrs.
E. E. Conradt, Regent, acted graciously as hostess chapter
for the luncheon, and for the entire conference. Later in the
afternoon a social time was arranged, honoring the President
General. We attended the All Conference dinner that eve-
nings, when chapter reports were given.

The conference opened formally later in the evening, with
Mrs. Carl W. Forslund, State Regent, presiding, at which
time Mr. Kenyon Cull gave his message regarding St. Mary’s
School. The State Regent’s luncheon pleasantly interrupted
the second day, and later that afternoon a panel discussion
took place, with the President General as moderator. I gave
my principal address at the banquet that evening. Cere-
monies for the presentation of award to the State Good
Citizen and presentation of the Americanism Medal award
were also featured at the banquet. I wish to mention that
the press coverage in South Dakota was handled most effi-
ciently, due to Miss Grace Nelson and those who assisted
her.

North Dakota: On Thursday afternoon, February 26th, I
arrived by plane in Minot, North Dakota. It was my
pleasure to be the dinner guest of Mrs. Harve Robinson,
State Regent. During the evening a Board meeting was
held, followed by the Memorial Service. Later that evening,
a reception was given honoring the President General.

The conference opened on the morning of the 27th, with
Mrs. Harve Robinson, State Regent, presiding. The noon
luncheon was interesting, and the afternoon was given over
to reports of Chapter Regents and State Chairmen. At the
banquet that evening, I gave my principal address. The
conference adjourned at noon on Saturday, with luncheon,
and I departed by plane for Minneapolis.

Minnesota: The Minnesota State Conference was held at
the Nicollet Hotel in Minneapolis and opened with
the annual dinner meeting on Sunday, March 1st, of the State
Officers’ Club, Mrs. Harry Oerting, President. The Memorial
Service was held in the morning, followed by Chapter
Sanford Commemorative Luncheon given by the members of
the Maria Sanford Chapter, Mrs. R. J. Long, Regent. The
Conference opened formally at 2 p.m., Mrs. Stephen R.
Brodwolf, State Regent, presiding. A dinner, honoring the
Chapter Regents, preceded the evening meeting. After a full
day of meetings on Tuesday, I gave my principal address at
the banquet that evening. A pleasant social hour followed,
with a reception honoring your President General. On
Wednesday, March 4th, I attended the meeting of the Sibley
House Association, and the Sibley House luncheon. It was a
pleasure to greet the many guests at the beautiful tea given
by Mrs. James Vaughn and Mrs. Katherine B. Warner at
Mrs. Vaughn’s delightful home, Wayzata on Lake Minne-
tonka, honoring the President General. The National Society
is indebted to Mrs. Vaughn for her generous gift of 41 pieces
of rare and valuable Sandwich Glass to the D.A.R. Museum
this spring.

The plans and arrangements for the Minnesota State Con-
ference were efficiently handled by Mrs. Harve Robinson,
President General Chairman. After these few delightful days
with Minnesota Daughters, I left by early plane on Thursday
morning, March 5th, for Milwaukee, to attend the Wisconsin
State Conference.

Wisconsin: Because of such a tight schedule, it was a
matter of regret to have to miss the opening morning meet-
ing of the Wisconsin State Conference, with Mrs. Austin C.
Hayward, State Regent, presiding. The afternoon meeting
was an interesting one, followed by a reception. The con-
ference banquet was held on Thursday evening, March 5th,
at which time I gave my principal address. This banquet
was marked by its interesting program throughout, present-
ing the Northland College Choir and the “Pageant of Flags”
given by Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Whitney of Chicago. An
“Early Bird” Junior Membership breakfast was held on
Friday, before the regular morning session of the confer-
ence. The Good Citizens luncheon was held at noon, with
which the conference adjourned. During the conference the
Wisconsin State Society gave $50 for the Allene Wilson
Groves Cottage at Tamassee. Lieutenant Nathan Hatch,
Chapter, Mrs. Leonard Brill, Regent, was hostess for this
fine conference. The weekend was spent in Milwaukee,
made pleasant by the delightful events planned by old
friends, Mrs. and Mrs. Judson Mills.

Iowa: One of the worst snowstorms of the winter fell on
the eve of the Iowa State Conference. However, after care-
ful deliberations, it was decided to proceed with the confer-
ence. Plane departures had to be carefully checked, but I
finally was able to reach Chicago by plane, then by plane
to Sioux City, reaching there Sunday evening, March 8th,
on time.

Despite weather conditions, the Iowa State Conference
was well attended. The Memorial Service was held Monday
morning, March 9th at the Sheraton -Martin Hotel. Confer-
ence luncheons were held and it was my pleasure to be the
guest of the Past Officers’ Club, Mrs. William H. Ehmcke,
President, and to go to the State Chairman’s luncheon also
for greetings and a visit with the State Chairmen preceding
the formal opening of the Conference on Monday afternoon, with Mrs. Alfred C. Zweck, State Regent, presiding. Several conference dinners were held that evening, and it was my pleasure to be the guest of the Past State Officers' Club, Mrs. Tom B. Throckmorton, President. I gave my principal address at the evening meeting which was well attended. A reception honoring your President General followed, which was attended by many Iowa Daughters and their friends, as well as out of state guests.

Mrs. John W. Anderson, of Sioux City, acted as General Chairman for this interesting conference.

Illinois: Arriving in Chicago by plane in the forenoon of March 11th, Mrs. Thomas Maury and friends were at the airport to meet me in spite of the long wait due to a long overdue plane, I was present for the opening afternoon meeting of the Illinois State Conference, with Mrs. Len Young Smith, presiding. A Memorial Service followed, after which the National Defense Seminar was held. I was the guest at the State Officers' Club dinner that evening, Mrs. William Small, President. Thursday, State Conference sessions were held during the morning, afternoon, and evening, with a very large National Defense luncheon intervening. At the Thursday evening meeting, I gave an informal talk, after which a reception was held honoring your President General. The conference continued throughout Friday, with many Illinois Daughters and out of state guests present. Reports were heard at the morning meeting, and it was of especial interest to witness the Good Citizens program. A luncheon for the Good Citizens and members was held at noon, when an Americanism Medal was awarded by Mrs. Loretta G. Thomas, National Chairman, Americanism and D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship Committee, to Mr. Sidney DeLove, President, Cook County Federal Savings and Loan Association of Chicago. Mr. DeLove is doing remarkable work with young high school people in Chicago. At the state dinner that evening I gave my principal address.

Mrs. Gerald W. Brooks acted as General Chairman of this fine conference.

District of Columbia: The District of Columbia State Conference opened on Monday, March 16, at the National History Building of the Smithsonian Institution, with Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, State Regent, presiding. After a full morning session, we enjoyed the hospitality of the Chapter Regents' Club at the State Conference luncheon. Reports continued throughout the afternoon and the evening meeting was given over to Chapter Regents' reports. After the Tuesday morning meeting the State Regent and your President General presented two trees to officials of the National Park Service in a ceremony at Lafayette Park in Washington, arranged by Miss Helene Philibert, State Chairman of Conservation. Following the afternoon meeting, the banquet was held at Washington's large Sheraton-Park Hotel, where I gave my principal address. It was a pleasure to be in the midst of the many friends of the District of Columbia State Society throughout these meetings.

Michigan: Arriving in Detroit the 18th of March, I was a guest at the Regents' Round Table and the National Defense luncheon. The Memorial Service was held in the afternoon, followed by a delightful tea at the interesting Newberry House, the girlhood home of the late Mrs. Henry Bourne Joy, who served our Society for so many years as Honorary Vice President General.

It was my pleasure to be a guest at the dinner for State Officers and the Chapter Regents' Club, Mrs. William M. Perrett, President, preceding the opening of the conference, with Mrs. Roy V. Barnes, State Regent, presiding.

Early the next morning, I was the guest at the Junior Membership and State Pages breakfast, and gave informal greetings at that time. The morning session followed with reports of officers and committee chairmen. A State Regents luncheon was given, also a members luncheon, with Dr. Ralph H. Cain, Superintendent, Tamasee D.A.R. School, speaking at both functions. At the banquet held on the evening of the 19th I gave my principal address, after which a reception was held, honoring your President General.

The conference continued on the 20th with many interesting features, and I was glad to present the D.A.R. Good Citizens award to Michigan's Good Citizen. There were some 386 Good Citizens present as guests of the Michigan Society. The conference concluded with a Good Citizens luncheon. Mrs. Sidney LaFever acted as Conference Chairman for this most interesting conference.

I spent a busy and pleasant day and a half in Detroit before going on to the Ohio Conference. I had the pleasure of driving to Columbus, Ohio with Mrs. Roy V. Barnes.

Ohio: We arrived in time for the beautiful luncheon given by Mrs. John H. Pace, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, in my honor. That evening I was the guest of Mrs. Z. C. Oseland, President, at the state dinner of Daughters Founders and Patriots of America in Ohio. Monday I held a radio and television interview.

The Ohio State Conference opened on Monday evening, March 23rd, with Mrs. Charles R. Petree, State Regent, presiding, when I was presented with the Key of the City, and gave my principal address. A delightful reception followed, honoring your President General, and it was a pleasure to meet many Ohio Daughters. Tuesday morning started with an American Indians breakfast, with Mrs. M. M. Harrison, presiding. Mrs. Harley C. Lee, State Chairman of American Indians for Ohio, was in charge of arrangements, and again we heard from Dr. Kenyon Cull, Headmaster of St. Mary's School for Indian Girls. The Tuesday morning meeting of the Conference followed, at which time I gave informal greetings. The reports given were of interest and showed enthusiasm for the work of the National Society. The meetings of that day were pleasantly interrupted with an Approved Schools luncheon, Mrs. Carl Tester, State Chairman, presiding, at which time Dr. Herbert Y. Livesay, Administrative Dean of Lincoln Memorial University, spoke. A Memorial Service followed and the evening meeting was given over to a fine National Defense program, as well as Regents' reports. According to schedule, I left by plane on Wednesday for Louisville, Kentucky.

Kentucky: Arriving in Louisville early on the morning of March 25th, I attended the opening morning session of the Kentucky State Conference, Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, State Regent, presiding. It was a pleasure to be with Kentucky Daughters, and we enjoyed a social hour together at the Award Luncheon, given by the Americanism and D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship Committee, Mrs. Howard C. Forman, State Chairman, presiding. The Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter, Mrs. Ralph McElfresh, Chapter Chairman, made the presentation of the Americanism Award, and an interesting address was given by Mrs. George Munroe. Reports of State Chairmen were given at the afternoon session, followed by the Memorial Service. A reception and Regents' Banquet was held that evening, with Mrs. Fred Osborne, State Vice Regent, presiding. The Conference continued through Thursday, with a luncheon intervening at noon, honoring the State Winner of the D.A.R. Good Citizen award. Mrs. J. W. Colvin, State Chairman of the D.A.R. Good Citizens Committee, presided, assisted by Mrs. J. Prior Hockensmith, as Co-Chairman. The National Society's Award to the Good Citizen was presented at this time. I must tell you that while in Kentucky, I was made a "Kentucky Colonel." After the afternoon meeting of the Conference, a Conference Tea was held at the Louisville Woman's Club, with the members of Fincastle and John Marshall Chapters as hostesses. On Thursday evening, March 26th, the banquet, honoring National and State Officers was held, with Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, State Regent, presiding, and I gave my principal address. Kentucky gave a money corsage of $100 for the
Tennessee: Leaving St. Louis at 3 p.m. by plane I arrived in Chattanooga on Sunday evening, March 29th. Mrs. Willard Steele entertained for me at a beautiful buffet supper in her home and I was her house guest until the opening of the conference.

It was my pleasure to be the guest of the Chattanooga Chapter, Daughters of American Colonists, at the breakfast in my honor on Monday, March 30th. At noon I was the guest of the Past State Officers Club, Mrs. Whittier B. Gates, President, at a delightful luncheon which provided an opportunity to be with Tennessee Daughters informally prior to the opening of the Conference.

On Monday evening, March 30th, the Tennessee State Conference opened with Mrs. Hillman P. Rodgers, State President, at a delightful luncheon which provided an opportunity to meet, comparable figuratively to the transportation presentation of pressing demands, with a schedule according to schedule, thus completing the Spring Conference Tour of 1959 covering fourteen states.

A report of this sort seems so inadequate since of necessity it must be kept as brief as possible. Therefore it is impossible to give any idea of the excellent reports or the deep interest of the women in their respective states, and it is also impossible to convey any idea of the beautiful hospitality and the many expressions of kindness and enthusiasm that were extended. Therefore I ask you to read between the lines and know that at best this is only an outline of the spring conference tour and not an adequate report. My admiration and respect and affection go to these states for their fine work and gracious hospitality.

With my travels in back of me by less than twenty-four hours, April 2nd brought realization of concentrated duties to start immediately, in order to be in readiness for the forthcoming Continental Congress. Each day intervening presented its program of pressing demands, with a schedule to be met, comparable figuratively to the transportation schedule which had just been concluded. Even with the help of three full-time secretaries, plus two additional part-time secretaries, the days are never long enough in this pre-Congress period at my office in Washington.

I am grateful to our Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Herbert Patterson, who acted as my personal representative at the Presentation of Awards Ceremonies of the Arnold Air Society, at its 10th Annual Conclave held at the Penn Sheraton Hotel in Pittsburgh, March 25-28, 1959, and presented the National Society's award of a military wrist watch to the winner, Edward L. Heinz, of California, the National Commander of the Arnold Air Society 1958-59.

My appreciation is expressed, also, to Miss Faustine Dennis, Treasurer General, who, as my representative, attended the funeral of the two airmen who were buried in Arlington National Cemetery in Washington on February 11, as "Two Unknown Soldiers." High-rankin State and Defense Department officials, Generals of the Army, Senators and Congressmen came to honor them on that day.

Sorrow came to our beloved Honorary President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, when on February 16th, her husband, and our Society's valued friend, Mr. William E. Pouch, passed away. Personally, and on behalf of the National Society, may I say that we have been saddened by this loss of an esteemed friend and a great American citizen.

Our Society has lost by death two Honorary Vice Presidents General, Mrs. William H. Lambeth of Tennessee, and Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd of Colorado. We shall miss them personally, and their wise counsel as officers of our Society.

The National Society presented five Occupational Therapy Scholarship awards of $500 each, to five deserving students selected by the American Occupational Therapy Association of New York City: Miss Mary Ellen Coons, St. Louis, Missouri; Miss Elizabeth Anne Harvey, Oberlin, Ohio; Miss Roberta Jones, Charlotte, North Carolina; Miss Florence T. Koshner, Los Angeles, California; and Miss Barbara Susan Mayer, Gary, Indiana.

I express the National Society's thanks to those of our membership who have contributed to the Occupational Therapy Fund.

On April 13, the National Society's wreath was placed at the Jefferson Memorial commemorating the 269th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson.

During the week preceding the Congress, I represented the National Society at various dinners given by hereditary societies meeting in Washington during that week.

In closing this report, I thank each of you for your support and co-operation throughout my term of office. It has been a pleasure to be associated with you, and I am deeply grateful for all you have done through these years to further the work of the National Society.

ALLENE WILSON GROVES, President General.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. Robert M. Beak, had no formal report.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Bruce L. Canaga, had no formal report.

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

Report of Recording Secretary General

The minutes of the January Board meeting were prepared for publication in the D.A.R. Magazine and proofread. Minutes and verbatim transcript were indexed and recorded.

Motions adopted were typed and copies sent to National Officers and committees with offices at headquarters, also typed for the statute book and indexed.

Minutes of Executive Committee meetings have been written; copied for each member of the committee; copied again for the permanent record and indexed. Rulings affecting officers and committees were typed separately and delivered or mailed.

Notices of the two Board meetings in April were mailed to the members of the National Board of Management.

Members of the Executive Committee were notified of meetings of that committee.

Letters to National Officers, State Regents and Committee Chairmen, requesting advance copies of their full reports to the Continental Congress for the Proceedings were mailed on February second.

All necessary letters have been written to candidates for office.

Since my last report to the Board 1,676 membership certificates have been prepared and mailed to members.
In March your Recording Secretary General attended the 59th State Conference of the North Carolina State Society in Durham where she was privileged to give the main address at the D.A.R. Awards and Junior Membership luncheon. She was most happy to be a guest of the Daughters of the District of Columbia at their 58th Conference March 15-17th. The hospitality extended to her at both of these conferences was truly heart-warming.

On April 8th as your Recording Secretary General this officer attended the Memorial Service of our immediate past National Vice Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mrs. Floyd E. Woolsey, in Brooklyn, New York, and was privileged to give the tribute in her honor.

ADELE WOODHOUSE ERB,  
Recording Secretary General.

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

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

It is a privilege to bring you this report, a record of the work covered in my office during the two-month period from January 1st through February 28th, 1959.

The number of supplies sent out in response to the numerous requests from chapters and individuals follows: Application Blanks, 7,562; Applicants Working Sheets, 4,969; Highights of Program Activity, 197; Membership Cards, 1,800; Welcome Cards for New Citizens, 1,687; Resolutions, 139; Directory of Committees, 15; Bylaws, 112; Transfer Cards, 548; Information Leaflets, 755; Requirement Leaflets, 618; Proceedings of Congress, 7; Library Booklets, 482; Americanism Medals, 31; Is That Lineage Right, 364; Letters of Instruction, 3; D.A.R. Patriotic Education, 2,325; Miscellaneous, 4,145; Total, 29,208.

Orders for the D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship have been filled to the number of 13,089. The distribution according to languages follows: English—12,530; German—84; Spanish—475.

Highlights of Program Activity booklets were mailed to each of the 1,650 members admitted at the February Board meeting.

The Proposed Amendments to the Bylaws, which are to be acted upon at this Congress, were sent out within the time prescribed by the Bylaws.

It was my sad duty to send notices to all those on our official mailing list of the death of two of our beloved Vice Presidents General. Mrs. William Hardie Lambeth, of Tennessee, and Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, of Colorado, whose death was March 18, but I feel must be reported at this time. I have received many letters of appreciation and acknowledgment of these notices, one from the State Regent of France.

A total of 1,024 letters was received. In reply, this office has written 605, and I have written from home 169, the remainder referred to proper department for answering.

Requests totaling $1,378.53 were filled during this period of time.

It is really important that all members who are not on the official mailing list of the death of two of our beloved Vice Presidents General, Mrs. William Hardie Lambeth, of Tennessee, and Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, of Colorado, whose death was March 18, but I feel must be reported at this time. I have received many letters of appreciation and acknowledgment of these notices, one from the State Regent of France.

A total of 1,024 letters was received. In reply, this office has written 605, and I have written from home 169, the remainder referred to proper department for answering.

Requests totaling $1,378.53 were filled during this period of time.

Do visit our table in the corridor of Constitution Hall, see our display of “tools of knowledge” and come into our office, you will receive a warm welcome, for again I stress that a good member is an informed one.

Urge your members to send for a copy of the new D.A.R. Patriotic Education booklet—there is no charge. Interest will also be promoted in your chapter through purchase of “What the Daughters Do,” 5 cents a copy, the Library booklet and “Is That Lineage Right?,” each only 50 cents.

These “tools of knowledge,” as I have liked for three years to call our literature, can promote interest in our society among nonmembers in your communities, because of the information they contain and their beauty.

I attended the Executive Committee and National Board of Management meetings in January, acting also as Recording Secretary General in the absence of Mrs. Harold E. Erb. Attended the luncheon and dinner, and was a guest at the D.A.C. reception in the Chapter House in the District.

It was my pleasure and honor to represent our President General, Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, and present the annual D.A.R. Award to the United States Air Force, at their 10th Annual Conclave of the Arnold Air Society.

Also to be a guest of honor at the Georgia State Conference in Atlanta, and extend greetings. It, too, has been a pleasure to have addressed several chapters.

Since this is my final report to this National Board of Management, I wish to express my thanks and appreciation for the cooperation and courtesies you have shown to me in carrying out the duties of my office. It has been a rewarding experience and a great pleasure these three years to have served with such a fine, patriotic and enjoyable group of interested women.

To my chief clerk, Mrs. Florence Daum, and to Miss Patricia Greer I extend my thanks for their cooperation and willing assistance at all times in carrying out the work of this office so efficiently.

And to you, Madam President General, and members of the Executive Committee, Your Official Family, many personal thanks, it has been an education as well as a pleasure to have served the National Society as a member of your Cabinet.

KATHARINE WILEY PATTENSON,  
Corresponding Secretary General.

The Treasurer General, Miss Faustine Dennis, moved that 130 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Trau. Adopted.

Miss Dennis presented the following report on membership: Lost by death, 569; Resigned, 292; Reinstated 130.

Miss Dennis read the report of the Treasurer General.

Report of Treasurer General

As I present my last report to the National Board of Management, I feel a justifiable pride in the state of the financial affairs of the National Society. Our President General has instituted many far reaching improvements in our financial system and the results are good.

I have a sense of deep gratitude for the privilege of having served her and our 186,000 members and value the friendships I have made. To the State Regents and National Officers, I promise that I shall always cherish the memories of a happy and very busy three years.

I hereby submit the Summary Statement of Current and Special Funds for the two months ended February 28, 1959, and the supporting schedule thereto.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Fund (Schedule 1)</th>
<th>Cash Receipts</th>
<th>Cash Disbursements</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Consisting of</th>
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<td>Balance 12/31/58</td>
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<td>$ 94,658.61</td>
<td>$ 61,730.50</td>
<td>$448,184.67* $238,304.83 $209,879.84</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Funds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Appropriation Funds:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Committee Maintenance</td>
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<td>$ 51.00</td>
<td>$ 90.60</td>
<td>$ 15.99</td>
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<td>2,189.75</td>
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<td>3,829.53</td>
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<tr>
<td>Junior American Citizens</td>
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<td>367.55</td>
<td>40,570.57</td>
<td>9,599.80</td>
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<td>Americanism and D.A.R. Manual</td>
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<td>241.51</td>
<td>9,491.47</td>
<td>5,251.31</td>
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<td>National Defense</td>
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<td>5,362.89</td>
<td>10,021.87</td>
<td>19,969.75</td>
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<td>Press Relations</td>
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<td>56.80</td>
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<td>1,909.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>Approved Schools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Allene Wilson Groves Cottage for Little Girls</td>
<td>15,861.27</td>
<td>9,874.34</td>
<td>19,348.98</td>
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<td>American Indians</td>
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<td>15,566.75</td>
<td>14,343.03</td>
<td>2,178.84</td>
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<td>Charles Simpson Atwell</td>
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<td>372.40</td>
<td>673.40</td>
<td>8,975.60</td>
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<td>Classified Index</td>
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<td>1,537.90</td>
<td>484.94</td>
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<td>Life Membership</td>
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<td>1,700.61</td>
<td>1,700.61</td>
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<td>D.A.R. Magazine</td>
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<td>37,606.95</td>
<td>18,053.62</td>
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<td>Occupational Therapy</td>
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<td>Reserve for Maintenance</td>
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<td>Valley Forge Memorial</td>
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<td>745.49</td>
<td>745.49</td>
<td>745.49</td>
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<td>Funds participating in Combined Investment Fund:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ada W. Frazer</td>
<td>7,783.08</td>
<td>132.97</td>
<td>273.71</td>
<td>7,642.34</td>
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<td>Agnes Carpenter</td>
<td>27,260.71</td>
<td>466.83</td>
<td>960.63</td>
<td>26,766.91</td>
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<td>Anne Rogers Minor</td>
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<td>61.07</td>
<td>190.07</td>
<td>3,795.92</td>
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<td>Anonymous</td>
<td>5,391.37</td>
<td>92.45</td>
<td>5,293.75</td>
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<td>Caroline N. Holt</td>
<td>27,246.80</td>
<td>470.26</td>
<td>26,999.97</td>
<td>1,327.09</td>
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<td>Edna Davis Starkey Crist</td>
<td>3,679.99</td>
<td>834.07</td>
<td>4,514.06</td>
<td>4,514.06</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eichelberger Americanization</td>
<td>2,363.89</td>
<td>40.52</td>
<td>83.08</td>
<td>2,321.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eunice R. Porter</td>
<td>972.79</td>
<td>955.19</td>
<td>955.19</td>
<td>955.19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fannie C. K. Marshall</td>
<td>16,095.90</td>
<td>281.93</td>
<td>281.93</td>
<td>16,154.16</td>
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<td>Gertrude O. Richards</td>
<td>1,581.39</td>
<td>38.82</td>
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<td>Golden Jubilee</td>
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<td>59,160.00</td>
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<td>392.10</td>
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<td>Grace H. Morris</td>
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<td>Grace M. Adams</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
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<td>Helen Pouch</td>
<td>3,143.05</td>
<td>3,350.14</td>
<td>6,493.19</td>
<td>477.63</td>
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<td>Hillside School</td>
<td>2,629.67</td>
<td>45.09</td>
<td>92.76</td>
<td>2,582.00</td>
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<td>H. V. Washington</td>
<td>28,084.59</td>
<td>483.38</td>
<td>87.90</td>
<td>27,216.25</td>
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<td>Investment Trust</td>
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<td>8,474.89</td>
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<td>7,011.76</td>
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<td>Julia C. Fish</td>
<td>23,349.91</td>
<td>400.06</td>
<td>23,749.97</td>
<td>22,927.06</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary E. Brown Ferrell</td>
<td>2,951.73</td>
<td>50.79</td>
<td>104.71</td>
<td>2,897.81</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total special funds</td>
<td>495,993.14</td>
<td>201,726.09</td>
<td>175,309.26</td>
<td>395,215.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Combined current and special funds</td>
<td>$911,249.70</td>
<td>$296,384.70</td>
<td>$237,039.76</td>
<td>$633,519.94 $337,074.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The current fund balance at February 28, 1959 includes $369,000 received for 1959 dues which was not available for use in operations until March 1, 1959. In addition approximately $18,000 in dues and fees had been received from applicants which are not available for operations until the applicants are admitted to membership.

**SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS**

**AS AT FEBRUARY 28, 1959**

**CURRENT FUND**

- 90 day U.S. Treasury Bills (maturity value $240,000 due at various dates from March thru April, 1959)... $238,304.83

**SPECIAL FUNDS**

**Magazine Fund**

- Liberty Savings and Loan Association...
- Metropolis Building Association...
- Prudential Building Association...

PRINCIPAL RECEIVED: $10,000.00

PRINCIPAL PAID: $30,000.00

[584] DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
### National Defense Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Building and Loan Association</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
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</table>

### Charles Simpson Atwell Scholarship Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>97 shares Detroit Edison Company</td>
<td>3,375.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>204 shares Texas Company</td>
<td>5,600.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8,975.60</td>
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### Combined Investment Fund

#### U.S. Government Securities:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Security</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 3% Bonds, due 2/15/95</td>
<td>60,602.78</td>
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<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 3 1/4% Bonds, due 6/15/83</td>
<td>10,027.81</td>
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<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings Bonds, Series G, due 6/1/59-12/1/61</td>
<td>39,707.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Savings Bonds, Series K, due 12/1/66</td>
<td>20,307.00</td>
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</table>

#### Corporate Bonds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Security</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allied Chemical &amp; Dye Corp. 3 1/2% Bonds, due 4/1/78</td>
<td>13,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Tel. &amp; Tel. Co. 2% Bonds, due 7/1/66</td>
<td>1,645.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Tel. &amp; Tel. Co. 3 1/4% Bonds, due 12/1/63</td>
<td>12,805.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commonwealth Edison Co. 4% Bonds, due 3/1/87</td>
<td>10,290.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated Natural Gas Co. 3 1/4% Bonds, due 5/1/76</td>
<td>9,212.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Motors Corp. 3 1/4% Bonds, due 1/1/79</td>
<td>12,691.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York Telephone Co. 4 1/4% Bonds, due 5/15/91</td>
<td>15,337.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Gas &amp; Electric Co. 3% Bonds, due 6/1/74</td>
<td>14,102.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern California Edison 4 1/2% Bonds, due 2/15/93</td>
<td>15,505.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey). 2% Bonds, due 5/15/71</td>
<td>7,040.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Union Electric Co of Missouri 3 1/2% Bonds, due 5/1/71</td>
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#### Corporate Stock:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Security</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>40 shares American Can Co., 7% preferred</td>
<td>1,680.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>50 shares American Tel. &amp; Tel. Co.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 shares Cincinnati Gas &amp; Electric Co.</td>
<td>3,193.56</td>
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<tr>
<td>50 shares Detroit Edison</td>
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<tr>
<td>137 shares duPont (E. I.) de Nemours &amp; Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td>100 shares General Electric Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td>100 shares General Food Corp.</td>
<td>5,356.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>177 shares General Motors Corp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>34 shares Kansas Power &amp; Light Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td>200 shares Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey)</td>
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<tr>
<td>200 shares U.S. Steel Corp.</td>
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<td>200 shares Virginia Electric &amp; Power Co.</td>
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<td>104 shares Washington Gas Light Co.</td>
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<td>Uninvested principal cash</td>
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#### Total investments—Special Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
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### Total investments—current and special funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>633,519.94</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Note

The securities in the Combined Investment Fund owned at December 31, 1957 are recorded in the accounts at the closing market price on that date. Subsequent purchases as well as securities of the other funds are stated at cost.

**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 National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, we herewith submit the accompanying statement of cash receipts for the two months ended February 28, 1959.

**Allene W. Groves,**

President General, N.S.D.A.R.

**Faustine Dennis,**

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

**Janie H. Glascock,**

Clerk to Personnel Committee, N.S.D.A.R.

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

Statement of Cash Receipts
January 1, 1959 to February 28, 1959

RECEIPTS:

Employees contributions ................................................................. $ 181.91
Income from investments ................................................................. 203.75
Total receipts ..................................................................................... 385.66

Balance at January 1, 1959 ............................................................... $17,469.49
Balance, February 28, 1959 ............................................................... $17,855.15

Balance consists of:

Cash—The Riggs National Bank:
  Trustees Account ............................................................ $945.38
  State Mutual Assurance Company Account ......................... 909.77

Investments:
  U.S. Savings Bonds, Ser. G, 2 1/2% due 6/1/59 ....................... 8,500.00
  U.S. Savings Bonds, Ser. G, 2 1/2% due 9/15/59 .................... 5,000.00
  U.S. Treasury Bonds, 2 3/4%, due 9/15/61 ......................... 2,000.00
  U.S. Treasury Bonds, 3% due 2/15/95 .................................. 500.00

$17,855.15

Miss Page Schwarzwaelder, Chairman, read the report of the Finance Committee.

Report of Finance Committee

The Finance Committee met April 15, 1959, and examined the records of the vouchers signed by the Chairman from January 1, 1959 through February 28, 1959.

We found them to be in accord with that of the Treasurer General.

For a detailed report see the Treasurer General’s printed report.

During the two-month period from January 1, 1959, to and including February 28, 1959, vouchers were approved in the amount of $284,428.13.

PAGE SCHWARZWAELDER,
Chairman.

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

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

April 14, 1959

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

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly the financial position of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at February 28, 1959 and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. These principles have been applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year, except that in keeping with our recommendation the practice of accounting for depreciation of fixed assets was discontinued, as mentioned in the note to the balance sheet. Our examination of these statements was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary.

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO.

Mrs. Erb moved the adoption of the Auditor's report. Seconded by Mrs. Parker. Adopted.

The Registrar General, Mrs. J. Randolph Kennedy, read her report.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since my last report: Applications verified, 1,600; Supplementals verified, 225; Total number of papers verified, 1,825. Papers returned unverified: Original, 10; Supplemental, 4. New Records verified, 138; Permits issued for official insignia, 203; miniature, 196; ancestral bars, 258; Photostats mailed, 604; miscellaneous pages, 429.

MARY G. KENNEDY,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Kennedy moved that the 1,600 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Patterson. Adopted.

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

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from January 31st to April 18th:

Through their respective State Regents the following five members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Pauline C. Davis, Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Mary Martin Cassis, Hillsboro, Illinois; Mrs. Gloria Desha Kosmac, Winnabos, Louisiana; Miss Frances Lacey McConkey, Forsythe, Missouri; Mrs. Leona Mae Sloan, Alamogordo, New Mexico.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
The following five organizing regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Beatrice Funk Jourdan, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Esther C. Tierney, East Durham, New York; Mrs. Vival Hooper Barber, Shattuck, Oklahoma; Mrs. Catherine Faulkner Savitz, Abbeville, South Carolina; Mrs. Alma Grace Harris Pentecost, Devine, Texas.

The following reappointment of three Organizing Regents is requested through their respective State Regents: Mrs. Beatrice Funk Jourdan, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Esther C. Tierney, East Durham, New York; Mrs. Alma Grace Harris Pentecost, Devine, Texas.

The State Regent of West Virginia requests authorization of a chapter in Richwood.

Authorization of the chapter in Pennsburg, Pennsylvania has expired by time limitation and the State Regent requests reauthorization.

Through the State Regent of Kentucky Rebecca Bryan Boone Chapter requests permission to change its location from Newport to Fort Thomas.

The following two chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Les Rapides, Alexandria, Louisiana; Sabine, Orange, Louisiana.

Mrs. Trau moved the confirmation of five organizing regents; reappointment of three organizing regents; authorization of one chapter; reauthorization of one chapter; change in one chapter location; confirmation of two chapters. Seconded by Miss Dennis. Adopted.

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

**Report of Historian General**

The many-sided duties of this office have gone on in the prescribed course due to the meticulous work of our office personnel, Mrs. Mackey and Miss Gravette. The most vital need of this office—a catalogue of the Americana collection—is still not accomplished. To supplement this lack and to have ready information on our documents, Mrs. Mackey is developing a basic filing system. This includes an official accession card, a donor card, a chapter card, a name card and a subject card. The first accomplishment, however, must be an inventory of the documents. The lengthy task of developing the card catalogue will follow. This will make our collection of Americana of use to our members and others interested in this field of historic and genealogical research.

In making this inventory, great care is being taken to place our papers in acetate sheet protectors until such time shall come when more proper preservation methods may be used. Several papers have already been preserved in silk.

For the period of January, February and March, 1959, 2,078 History Award certificates; 14,137 American History Month stickers; 2,241 American History medals were issued. The total number of markers reported is 281, of which 57 are historical markers and 224 lay member grave markers. Contributions to the American Restoration Fund totaled $731.08. AMERICANA COLLECTION GIFTS:

**California—2 Volumes**—The Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution or Illustrations by Pen and Pencil, of the History, Biography, Scenery, Relics, and Traditions of the War of Independence, by Benson J. Lossing published by Harper Brothers, 1860; Oneonta Park Chapter, Mrs. George Gibbs Kane.

**Colorado**—Diploma from Washington Academy in Virginia, dated October 15th 1800, on reverse side of which is Birth and Marriage Record of Captain James Elliot, (1780-1835); Letter by Brig. General Joseph Martin (1740-1808) on reverse side of which is Birth and Marriage Record of Captain James Elliot (1720-1799) of Rockbridge County, Virginia; Letter to "Beloved Sister," dated at Derby, Illinois 23 Dec 1842, signed Elizabeth M. Strain and addressed to Mrs. Estalin Burgefser, Versailles, Illinois. A portion of letter is addressed to Mr. John Elliott & Lady; Denver Chapter, Mrs. Harry M. Drake.

**District of Columbia—Letter** signed Mamie Doud Eisenhower to Mrs. Kemper—June 10, 1953; Letter signed Dwight D. Eisenhower to Mr. Kemper—June 29, 1956; Program of service at National Presbyterian Church, D. C. on occasion of visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh; 2nd inauguration service of Dwight David Eisenhower and Richard Milhous Nixon January 20, 1957, at the National Presbyterian Church, D. C., American Liberty Chapter, Mrs. Willis G. Kemper.

**Maine—Photograph of Lincoln and Cabinet on silk;** given to Pres. W. H. Taft at Lincoln Dinner, New York, Feb. 10, 1910; History of the Seven Wise Mistresses of Rome—1795; Rebecca Emery Chapter, Mrs. Raymond Riedel.

**Michigan—U.S. Land Certificate, signed by President James Monroe, 22 April 1824, Ypsilanti Chapter, Mrs. Raymond M. Dell.**

**New Jersey—Historical sketch, Watch Tower Chapter, Miss Jean Brown.**

**New York—Commission as Captain, signed by Dewitt Clinton, Governor of N. Y., 5 Sept 1827, for Eleazer Sweetland, great-great-grandfather of donor, General Asa Danforth Chapter, Mrs. George H. Andrews.**

It was a distinct pleasure to loan, in the name of the National Society, the original papers of George Mason which are a part of our priceless collection of autograph papers of members of the Federal Convention in 1787. The Board of Regents of Gunston Hall exhibited this loan in a special case in the Museum Room of Gunston Hall at their yearly celebration of the Bill of Rights Day. The occasion is well attended and receives excellent coverage by the District of Columbia and Virginia papers and the Associated Press. At the special program, members of the Colonial Dames, in colonial costume, are hostesses. The Board of Regents of Gunston Hall, made up of members from 48 states, has expressed real appreciation for the cooperation of our National Society in making the celebration of Bill of Rights Day, December 15th, 1958, outstanding.

The addition of a large Oriental rug, two settees, reproductions in a Sheraton design and originally used in the corridors of Constitution Hall, an appropriate brass desk lamp, and the curtains with the stylized, linear eagle design, a beautiful replica of the desk on which the Constitution was signed, a gift of the Constitution Chapter of the District of Columbia to the Society in 1909, has added greatly to the beauty of the room.

For the period of January, February and March, 1959, 2,078 History Award certificates; 14,137 American History Month stickers; 2,241 American History medals were issued. The total number of markers reported is 281, of which 57 are historical markers and 224 lay member grave markers.
From the compiler.

Armwell Long Chapter.

Illinois.

he Continental Congress will give complete details of Library work and gifts to the Library this year.

Mr. Raymond Clark, Jr., Supervisor Local History and Genealogy Room, Library of Congress, will speak at the Librarian General’s meeting on Monday, April 20th.

At the General Court of the National Society, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, held this week, I accepted, for the Daughters of the American Revolution Library, their gift of a microfilm “Wills of St. Clair County, Illinois.”

The Librarian General’s Report in the Proceedings of Continental Congress will give complete details of Library work and gifts to the Library this year.

A microfilm cabinet was given by Maine organization D.A.R. honoring my service as Librarian General.

A section of bookcase ($155) was presented by Kentucky, in honor of Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, State Regent, 1956-1959, and her Board.

The accessions received in the Daughters of the American Revolution Library since the January Board Meeting number 154 books, 70 pamphlets and 2 manuscripts.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN GENERAL

Four thousand eighty-five D.A.R. Library Booklets have been sold. The remaining booklets will be on sale at Continental Congress.

Following 3 books from Connecticut D.A.R.:

Alabama

John M. Whittall the Story of His Life. 1879. From Mobile Chapter in honor of Mrs. L. C. McCrory, State Regent.

Arizona

Ballard and Allied Families. Lois E. DeForest. 1924. From Tucson Chapter.

Arkansas


California

Descendants of Paulus Butter. Virginia D. Lawson. 1957. From the compiler through the Hollywood Chapter.

Connecticut

Following 3 books from Connecticut D.A.R.:


Delaware

Alabama—Friends $44.50.

Arizona—Friends $11.

Arkansas—$53.90, 16 chapters; Art $1, 1 chapter; Friends $8.

California—$105.50, 42 chapters; Art $6.50, 5 chapters; Orchid $2.50; Friends $190; Letter by George Washington at Mount Vernon, May 16, 1785, Mrs. Nettie White Wollcott, Pasadena Chapter. Cloth, late 18th century, made in New Hampshire, Mrs. Emma J. Bickford, El Redondo Chapter.

Colorado—$17, 6 chapters; Art $4, 4 chapters; Friends $65.55.

Connecticut—$10, 7 chapters; Art $4; 4 chapters; Friends $150.

Delaware—$5, 1 chapter; Art $2, 1 chapter.

District of Columbia—Art $5, 1 chapter; Friends $328; The Young Lady's Book, Mrs. George B. Furman, Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter; Sampler; stable key, late 18th century, Mrs. Lois H. Henderson, Constitution Chapter. Saucer, English Salopian, c. 1790, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Klapthor.

Florida—$39, 17 chapters; Orchid $5; Friends $30. Life and Adventure of Robinson Crusoe, 1829; Scripture Lessons, 1823; Psalms of David, 1819; Gazetteer of the State of New Hampshire; Works of John Woolman, 1806; The Evidence of Christian Religion, Mrs. David E. Harris, Lakeland Chapter. Floris's Dictionary by a Lady, 1831, Mrs. Robert A. Johnson, Katherine Livingston Chapter. Wallet, needlepoint, 1765, Mrs. George Montgomery W. Newton, Lake Wales Chapter.

Georgia—$119.50, 33 chapters; Friends $218.80.

Illinois—$35.50, 30 chapters; Art $2, 2 chapters. Jug, china, English, c. 1800; English china bowl, c. 1840; charcoal flaxton mid-19th century; copper saucepan, American, late 18th century; brass milk pan, 19th century; pewter serving pan, 18th century, Mrs. C. Glenn Whitlock, Anan Arnold Chapter.

Indiana—$28, 22 chapters; Art $14, 12 chapters; Friends $32.

Iowa—$6, 3 chapters, $15.23 State Society; Art $5, 1 chapter.

Kansas—Friends $71.

Kentucky—$61, 19 chapters; Friends $40. Silver tea spoon, American, early 19th century, Mrs. William B. Ardery, Jemima Johnson Chapter.

Louisiana—$3, 3 chapters; Friends $106.

Maine—$13, 9 chapters; Art $4, 4 chapters.

Maryland—$27, 6 chapters; Friends $40; China plate, French, c. 1820, Miss Caroline F. Loughborough, Colonel Tench Tilghman Chapter; American shoes 18th century, belonged to Mary Sterrett Gist, second wife of General Mordecai Gist, Mrs. W. A. Pickens, General Mordecai Gist Chapter.

Massachusetts—$39, 25 chapters; Art $2, 2 chapters; Friends $103. Boston Directory, compiled in 1829, Mrs. Ernest S. Russell, Betty Allen Chapter. Annual Return of the 2nd Brigade and 5th Division for 1815; Field Inspection Roll, Company of Foot, dated October 3rd, 1815, Mrs. Winifred Terry Martin, Fort Phoenix Chapter; silver tea spoon by William Moulton; pair tea spoons by Gorham Silver Company, Miss Janet H. Christie, Faneuil Hall Chapter. Wedding dress, 1815; silk stockings; silk lace mitts, Miss Helen S. Farrand, Minute Men Chapter. Framed picture of an 18th century shey, and original glass plate (20th century), Mrs. George H. McGill.

Michigan—$4, 2 chapters; Art $36, 5 chapters; Friends $137; two-handled silver cup, English, 1765; silver wine taster, French, c. 1800; ink bottle, decorated blown Bristol glass, England, 1800. Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Klapthor.

Minnesota—$81, 6 chapters; Friends $242. American glass ware, 19th century (41 pieces), Mrs. James A. Vaughan, Monument Chapter; miniature doll, c. 1830; lace collar, c. 1800, Mrs. Stephen R. Brodwolf, Captain John Holmes Chapter.

Mississippi—$29.50, 11 chapters; Friends $56. Silver scent box (vinaigrette), English, 1820-21, Amite River Chapter; silver sugar tongs, by W. Greggs, American, 19th century, Mrs. C. Glenn Whitlock, through David Reece Chapter.

Missouri—$1, 1 chapter; Friends $72; silver caster set, English, Mrs. J. W. Campbell, Udolpha Miller Dorman Chapter; English Prattware mug, c. 1790, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Klapthor.

Montana—$7, 6 chapters.

Nebraska—$22, 15 chapters; Art $9, 8 chapters; Friends $112.

Nevada—$2, 1 chapter; Friends $10.

New Hampshire—$1, 1 chapter; Art $4, 4 chapters; Friends $71.

New Jersey—$20, 5 chapters, $25 State Society; Orchid $17.50; Friends $167.

New Mexico—Friends $2.


North Carolina—Friends $18.

North Dakota—$5, 1 chapter.

Ohio—$28, 13, chapters; Art $8, 5 chapters; Friends $230. Comb, lady's hair ornament, c. 1790; cup, sugar bowl, ironstone china, English, c. 1840, Mrs. L. P. Tuttle, Lagonda Chapter.

Oklahoma—Friends $43.

Oregon—Friends $16.

Pennsylvania—$55, 13 chapters; Art $9, 7 chapters; Friends $68. Photostatic copy of photograph, interior end of a parlor, 1900, Copeland House, Chester, Pennsylvania; miniature, Constantine van Dycke, early 19th century, miniature, Jeanette Rynd, 19th century; Family Records of The Stacey Family and their Connections, by Laurence Eyre; Uncle Sam's Cameys, by Laurence Eyre, Miss Edith V. Eyre, Philadelphia Chapter. The History of the Bible, by Lansburgh, 1822, Mrs. Stewart Boland Plattenberger, Independence Hall Chapter.

Rhode Island—$2, 2 chapters; Friends $33. Silver cream jug, American, by Daniel Rogers, Rhode Island, 1753-92, Mrs. Gardner C. Easton (deceased), Past Regent, William Ellery Chapter.

South Carolina—$24, 8 chapters; Friends $16.

South Dakota—Friends $4.

Tennessee—$6, 2 chapters; Friends $20. Doll, completely dressed, and 2 extra dresses, Mrs. Ralph Shilling.

Texas—$94, 34 chapters, $10 Texas Society C.A.R.; Art $8, 4 chapters; Friends $159.50.


Virginia—Friends $61. Cyphering book, 18th century, Mrs. Elsie Fowkes Jackson, Francis Wallis Chapter; Christmas light, mold blown amethyst glass, American, c. 1790, Miss Frances C. Klapthor; Glass case for Memory Book, Kathleen Douglass Collection, Mrs. MacDonald Douglass, through Mount Vernon Chapter.

Washington—$5, 4 chapters; Friends $16.

West Virginia—$2, 2 chapters; Friends $1.

Wisconsin—$8, 5 chapters; Art $2, 1 chapter; Friends $9.

Wyoming—$5, 1 chapter; Friends $103.
MUSEUM PURCHASES


Glass and Pottery—Teapot, Chinese Export porcelain; Cream jug, English, c. 1750; Bowl, pottery, late 18th century, English; Spirit glass, English, c. 1790; Spirit glass, English, c. 1780; Spirit glasses (2), English, c. 1770; Flip glass, American; Bowl, footed, clear blown glass, American; Lamp, clear glass, whale oil, American; Sand, dark sapphire glass; Salt, opalescent glass, American; Hat, clear glass, blown mold, American; Bottle, clear blown glass, German; Ball, clear blown glass, opalescent ribbing, American; Ball, clear blown glass, opalescent pattern, American; Bowl, English pottery floral decoration; English Delft pottery bowl; Oriental Export porcelain jug, c. 1770; Salt, blue glass basket, French; Salt, clear blown glass, American, c. 1790; Salt, light blue glass, American; Wine glass, clear blown, European, c. 1790; Jug, English, Liverpool ware, c. 1790; Bowl, porcelain, Chinese Export, c. 1780; Cache pots, pair, pottery, English, c. 1810; China, English Wedgwood, c. 1790, 8 plates, 3 bowls.

Furniture—Side chair, small, American; Chair, American, c. 1750; Chair, American Windsor, c. 1750; Table, American 18th century, tilt-top with bird cage construction, tripod base; Table, American 18th century, bird cage construction, tripod base with ball and claw feet.

Paintings (Friends of the Museum Fund)—Henry Clay, small oil portrait on wood panel, artist unidentified; President Andrew Jackson, oil portrait on canvas, attributed to Ralph E. W. Earl, 1830; Nicholas Harwood, oil portrait, attributed to James Peale, 1810; Water color depicting river view of Mount Vernon, c. 1790, artist unknown; Water color of road entrance to Mount Vernon, c. 1790, artist unknown. Miscellaneous—Compass and sundial, 18th century, Paris, France. Gorget, silver, French and Indian War, mid-18th century.

KATHRYN L. NEWLAND,
Curator General.

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

Report of Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution

These past three months have been busy ones in many phases of D.A.R. activities. The visit to Baton Rouge with one of the Louisiana chapters just before the Good Citizens assembled gave me an opportunity to explain not only the work of my department but that of our National Society. This was repeated later at the meeting of one of my local chapters. A joint meeting of the S.A.R. and the D.A.R. in Lafayette, Louisiana for the celebration of George Washington's birthday was followed two days later by our New Orleans S.A.R. and D.A.R. luncheon where Mr. Wentworth, the National President of the S.A.R., gave a most interesting talk on the Pledge of Allegiance. On March 10th, 11th, and 12th, I attended my own State Conference.

I am happy to say that more and more applications for markers for Revolutionary graves, as well as forms for the reporting of the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, have been received. There continues to be a general interest in the locating of such graves. The checking of these lists against the card catalogue of located graves which is maintained is summer work for the office so we have no figures to give you at this time.

My work in connection with my department has been most interesting and satisfying and my help most gratifying.

INES GAUTIER PARKER,
Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Erb, read the following recommendations of the Executive Committee and moved their adoption:

That the Myrtle T. Dixon Medical Fund be established, interest received from this fund to be used for little girls living in the Allene Wilson Groves Cottage at Tamassee D.A.R. School. Seconded by Mrs. Adams. Adopted.

That the Isabel Anderson Library Fund be established, interest received from this fund to be used for the D.A.R. Library. Seconded by Mrs. Hussey. Adopted.

That the National Board of Management recommend to the 68th Continental Congress that $4,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to be paid in equal parts to Tamassee D.A.R. School and Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School. Seconded by Mrs. Parker. Adopted.

That the National Board of Management recommend to the 68th Continental Congress that $3,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to the Junior American Citizens Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Beak. Adopted.

That the National Board of Management recommend to the 68th Continental Congress that $2,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to the Committee Maintenance Fund. Seconded by Mrs. Hayward. Adopted.

That the National Board of Management recommend to the 68th Continental Congress that $8,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to the Press Relations Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Pilkinson. Adopted.

That the National Board of Management recommend to the 68th Continental Congress that $25,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to the National Defense Committee. Seconded by Mrs. McClaugherty. Adopted.
That the National Board of Management recommend to
the 68th Continental Congress that $25,000, less an adjustment
of $8,660.21 representing the National Society's contri-
bution to the Federal Insurance Contribution Act for the
fiscal year ending February 28, 1959, be transferred from
the Current Fund to the Pension Trust Fund. Seconded by
Mrs. Lange. Adopted.

That the National Board of Management recommend to
the 68th Continental Congress that $3,000 be transferred
from the Current Fund to the Americanism and D.A.R.
Manual for Citizenship Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Cham-
pieux. Adopted.

That the National Board of Management recommend to
the 68th Continental Congress that $2,000 be transferred
from the Current Fund to the D.A.R. Good Citizens Com-

The adoption of the attached estimated budget for the
fiscal year 1959-1960:

**SKELETON BUDGET FOR THE CURRENT FUND
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1959–60**

**ESTIMATED RECEIPTS**

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<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<td>Balance, February 28, 1959</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959 Dues</td>
<td>$84,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fees and dues of admitted members</td>
<td>$8,000.00</td>
</tr>
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<td>TOTAL ESTIMATED RECEIPTS</td>
<td>$320,000.00</td>
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**ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS**

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<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
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<tr>
<td>Appropriations for Committees.</td>
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<td>D.A.R. Manual</td>
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<td>Federal Insurance Contribution Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS</td>
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Seconded by Mrs. Rodgers. Adopted.

That the following suggestions be presented to the incom-
ing National Board of Management:

1. That the National Society continue the present program
   of investing available funds under the investment sug-
gestions of the Union Trust Company.

2. That a thorough review be made of all expenses con-
nected with the operation of Constitution Hall; this to
   insure a more equitable share of the insurance on all our
   holdings, i.e. approximately 70% liability insurance and
   25% fire insurance, this total sum to be divided to
determine the fee necessary to charge the lessee. There
   should be an extra fee for use of the President General's
   Reception Room.

3. In order to maintain a continuity in the work of the
   National Society a Business Director who is not a member
   of the Society be employed whose duties shall include
   matters of personnel, purchasing of all materials and
general direction.

4. That the National dues be raised to $5.

5. A more concerted effort be made to educate the member-
ship regarding the financial needs of the National
Society, in order to insure economic security.

Seconded by Mrs. Stone.

It was moved by Mrs. Weston, seconded by Mrs. Lange,
and lost that Item 4 of these recommendations be amended
to read: That the National dues be raised.

The original motion was adopted.

The meeting recessed at twelve o'clock.

The afternoon meeting was called to order by the Presi-
dent General at two o'clock.

Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, Chairman of Approved Schools
Committee, reported on Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith
D.A.R. Schools.

**Report on Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith
D.A.R. Schools**

There is a note of sadness as I bring this report to you
because it is an ending-ending of our association of working
together for the schools we all love so dearly. There is also
a note of pride as I feel sure you will agree we have written
a proud record for this administration.

In these times of ever increasing costs of food, clothing,
built and education, I could wish that we had written a better,
more secure financial program for the two D.A.R. Schools but
I feel this will be accomplished within the next ten
years because there will be no alternative. The schools
need a better financial foundation and we owe it to ourselves
to protect the huge investment which we have in them.

Since February 1st contributions have been sent to Kate
Duncan Smith in the amount of $16,005.06 and to Tamassee
of $19,938.40, making a total of $35,943.46. In the same
period $7,490.93 was sent to the Cottage, making a total in
this fund of $58,632.39. The Crist Endowment fund now
has $4,514.06.

Some Congress pledges made in April 1958 remain un-
paid on our books. The Treasurer General's office has the
responsibility of collecting these pledges as I do not have
the list.

I have three additional gifts for the Cottage: Atlanta
Chapter, Georgia gave the furnishings for the housemother's
room, $500, and the girls at St. Mary's School, Springfield,
South Dakota, gave the President General $14.50 when she
visited there in February. Mrs. Robert Hawkins, Reno,
Nevada, sent a gift of $10, honoring the President General.

I have a report on the status of the Cottage and on the
expenditures for it. All furniture has been ordered and
most of it delivered. The porch railing has been placed and
adds to the attractiveness. Because of weather, the walks
have not been laid and for that reason the children have not
been moved in. I would think with school closing in little
more than a month, there is a strong possibility that the
children will not be in their new home this semester. The
complete cost of the Cottage for construction, furnishings
and equipping with money set aside for the landscaping and
to pay any outstanding bills is $54,519.95. We must pur-
chase the gift book and there will be additional expense in
connection with the arrangement of the book in proper form.
As set up by the National Board, any funds remaining after
all expenses are paid, will be placed in the Crist Endow-
ment Fund for the upkeep of the Cottage. At the present
time we have in this fund $4,514.06.

An additional project for Tamassee is a playground for
the South Carolina Cottage given by South Carolina, honor-
ing the 40th anniversary of Tamassee, cost, $1,000. At Kate
Duncan Smith D.A.R. School a project, and a fine one which
hasn't been reported before, is the remodeling and renova-
tion of the old Agricultural Building by Texas at a cost of
$4,500. Atlanta Chapter, Georgia, gave $100 to the Mechani-
There are many interesting items taken from the questionnaires about which I would like to speak. In the first place, the report is very incomplete—many states reported that all chapters did not report, some gave the number either not reporting or those reporting, some just said "not all reporting"—in one state less than half the chapters reported. One report was outstanding in its "I guess so"—"Not reported to me," "About so much," etc. One would think we had no system of communication in this America to think this a regrettable situation on all levels as it is impossible under what has been accomplished. We have 99 chapters without school chairmen—it is a steady improvement but as long as there is one chapter without a chairman, we can do better; 1,897 chapters put the schools in their budgets and 27 states budget for the schools.

The jingle endowment, I feel, has been a great success in its intention to direct attention toward the need for protecting the future of the four schools chosen to participate. Due to faulty reporting all money given for this purpose has not been so designated somewhere along the line, so that it was not all reported to the Treasurer General. I have taken the amounts from the questionnaires for determination of the states winning the prizes. This seems fair to me, since I believe the chapter chairman should know whether her chapter has contributed or not. This year a bit over $5,000 has been raised with $21,670 for the three years. The prizes go to the states with the largest contribution on a per capita basis, will be awarded on Monday, at the Approved Schools luncheon to first, New Jersey, $1,000; second, B. Rue, Jr., with a per capita of .248; second to District of Columbia, Mrs. Thomas B. Dimmick, State Chairman, with a per capita of .137; and third to Ohio, Mrs. Carl Tester, State Chairman, with a per capita of .127. These same three states won last year in a different order. In the case of Ohio, no money went through the Treasurer General's office as the fund is set up in Ohio as the Jane Davis Endowment Fund and will be used for the upkeep of Ohio gifts at Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. Schools.

The Approved Schools report for the Proceedings is as complete as it could be for the space allowed. I wish it could have been more detailed because so many wonderful gifts were given. The Proceedings report had to be cut six minutes to be presented in the allotted time at Congress, so it is extremely sketchy. While the amount of money given through the Treasurer General's office as recorded is less than last year, actually we had an increase, the trouble being that State Treasurers failed to get their reports in before February 27th. In one instance the amount was $4,000. However, due to an increase in direct cash, (incidentally this item includes all schools and is incomplete and represents D.A.R. contributions given to the schools direct) in the Cottage Fund, Crist Endowment Fund held by the National Society. The Mooney Cottage gift held by the state of Michigan and some wonderful legacies we have a substantial increase over last year, $260,429.26, a total for Mrs. Groves' administration $1,656,494.71.

The work of this chairman will not be finished for several months as the preparation of the Gift Book for the recording of all gifts to the Allene Wilson Groves Cottage must be very carefully checked to avoid errors. I promise you that every effort will be made to have this book an accurate piece of recording. I am happy to announce that all states' budgets have been paid.

I am thrilled, as I know you are, to have our two youngest groups in new homes with the appointments necessary for the training of good hygiene. Our biggest requirement for the little girls' and little boys' cottages is the finding of the proper housemothers, women capable of directing the lives of children who need understanding supervision. We know that we can depend on the Board of Trustees to bring their influence to bear in the solution of this problem. As an influential organization, it is only right that we should expect a certain standard to be met by the schools which bear our name.

In closing, may I thank you for your support of our program and ask for your continued enthusiastic interest for my successor.

MARJORIE S. HOWLAND,
Chairman, Approved Schools Committee.

Mrs. Eliot C. Lovett, Vice Chairman of the Approved Schools Survey Committee, read her report.

Report of Approved Schools Survey Committee

This is the final report covering the three-year term of the Approved Schools Survey Committee.

Our first concern has been our own two D.A.R. schools, Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith. At the end of the first year of our survey we found a growing desire among our members to adopt a definite program whereby these two schools may benefit from a long-range plan for development and maintenance which is impossible under the present practice. These schools were established, and are supported in large part, by our Society. Many other schools have been "approved," and there are now 11 in that category. However, in 1940 the Continental Congress resolved that, as vacancies occur in the list, no new schools will be added.

In 1957 your Chairman asked the members of the Society to write her concerning their views as to whether our approved schools list should be revised and, if so, to offer their suggestions. In response to this request our membership displayed a surprising lack of interest. At the same time your Chairman stated that "not until such time as we accept our responsibility to these schools will they be able to plan ahead knowing that their commitments can be met." The D.A.R. societies in the States where these two schools are located now bear a major share of the responsibility; they should receive more support from the National Society.

Every year for the past three years each member of this Committee has been assigned an approved school to survey. Some of the members spent days at their respective assigned schools. Of course, each bore her own expenses. The object of the survey was very broad. It was not only to determine the physical condition of the plant and the nature and source of the student body, but also the type of staff and curriculum and, most important, the apparent educational policy of the institution.

It should always be remembered that these schools bear the D.A.R. stamp of approval, which means that our Society must be considered a virtual sponsor of the principles which are there being taught. It is the consensus of this Committee that the D.A.R. should not put its stamp of approval on any school whose educational policy it does not control.

There never was a time in the history of our country when our schools have been in such grave danger. As an organization, we are fighting for the minds of our youths and we all should know that our schools are the channels through which subversive elements seek to undermine the American way of life. Many of us are familiar with the brain-washing that is taking place.

At this time last year we did not feel that we had sufficient information to warrant any recommendation. Since then, as the result of additional research and consideration, the Survey Committee has reached some very definite conclusions.

Although there are now 13 schools on the approved list, only two of these, Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith, are D.A.R. schools. However, even these are not truly D.A.R. schools because they are dependent upon the State and County to pay the major portion of the teachers' salaries.
Hence the schools are subject to outside policy direction. If, instead of spreading our aid so thinly over 13 schools, we would concentrate our activity on our own two schools we could formulate a constructive, long-range program for development and maintenance. Otherwise, we shall be effective nowhere. In fact, the future of Tamassee is highly uncertain unless additional aid is forthcoming. It surely is the goal of our Society to maintain Tamassee as a superior boarding school. An educator once said (Peabody Survey, p. 84): "Only superior institutions are better than poor homes."

In 1957 we gave more than $123,000 to all approved schools other than Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith, and in 1958 that amount was increased to more than $124,000. If these amounts had been divided between our two D.A.R. schools it is believed that far more benefit in accordance with D.A.R. principles would have been achieved. You will recall that the National Society itself has for some time contributed only $2,000 annually to each school. We all know what inflation has done to the dollar and that $2,000 does not go nearly so far as it once did.

Accordingly, it is the recommendation of the Survey Committee that the National Society confine its aid to the two D.A.R. schools—Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith. Of course, if individuals or state societies care to aid other schools, that is their privilege. But, as a National Society project, it would seem wise to concentrate our activity where it will do the most good and be subject to some measure of our supervision.

We have a wonderful opportunity and challenge to make of our own two schools outstanding examples of the best in American education; they can thus become living memorials to the ideals and standards of the D.A.R.

HELEN L. LOVETT, 
Acting Chairman.

It was moved by Mrs. Brodwolf that each Board member inform the chapters in her State about our moral and financial obligations from the standpoint of the National Society and from the standpoint of the Approved Schools. This information will be helpful whenever a decision is to be made regarding the schools on our Approved List. Seconded by Mrs. Vories. Adopted.

It was moved by Mrs. Baker that the National Society be instructed to write the various Approved Schools to the effect that in keeping with the policies of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, we feel it highly desirable that the National Society have representation on the Boards of the Schools to which approval is given in order that we may continue our support. Seconded by Mrs. Patterson. Adopted.

Mrs. Warren moved that, as recommended by the New York State Board, the portraits of the four Founders of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, be removed from the New York State Room in Memorial Continental Hall. Seconded by Mrs. Adams.

Mrs. Erb moved to amend by adding, with the understanding that these pictures will be displayed together elsewhere in Memorial Continental Hall in a setting consistent with their historical significance. Seconded by Mrs. Patterson. Adopted.

The motion as amended was adopted. The Registrar General, Mrs. Kennedy, read her supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Number of applications verified—102. Total number of verified papers reported to National Board today: Originals, 1,702; Supplementals, 225; Total, 1,927.

MAry G. Kennedy, 
Registrar General.

Mrs. Kennedy moved that the 102 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 1,702 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Patterson. Adopted.

Miss Dennis moved that 3 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Trau. Adopted.

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

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

The following six chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Lieutenant George Calhoun, Jeffersontown, Kentucky; White Sands, Alamogordo, New Mexico; Mason and Dixon, Mount Morris, Pennsylvania; Lydia Russell Bean, Knoxville, Tennessee; Salt Lake Valley, Murray, Utah; Scotchtown, Beaver Dam, Virginia.

IMOGENE GUION TRAU, 
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Trau moved the confirmation of six chapters. Seconded by Miss Dennis. Adopted.

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

Following the benediction by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Canaga, adjournment was taken at four-thirty o'clock.

ADELE WOODHOUSE EBB, 
Recording Secretary General.

MINUTES

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

REGULAR MEETING

April 25, 1959

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., the President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, presiding.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. T. Earle Stribling, offered prayer. The assemblage joined in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States, led by Mrs. Harold E. Erb.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Erwin E. Seimes, called the roll and the following were recorded as present: National Officers: Mrs. White, Mrs. Erb, Mrs. Stribling, Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Baker, Miss Burns, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Hoke, Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Maddox, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. McClaugherty, Mrs. Machlan, Miss Massey, Mrs. Cagle, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Wrenn, Mrs. Wacker, Mrs. Patrick, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Lange, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Petree, Mrs. Tonkin, Mrs. Pilkington, Mrs. Warren. State Regents: Mrs. McCrory, Alabama; Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. McCrory, Arkansas; Mrs. Champieux, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Tippett, Miss Downing, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Tuthill, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Biel, Mrs. Zweck, Mrs. Kilbourn, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Schneider, Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. Shramek, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Heaton, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Neill, Mrs. Gates, Mrs. McConkey, Mrs. Skillman, Mrs. Kersey, Mrs. Cuff, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Houghton, Mrs. Spillers, Mrs. Stotts, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Tompkins, Mrs. Lipscomb, Mrs. Forslund, Mrs. MORford, Mrs. Biggs, Mrs. Cashman, Miss Perkins, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Frick, Mrs. Yonkee. State Vice Regent: Mrs. Hoopes.
Miss Burns moved that 7 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Hager. Adopted.

Miss Burns presented the following report on membership: Lost by death, 53; resigned, 31; reinstated 7.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Austin C. Hayward, read her report.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 81 applications presented to the Board.

MARTHA B. HAYWARD, Registrar General.

Mrs. Hayward moved that the 81 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Humphrey. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Allen L. Baker, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Through their respective State Regents the following two members at large are presented for confirmation as organizing regents: Mrs. Helen Williams Coxon, Ludowici, Georgia; Mrs. Roberta May Herr, Sterlington, Louisiana.

With the Chapters

(Continued from page 574)

Lullaby, Mike Kassinger; Christmas Truce, Nancy Willis; and Story of the Christ Child, Ricky Evans. Others taking part in the program were: Tom Hix, Geo. Henry, Jno. Shocklee, Paul Brown, Chester Hoover, Brenda Howard, Shila Ford, Martha Atherton, Regina Phillips, Miles Snyder, Noble Chambers, Louis Boyken, Donald Ray, Donna Dickerson, Gail Kassinger, and Rebecca Baker. The closing prayer was by David Herndon. Following this, a gift was presented to the founder and hostess, Mrs. Barnes, by Miles Snyder.

Counselors and officers of Livermore Junior American Citizens Club. (Left to right) Counselors—Miss Hilliard and Mrs. Harry Markwell; and officers—President, Roberta Kidd; Vice President, Brenda Howard; Secretary, David Herndon; Treasurer, Nancy Willis; Chaplain, Donald Ray.

Our chapter also is very proud of a subsequent affiliation, the Irene Barnes J.A.C., created in 1957 by Ruth Everly-Nuchols, 5th grade teacher, with 22 members. These, too, are carrying on similar activities. Currently they are compiling an historical scrapbook for exhibit by Mrs. Dale Brown at State Conference in March, as well as an essay on The Centennial of Theodore Roosevelt, to supplement our endeavor to cooperate with our own Gov. Chandler's proclamation of February, American History Month.

Katharyn Leachman, Historian

Toison de Oro (Alameda, Calif.) celebrated its second birthday in January 1959. Three things make this new chapter distinctive. First—its name, Toison de Oro, meaning Golden Fleece, and an alias for the San Carlos, the first ship to enter through the Golden Gate into San Francisco Bay on August 5, 1775. Second—Toison de Oro enjoyed the distinction of being the youngest chapter in the State of California for over a year. And third—of the 12 organizing members in 1957, 8 were brand-new D.A.R.s. With the membership now at 17, the added 5 also are D.A.R.s for the first time.

The birthday anniversary was a festive occasion, held in the beautiful lounge of the Berkeley City Club, Berkeley. The Regents of the East Bay and San Francisco Chapters, together with members of the State Board, were the invited guests. Our beloved Mrs. Bruce L. Canaga, who resides in Berkeley and who holds the high office of Chaplain General of the National Society, and is also a past State Regent, was an honored guest.

The distinguished speaker of the afternoon was Malcolm Champlin, lawyer, presented by Mrs. Fred W. Sperry. The subject of his talk was, Have the Principles and Policies of Our Forefathers Been Forgotten? Mr. Champlin, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, served as an officer in World War II, receiving the Navy's highest decoration, the Navy Cross. He also received the Army's Silver Star, awarded him by Gen. Jonathan Wainwright in the Bataan campaign. He has been a special agent with the F.B.I., Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., and was State Commander of the American Legion.

The State Regent of Oregon requests authorization of chapters in the following places: Beaverton, Heppner, Hermiston, Newport, Prineville and The Dalles.

ELIZABETH H. BAKER, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Baker moved the confirmation of two organizing regents; authorization of six chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Cook. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Seimes, read the minutes of the Friday meeting of the 68th Continental Congress, which were approved as read.

Mrs. Seimes moved the payment of the bill submitted for the services of Fire Department personnel during the 68th Continental Congress 1959. Seconded by Mrs. Gamble. Adopted.

Mrs. Seimes moved that a contribution of $200 be made to the Boys' Club of the District Police for services during the 68th Continental Congress 1959. Seconded by Mrs. Irwin. Adopted.

Mrs. Seimes moved that the President General, N.S.D.A.R., the Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R., and the Chief Clerk of Personnel be named the three Trustees for the Insured Pension and Retirement Plan. Seconded by Mrs. Hoopes. Adopted.

The meeting adjourned at 10:40 a.m.

BETTY NEWKIRK SEIMES, Recording Secretary General.

(Continued on page 620)
# The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution

**Organized—October 11, 1890**

**1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.**

## National Board of Management—1959–1960

**President General**

MRS. ASHMEAD WHITE, Administration Bldg., 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

**1st Vice President General**

MRS. HAROLD E. ERR, 77 Magnolia Ave., Garden City, L. I., New York

**Chaplain General**

MRS. THOMAS EARLE STRIBLING, 3443 Roxboro Road, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recording Secretary General</td>
<td>MRS. ERWIN F. SEIMES</td>
<td>1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corresponding Secretary General</td>
<td>MRS. EDWARD CAGE BREWER</td>
<td>1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizing Secretary General</td>
<td>MRS. ALLEN LANGDON BAKER</td>
<td>1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer General</td>
<td>MISS MARIAN IVAN BURNS</td>
<td>1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Registrar General</td>
<td>MRS. AUSTIN C. HAYWARD</td>
<td>1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historian General</td>
<td>MRS. F. CLAGETT HOKÉ</td>
<td>1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Librarian General</td>
<td>MRS. ROSS BORING HAGER</td>
<td>1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Curator General</td>
<td>MRS. O. GEORGE COOK</td>
<td>1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.</td>
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**Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution**

MRS. JACK F MADDOX, Box 2317, Hobbs, New Mexico

**Vice Presidents General**

(Term of office expires 1960)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MRS. ROBERT HENRY HUMPHREY</td>
<td>Dublin Road, Swainsboro, Ga.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MRS. ARTHUR L. ALLEN</td>
<td>1800 Elizabeth St., Pueblo, Colo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MRS. WILLIAM E. HICKS</td>
<td>120 Carondelet, Shreveport, La.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRS. HAROLD FOOR MACHLAN</td>
<td>1008 E. Ponce de Leon Blvd., Coral Gables, Fla.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MRS. EDWIN F. ABELS</td>
<td>Box 411, Lawrence, Kansas</td>
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**Miss Ruth Stayton Massey, Box 388, Osceola, Arkansas**

( Term of office expires 1961)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MRS. ROY H. CABLE</td>
<td>28 Elk Mountain Scenic Highway, Asheville, N. C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MRS. JOHN T. CLARKE</td>
<td>3180 Thomas Ave., Montgomery, Ala.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MRS. FELIX IRWIN</td>
<td>Route 1, Box 62A, Corpus Christi, Texas</td>
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<tr>
<td>MRS. ALLEN ROBERT WRENN</td>
<td>3352 Tennyson St., N. W., Washington 15, D. C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MRS. CLARENCE WICKERSHAM WACKER</td>
<td>530 Suffield Road, Birmingham, Michigan</td>
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<tr>
<td>MRS. MATTHEW WHITE PATRICK</td>
<td>White Oak, S. C.</td>
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**Miss Frank Leslie Harris, 1720 College Avenue, Racine, Wisc.**

( Term of office expires 1962)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MRS. EARL FOSTER</td>
<td>825 N. W. 41st St., Oklahoma City 18, Okla.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MRS. FORREST FAY LANGE</td>
<td>1196 Woodbury Ave., Portsmouth, N. H.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MRS. HENRY C. WARNER</td>
<td>321 E. Everett St., Dixon, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRS. CHARLES R. PETERS</td>
<td>4153 Edgehill Ave., Columbus 21, Ohio</td>
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<tr>
<td>MRS. MAURICE BRADLEY TONKIN</td>
<td>313 Ferguson Ave., Warwick, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRS. SAMUEL TALMADIE TILKINTON</td>
<td>Artesia, Mississippi</td>
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**Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, Jr., 16 Marshall Lane, Chappaqua, N. Y.**
### State Regents and State Vice Regents for 1959–1960

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>State Regent</th>
<th>State Vice Regent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>State Regent—Mrs. Leonard Cearburn McCrory, 1852 Springhill Ave., Mobile.</td>
<td>State Vice Regent—Mrs. L. Allen Brooks, 2530 Park Lane Court, Birmingham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALASKA</td>
<td>State Regent—Mrs. William Allan Parry, Jr., 3314 Eugene St., Anchorage.</td>
<td>State Vice Regent—Mrs. Robert Hoopes, P.O. Box 1973, Juneau.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARIZONA</td>
<td>State Regent—Mrs. David Edwin Gamble, Rancho Los Altos, Box 192, Rt. 4, Tucson.</td>
<td>State Vice Regent—Mrs. Harry Walter Fritzsche, Box 373, Goodyear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>State Regent—Mrs. Benjamin Wm. McCrory, 127 Federal St., Hot Springs.</td>
<td>State Vice Regent—Miss Lily Peter, Marvell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALIFORNIA</td>
<td>State Regent—Mrs. John James Champieux, 1012 S. 1st St., Alhambra.</td>
<td>State Vice Regent—Mrs. Walter Marion Flood, P.O. Box 265, Auburn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONNECTICUT</td>
<td>State Regent—Mrs. Philip Vivian Tippet, South Woodstock Road, Arizona.</td>
<td>State Vice Regent—Mrs. Foster Ezekiel Sturtivant, 28 Newport Ave., West Hartford 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELAWARE</td>
<td>State Regent—Miss M. Catherine Downing, 402 S. Walnut St., Milford.</td>
<td>State Vice Regent—Mrs. Walter Harman Money, 403 S. Broad St., Middletown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>State Regent—Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, Box 3481, Orlando.</td>
<td>State Vice Regent—Mrs. Walter Marion Estill, 2127 Brickell Ave., Miami 36.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>State Regent—Mrs. Harold Irene Tuthill, 4647 Sylvan Drive, Savannah.</td>
<td>State Vice Regent—Mrs. Samuel M. Merritt, 234 W. Dodson St., Americus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDAHO</td>
<td>State Regent—Mrs. Clifford H. Peake, 1034 E. Whitman St., Pocatello.</td>
<td>State Vice Regent—Miss Annie Laurie Bird, Route 1, Lone Star Road, Nampa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOWA</td>
<td>State Regent—Mrs. Alfred C. Zweck, 2121 Nebraska St., Sioux City.</td>
<td>State Vice Regent—Mrs. Sherman Watson, Mt. Vernon Road, S.E., Cedar Rapids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>State Regent—Mrs. Fred Osborne, Boonesboro Road, Winchester.</td>
<td>State Vice Regent—Mrs. Robert Cumberland Hume, Old Lexington Road, Dry Ridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>State Regent—Mrs. Frank Shiramek, 713 Stoneleigh Road, Baltimore.</td>
<td>State Vice Regent—Mrs. Eliot Callender Lovett, 6105 Kennedy Drive, Chevy Chase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MASSACHUSETTS</td>
<td>State Regent—Mrs. William F. Richards, 49 Fairfax St., West Newton.</td>
<td>State Vice Regent—Miss Gertrude Alma MacPhee, 111 Madison, Dedham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICHIGAN</td>
<td>State Regent—Mrs. Roy V. Barnes, 813 Catalpa Drive, Royal Oak.</td>
<td>State Vice Regent—Mrs. Claire E. Wiedla, 400 Cottage St., Sturgis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINNESOTA</td>
<td>State Regent—Mrs. F. Lloyd Young, Box 375, Austin.</td>
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[599]
What Do the Juniors Do?

by Mrs. J. Philip Anderson
Alabama State Chairman, Junior Membership Committee

Shortly after beginning my work as chairman of this committee, I became aware that the one question I was called on to answer is this one—What do the Juniors do? I asked it of myself, and others have asked it of me. All aspects of Junior Membership are covered by it, and I came to the conclusion that a comprehensive consideration of the answer to this question would be of value to many people—chapter regents, and chairmen, Juniors themselves and prospective Junior Members. It is to that end that I have set down these thoughts.

What is a Junior Member? Is her membership in the Society different from that of older members? These are easy questions to answer. A Junior Member is a member of the National Society who is between 18, the minimum age for membership, and 36. When a Junior celebrates her 36th birthday she “graduates” and ceases to be a Junior. But the designation “Junior Member” is one of age grouping only and carries no differentiation as to membership with it. A Junior Member is merely a younger member. She enjoys all the rights, privileges, and responsibilities that any other member does, plus the added privilege of belonging to a group which enjoys certain prerogatives of its own—service as pages at Continental Congress and many State Conferences, holding its own meetings, in addition to regular chapter meetings, and working on State and National projects.

What is the history and background of Junior Membership? Originally Junior membership was under the personal supervision of the Organizing Secretary General, and she was automatically the National Chairman. At this time a National Junior Assembly was held in Washington during Congress. As the group grew, it was reorganized with a National Chairman on the same basis as other national committees, and the Junior Assembly meeting was eventually discontinued. Each year, now, the Junior Members who are in Washington at the time Congress is held meet for dinner on Sunday night.

But to the main question. What do the Juniors do? Many will be found in school completing or furthering their education. This is as it should be and is important because we need well-educated women in our Society and in our nation if we are to preserve our American heritage and way of life. Many more Juniors will be found performing the many and varied tasks that go with homemaking and raising children. They are their husband’s strong right arm, helping and encouraging him with his education or business. They are their children’s first teacher. They chauffeur, chaperone, supervise. They soothe hurt feelings, comfort the troubled and bandage scraped knees and elbows. They are Den Mothers and Girl Scout leaders. They go through grade school and on into junior high all over again (and if they are like me, find they learn more this second round than when they were there themselves). They are active in P.T.A., civic drives and clubs, Church and Sunday School. And this, too, is important, for through her contacts with her children and their friends and activities, the Junior Member has opportunities to disseminate patriotic education and love of country in areas which are almost totally unreached by our older members.

However, my main concern is What do the Juniors do in our Society? There are two particular things which Junior Members do at the National level. Juniors serve as pages at Continental Congress which is held in Washington each April. This is a time of hard work, but fun, meeting girls from various sections of the country and working with them. It is also a time when the Juniors get to see and know the National officers and chairmen and see the Society at work. It is a time when these Juniors, through their valuable knowledge about the aims and objectives of our Society and how the work of the organization is carried on, as well as learning procedures and protocol. More than one Junior has been bitten with “Congress fever” while serving as a page and has gone on from there to serve her Society in many other phases of its work—even rising to a National office. The other national project is the Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund, established in the 1930’s and dedicated to the memory of Helen Pouch, daughter of Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General. This is the only national fund-requiring project of the committee. Money for this Fund is realized from gifts from members and chapters, profits from the sale of stationery and engagement books (handled through the state chairmen), and the Junior Bazaar held in the corridor of Constitution Hall during the week of Congress. Items to be sold at the bazaar are contributed by any and all interested members whether they are Juniors or not. Anything that can be sold at a bazaar table is acceptable, but certain items have greater sales appeal than others. The money which thus accumulates in the Helen Pouch Fund then is divided between the two D.A.R. schools, Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee, and one other of the Approved Schools where need exists. At Tamassee it is used for boarding scholarships for worthy children who otherwise would have no opportunity to attend school. At Lincoln Memorial University it has been used as scholarships given in varying amounts to various girls according to specific need. At Kate Duncan Smith, which is a part of the local county school system, the money is used to provide medical care and assistance which is needed but could not otherwise be realized.

In addition to participating in these national projects, many Juniors have their own state projects as well. These can be toward some phase of D.A.R. work within their own state, or reach out to national. Several years ago the Pennsylvania Juniors reconditioned the library building at K.D.S. and brought its contents up to meet the requirements for a library of its kind. They have now pledged $10,000 (over a three-year period) to provide needed equipment for the new mechanical arts building. West Virginia girls have recently given a watering pond for the beef herd at Tamassee. Nebraska Juniors fill some of the needs of the girls at St. Mary’s School for Indian Girls—one year this was giving them slightly used evening gowns. Other groups have replaced worn flags and banners at National or for their State Society. Some hold a Junior Bazaar at their State Conference and use the proceeds for a state project or the Helen (Continued on page 614)
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JUNE—JULY 1959
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JUNE-JULY 1959
This beautiful old house of the Federal period was built in 1797-1798 by Brig. Gen. Abraham Ten Broeck and his wife, Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, on land purchased in 1764 from his brother-in-law, the Patroon of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck. Located just north of what was then the city limits, on the summit of a hill that commanded a sweeping view of the Hudson River and the hills and highlands beyond, it was occupied by Ten Broecks until 1813. When Thomas Olcott purchased the property in 1848, it had passed through many hands and was said to have been both a residence and a private school. During the one hundred year ownership of the Olcott family, notable in Albany as bankers, the house and spacious grounds, known also as “Arbour Hill” were repaired and improved and became noted for its beauty. In 1948, the heirs of the late Robert Olcott presented the property to the Albany County Historical Association. Several patriotic and historical societies, including the three Albany County D.A.R. Chapters, are cooperating in the maintenance, restoration and furnishing of the mansion, which is being done in early 19th Century or Federal period. One of the rooms now completed is the one occupied by the New York State Organizaion, N.S.D.A.R. Treasures in the Mansion include a dining table, on permanent loan from the Museum of the City of New York, genuine Duncan Phyfe chairs on loan from Cooper Union, and an original Sheraton sideboard.

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Newberry Mouse
(Continued from page 565)
that brings light and distinction back into the old drawing room, transformed now into the Chapter dining room. Down the middle of the room runs the magnificent mahogany table, 18 feet by 38 inches wide, and on either side of the mantel stand the buffet and the server. These pieces are all part of the inheritance of the Chapter from Mrs. Joy's Grosse Pointe dining room—the table a made-to-order
(Continued on page 610)

Greetings from
Major Jonathan Lawrence Chapter
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The article by William W. Brewton in a recent number of the Magazine, entitled “Today’s Challenge to the D. A. R.,” was extensively reviewed by Frank Daniel in the May 31 issue of the Atlanta (Ga.) Journal and Constitution. Mr. Brewton has promised to write us a story about the strange fate of some of the signers of the Constitution. He is trying to promote interest in a pilgrimage to the grave of William Few, a signer from Georgia, which he discovered in the cemetery of the Dutch Reformed Church at Beacon, N.Y.
MRS. LINUS F. DU ROCHER
Retiring Regent of Mahwenawasigh Chapter, D.A.R.
POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK
1956-1959

This page is affectionately dedicated to Dora Du Rocher by members of her Chapter for outstanding service and interest in all phases of D.A.R. work.
Our Four Freedoms
May Be Lost!
(Continued from page 607)

less racists. When a bomb explodes in New York or New Jersey, it is the work of crackpots.

There are many isms in our land today but there is room for only one, Americanism. “One with God is a majority.” This firm belief can and does strengthen and fortify all those who do battle for His sake against atheistic Communism. I know that the few freedoms left to me were bought with a price of blood and sacrifice by my ancestors and given to me in trust as a priceless heritage. I believe it is my sacred duty and obligation to guard and preserve them and pass them on to my descendants.

This is the room already mentioned as part of an older house that was furnished its own board room, as have the rest of the house is boarded off.

Today the dining room is still for one because Mr. Joy liked to be able to talk to his guests across the table without raising his voice. The Regent sits at this table, and her luncheon guests too talk easily to the friends across the table.

Crossing the hall we go with the little bride to the front of the house.

To the left of the hallway was our living room, and it was a family room, where we all gathered close to its fireplace. With its bay window overlooking Jefferson Avenue, it was a lovely, homey, and comfortable room, with big chairs and soft overstuffed sofa and an altogether hospitable air about it.

Newberry House

(Continued from page 607)

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This is the room already mentioned as part of an older house that was furnished its own board room, as have the rest of the house is boarded off. The library contains the original high headed bookcases of birch and maple as an overflow dining room.

The old butler's pantry behind the stairs has become the kitchen, where the luncheon committees put together the menus on which the Daughters lunch happily. The old 10-burner gas stove dominates this room, and the cupboards lining the walls hold the table settings for the luncheons and teas.

On the second floor only three rooms are furnished and used, while the rest of the house is boarded off. The library contains the original high headed bookcases of birch and maple that once graced the library on the first floor. The Alexander Macomb Chapter of the Daughters of 1812 has furnished its own board room, as have the Juniors of our D.A.R. Chapter.

So the old house stands proudly, its head high. May the reaching tentacles of expressways and river-front developments hesitate and turn away for yet some time. For Newberry House is all set to do a job; and this job is not only to shelter the Daughters but to memorialize the Newberrys — the father who helped build our city, the mother who established the foundations of hospitals and cultural institutions, and the daughter who so lovingly and steadfastly kept the faith.
Two months before the thirteen colonies declared their independence from Great Britain, the members of the General Assembly of the Colony of Rhode Island declared their colony independent from the mother country. This bold and brave historic action occurred on May 4, 1776, and created the first free republic in the New World.

The Rhode Island Declaration of Independence terminated a long series of incidents between Rhode Islanders and the crown. This was evident from people who lived in a colony which the persecuted Roger Williams had established in which full religious and civil liberty was guaranted. The colony's declaration was the climax of a series of acts against the mother country—acts of defiance! Rhode Islanders were not subjected to the authority of royal governors and the colony was possibly the only one to enjoy a constitutional form of government in British America.

While stirring speeches were being made by irate patriots in other colonies, Rhode Islanders, for several years before Lexington and Concord, had carried on a "war" with the British—and the colonists drew the first bloodshed. On July 9, 1764, sailors from the H.M.S. Squirrel and Newporters fought with each other and cutlasses, clubs and stones were swung with bruising effects. Before the day ended, the Newporters had seized Fort George and succeeded in firing a cannon shot which struck the British warship. Not many years later, in 1769, the longboats of the sloop of war Liberty were burned by Newporters. Providence citizens destroyed British tea before the Revolution, and in 1772 the Gaspee, a British revenue vessel stationed in Rhode Island, was burned to the water's edge.

To commemorate the 183rd anniversary of Rhode Island's Declaration of Independence, a state-wide committee designated the period May 2 to 10, 1959, as Rhode Island Heritage Week—the fourth annual observance.

Special ceremonies were held, including a patriotic celebration at the General Nathanael Greene Homestead in Anthony. This house is affectionately known as the "Mount Vernon of the North," as Greene was Washington's second in command, and his most trusted general.

Several historic houses and buildings were opened, including the Old State House, Providence, where the Rhode Island Declaration of Independence was signed. The beautiful Old Colony House in Newport, where Washington and the Count de Rochambeau of France conferred, were opened. In East Greenwich, the General James Mitchell Varnum House and the Armory of the Independent Company of Kentish Guards received visitors. In Wickford area, visitors were welcomed at "Smith's Castle at Cocumcussoc," only house standing in which Roger Williams resided, and at the Old Narragansett Church. Nearby is the birthplace of Gilbert Stuart, foremost painter of portraits of George Washington. The Old Slater Mill in Pawtucket, where American industrial know-how was established in 1790, was opened as well as historic shrines in Bristol, Coventry, Providence, Newport, Westerly, South Kingstown, and other towns.

RHODE ISLAND INDEPENDENCE CHAPTER, PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Organized May 4, (R. I. Independence Day), 1910

JUNE-JULY 1959
What Do the Juniors Do?

(Continued from page 600)

Pouch Fund. Still others send clothing to the various Approved Schools or Christmas and Easter boxes for the children. Many Juniors get together at a designated time during their State Conference—luncheon, dinner or even breakfast—for a gathering which can range from an informal coke party to an elaborately planned affair complete with program, favors and speaker. Such get-togethers can do much to arouse increased interest in Junior Membership.

Probably, though, most people want to know what the Juniors do within their own Chapter. The first answer that comes to mind when asked this question is "they sell stationery." This of course is true, because it is at her Chapter meetings and to Chapter members that the Junior has the opportunity to present and work on the big means of supporting the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund, for the Fund realizes about 40% profit from the sale of this stationery. However, I am afraid that in too many chapters this is the beginning and end of Junior activity. This should not be so, and in many chapters is not so.

What then DO the Juniors do, and what should they do? First of all, the Chapter is the place where the Junior learns about the Society and its work. By being made to feel welcome and a part of the regular chapter meeting, Juniors should be encouraged to participate in all phases of chapter work. In many chapters, one program each year is presented by the Juniors. In addition to regular chapter meetings, the Junior Members of each chapter should be encouraged to hold their own meetings at which time they not only become better informed members, but have the opportunity to pursue projects of their own. Program suggestions and materials for well-rounded Junior meetings are available from the Program Committee Chairman, or from National. Many chapters have active Junior groups which add much to the over-all work of the chapter. Start with the Juniors you have—many such groups started with only two and have grown and grown.

Juniors will be found holding various chairmanships—some of which are particularly suited to the energies and contacts of the younger members. They will be found serving as Chapter Officers—even including Chapter Regent. And they will be found working on the State level—as chairmen and in important jobs at State Conferences.

Other than holding their own group meetings, what do the Juniors do? This is limited only by the interest and imagination of the Junior themselves. They can adopt a State or National project in addition to the Helen Pouch Fund, as I have already pointed out, or they can direct their interest and energies to their own group. A Motor Pool to provide... (Continued on page 619)
Honoring

MRS. CHARLES L. VAN NOPPEN
ORGANIZING REGENT
GUILFORD BATTLE CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Greensboro, North Carolina

Guilford Battle Chapter dedicates this page in honor of
MRS. VAN NOPPEN
who was 89 years old March 29, 1959

Our Chapter was organized September 5, 1901 and Mrs. Van Noppen is our honored member
Wonderful Wyoming

Mrs. Clifford W. Axtell
State Advertising Chairman

December 10, the day on which the first Wyoming Territorial Governor J. A. Campbell signed the Woman Suffrage Act in 1869, giving Wyoming the honor of becoming the first state to allow women to vote, is known as "Wyoming Day".

Our state motto is "Equal Rights" and our slogans and nicknames are "Equality State", "Wonderful Wyoming", "Stop Roaming, Try Wyoming", "Healthy, Wealthy, Growing Wyoming" and "Sagebrush State."

The Wyoming State Flag, designed by Mrs. A. C. Keyes, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Casper, was adopted by the fourteenth legislature on January 31, 1917. The original sketch is in possession of the Wyoming State Historical Department.

The Great Seal of the State of Wyoming was adopted in its present design by the second legislature, approved in 1893. The two dates of the State Seal, 1869-1890, commemorate the organization of the Territorial government and Wyoming's admission into the Union. The number 44 signifies that Wyoming was the forty-fourth State to be admitted to the Union. The draped figure in the center symbolizes the political status women have always enjoyed in Wyoming. The male figures typify the livestock and mining industries of the State.

The motto displayed on the Territorial seal was "Cedant Arma Toga", translated: "Let arms yield to the gown," or more liberally, "Force must yield to law".

The historical Indian Pageant, "Gift of the Waters", which re-enacts the history of the world's largest mineral hot springs, is presented on the first Sunday in August each year at the site of these springs in the Hot Springs State Park, Thermopolis, Wyoming. This pageant was written by Marie Montabe, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and sponsored by the Black Hills Chapter, D.A.R.

The motto on the Territorial seal, "Gift of the Waters", translated as "Let arms yield to the gown," and "Force must yield to law".

(fourth page continues)
WYOMING CHAPTERS
DAUGHTERS
OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
HONORING THE
STATE OFFICERS
1958—1960

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NEW CASTLE

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LUSK

WASHAKIE CHAPTER
THERMOPOLIS

STATE CONFERENCE
NEW CASTLE
1959

JUNE-JULY 1959
FORT CASPER CHAPTER, CASPER, WYOMING
PAST REGENTS PICTURE

Left to Right
Mrs. C. G. Cypreansen
Mrs. I. E. Clark
Mrs. George Briggs
Mrs. Jean Lathrop (Charter Member)
Mrs. Thomas Cooper (Charter Member)
Mrs. Walter G. Davis
Mrs. Pershing Geiger
Mrs. C. E. Horstman
Mrs. Fremont Michie
Mrs. J. W. Lavery
Mrs. L. A. Parker
Mrs. G. W. Campbell

Not Shown
Mrs. Esther Short Horstman
Mrs. Erma Hanna Kocher
Mrs. Lena Sweetland Trask
Mrs. Helen Barber Tonkin
Mrs. M. L. Bishop
Mrs. J. R. Clark
Mrs. Jessie Woodruf
Mrs. Ella Loy
Mrs. George Günther
Mrs. A. C. Keyes
Mrs. Gretchen Harris
Mrs. Wm. Haselmire
Mrs. Alexander Simpson
Mrs. Clarence Morley

Deceased
Mrs. Dickie L. Shipp
Mrs. Adelia Hackleman Lindsay
Mrs. Alice Judd Holland
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What Do the Juniors Do?
(Continued from page 614)

transportation for other and older members to D.A.R. functions in the vicinity. How many older members would be able to attend chapter meetings if only they had a ride? A round-robin baby-sitting service within the group would provide a means of enabling more of the group to attend chapter meetings. A planned program to visit shut-in members who are inactive because of circumstances beyond their control. This could be just a short, friendly visit, or an opportunity to provide some definite service, such as reading. I heard of one shut-in Daughter whose only contact with the Society was through the Magazine, but eventually she was forced to lose even that as her sight failed and she had no one to read it to her. I know she was lonely and felt forgotten.

Juniors who will get together and learn and work for the Society will find that their membership in the D.A.R. is a stimulating and rewarding experience. Older members will have the assurance that they are being followed by competent, informed younger members who will take their places as needed in the Society.

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To achieve these possibilities requires first of all interest in and knowledge of the Junior Membership Committee. It is to this end that I have put these thoughts down. I hope they will stir your curiosity to interest and your interest to activity. And I would like to see your activity result in real work for and by Juniors.

JUNE-JULY 1959
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Prudence Alexander Chapter
DALLAS, TEXAS
Organized June 23, 1953
Honors
Mrs. Garfield McCoy Hackler
Organizing Regent

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 596)
munity exercises in Lexington Cemetery. Four days earlier the Chapter had placed a D.A.R. marker at the grave of Mrs. Walter Foltz, its deceased Treasurer. On May 29 the chapter sponsored a radio address by the Rev. G. W. Diehl, honoring all veterans. Other May events were: on Jamestown Day, a radio talk by Mary Galt, past Treasurer, on the May Chapter meeting, at V.M.I. Planetarium, when members enjoyed a Visit to Outer Space, piloted by Roland Jones, V.M.I. lecturer on astronomy.

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Antiques and Reproductions

(Continued on page 621)

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Antiques and Reproductions

(Continued on page 621)
From Our BOOK SHELF


This volume is additional proof of the wide variety of interests of D.A.R. members. Mrs. Norsen's book about the Ward brothers, rowing champions of the world, was prompted by the fact that the author is a granddaughter of one of them—Gilbert. The frontispiece pictures them posing nobly in one of the group photographs typical of the sixties and seventies. The Wards were descended from early settlers of Rhode Island and Connecticut, and their families had long been seafarers. To them may be given credit for building up the popularity of competitive rowing. Mrs. Norsen is a member of Gen. Jacob Odell Chapter of Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.


Everyone knows that the region along the south side of the Hudson River is steeped in folklore. This pleasant group of stories preserves much local color in a delightful way. The provocative titles of some of the stories are: The Cat Woman, The Bachelor Who Married the Baby, Fulton's Folly and Mrs. Brink's Bonnet, and A Pin in Her What? The Hudson Valley, moreover, proudly boasts a feminine version of Boston's Paul Revere. Her name was Sybil Ludington, and the story about her, A Voice in the Darkness, tells how, riding her father's mettlesome Black Prince, she aroused the militia of the countryside. Miss Hommel is historian of Saugerties Chapter, N.S.-D.A.R., and a member of a number of historical societies.


A collection of verses and prose by two talented sisters, assembled by Mary Skene. Dying after an operation, Virginia seemed to have a premonition of her death; her final words "To My Children," enjoining them always to be worthy of their heritage, were never completed. Her own poem, Love's Related Tribute, was read at her funeral. Mary Skene's contributions are wider in scope, and have a pungent flavor reminiscent of Edna Millay.


This biography of an impetuous young man is as fascinating as a novel. Soundly based on extensive research, this account of a well-to-do lad from Charleston, S. C., not only follows many important campaigns during the Revolution but relates his education in England and the continent. While still less than 20 years old, he was given charge of his younger brothers and sister when they went to England to escape possible dangers in America. John, moreover, was delegated to confer with Benjamin Franklin on the status of our relations with France before he returned to this country and service in the army. In no time after he enlisted, he was appointed aide-de-camp to General Washington; he was wounded repeatedly (possibly as a result of his well-known propensity for rashness) and fought in two major battles within 11 days. He even fought a duel with General Charles Lee to avenge General Washington's honor and wounded him severely. His exciting life was ended prematurely in a South Carolina rice field, where British soldiers ambushed a handful of Americans. His father, avoiding a temptation to be over sentimental regarding a son who evoked sentiment, selected for his gravestone the simple, adequate inscription, "Dulce et Decorum Est Pro Patria Mori." He was only 28 years old.

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 620)

(Continued from page 620)
together. Documentary proof of their residence in the county was furnished by the Chapter Historian, Miss Alline Johnson, and Court House records provided by Mrs. J. D. Anthony. Soldiers of every war are also buried in this sacred ground. Mrs. John H. Jacobs, Sr., Regent, assisted by the Chaplain, Mrs. Gordon Casey, made the official presentation; after the unveiling, the plaque was accepted by the mayor, J. W. Woodward. After the Pledge to the Flag all the verses of America were sung. Mrs. Sidney O. Smith, Sr., assisted by her granddaughter, Susan Woodruff, unveiled the marker. The ground was given by W. O. Reese and R. E. Benson, and the mayor attended to the transfer of the boulder from their property and saw that it was properly set. The 16 names on the plaque in bold letters are: William Allen, 112 years old; Richard Ledbetter, 100; Isaac Watts, 90; Matthew Arthur, James Boyd, John Hames, John Davidson, William Fleming, Abraham Hettom,
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copied from documents in the Public Record Office in London, contains material not previously to be had in the United States. The lists of land grants to early settlers, the rosters of militia officers, county officials, clergy, ship captains and owners totals over 8,000 names, is indexed and forms a sort of Who's Who from 1700 to 1730. Already acquired by many of the leading research libraries; 380 pages, cloth, $8. a copy, postage paid.

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Genealogical Samplers
(Continued from page 562)

The caduceus wand symbolizes the physician, Dr. E. G. Jones. The basket of flowers is for the love of outdoor life the pioneer families must have enjoyed.

On the Dudley-Jones sampler, the symbolism is as intriguing as that on the Mayflower sampler. Each of the eight generations is numbered and separated by a line in colorful decoration. Thomas Dudley, a Governor of Massachusetts, as a staunch Puritan, apparently discarded ostentation of any sort, and the use of the family coat of arms appears upon only one of the last papers he signed, his will. This coat of arms with the lion rampant is shown at the upper right. The candlestick represents the light given by that wise and honored man. The pine tree, of course, is green. The son, Samuel, was a minister, as the church would indicate. His son and grandson were officers in the Revolutionary War, and both were at Louisburg. The gun, teakettle, and cat bespeak the varied life of these two generations. Micajah Dudley married a daughter of Timothy Foster, who, with his seven sons, also served in the War of the Revolution.

With the marriage of Susanna Dudley into a Friend's (Quaker) family in Maine, the Jones' generations appear. Sybil and Eli Jones were among the early missionaries from America. The few memorials from these two are dearly cared for by their descendants and owners in this generation.

If you are interested in genealogy and love needlework, you have before you a fascinating occupation. Today the antique has its place in our living. "Conversation pieces" are eagerly sought and joyfully accepted. Making your family sampler will be a fascinating labor from the initial research to the last bit of stitchery, and you will have that "thing of beauty—a joy forever." ♦

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 621)

American flag that had flown over our National Capitol for a day. The occasion was honored by participation of our State Regent, Mrs. Elysworth E. Clark, and the State Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America Committee, Mrs. William C. Pennington.

The program was led by Mrs. Ralph Collins, Chapter Regent, in a gracious speech of introduction. Mrs. Earl R. Leister, in the absence of the Chaplain led devotions, after which the Pledge of Allegiance was led by Miss Alice Boyd. Mrs. Pennington led the American's Creed.

The Maryland State Regent was unable to be present but was ably represented by Mrs. Henry Vincent Davis, Regent of Head of Elk Chapter, Elkton, Md. Mrs. Davis' subject was Symbolism. She said "Respect for the Flag is a major educational objective. It is altogether fitting that the West Nottingham Academy, which for 215 years has been a part of the community, should have this flag honoring one of its distinguished, earliest alumni.

The Flag was then presented by Miss McNutt, who related to us salient facts about this remarkably interesting patriot. Samuel Doak was born in 1749 in what is now southwest Virginia and early decided to be a minister. He was at the West Nottingham Academy in the early 1770's preparing for the College of New Jersey (now Princeton), from which he received his diploma, signed by John Witherspoon, in 1775. He continued his theological studies and married his childhood sweetheart, Esther Houston Montgomery. In 1777, books tucked into his saddle bags, he and his wife, with their young daughter, mounted their horses and started out through the wilderness of western North Carolina, later the eastern part of Tennessee. He was persuaded by a group of pioneers they encountered to settle in what became Salem Community, as their minister.

Throughout his long life he preached and taught. He organized five or six churches, in addition to his home church, Salem, and at least two schools.

Mrs. Clark, on behalf of the District of Columbia D.A.R., accepted the Flag and in turn presented it to the Rev. Charles W. Blaker, Headmaster, West Nottingham Academy. Mrs. Clark said: "I am firmly of the opinion that nowhere in this broad country of ours, are there young men and women more fortunate than those who have the rare privilege of attending an Academy such as this. A school which is steeped in tradition and dedicated to perpetuating the ideals of the forefathers who founded it can but have a tremendous influence for all that is good and truly American—not only on the students themselves but also on all the people with whom they associate—for all years to come."

After Dr. Blaker had accepted the Flag, with a brief but impressive speech, it was raised by a West Nottingham boy assisted by a girl student, both of Revolutionary ancestry.

Florence E. Harris, Ex-Regent

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(Continued from page 616)

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Wauseon Chapter .50

April

Missouri

Elizabeth Benton Chapter 25.00

It is with sincere regret that I must report that the cost of rebounding has been raised from $5 per volume to $6 per volume.

MARY G. KENNEDY

Registrar General

Noorwalk, Conn., has, at long last, received an apology from General William Tryon, the Britisher who burned the town on July 11, 1779. General Tryon raided New Haven, Fairfield, and Norwalk with a fleet and 2,500 troops; Sir Henry Clinton, commander for the area, condemned this action and repri- manded Tryon sharply for useless violence. The general is supposed to have sat on a hillside enjoying the burning of Norwalk, so it is believed that his later apology was prompted by Sir Henry Clinton's disapproval. The Norwalk Chapter of the D.A.R. now has a copy of General Tryon's apology. The original text, written by Capt. Gabriel Maturin, an aide, was uncovered in the William L. Clements Library of the University of Michigan.

Junior Membership

Mrs. William R. Beavan, John Young Chapter, Charleston, West Virginia, won "Merrie Annie" Junior Membership Bazaar Doll, Continental Congress.
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