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Does every officer of your chapter subscribe to the Magazine? In every issue there is material of interest and value to regents, registrars, historians, librarians, and chapter representatives on committees. You also are kept informed of activities and unusual work in other States. For example, in this December number the Michigan Junior Membership Chairman tells how Detroit Juniors raised money for a 3-year project by a Theater Party. Wouldn't your chapter like to give a performance of Portrait of Deborah, written by the Maine State Historian and presented successfully by Lady Knox Chapter of Rockland?

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Women Marines

Colonel Ruth A. Robinson
Army Medical Specialist Corps (AMSC)

Colonel Audrey A. Underkofler
Air Force Medical Specialist Corps (AFMSpc)
The President General’s Message

As we, with reverence and gratitude, observe the birthday of Jesus, may we as Christians and loyal citizens of our Republic have the courage to defend our Christian heritage.

At this time of the year, as the years go by, more and more cards are exchanged among friends. Many of these cards are purchased by unsuspecting individuals with the idea that they are Christmas cards. In that Christmas memorializes the birthday of Jesus the Christ, the most important birthday in the Christian world, our Christmas cards should be chosen with this in mind.

Ever since Caspar, Melchior and Balthazar, the Three Wise Men from the East, took their gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh to the Infant Jesus on His birthday, it has been customary to exchange gifts among relatives and friends.

Have you ever thought how many of our warm and lasting friendships have been made through our service to our National Society? Have you ever thought how many happy memories you have of associations with Daughters of the American Revolution? For these friends and associations we should be grateful and thankful to our National Society and in this Season of gifts remember our Society. We have an Investment Trust Fund composed of gifts and contributions from members to insure the future of our Society. So let us also remember it with a gift in this Season of distributing gifts.

It is my sincere wish that you and yours may enjoy to the fullest the blessings of Christmas and a Happy and Bright New Year.

DORIS PIKE WHITE
President General, N.S.D.A.R.
The First Christmas Celebration In America On Record—Christmas Day, 1608

by Edith Tunnell

The trees were bare; the days had become short; it was in the depth of Winter, 1608; the first December spent at Jamestown, Va., for some of the English colonists; the second for others.

The colony was composed wholly of men with the exception of one gentlewoman and a woman servant who had arrived only recently in the "second supply." (Editor's Note: That would be Mrs. Forrest and her maid, Anne Burrus, who married John Laydon.) Life at the fort had been hard and stern; loss of fellow-colonists, illness and meager living had to be met with unflinching fortitude. There had been shelter, and an attempt at home making in hot cooked food eaten at table, but when the first novelty of the venture began to wane there had crept into the hearts of the men a sense of loneliness and of futility. The feeling for home, so strong in the English breast, made them realize that they were but sojourners in a foreign land.

It was Christmas in England, the season for family gatherings, the homecoming of children whose paths had led away from the parental hearth. Winter there gave charm to the festivity of Christmas. Even the poorest cottage was bedecked in evergreen and holly. To these men the name England had become synonymous with the wholesomeness and sweetness of home; it was woman's participation, and sharing with her, that brought the feeling of permanence and meaning to life.

The Christ Child was not forgotten, but no preparations for Christmas were being made at the fort at Jamestown; it seemed best to speak but little of other days and places far removed by time and space. The supply of food was low. Powhatan had sent word that if they would send men to build him a house, bring a grindstone, swords, some firing-pieces, a cock and a hen, and much copper and beads he would load their ship with corn. They might as well get started; the trip would help them forget the warmth of family love about the Christmas hearths in England.

Fifteen men, including James Watkins, were sent ahead by land to build the house for Powhatan. In the Discovery barge with Capt. John Smith were 12 gentlemen and soldiers, including Raleigh Crashaw and William Ward. In the pinnace with Lieut. George Percie there were 15 gentlemen and soldiers, including Master Francis West. In Capt. John Smith's account we have the record that on the way to Werowocomoco to get corn from Powhatan they "stopped to lodge at Kecoughton; six or seven dayses the extreme winde, rayne, frost and snow caused us to kepe Christmas among the Salvages; where we were never more merry nor fed on more plentie of good Oysters, Fish, Flesh, Wild foule, and good bread; nor never had better fires in England then in the dry smoaky houses of Kecoughton."

Kecoughton was an Indian village of 18 huts on Cape Comfort, where the colonists had their first experience at being entertained by the Indians on April 30, 1607. That was the day after they had arrived on the ships Sarah Constant, Goodspeed and Discovery and had planted the cross for England at Cape Henry. The village later became Hampton; the county was "Elizabeth City." The Indian wigwams were either oblong or in the shape of an oven and were so covered with woven mats that they provided comfort in the severest winter weather. A hole in either side to be closed by mats dropped from above was provided for entrance. The smoke from the fire, made on the ground in the center of the hut, passed through a hole in the top of the wigwam. Each Indian and guest was provided with a mat and a dish of food and was served by the women and girls.

There was a wide selection from which the Indians might provide food for their 27 guests during that Christmas week; there were pumpkins, (Continued on page 820)
The Defense Advisory Committee
On Women In The Services

by Adelaide Bledsoe Cormack Kingman
Vice Chairman, DACOWITS

"Department of Defense: The United States of America To all who shall see these presents, greeting: In recognition of the abilities and patriotism of * * * she is appointed a member of the Defense Advisory Committee On Women In The Services to provide assistance and advice for the Department of Defense and the national defense effort."

So reads the appointment, signed by the Secretary of Defense and presented, with ceremony, to each new member of the Defense Advisory Committee On Women In The Services at the first meeting she attends.

Set up by law in 1951 under the Department of Defense, DACOWITS has a present strength of 44 civilian women. Members are appointed by the Secretary of Defense to serve for 3 years. They "serve as individuals, not as official representatives of any group or organization with which they are affiliated. They are selected for membership on the basis of their outstanding reputations in a business, a profession or public service and their records of civic leadership." To quote the Hon. Charles E. Wilson: "For the past several years the Department of Defense has had the benefit of a group of leading American women in matters pertaining to service women * * *. This Committee is performing a distinct and much needed service to the Department and to the Nation."

No description can be more lucid or precise than the title of this Committee. The strange word DACOWITS, although sounding like something out of Lewis Carroll, is a faithful abbreviation.

The technical functions of DACOWITS are (1) interpretive and (2) advisory. Members work to create public acceptance of military service for women, either as a career opportunity or as a citizenship responsibility. They act, individually or collectively, in an advisory capacity to the Department of Defense on matters concerning service women. They recommend to the Department standards of training, housing, health, recreation, and general welfare. They develop and carry out a continuing and unified program on behalf of all nine components of Women In The Services.

The Committee promotes the understanding of the principal need for women in the Armed Forces in peacetime—to maintain a nucleus of trained women to serve as a framework for absorbing thousands of women and utilizing their capabilities effectively and quickly in case of necessity for national mobilization.

The training of DACOWITS members includes two meetings a year in Washington, briefings and addresses by military leaders, indoctrination courses, field trips to bases where women are in training, and an abundance of study and homework.

Locally a Mme. DACOWITS puts all the force of her abilities and position at the service of Women In The Services. DACOWITS members serve—except in the intangibles—without pay. They do not lobby. Round-trip transportation costs to Washington, plus a token per diem allowance, are provided.

The evolution of DACOWITS to its present form is a matter of history. In 1951 the world situation was so ominous that the United States faced the necessity of maintaining defense forces of great magnitude on a long-range basis. It was imperative that, in maintaining such large military forces, we make the most effective use possible of our manpower.

The Department of Defense acknowledged that its resources for additional manpower were limited. It became apparent to Defense officials that manpower included womanpower, and, therefore, that greater numbers of women should be utilized to a greater extent in all of the Armed Forces. Gen. George C. Marshall, then Secretary of Defense, in recognizing that womanpower would have to be more than a token part of manpower in our Armed Forces, decided that the Department of Defense could profit by asking some outstanding women in our country for their advice on matters pertaining to women in the Armed Forces.

General Marshall, therefore, invited about 50 women to meet in Washington. These women represented business, industry, education, professions, civic enterprise, and a variety of geographical locations. Included were—to name only a few—Miss Sarah Blanding, President of Vassar; Dr. Lilian Gilbreth, an industrial engineer and the mother in "Cheaper by the Dozen"; Mrs. Beatrice Gould of The Ladies’ Home Journal; Miss Helen Hayes of the theatre; Dr. Marion Kenworthy, psychiatrist and professor at Columbia University; Mrs. Ogden Reid of The New York Herald-Tribune.

Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, Personnel and Reserve (MPR), was Chairwoman-hostess for the first official meeting in Washington, September 16–19, 1951. Robert A. Lovett was the Acting Secretary of Defense. Briefed by General Marshall (then ex-Secretary of Defense), civilian Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, military Chiefs of Staff, personnel authorities, and the nine Directors of Women In The Services, DACOWITS thus came into being.

First and immediate objective was to assist the Department in a unified recruiting campaign. The need: Another 72,000 women in the Armed Forces by June 1952. With some 40,000 already in service, this would accomplish the ultimate goal of 112,000 Women In The Services. DACOWITS was placed under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, MPR.

The Korean Armistice necessitated a new look for DACOWITS. It was recognized that the need for Women In The Services would continue. The necessity of proving to the public the place of Women In The Services was...
urog. A new DACOWITS charter changed the mission from immediate recruitment to "helping create further acceptance of military service as a career for women as a citizenship responsibility."

DACOWITS is divided into four subcommittees: (1) Medical Services; (2) Organizations; (3) Professional Education; (4) Public Information Services. The Committee operates under the direction of an Executive Committee composed of Chairman, Vice Chairman (for 1959, this writer), Subcommittee Chairmen in coordination with the nine Directors of Women In The Services and the DACOWITS Secretariat (professional military women).

Among the successful efforts of DACOWITS are sponsoring and publication of such brochures as It's a Big Decision, Your Daughter's Role, Eyes Right, Builders of Faith, Four Futures, Careers for Women, Counseling Guide for Women in the Armed Forces, The Brief of Careers for Women, and Diet Guide; sponsoring and distribution of films—The Price of Liberty and The Real Miss America; special studies by ad hoc committees, such as Housing; and recommendations, after assigned study, to the Department that top priority be given certain legislation concerning service women (that is, the Career Incentive Bill for Nurses and Medical Specialists, the WAAC Bill, and other bills to provide longevity credit and career incentives for women as well as men, and to protect insurance benefits).

The most acute problem is still housing. Originally the Women's Services were set up according to the laws governing the Armed Forces (that is, men). Obviously, housing requirements for women are not the same as for men, the most important difference being the necessity for decent privacy.

The WAAC Service Credit Bill, referred to above, warrants further comment. The Women's Auxiliary Army Corps (WAAC) was established by act of Congress May 14, 1942. On September 1, 1943, this became the Women's Army Corps (WAC). When the Women's Services were integrated into the Armed Forces by act of Congress, 1948, the original WAAC service of 17 months was not recognized. When it is realized that the WAAC is the first of the Women's Services and that the original members served under dangerous conditions abroad, the injustice and lack of sensitivity of our country toward these patriotic women are all the more shocking. First introduced for legislative action by the Department in 1953, the dear old WAAC Bill (a veritable ancient) finally won passage as HR Bill 3321 July 30, 1959, in the Senate and was signed by the President in August.

Perhaps it was because an insignificant sum (approximately $60,000) was involved that the Congress, intent on disbursing larger sums at home and abroad, let the WAAC Bill waste away, lo! these 6 years. Meanwhile, qualified military women died before justice was done. Indeed, it was said that if this bill did not soon pass there would be no need for it, as all those affected would have died. This was not a question of largesse, or any other sort of giveaway program, but of justice. At Fort MacArthur (near the home of this writer) some 13 women (some in their sixties) will now receive the pay that is due.

Other bills pending before the 86th Congress, affecting service women, are: (1) Career Compensation Law HR 4374; (2) Active Duty Agreement Bill HR 5132; (3) Reserve Officers Personnel Act (ROPA).

Let us consider the nine services in which women serve. These are the WACs, WAVES, WAFs, Women Marines, Army Nurses, Navy Nurses, Air Force Nurses, Army Medical Specialists, and Air Force Medical Specialists. In wartime there are also SPARS in the Coast Guard, who in peacetime operate under the Treasury Department. Don't attribute this oddity to the Pentagon, please! It is the Congress that makes the laws governing the Armed Forces: in this case, because the Coast Guard has to do with apprehending smugglers and the Treasury has to do with prosecuting smuggling, the explanation is obvious. All SPARS are Reserves.

Here, too, is an item to catch the fancy—there's a lady Admiral in the SPARS. Never, never underestimate the power of a woman!

Certain statements apply to all. Women are noncombatants. They are an integral part of the military services. There are Actives and Reserves. Duties are all-inclusive, even the most scientific. The different services have similar but different requirements as to age and education, depending upon whether the candidate seeks the status of an enlisted woman or of an officer. To list all these requirements in this article would be to no purpose.

The following is a brief résumé of Women In The Services as of September 1959:

WAC (Women's Army Corps). Established as Women's Auxiliary Army Corps, 1942, becoming WAC 1943, this is the only separate corps exclusively for women, a situation due to the set-up of the Army, which is by corps. Both men and women are members of corps but have assignments throughout Army organization. Present strength, 8,755; officers: 736 plus 39 warrant; enlisted, 7,980. Director: Col. Mary Louise Milligan.

WAVES (Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service). Founded 1942 as Reserves. Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948 made them an integral part of the U. S. Navy. WAVES serve throughout continental United States and overseas, receiving same pay, allowances, and benefits as men of equal grade and rank, a very different status from the Yeomanettes of World War I. Although their full title may be archaic, the name WAVES will never be. Present strength, 5,500; officers, 500; enlisted, 5,000. Director: Capt. Winifred R. Quick.

WAF (Women, Air Force). 40,000 Air WACs, serving with Army Air Force, in 1948, soon after establishment of the USAF, became part of the Air Force. Today's strength, 7,011; officers, 725; enlisted, 6,286. Director: Col. Emma Jane Riley. (These numbers are now being reduced 100 a month to a desired 5,000.)
Women Marines. 305 Marinettes were serving in August 1918—largely clerical, no officers. In June 1944, 18,000 Women Marines were on duty. Reservists in World War II performed over 200 military assignments. Now Regulars, Women Marines are eligible to serve in 26 occupational fields. Present strength, 1,823; officers, 123; enlisted, 1,700. Director: Col. Margaret Henderson. Navy Nurse Corps. Established 1908, with 1 superintendent, 19 staff members of U.S. Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C. Today they number 2,100 officers, serving in this country, abroad, and on the sea. Programmed strength is increasing. Director: Capt. Ruth A. Houghton.


Air Force Nurse Corps. Established 1949, when 1,199 Army Nurses transferred. Today, 2,900 nurses are on active duty in the United States and in 20 foreign lands from the Philippines to Iceland. Authorized strength just increased by 250 spaces. Director: Col. Frances I. Lay.

Army Medical Specialists Corps. One of six corps of Army Medical Service, this corps is divided into three fields. One shortage, of Physical Therapy Officers, exists. Men may now be commissioned in AMSC. Members, 441. Director: Col. Ruth A. Robinson.

Air Force Medical Specialists Corps. Established 1949; originally an all-woman corps. In 1955 officer qualifications were extended to accept qualified male members in Reserve components in three fields of dietetics, physical therapy, and occupational therapy. (Shortage exists in dietitians.) Census, 150. Director: Col. Audrey Underkoffler. (Procurement goal by July 1960, 176.)

The Secretariat of D.A.COWITS consists of the Executive Secretary, Lt. Col. Mary Janice Hale, USMC; Maj. Minnie C. Hay, USAF, WAF; Capt. Pearl Fuchs, WAC; Specialist 5 Lily C. Anderson, WAC; and S/Sgt. Mary E. Jennings, WAF. The Chairman of D.A.COWITS is Mrs. Neal Tourellotte, Seattle, Wash.; the Vice Chairman, Mrs. Howard Fithian Kingman, Los Angeles, Calif.


Of interest, too, is the list of D.A.R. members now serving on D.A.COWITS. These are Mrs. Swep S. Taylor, Sr., Jackson, Miss.; Miss Evelyn Walker, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Clare B. Williams, Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Howard Fithian Kingman, Los Angeles, Calif. Past members include Mrs. Ambrose N. Diehl, San Francisco, Calif.; Mrs. Juliet Gregory, Missoula, Mont.; Mrs. J. Ramsay Harris, Denver, Colo.

Let us recall, although in so doing we admit we are vintage, the striking poster of World War I—Uncle Sam wants YOU. And let us apply it ourselves, in relation to the Women In The Services, Uncle Sam’s Daughters. These women need and deserve the support of every D.A.R. member. For they are all volunteers, who have offered themselves to our country’s service, chiefly for the same reason that you and I are D.A.R. members.

Sir John Bagot Glubb, in his fine book, A Soldier With the Arabs, tells us (p. 347) that in primitive countries the tradition of public service does not exist, as the only motive is personal gain, any means being acceptable. I believe that the existence of D.A.COWITS is one sign of official America’s coming of age. For, what is the motive that brings 44 busy women of many different backgrounds, frequently at considerable personal inconvenience, to work in this common, uncommon cause?

Although there is always a danger in oversimplification, I may say that the best answer is the simplest. It is the same motive that brings women into the military services and into the D.A.R.—love of country.

You and I have lived through a few decades of having to listen to the debunkers, and now we begin the pleasant relief of witnessing their failure—the failure typical of ignorance. For patriotism has survived, and its purifying flame still warms the hearts of young and old. It is even becoming fashionable again! If it were not for patriotism, we would certainly have no military women. It has been a surprise to this Mrs. D.A.COWITS to have so many listeners tell me, after my talks, that they rejoiced to hear the word patriotism used again.

To explore this idea further, you and I have enjoyed the envied position of American women. For the D.A.COWITS member, now has come a specific opportunity to repay—in part—from the abundance of her life, experience, knowhow, her local or professional prestige. “All this is our capital, just as every moment of our lives is public relations.” (Ref.: The late Samuel Thomas Bledsoe, father of the writer.)

But, D.A.COWITS is powerless without the support of the truly “best people” of the country, such as you, my readers of the D.A.R. Magazine. D.A.COWITS has accepted the responsibility of telling the story of the
military women, a story that must claim the interest and support of all other responsible American women. For our military women, being responsible women, have accepted the time-honored law of life, that women stand beside their men, to help whenever possible. Witness the Two Mollys—Molly Pitcher, beside whose grave stands a cannon, and that other Molly, Molly Corbin, who lies buried at West Point. Let us be thankful that our military women today have an officially recognized place in the defense of our country; that our country’s laws protect their position.

Our country has always felt pride in not being a militaristic nation. Nor is DACOWITS, although operating under the Department of Defense, military. Our true value is that we are civilians, yet authorized by the Department of Defense to speak for the cause of Women In The Services. Actually, the most important of all functions of DACOWITS is an intangible one, to act as liaison between the Women In The Services and the public, between our Committee and the public. And, to open doors.

When talking to groups, I find it useful to say that I am “an authorized civilian representative of your Department of Defense.” I have learned that parents need reassuring, that some teachers like being appealed to. Often I say: “This is a plea to teachers, in this day when certain factions declare that teachers must not slant their teaching material, to encourage young girls to think in terms of ‘What can I do for my country?’ How is it possible to teach about the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA without expressing the love we must feel! If you do not slant it one way, you automatically slant it in the opposite direction.” Our information officers frequently tell me that a college dean has speedily dismissed them with “Our girls are not interested.” How is it possible to know this without providing for the information officers to be heard? A true picture is not being presented on Career Day, when Big Industry is welcomed with open arms in the schools, unless opportunities for a service career are described.

We of DACOWITS have the honorable duty to sponsor Uncle Sam’s Daughters. In this cause I confidently ask your support. You can help by making the service women welcome in your communities, showing them off with pride at public gatherings. Ask your church groups, club groups, schools and school boards, colleges and universities, and your local press to recognize the dignity of a career in the Armed Forces for qualified young women.

Dean Dorothy Brooks of Cornell says: “Citizenship is an attitude, not merely information. It is a matter of conviction. The development of womanhood which takes place in the first 8 short weeks of training at Fort McClellan is nothing short of a metamorphosis.” (Ref.: Dictated by Dean Brooks, written down by me, flying on mission now to be described.) Dean Brooks and Dean Helen Schleman of Purdue, traveling on a special educational survey mission, but with DACOWITS tour to WAC Training Center, Fort McClellan, Al.a., observed that the level of teaching there and elsewhere visited was the equal of (at times better than) that in most colleges. Both ladies marveled at mothers who are willing for girls to go away to school to live with little supervision in dormitories—or work away from home—yet fail to realize the advantage of supervision by fine senior women officers, many of them experienced teachers.

As Vice Chairman of DACOWITS this writer had the privilege of briefing the new members in April 1959. One of these, a columnist (Mrs. Celestine Sibley, the Atlanta Constitution) reported in her syndicated column: “Mrs. Kingman is a very amusing woman who tells herself ‘a housewife glorified by some delicate hand in the Department of Defense into a civic leader’ and adds ‘I hope your postman is as pleased as mine.’”

In describing their (that is, military women) motives and in a smaller way, of course, the motives of DACOWITS, Mrs. Kingman unblushingly uses words which sound a little old-fashioned but which somehow make the whole gathering worthwhile. ‘Patriotism,’ she said, ‘love of country.’” Thank you, Mrs. Sibley!

Members of the D.A.R., Uncle Sam’s Daughters need us all. Let us help them to uphold the Faith of Our Fathers!

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: (1) History of DACOWITS, by LCDR Martha Michaels. (2) The Secretariat of DACOWITS, for kind assistance in providing statistics. (Other acknowledgments in body of article.)

**Portrait of Deborah**

The three-act Revolutionary period play, PORTRAIT OF DEBORAH, by Charles Emery, local playwright in collaboration with Clemice BisKington Pease of Lady Knox Chapter, Rockland, Maine, who did the historical research, had its premiere performance at the Farnsworth Museum in February 1959. It was sponsored by the Lady Knox Chapter, D.A.R., and produced by the Knox County Theatre Guild. It was later presented at the Camden, Maine, Opera House and the Rockland Community Building, sponsored by the Parent Teachers Association of Camden and the American Legion of Rockland, Maine.

The play was the original effort for History Month. It is now in the hands of the publishers and is to be presented in Portland this coming season. Deborah Sampson, a young school-teacher of Puritan stock, of Plympton, Mass., is a little-known heroine of the Revolutionary War and the subject of this unique historical production. Shunning the comforts and protection of womanhood in the darkest days of the war, Deborah embarked on a eventful and courageous 18 months of service to her country, disguised as a Continental soldier, Robert Shurtleff. She was cited for heroic action and received the honorary badge of distinction before a fever struck her down and betrayed her sex.

A controversial heroine in her own community, Deborah later married and lived to an honored old age. Portrait of Deborah is protected by copyright but available by arrangement with author or publisher.

**By Clemice B. (Mrs. Samuel J.) Pease State Historian of Maine and member, Lady Knox Chapter, Rockland, Maine**
THE HISTORY OF RELIGIOUS MUSIC
—the Organ in American History

by Jeffie Lee Bynum
Thomas Jefferson Chapter, Carlsbad, N. Mex.

YEARS AGO when people were singing single melodies only, it did not matter whether or not they were written down. To be a good singer one had only to have memory and a good ear. But when plural melody came in, a "notation" had to be found. In the old single-melody days the priests had a system of notation called "neumes." As you may know, these were a series of signs, dots, dashes, and curlicues which they wrote on the parchment above each word of the Latin text. These neumes were first written in Constantinople at a very early date, but they spread all over Europe and were the only means of writing music for nearly 1,000 years. This system of notation was very vague, as it did not fix the voice definitely on any certain pitch. Then, too, handwritings differed, so that music in Rome might not be interpreted the same in a Westminster chapel.

Guido d'Arezzo (990-1050) is accredited with originating the four-line staff, with its three spaces. He drew a single red line above the Latin text and put the letter F at the beginning of the line. Soon a lettered C line, yellow in color, was added. Then came two black lines, one of them on either side of the red, and we recognize our C, G, and F clefs of today. By the 13th century they had developed from the neumes into "black notation." By the 16th century they were being rounded in shape, and measures were marked off by a check. The bar lines came later. Music was written only as sacred music and was available only to a few until the invention of printing.

The ancient Greeks and Hebrews instituted choral singing as a part of their worship programs. Because the Church rather frowned on instrumental music, sacred music was mostly choral. However, in places far from Rome (in France, Flanders, Germany, and England) instrumental music was not entirely excluded. The Church established singing schools for gifted men and boys. In England, Gregorian song was introduced by St. Augustine in 587. Choral societies developed in Germany and outside the Church permitted women to sing in them. In England the Church ritual forbade women; but in the outer districts of the country, where there was a shortage of boys, women were permitted to sing "soprano." However, when they did this they had to sit in a regular "singing pew." Women were not allowed to set foot in the chancel.

Similar problems arose early in America. The Psalm Book of the Puritans and the Pilgrims contained only words and not melodies. The congregation had to learn the tunes by rote. In the 19th century, when the movement for better church music led to reform of both music and choirs, many were horrified to learn that "radicals" were suggesting that the melody be sung by women instead of men. The choir was one main factor in the development of church music.

The organ was also a factor in the development of religious music. As you all know, the history of the organ is nothing more than the efforts made by men to bring under the control of one performer a large number of instruments called pipes or flutes. It was very soon found that two flutes could easily be played by one person. On the early tombs of the Egyptians we find engravings of figures playing the double flute. The results of this two-part harmony caused men to place several flutes or pipes on end and over a box of wind supplied by bellows. How well do I recall playing an early organ in San Marcos, Tex., which had to be pumped by an organ boy or man in a room behind the organ and choir.

Some of our earliest organ music was written by Johann Sebastian Bach, who wrote, it is said, only for the glory of God.

WHO IS THE MAN?
Who is the man that life doth will;
That loveth dayes good for to see?
Refreyning keep thy tongue from yll,
Thy lips from speaking false;
Do good and evil quite eschew,
Seek peace and after it pursueth.

(Ancient folk melody harmonized by J. S. Bach)

Probably one of our most famous hymns is the chorale, A Mighty Fortress Is Our God, written by Martin Luther, who was a firm believer in congregational singing. He even allowed women to join in public singing. He said: "Satan can smirk, but he cannot laugh; he can sneer, but he cannot sing." In 1539, when very discouraged, Martin Luther wrote this hymn.

A MIGHTY FORTRESS IS OUR GOD
Ein feste Burg
A mighty fortress is our God,
A bulwark never failing:
Our helper He, amid the flood
Of mortal ills prevailing;
For still our ancient foe,
His craft and power are great.
And armed with cruel hate,
On earth is not his equal.

(Martin Luther, 1483-1546)

In 1765 the hated Stamp Act became a law. To resist its enforcement, the Sons of Liberty were organized. One of our first American composers was William Billings (1746-1800). His earliest publication was the New England Psalm Singer. Billings was a tanner by trade and had no special training for composition. However, he refused to be daunted by lack of technique. Perhaps we should recall that Billings was blind in one eye, had a withered arm, legs of different length, and a rasping voice and was very slovenly in his appearance. But he was a true penniless composer in that when he died, September 29, 1800, there was no money even to provide a tombstone; he is buried somewhere among...
the Boston Common’s unmarked graves.

CHESTER

Let tyrants shake their iron rods
And slavery clank her gallant chains;
We'll fear them not; We trust in God,
New England's God forever reigns.

(William Billings, 1746)

Did you know that the first organ that was brought into America in 1604 was carried into the territory of what is now New Mexico? (This is one first for New Mexico, so let's not tell our Texas neighbors!) This organ was loaded on muleback and transported from Mexico City to San Felipe Mission (near the city of Santa Fe, N. Mex.).

On the American eastern seaboard, one of the first organs of record was that installed in the Old Swedes' Church after its dedication in 1700. The church was at Wicacoa, the town that later became Philadelphia. An organ was brought from England for St. Peter's Church in Port Royal, Va. This organ may be seen at Smithsonian Institution in Washington today. Many of you, I am sure, have seen the small organ that the Mormons took on their trek to Utah. It is in the museum at Salt Lake City. However, it is a far cry from the beautiful Aeolian Skinner organ that is played in the Tabernacle today. Another organ of historic interest is that of Christ Church (Old North Church) made famous by Paul Revere. This Boston organ was completed in 1736. Thomas Johnston built a new organ for the church in 1759.

The pipes of the organ that was used in Christ Church at Cambridge, Mass., were later melted to make bullets for the Continental Army. By 1800 there were some 20 organs in New England. There was only one, however, in a Puritan-type Church—installed after much debate in the First Congregational Church at Providence, R. I., in 1770.

Sixteen years before the birth of William Billings, Benjamin Franklin was publishing in Philadelphia collections of German hymnbooks prepared by Johann Conrad Beissel. There were other sacred music composers, including Oliver Holden and Jeremiah Clark, whose works were in the Bay Psalm Book.

CORONATION

All hail the power of Jesus’ Name;
Let angels prostrate fall;
Bring forth the royal diadem,
And crown Him Lord of all;
Bring forth the royal diadem.
And crown Him Lord of all.

( Oliver Holden, 1765-1884)

ST. MAGNUS

The Head that once was crowned with thorns
Is crowned with glory now;
A royal diadem adorns the mighty Victor’s brow,
The Cross He bore is life and health,
Tho’ shame and death to Him,
His people’s hope, His people’s wealth,
Their everlasting theme.

(Jeremiah Clark, 1670-1707)

Another early song is St. Martin’s, by William Tans’ur.

ST. MARTIN’S

Come Holy Spirit, heavenly Dove,
With all Thy quick’ning powers
Kindle a flame of sacred love
In these cold hearts of ours.
Come Holy Spirit, heavenly Dove,
With all Thy quick’ning powers,
Come shed abroad a Saviour’s love,
And that shall kindle ours.

(William Tans’ur, 1700-1783)

An unusual record, entitled “Early American Psalmody,” presents music taken from the Bay Psalm Book and sung by the Margaret Dodd Singers for the American Recording Society. Old Hundredth is one of the songs; it is lined out by the leader, phrase by phrase, and then sung in its entirety.

A stanza from The Liberty Song follows. It was written by William Boyce and published in the Boston Gazette in 1768. Although not a hymn, it was a popular rallying song during the Revolution.

THE LIBERTY SONG

Come join hand in hand, brave Americans all,
And rouse your bold hearts at fair Liberty’s call.
No tyrannous acts shall suppress your just claim,
Or stain with dishonor America’s name.
In freedom we’re born, and in freedom we’ll live.
Our purses are ready, steady, friends, steady! Not as slaves,
But as free men, our money we’ll give!

(William Boyce; Britain’s “Hearts of Oak”)

When Columbus and his crew first sighted the New World they sang the Te Deum—We Praise Thee, Oh God. When the Pilgrims set out from Holland for America they brought with them the Ainsworth Psalter, which they used each day in their services. We still sing the same song that they sang on their first Thanksgiving—the folksong that they learned to love in the Netherlands—the Prayer of Thanksgiving, arranged by E. Kemser.

PRAYER OF THANKSGIVING

We gather together to ask the Lord’s blessing,
He chastens and and hastens His will to make known;
The wicked oppressing cease them from distressing,
Sing praises to His name, He forgets not his own.
We all do exult Thee, Thou leader in battle
And pray that Thou still our Defender will be.
Let Thy congregation escape tribulation,
Thy name be ever praised, O Lord, make us free!

(Netherland Folk-song—arranged by E. Kemser)

NOTE: The music for most of the songs quoted in Mrs. Bynum’s article may be found in Our Singing Nation, published by Hall & McCreay of Chicago. Many of them are also given in various church hymnals.

This article may be read at a chapter meeting and interspersed with appropriate songs, sung either by chapter members or by a soloist. Songs suggested for this purpose are included in appropriate places. The accompaniment would be most effective if played on an organ.

The National Society regrets to report the death of:

Mrs. Mary Handley Forney (Joseph G.) on October 27, 1959. A resident of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and member of the Donegal Chapter in that city, she held the office of State Regent of Pennsylvania from 1938 to 1941 and became First Vice President General in 1941 serving to 1944. She was also the National Society’s Official Reader at Continental Congress.

Mrs. Minette G. M. Dick (Frank M.) on November 6, 1959. A member of Dorset Chapter in Maryland, she held the offices of Librarian General from 1932 to 1935; Vice President General from 1937 to 1940 and Honorary Vice President General in 1941.
The Story of Margaret McKensey

by James H. Martin
Attorney, Bluefield, W. Va.

On a recent fall day, after the brilliant hues of autumn had said farewell, the writer stood on the hill at the old Mt. Prospect farm, looking up and down the beautiful New River Valley. The sun was dipping low behind the timber-crowned ridge to the west of the river, as the lengthening shadows deepened across the valley floor below. The strip of bottom land that lay ahead along the river bank had at one time been the home of beautiful Margaret McKensey.

There, on the face of the hill overlooking the river and the mouth of Walker’s Creek, in Giles County, Va., was the old Chapman burial ground. It was surrounded by an aging wall, interspersed with clinging vines and splotches of green moss. A heavy iron gate protected the slumber of those within from grazing horses and cattle in the field about. Inside this old burial ground, beneath the ashes of the long ago, musing thoughts once again poked around in the writer’s mind as he and his son turned and looked westward behind the protecting hills of Kentucky.

The pioneer cabins of Moredock McKensey and the Chapmans were built where the bottomland along the river narrowed to only a few hundred yards. Because they were so close to the Indian Path, these settlers were disturbed from time to time by the coming and going of the Indians. For the protection of themselves and their families, McKensey and the Chapmans joined with the Snidow and Lybrook families in building the Snidow Fort, on the opposite side of the river, at the extreme upper end of what is now known as the Horse Shoe Farm. On several occasions McKensey and the Chapmans and their families fled to this fort for safety. The Indians burned two cabins built by John Chapman, both of which were at the base of the hill just below Walker’s Creek.

After living above the mouth of Walker’s Creek for about 6 or 7 years, McKensey felt the spirit of adventure and the need for more room. Other settlers were moving westward, and choice sites a little farther down the river would soon be gone. For these reasons he sold out and moved about 10 miles farther down the same side of the river to a point a short distance below the mouth of Wolf Creek, near the present town of Narrows. The land on which he settled this time came to be known in later years as the Joseph Hare farm.

McKensey’s family had increased, and now consisted of himself, his wife, and seven children. There were two boys, Isaac and Henley. The daughters were Sallie, Margaret, Elizabeth, Mary Anne, and a nursing child. There was also a hired girl named Estridge who made her home with the McKenseys.

In those days the settlers did not have fenced lands on which to pasture their horses and cattle. For this reason, McKensey belled his horses and turned them loose to roam at large. One morning in May 1778, not long after he had moved down river, being unable to hear the bells on the horses and supposing that they had attempted to go back to Walker’s Creek, McKensey and his elder son, Isaac, left the cabin and started up New River in search of the horses, never thinking of the tragedy that soon would follow. Upon reaching the top of what is now known as Big Hill near the present site of the Norfolk & Western Railway passenger station at Pearisburg, they heard the report of the discharge of a gun from the direction of their cabin. Fear and anxiety filled McKensey’s heart as he and his son turned and ran with all possible speed toward the cabin, which was a considerable distance away. Eventually they reached the mouth of Wolf Creek, where they were met by the Estridge girl, who had started running up the river to find help. There they learned of the tragedy at the cabin.

A party of Indians, lying in wait, watched from hiding the activities of the McKensey family that morning. They saw McKensey and his son leaving the cabin, McKensey carrying the only gun the family possessed. After waiting enough time the Indians began their attack by shooting and killing Henley as he worked in a potato patch.

Then an attack was made upon the cabin and its inmates, but Mrs. Mc-
Kensey and her eldest daughter, Sallie, closed and barred the door. There were no weapons in the cabin save an axe. The Indians pressed against the cabin door, trying to force it open, until finally the door gave way and one Indian got his head and shoulders through the opening. Sallie, using the axe, dealt this Indian a dangerous blow.

A second Indian entered the cabin, following which a deadly struggle ensued between him and Sallie. She is said to have been a beautiful woman with long, flowing black hair, but was of the athletic type, possessing great strength. In this terrible struggle Sallie managed to throw the Indian to the floor several times, but due to his seminude condition she could not hold him down. She tried unsuccessfully to remove the Indian's knife from its sheath. However, the Indian succeeded in getting the knife himself, whereupon he stabbed Sallie through the heart, killing her, and then killed her mother.

This picture shows “Aspinwald” as it now stands on Main Street across from the Memorial Building in Princeton, West Virginia. This house was the residence of David Hall who was the son of Margaret McKensey.

The Estridge girl, meanwhile, had taken the small child, Mary Anne, to a shed nearby the cabin, where she hid herself and the child under a large wooden trough used for holding lye soap. Due to the intense excitement of the occasion the child began to fret and cry. The Estridge girl, fearing the child's cries would attract the attention of the Indians and bring them to their hiding place (which of course meant that both would either be killed or captured) let go the child, and as she ran back into the cabin an Indian seized and killed her. The nursing child mentioned herein—before was scalped.

Elizabeth and Margaret, aged 8 and 10 years, respectively, were made captives by the Indians, who, after ransacking the cabin, took a gourd filled with sugar and a loaf of bread which had just been baked by the children’s mother. They departed without firing the cabin, as they did not want to attract the attention of other settlers. Upon leaving the scene of the tragedy, the Indians went down the river a short distance to Perdue Mill Branch, up which they traveled to its source. On the journey up the branch one of the Indians offered the children some of the bread he had cut with his bloody knife. The children refused to eat the bread until the Indian walked to the branch and washed the blood off the knife.

When they reached the head of the branch the Indians crossed the dividing ridge to the south and descended to the cabin of Matthew French at the old Boyd farm on Wolf Creek. This was the Matthew French of Revolutionary War fame, for whom the Princeton Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was named. French learned that the Indians were in the neighborhood and had taken his family to the McComas-Napier-Hall Fort, later known as Fort Branch, located at Pearisburg. The Indians did considerable damage to French's household goods, killed some of his livestock, and killed and skinned one of his horses. The horse's hide was used by the Indians to carry their loot, some of which they hid under a log as they crossed East River Mountain. On leaving French's place the Indians and their small captives traveled northward across East River Mountain and descended the mountain into what is now Mercer County, W. Va. There they struck East River, down which they traveled to its mouth at Glen Lyn, Va.

The party then went down New River to the mouth of Bluestone River. At this point they left the Great Indian Path and traveled up Bluestone a short distance, where they crossed that stream. They then ascended and traveled across the Great Flat Top Mountain, passing through what is now the city of Beckley and on to Paint Creek. This latter creek was named for the Indians because they used this route considerably, and at one place along it, by the use of paint, they made signs on the trees indicating the number of captives or scalps they had taken. On down Paint Creek the Indians and their captives traveled, until they again reached the Great Indian Path along the Kanawha River. From that point they went to the confluence of the Kanawha and the Ohio, and thence to the Indian villages in the Scioto Valley.

The two McKensey girls remained in Indian captivity for about 18 years. During that time they went as far as Detroit and the Fort Dearborn area. They were not ransomed and did not return to their home in Giles County until after Gen. (Mad) Anthony Wayne's victory over the northwest Indians at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in Lucas County, Ohio, on August 20, 1794. Some time following this victory McKensey made two journeys to the Indian country, trying to find his children. On each journey he succeeded in bringing one of the girls back. Margaret had been transferred by the Shawnee Tribe to the Delaware Tribe and was adopted by Chief Koothumpum.

Elizabeth had remained with the Shawnee Tribe and had been adopted by Chief Petasue, commonly called "Snake." Even among the Indians there were humanity and affection. Whom the Indians spared they loved. They did not take their little captives into their huts and wigwams without receiving them into their hearts and adopting them into their tribes and families.

The McKensey children became acclimated to their new surroundings and the nomadic life of the Indians. Margaret learned and spoke the Delaware dialect, and Elizabeth the Shawnee. They were given the same freedom within the villages that the Indian children enjoyed, but precautions were taken to prevent possible escape.

Margaret passed from childhood and grew into a handsome young woman, with hair as black as the raven's wing. Many a young warrior, high in council circles, vainly wooed this beautiful girl. One young chief was so in love with her that he threatened to kill her because she refused to marry him. His proposals of marriage became so persistent that she became greatly annoyed thereby. Margaret decided to get away from the young chief by leaving and going to another Indian village about 70 miles away, to which her Indian foster-sister and foster-brother had removed. She quietly mounted a fine horse early one morning and rode the entire distance before another sunrise.

The young chief, on learning of Margaret's departure, followed her
to the distant village, arriving there soon after Margaret. There he found Margaret and again asked her to marry him. His proposal was again rejected, whereupon the young chief made a lunge at Margaret with his hunting knife. She would have been killed had not her foster-sister stepped between them and received the blow. A struggle followed between the young chief and the foster-sister, in which she gave him a sound thrashing. While the fight was in progress the foster-sister insisted that Margaret leave the scene of the fight and hide. Margaret complied, and soon after the fight the young chief left in defeat and was later killed in the Battle of Fallen Timbers.

After Margaret and Elizabeth returned to their home, the former met and married Benjamin Hall of Giles County. He was a member of the Hall family which years before had joined with Thomas H. Napier and John McComas in building Fort Branch hereinbefore mentioned. Elizabeth met and married Jonas Clyburn, and they moved west, settling at Chicago about the time that city was being laid out.

Benjamin Hall and Margaret, his attractive wife, together with their son, David, who by this time was grown, moved to what is now Princeton, W. Va. Here, David Hall built possibly the first frame house in Mercer County, giving it the quaint name Aspinwald. This old house has not only withstood the ravages of time and the elements, but is one of the two houses that escaped the burning of Princeton during the War Between the States. It originally stood on the Mahood lot on North Walker Street, but many years ago it was moved to Main Street, where it still stands, as proud and defiant as ever.

David Hall was an able and widely known lawyer. It is said that he was the first resident lawyer in Mercer County and that his small one-room law office was the first to have been erected in West Virginia south of the Kanawha River. This small structure served as the Confederate post office from 1861 to 1865, and within its walls the Confederate soldiers took and subscribed to the oath of allegiance to the Government at the close of the war. This little office building is still standing on the back end of the lot formerly owned by S. V. Straley at the corner of Douglas and North Walker Streets. The lot itself was the burial ground for Federal soldiers killed in the skirmish at Princeton; their remains were later removed by the Government.

The date of the death of Margaret McKensey Hall is not definitely known, but she was survived by her husband several years. He died at the age of 78 on July 3, 1859. David Hall and Mary Elizabeth Hall, his wife, moved to Elkhart County, Ind., where he died and was buried about September 1866.

Few people living today know that the lonely unmarked grave of Margaret McKensey Hall is in the heart of the residential section of the pretty little southern city of Princeton, W. Va. One day this past summer the writer accompanied Kyle McCormick of Princeton, who is now the Director of the Department of Archives and History of West Virginia, and showed Mr. McCormick where she was buried. Until that time, perhaps the writer’s own father, who now in his 88th year, and the writer himself were the only living persons who remembered her grave site. The writer’s first knowledge of this grave was when he was a child, soon after the turn of the century; his own birthplace was on North Walker Street. At that time the author’s father owned a small parcel of land adjacent to and a short distance back of the writer’s birthplace. This small parcel of land embraced the portion of the “old Hall graveyard” in which Margaret McKensey is buried. The writer visited and played near her grave many times during childhood days.

David Hall sold the land on which Aspinwald was located to Charles D. and Harrison W. Straley, by deed dated November 4, 1863. In that deed it was stated that the boundary of land thereby conveyed embraced the burying ground of Hall’s family, near the northeastern corner thereof “where his father and mother & one daughter are already interred, and it is agreed between the parties that two square rods of ground including these graves are expressly reserved as a burying place for any member of said Hall’s family that the surviving friends may desire to bury there.” By various deeds of conveyance the land on which Margaret McKensey is buried has passed through the hands of different owners and at the present is owned by L. G. Bowling, Jr., who resides on Center Street. The grave is close to the western line of his garden spot and a short distance back of the dwelling house of the late S. J. Evans on Center Street.

Before the turn of the century these graves were surrounded by a small stone wall. The enclosure was about 9 by 18 feet, and the graves themselves were marked by plain sandstone slabs. These, however, had disappeared before the writer’s first acquaintance with “the old Hall graveyard,” and nothing remained save mounds of earth covered with honeysuckle. With the coming of the Virginian Railway to Princeton and the inflation of real estate values, the land on which these graves are located passed from the hands of the writer’s father. Since that time the plowshare and years of cultivation have removed all trace of the grave of Margaret McKensey.

The Margaret McKensey Society of the Children of the American Revolution at Princeton is anxious to place a suitable marker near this grave, to the end that the story of Margaret McKensey, and the location of her last resting place, may never be forgotten.

MRS. WHITE HONORED

Our President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, received a medal for Patriotic Service from the New York City Colony of the National Society of New England Women. The presentation was made by Mrs. James M. Price, President, October 22, at the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City. The Society of New England Women was founded to promote educational, patriotic, civic and philanthropic work and to perpetuate the lofty ideals and examples of their forebears.

DECEMBER 1959
A BLESSED CHRISTMAS!

CHRISTMAS is here once again, the Birthday of our Blessed Lord. With joy in their hearts men and women throughout a shrinking Christendom should place emphasis on observance of Christmas as the expression of God’s love to man in sending His only begotten Son as their Saviour rather than on the usual material manifestations of the Holy Season. Those who do will throng their churches to worship God, to give thanks for the Birth of His Son, and to ask His blessings on a troubled world.

Let us be among the many thousands of Christians who will take time from their busy round of festivities to pause an hour or so this Christmastide to worship the Babe of Bethlehem. Let us not be too busy with last-minute purchasing of gifts, of preparing decorations for the house, of whirling about in a round of gay parties, to remember that Christmas means the Mass of Christ, the Birthday of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. Let us remember too that the gayly bedecked streets, the Christmas trees ablaze with flickering lights and brilliant ornaments, the pretty wreaths, the fragrant aroma of turkey and pie, of spice and pine, the chatter and holiday gaiety, are the outward and visible signs of Christian joy. We are grateful for God’s goodness, so we share and exchange gifts with our loved ones. By Twelfth-night, the gay Christmas decorations will be put away for another season, but the faith of our fathers, the treasured memories of the Feast of Christmas and the joy of Christian family life will remain. They are the bulwark and strength of our Republic!

May each and every one of our readers share to the full the true joy of the Christmas Season.

UNICEF—Cradle of Socialism

The members of the 68th Continental Congress, April, 1959, adopted the following Resolution in regard to UNICEF:

RESOLVED, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution urge its members to study carefully and analyze the UNICEF contributions to a program designed to promote the World Welfare State and to remove the Christ from Christmas.

Women, The Christmas cards from the name and the organization of the United Nations Children’s Fund, retaining the title of UNICEF. In 1948 the Council added emergency relief for the Palestine Refugees, including mothers with children. In 1950, the General Assembly directed UNICEF to develop long range programs to benefit children in underdeveloped areas of the world. The word EMERGENCY was dropped from the name and the organization became the United Nations Children’s Fund, retaining the title of UNICEF. According to SPEAKERS NOTES, UNICEF was created in 1946 by the General Assembly of the United Nations “to help all children in need regardless of political creed or race.” (Emphasis ours.)

It is significant that the emergency program established for the temporary relief of children affected by dently the members of the Continental Congress agreed with the Committee, for the Resolution was adopted by an overwhelming vote “That the members carefully examine the UNICEF contributions to a program designed to promote the Welfare State and to remove the Christ from Christmas.”

A D.A.R. member who was in Washington at the time of Continental Congress protested following passage of the above Resolution and said, “To mothers, anywhere, everywhere, the needs of children are not controversial.”

If the only question before our Congress had been that propounded by the agitated critic, there would obviously have been no need to consider or study UNICEF. We believe that any nation’s children are its greatest resource and their future its greatest asset. We would like to see all children grow up to be healthy and happy citizens. They should be well-fed, enjoy a comfortable home surrounded by affection and a sense of security. It is this generous impulse that is being appealed to when funds are solicited to care for the world’s children. Let us then examine this agency of the United Nations from a logical rather than an emotional point of view and investigate just how UNICEF funds are being used.

Like many emergency programs that start as a temporary stopgap measure and then attempt to find another job for themselves as soon as the original work is finished, the United Nations International Emergency Children’s Fund was created as a relief agency dispensing food and clothing to child victims of war. In 1948 the Council added emergency relief for the Palestine Refugees, including mothers with children. In 1950, the General Assembly directed UNICEF to develop long range programs to benefit children in underdeveloped areas of the world. The word EMERGENCY was dropped from the name and the organization became the United Nations Children’s Fund, retaining the title of UNICEF.

According to SPEAKERS NOTES, UNICEF was created in 1946 by the General Assembly of the United Nations “to help all children in need regardless of political creed or race.” (Emphasis ours.) It is significant that the emergency program established for the temporary relief of children affected by
World War II has been replaced by a permanent system of expenditures unconnected with the effects of war. A temporary alleviation of the distress resulting from war might justify a contribution by the United States Government; but there is no justification either constitutional or moral for the Government of the United States to appropriate money raised by taxes for a permanent system of foreign relief unconnected with any emergency resulting from war. The Government of the United States is not a philanthropic organization. There is no constitutional power in the Federal Government to dispense public monies for charitable projects either at home or abroad, however worthy. This function is left to private philanthropy where the individual citizen may contribute to a charity of which he approves and in which he is interested. Apart from the legal right to make the contributions to UNICEF, it is quite unfair to appropriate money from revenues raised by compulsory taxation to make contributions to a charitable project in which an individual taxpayer may have no interest or to which he may be actively opposed. Apparently, the contributions to UNICEF are sought to be justified on the theory that the United Nations was formed to bring peace, that poverty and disease are the cause of war and that UNICEF by seeking to alleviate poverty and disease furthers the cause of peace. History does not support that syllogism. Was World War I caused by underdeveloped nations or by nations with a low standard of living? On the contrary, World War I was begun by one of the most highly advanced nations in the world, one with very high standards of living. The same is true of World War II, of the Franco-Prussian War and of the Napoleonic War. History indicates, rather, that wars are caused by authoritarian governments unresponsive to the will of their people and unrestrained by concepts of morality and fair dealing. The cause of peace is best advanced by the elimination of authoritarian governments and by restraints on governmental power.

Regimented and forced giving is a part of the plan for the World Welfare State and is in direct opposition to America’s traditional giving to those in need. 

Norman Acton, Executive Director of the United States Committee for UNICEF, has attempted to explain the inclusion of purely social relief work in the general program of the United Nations by rationalizing the need for helping children. As one way of implementing the United Nations Charter, whose announced goal is the bringing of peace to the world, Mr. Acton expressed his philosophy thus: “Evolving relationship between nongovernmental and governmental institutions which will be at once meaningful to the individual citizen and helpful to the international governmental body; seeking a balance between the local and national objectives of groups of citizens and the international aims of the United Nations family.”

In our opinion, Mr. Acton is placing the cart before the horse. The objective of permanent peace is that nations may raise their living standards, increase productivity, engage in international trade, and as a result obtain higher industrial, social and cultural values. If the United Nations is to serve its prime purpose of establishing and maintaining peace, these social measures will not need to be supplied by the generosity of outsiders, but will be evolved naturally from the transfer of belligerent efforts to peaceful pursuits. If the United Nations does not succeed in maintaining peace, and it has produced little more than appeasement techniques during the past thirteen years, then all the social measures in the world will be of little value. Has Communism improved the lot of children in Estonia, Latvia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, the Ukraine or in any of those countries where more than 900 million people are now captive and living behind the Iron Curtain?

Assistance given by UNICEF is only temporary and, at best, a partial alleviation. Social measures of this type will only scratch the surface of the problem of the world’s needy and neglected. Only rigidly enforced political measures could possibly eradicate long-standing diseases, set up health stations, and establish norms of good health for an entire population. Uniformity of health standards on a world-wide basis could only be achieved by lowering the present health standards of the more fortunate nations in order to send funds, nurses, doctors and entire medical staffs to underdeveloped countries, where overpopulation and underproduction have lowered the health standards. Evolution is better than outside application of foreign ways.

Contributions to UNICEF are made on a voluntary basis by member governments of the United Nations and support of the program has continued to increase each year. The Honorable Francis O. Wilcox, Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, testifying at Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 86th Congress, 1st session, said that in 1954 there were 60 contributing governments whereas in 1958 there were 86. Governmental contributions in 1954 were $13.6 million and by 1958 contributions and pledges had reached $20.9 million.

Continuing his testimony, Mr. Wilcox said: “The United States played a leading role in the establishment of UNICEF and has always been the principal contributor to its program. The Congress authorized and appropriated $11 million of fiscal year 1959 funds for contribution to UNICEF’s calendar year 1959 program. We are requesting $12 million from fiscal year 1960 funds for contribution to the calendar year 1960 program. This request is based upon a proposed UNICEF program of $27.9 million to which the United States would pledge $12 million in the hope that other governments would contribute $13 million and private sources $2.9 million.”

Mr. Wilcox also said that his department was requesting a million dollars more in 1960 than in 1959, but that the percentage contribution compared with other countries would be dropped to 48 percent. In the early stages of the program the United States contributed 72 percent of the program. In 1948 our government contributed approximately $27 million.

“UNICEF programs are supported not only by cash contributions but also by local contributions, which in 1958 amounted to $56.5 million. . . . These local contributions include sources of local personnel, transportation, and locally available supplies, equipment and facilities.”

Contributions by the Soviet Union amounted to $600,000 annually. This included small amounts from Byelorussia and the Ukraine. These contributions were made in rubles not
dollars, and the funds could be expended only in U.S.S.R. The money was spent for bicycles, blankets and DDT because these items could be bought in the Soviet Union.

When asked what the total contribution of the United States had been, Mr. Wilcox did not have the figures on hand. They were subsequently inserted in the record and are as follows:

"From the inception of the UNICEF program in 1947 to December 31, 1958, the United States contributed $145,231,000 in cash to UNICEF. When the U. S. pledge for calendar year 1959 is paid in full, our contributions will total $156,231,000."

"Beginning in fiscal year 1955, the United States began making donations to UNICEF of nonfat dry milk... The dollar value of these donations by the United States from the fiscal year 1955 to June 24, 1959 is calculated at $87,946,000!" "78,971,000 pounds were donated to UNICEF in fiscal year 1958 and 112,242,500 pounds have been donated in fiscal year 1959. These donations are additional to U. S. cash contributions to UNICEF and have not been included in arriving at the ratio of U. S. contributions to contributions from other governments."

Mrs. Virginia Gray, Executive Secretary, Citizens Committee for United Nations Children’s Fund, testified that: "In case a doubt exists as to the financial ability of the United States to contribute this amount, it is important to point out that, while the United States has been the largest single contributor to the Children’s Fund to date, it ranks only 27th among the donor nations for 1958 when its gift is correlated with our gross national product... Or, on the basis of population our gift of... is around 6 cents per capita. I have here, and I cannot give them to you in this country. The Communists, Socialists and One World enthusiasts? The Communists through their many fronts are urging huge spending programs with the hope that ruin will overtake us. UNICEF, SUNFED, WHO and the innumerable other agencies of the United Nations are draining away the very lifeblood of this country and sabotaging its financial stability. When disaster overtakes us, as it inevitably will if we pursue the same senseless course, we shall indeed fall into the laps of the Communists as Lenin predicted ‘like an overripe fruit!’"

"Some of our members seem confused by the fact that, whereas our Society adopted the above Resolution, when they go to church they hear their ministers recommend the UNICEF program to their parishioners and congregations. When their church leaders do this, aren’t they really admitting that the church has failed in its program of administering to God’s children? Do they not admit that a government agency can do a better job than a Christian organization, even though the employees of UNICEF may be of no faith or a faith other than Christian?"

In an excellent article by Lawrence Timbers, Vice-Chairman of the Department of the American Legion known as the Anti-Subversive Committee, the writer says: "The leadership of a number of our country's largest religious organizations are using the prestige of their great membership in lobbying to persuade the members of Congress to grant larger and ever larger appropriations for UNICEF and other international programs. They use this power pressure the world but “has a very well organized plan for helping to bring the most aid to the most people with the least expenditure of money...”"

Mrs. Gray concluded her testimony by saying, "These then are some of the broad needs of the world’s children and a glimpse of the way UNICEF is mobilizing a relatively small budget to accomplish a very large measure of permanent betterment for the future citizens of the world."

One wonders, since it is necessary for the government of this country to borrow huge sums of money to run its own affairs, and the national debt has reached astronomical sums, who is going to feed our American children if a financial crash occurs in this country. The Communists, Socialists and One World enthusiasts? The Communists through their many fronts are urging huge spending programs with the hope that ruin will overtake us. UNICEF, SUNFED, WHO and the innumerable other agencies of the United Nations are draining away the very lifeblood of this country and sabotaging its financial stability. When disaster overtakes us, as it inevitably will if we pursue the same senseless course, we shall indeed fall into the laps of the Communists as Lenin predicted "like an overripe fruit!"
to force all taxpayers to contribute to the subsidization of these international bureaucratic activities even though many of us object. Does Christian ethics teach that people should be forced against their wills? . . . When these religious leaders advocate the strengthening of World Government, they are saying that Christianity is a failure—that people are incapable of making personal decisions and that government is needed to direct them. The high aim of Christianity should be less government, not more government. . . . The advocacy of such false premises and doctrines is destroying the church as a Christian institution. It is adopting a program known as 'Christian Socialism' which can lead only to communism. . . . How can the principles of Free Enterprise be spread to the rest of the world if we do not practice what we preach?"

Members of the D.A.R. and Christians throughout the country have been much alarmed by a concerted effort on the part of proponents of One Worldism to substitute activities on behalf of the United Nations for celebrations which should be concerned with religious observances or which have a particular reason for being a part of this country's mores.

Two days in October have been selected by the proponents of the United Nations to celebrate its work: October 24, United Nations Day, and Hallowe'en. It is suspected by many of our citizens that the One Worlders hope gradually to replace Independence Day in July with United Nations Day in October as the Nation's most important nonreligious holiday.

As everyone knows who has been at home on Hallowe'en the past few years, many local youngsters have been making the rounds of neighborhood homes on behalf of UNICEF. The excuse to conduct this campaign on Hallowe'en is that it is better for children to be doing something constructive that evening than engaging in the usual fun-making and pranks which have been the custom. Also, remembering one's brothers in other lands is the duty of our children who are taught that they are now citizens of the world! These children are sent out by their parents with the sincere belief that the entire reason for being for UNICEF is to provide milk for less fortunate children throughout the world.

Doubtless, most people think that UNICEF deals directly with the people to whom its assistance is given. UNICEF is strictly a supply agency. Since UNICEF does not distribute the aid but only sees it to the port of entry, we can see how the distribution could be easily made in the name of "Brotherly Love Communism" to take the fight out of those who are to be taken over. The World Health Organization (WHO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) furnish the technicians and overseers. The work is done by the citizens of the country receiving the aid and the cooperation of 53 nongovernmental agencies. Each, including the United Nations specialized agencies, duplicate each others' reports. UNICEF reports are based on the reports of these non-governmental organizations and of members of the government receiving the aid for their people. Critics of UNICEF have suggested that these reports should be received with considerable skepticism. UNICEF, however, bases its report on the others mentioned which it submits to our House and Senate Appropriations Committee. It is our understanding that neither the House nor Senate Committees investigate the facts outlined in this UNICEF report.

During Continental Congress of 1959 our Committee was requested to ascertain from the Foreign Operations Subcommittee on Appropriations, information concerning proposed United States contributions to UNICEF for 1960. In reply to this request the following telegram was received on April 24 from Honorable Otto E. Passman, Chairman:

"The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) is worldwide in scope. Eighty-one nations are contributing to the fund including Soviet Russia. One hundred and four nations and territories are recipients of the fund. Any contributor may apply for aid under the provisions of the program and any Communist nation is eligible for UNICEF funds upon meeting limited qualifications. A larger number will be included, both as contributors and recipients in Fiscal 1960. Incidentally this fund is allocated on a calendar year basis. There is a certain amount of confusion and apparent concealment and doubt about the UNICEF program. The Subcommittee will endeavor to establish a better record on its activities when considering funds applicable to Fiscal Year 1960, and also establish for the record the number of Communist nations receiving aid so that future questions as to misuse can be better evaluated." (Emphasis ours.)

A copy of the 1960 Hearings of this Committee does not indicate that such specific information was secured nor is a complete report of the countries receiving UNICEF contributions printed in the Hearings.

Upon a written request by our Committee to Mr. Passman on September 1, 1959, asking if such a list had been obtained, we were informed that "all nations which contribute to the UNICEF program are eligible for UNICEF funds." This, then, is further proof that ANY country, regardless of political belief, may receive aid from UNICEF funds, more than 58 percent of which have been contributed by the United States. The point is, American funds are being used to assist the avowed enemies of our Constitutional Republic. ("In 1952 the percentage of the U. S. contribution was 72 percent, in 1955 it was 60 percent, in 1959 it is 50 percent.")

To those of us who believe in private enterprise, UNICEF is a governmental assumption of the functions of private enterprise. It is socialism in practice. To quote Mr. Timbers again, "It is government doing what the churches through their missionaries and what private enterprise should be doing and could do better. Our Constitution specifically states that this government should administer justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to its citizens. When our government promotes such programs as UNICEF, it does none of these things. It encourages and aids governments to develop socialist programs by helping those governments to help their citizens to be helpless. Far better is the American way of free enterprise and the capitalistic system by which this country has shown all people how they could escape from hunger and poverty."

We have mentioned the attempt on the part of One Worlders and Communists to downgrade religious holidays and to change the meaning of such days from a religious to a secular observance. This is particularly true of the Feast of Christmas. Christians throughout this Nation observe at that time the second most Holy Day of the Christian year, the Birth of their Lord and Savior, Jesus
It is His birthday that we celebrate—not the birth of Brotherhood, One Worldism or even of the United Nations! True, the Angels heralding His Birth cried, “Peace on earth to men of good will”—but they were not proclaiming the Brotherhood of man, or the peace promulgated by One Worlders or Communists—a peace that knows no God.

A brochure of UNICEF greeting cards for 1958 fails to show the least indication of the meaning of Christmas in UNICEF cards. For instance, according to the descriptive text, the cards by Rangel Hidalgo express his appreciation for UNICEF’s aid in Mexico’s antimalaria campaign. The German illustrator, Fritz Busse, has presented a series on an international theme titled “A Time of Joy.” One card depicts children in India helping their mother light oil-filled brass cups, to celebrate Dizali, the great festival of lights. Another shows the eldest daughter of a family in Sweden as Queen of Light serving coffee and saffron buns to her family heralding the dawn of Lucia Day, the 13th of December, and so on.

A commemorative card to mark the tenth anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights was created by Leo Lionni.

The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) sold 73.4 million greeting cards in the 1957 Christmas season, netting a profit officials estimate at $350,000. One can’t help but wonder if the Christians among the purchasers of the 73.4 million cards to be sent as Christmas greetings have forgotten the meaning of Christmas and that it is a Holy Day celebrated by observance of the birth of Jesus, the Master.

We also wish to bring to your attention two different cards; the World Brotherhood Card by Gilbert S. Harris, and the Happy Holiday Card by Si Frankel. These are issued by CORE, Congress of Racial Equality.

This is another instance where propaganda is being distributed by taking advantage of the custom of sending Christmas greetings. There isn’t the least connection with the reason for the Christian observance of Christmas.

With one exception—a card depicting the Virgin and Child and described in Russian as the Universal Mother — the UNICEF Christmas Cards that have been brought to our attention omit any reference to Christ.

Did you know that the two official greeting cards of UNICEF sold at Christmas were drawn by Hans Erni who was refused a visa to this country by the State Department?

One of the artists for the 1958 UNICEF Christmas Cards was Ben Shahn. According to a report of the House Un-American Activities Committee, Rec. S, 1955, Mr. Shahn was connected with the New Masses, cited as a Communist periodical, and such organizations as the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties (officially branded as subversive by the Attorney General) for which Shahn designed a pamphlet.

A pamphlet, *Let Your Greetings Help A Child*, published by the U. S. Committee for UNICEF and advertising the 1959 UNICEF greeting cards has been received by our Committee.

Of the sixteen cards illustrated, only two symbolize the Christmas traditions which Christians associate with one of our most Holy Days.

This plan to associate the United Nations with Christmas, and have it replace the religious aspects of Christmas, is believed to be part of a broader Communist plan to destroy all religious beliefs and customs, so that one day we shall awaken to find that December twenty-fifth is being celebrated as a “One World Peace Festival” instead of the Birthday of Christ.

We now present a few facts which you may not know about UNICEF:

1. From a news item appearing in the *New York Times*, July 25, 1959:

Did you know that gifts to UNICEF have been tax exempt until recently? An Internal Revenue ruling effective since January 1, 1959 repealed the tax exempt status of UNICEF contributions. Since then, personal contributions have fallen off 30%. Senator Javits of New York and Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois have introduced a bill to restore the exemption, as have Representatives Lindsay of New York and Frank Ikard of Texas.

The reversal of the ruling, according to the Honorable Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota of August 27, 1959 in the Senate of the United States comes as a result of the decision that the United Nations Children’s Fund is an integral part of the United Nations which was designated as a public international organization under the International Organizations Immunities Act (Public Law 291, 79th Congress); and therefore, its tax status must be determined under such act. Internal Revenue concluded that UNICEF was exempt from income tax under Section 892 rather than section 501 (C) (3) of the Code of 1939 which made no provisions for the deductibility by donors of contributions made to public international organizations.

In arguing that the deduction be allowed, Mr. McCarthy said that from the Treasury’s point of view, the amount of money involved in contributions to UNICEF, whether the taxes are collected or not, is too small to have any effect on the Federal budget; but from UNICEF’s point of view, the amount contributed affords an important even though relatively small source of income. “More important than the matter of actual financial support,” continued the Senator, “such gifts represent evidence of effective voluntary participation by private citizens.”

2. Did you know that 29% of National Committee to promote UNICEF’s program are, or have been, affiliated with one or more Communist front organizations?

3. Did you know that Ludwig Rajchmann, who represented the Communist Government of Poland and who used his influence to get aid for Communist countries, was subpoenaed by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary to ask him about his connections with Alger Hiss? He fled to Paris to get away from the U. S. jurisdiction but still represents Poland on UNICEF.

4. Did you know that Joyce Campbell, a former employee of UNICEF, admitted she had been employed by the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, Inc., listed on Attorney General’s list, and that her position here was the reference that obtained her a job on the United Nations Appeal for Children; and that Ruth Crawford, also a one-time employee, admitted she was a member of the Communist Party?

5. Did you know that UNICEF has 326 employees, 126 at UN Headquarters in New York and 200 in the other four offices in Asia, Africa, the Americas and the Southwest Pacific?

6. Did you know that 88% of UNICEF total income is derived from contributions by governments and...
12% from private contributions, sale of greeting cards, Hallowe’en trick or treat donations and services rendered to other UN Agencies and income from investments?

(7) Did you know that contributions from Communist Governments can be spent only in their own country for domestic materials; to hire their nationals, or for fellowships to be used in their institutions?

(8) Did you know that the United Nations Demographic Year Book for 1956 does not show any greater decrease in the death rate in countries receiving UNICEF aid than in countries not receiving it?

(9) Did you know that “There has been some consideration given by UNICEF of a new departure in their work—training in principles of mental health at the new maternal and child health centers”? (See p. 12, Annual report of 1956 of the World Federation for Mental Health)

Many letters addressed to this Committee have commented on the statement by Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge that the only Communist countries receiving aid from UNICEF last year were Poland and Yugoslavia. He took exception to our Resolution which stated that a very substantial part of the total funds goes to Communist and Communist-controlled countries.

Our readers will be interested to read the figures printed at the end of this article* which were supplied to the National Defense Committee by the Honorable Herman Talmadge in regard to aid extended to Communist countries from 1947-1958 and the amounts contributed by the United States in actual figures and percent of total contributions.

“The United States has contributed the following sums to UNICEF during calendar years 1947-58:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
<th>Percent</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
<td>71.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>27,122,404</td>
<td>71.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>3,445,000</td>
<td>71.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>14,626,498</td>
<td>71.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>5,850,000</td>
<td>71.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>6,666,667</td>
<td>71.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>9,813,498</td>
<td>68.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>8,300,000</td>
<td>69.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>9,000,000</td>
<td>57.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>9,700,000</td>
<td>55.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>55.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>11,000,000</td>
<td>52.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>145,231,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Breakdown showing amount spent in and out of Hungary not available.

** Freedom is a privilege. It is the privilege of an individual to do what he wishes, provided he does not interfere with the rights of others.

** Freedom is an interest of all people.

** When any government denies freedom to its people it becomes the duty of the people to overthrow it and establish a government founded upon freedom and justice.

** Freedom is always a matter of choice. I will probably many times make the wrong choice, but at least I am able to try.

** If we feel differently about things done by our government we can write to our Congressman. We can write to our newspapers and even to the President. A recent example is the many letters to Congressmen against his new budget. In schools we are encouraged to express our opinions.

** CONSTITUTION DAY: Constitution Day was observed by J.A.C. Clubs throughout the country; but newspaper publicity was received only from Mamaroneck, N. Y. We realize this was due to the fact that our State Chairman had not received information about our new publicity venture.

A SUGGESTION—Why not have as a J.A.C. Club Project caring for the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in your local or nearby cemeteries?

[771]
In 1775 Congress "Adopted" the Army

by Major Frederic S. Otis, Inf-USAR

Editor, The Army Reservist

It was the first step in the adoption proceedings. Having provided their new Army with the wherewithal for gunpowder, on the following Friday, June 9th, the delegates resolved that the Provincial Convention of New York be requested to convey as soon as possible in Providence in Rhode Island or any port in the government of Massachusetts Bay, 5000 barrels of flour for the use of the Continental Army.

On Wednesday, June 14th, 1 month and 4 days after they first assembled, and 3 days before the battle of Bunker Hill, Congress took the action that is officially credited with being the creation of the Army. Under that date the Journal reads as follows:

Agreeable to the standing order of the day, the Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the state of America; and after some time spent thereon, the president resumed the chair, and Mr. Ward reported that the committee had come to certain resolutions, which he was ordered to report; but not having come to a conclusion, they desired him to move for leave to sit again.

Raise More Troops

The resolutions being read were agreed to as follows:

Resolved, that six companies of expert riflemen be immediately raised in Pennsylvania, two in Maryland, and two in Virginia; that each company consist of a captain, three lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, a drummer or trumpeter, and sixty-eight privates.

That each company as soon as completed, march and join the army near Boston, to be there employed as light-infantry, under the command of the chief officer in the army.

That the pay of the officers and privates be as follows: viz. a captain 20 dollars a month, a major 24 dollars, lieutenants 18 dollars, and sergeants, corporals, drummers and trumpeters 10 dollars.

(Continued on page 828)

Scattered up and down and across the land are monuments, markers and plaques attesting to actions of historic significance that have taken place at the indicated spot. Many of these recall to our generation heroic actions of the United States Army. But strange as it may seem, no marker indicates the birthplace of the Army. Perhaps that is because so many other historic actions took place there. The suggestion is respectfully made, however, that there is room at Independence Hall for mention of the fact that here was created the United States Army.

June 14, 1775 is the official birthday of the United States Army. Independence Hall in Philadelphia is the birthplace.

History reveals, however, that what Congress actually did was adopt an Army that was already in being and actually engaged in fighting a war. The Second Continental Congress assembled on the 10th of May, 1775 at what was then known as the State House in Philadelphia. George Washington was a delegate from Virginia and came dressed in his uniform as an officer of the Virginia Militia. On the same day the intrepid Allen led his Green Mountain Boys against the powerful fortress Ticonderoga at the base of the Adirondacks and won a victory from the British.

The first mention of a military force in the Journal of the Second Continental Congress appears under the date of Thursday, May 25th. Congress resolved on that date "that the Militia of New York be armed and trained and in constant readiness to act at a moment's warning, and that a number of men be immediately embodied and kept in that city and so disposed of as to give protection to the inhabitants . . . ."

On the same day they also resolved "that it be further recommended to the Provincial Congress afores'd that the troops be enlisted to serve until the last day of December next unless this Congress shall direct that they be sooner disbanded."

Thus the delegates to the Continental Congress passed the responsibility to raise the troops to the New York officials but kept the authority to disband the troops to themselves.

No Legal Power

Actually the Second Continental Congress was an illegal organization, had no legal right to pass an order, and certainly no power to execute it. The Colonies looked to the delegates to produce a change in a perplexing situation, so their powers may have been illegal but they were able to meet, to consult, and to agree on any action. And since a majority of the citizens of the Colonies were willing to accept their authority, the end result was the same as if their acts were based on established laws.

On the 31st of May the Congress resolved that the Governor of Connecticut be requested immediately to send a strong reinforcement to the garrison of Crown Point and Ticonderoga.

The following Saturday the budget problem first raised its ugly head in Army matters. On that day, June 3d, Congress upon motion resolved that a committee be appointed for the purpose of borrowing the sum of 6000 pounds for the use of America, for the repayment of which with interest, the Congress will make full and ample provision, and that the s'd comm. apply the s'd sum of money to the purchase of gun powder for the use of the Continental Army.

First Step in Adoption

This is the first mention in the Journal of "the Continental Army."

1 Reprinted from The Army Reservist, Vol. V, No. 5, June 1959, pp. 4-5.
with the CHAPTERS

Santa Ana (Santa Ana, Calif.) awarded the Americanism medal for the first time at a meeting May 4, 1959, at the home of Mrs. Barney Coleman. Mrs. Harry Anderson, Americanism chairman, and Miss Henrietta Barwick, State Chairman of Americanism, presented the medal to Adolf Schoepe, president and owner of Fluidmaster, Inc., Anaheim.

(Left to right) Mrs. Harry Anderson presents Americanism Medal to Adolf Schoepe while Mrs. Eugene L. Oberly stands by.

Mr. Schoepe came to America from Germany in 1927, at the age of 23. He had learned the plumbing and sheet metal trades in Germany and soon found work. He learned English in night school and became an American citizen in 1932.

Through hard work and ingenuity his career advanced ever upward, until in 1945, he bought the plant of Avion, Inc., which rapidly grew into Kwikset Locks, Inc., and in a few years became one of the country’s most important lockset manufacturers. In 1957 he exchanged his holdings in Kwikset Locks for an interest in American Hardware Corp.

He then established Fluidmaster, and in its first year of production has developed outstanding control valves for the plumbing industry, having recently received one of the top ten awards for best use of materials in product design by the publication Materials in Design Engineering.

His faith in community service has been marked by steady work for its improvement in many civic and industrial groups, including the Chamber of Commerce, Orange County A.I.D., Committee to Employ Physically Handicapped, Boy Scouts, United Fund Campaign, Council of Profit Sharing Industries and many others. He is a member of the Navy League and a Fellow of the University of Redlands.

Mr. Schoepe was the speaker of the day and spoke on “Fruits of Freedom,” which might well be his own personal theme in his rise from an immigrant youth to president and owner of a flourishing Orange County industry.—Mrs. Eugene L. Oberly.

John Chapman (Bluefield, W. Va.). The highlight of the program of the annual George Washington luncheon sponsored by our chapter held at the West Virginia Hotel was the presentation of the D.A.R. Americanism medal to a new citizen, Paul N. Chryssikos, a native of Greece, who became a U.S. citizen in January 1956. The chapter is the first D.A.R. Chapter in W. Va., to make this award to an “American-by-choice.” Mrs. Chryssikos stood by her husband while the award was presented by Mrs. William W. Mc Claugherty, Vice President General, who spoke of his trustworthiness, which has shown dependability with exemplary ideals and interests. His service has included active assistance in helping other aliens become American citizens; he features leadership and initiative in promoting the American way of life and in his patriotism there is a devoted love of country, the United States of America. Mr. Chryssikos is now on the faculty of Concord College where he is an instructor of English and French.

Mrs. R. S. Kerfoot, regent, presided for the meeting and introduced the speaker, Mrs. E. E. Ross of Tazewell, who gave a thrilling description of Mount Vernon and Washington’s family. Her talk was highlighted by a number of drawings by pupils in the Tazewell High School of the buildings.

Henry Fortune, nationally known Bluefield baritone, entertained with two songs by Julian Edwards, My Own United States and Your Land and My Land, accompanied at the piano by his wife. Mrs. B. E. Bates of Bluefield, Va., was in charge of the program. Mrs. Percy Gillie, chairman of hostess committee, gave the address of welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul N. Chryssikos, receiving the Americanism medal from Mrs. William Mc Claugherty.

Over 100 members and guests were present.—Mrs. Jackson A. Hammond.

Colonel Gilbert Potter (Amityville, N. Y.). At a ceremony held on June 18, 1959 at 11 a.m. at the Old Huntington Revolutionary Cemetery in Huntington, New York, the chapter placed a Revolutionary Soldier’s marker on the grave of Colonel Gilbert Potter.

Mrs. Ainslie M. Wardle, regent of the chapter, and Mrs. Donald J. Barton, chapter chaplain, conducted the dedication ceremonies.

Mrs. Alfred S. Griffiths and Mrs. Malcolm V. Knapp of Amityville, descendants of Colonel Potter and members of the chapter which bears his name, were present as were Mr. Roy E. Lott, Son of the American Revolution and Town of Huntington historian and Mr. Paul Bailey, Suffolk County historian. In addition, Mrs. Wilbur C. Elliott of Great Neck, New York, State historian of the National Society, D. A.R.; Mrs. Clayton Murgridge of Northport, regent of Ketewamoke Chapter of Huntington; Mrs. H. Woodman Harris, Huntington, vice regent of Ketewamoke Chapter and members of our chapter were present.

Colonel Gilbert Potter (1725–1786) was a captain in the French and Indian War. When the Revolution broke out, he was appointed Lt. Colonel of the First Regiment, Suffolk County, New York Militia.

Following the capture and death of General Nathaniel Woodhull and the occupation of Long Island by the British, Colonel Potter, who was a physician, served with distinction in the underground and was attached to the American Hospital Service.

At the conclusion of the dedication ceremony, the company adjourned to the Ketewamoke Chapter House which was graciously put at their disposal by the members of Ketewamoke. Mr. Lott and Mr. Bailey gave brief talks on the part that Colonel Potter and his town, Huntington, played in the fight for independence.

Mrs. Wardle, assisted by Mrs. Arthur E. Hauser, Vice Regent and Mrs. Gino L. Giorgini, was hostess at an old fashion box luncheon which was provided by members of the Amityville Chapter.—Frances P. Hauser.

Mitz-Khan-a-Khan (Ventura, Calif.) closed its year with the Annual Flag Day Observance. The meeting was held...

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at the home of the librarian, Mrs. H. D. Stevens, in the beautiful Ojai Valley. Luncheon was served to the members and guests on the terrace of the home.

Mrs. Martha James, acting as chaplain, opened the meeting with a prayer for members during the vacation months. A very interesting reading was given by Mrs. Stevens, “The Origin and Evolution of the Flag” and “The New Flag.” The chapter was proud to include in its program an article written by its historian, Mrs. Mabelle Bennett McGuire. This article, “Flag Etiquette for Churches,” was published in the June 1959 issue of “The New Christian Advocate.” Mrs. McGuire (note picture) has also recently published a handbook, “Finger and Action Rhymes.” This is an Instructor Handbook for children. It includes Finger and Action Plays for Anytime, for Special Days and for Around the World. Included in those for Special Days is one for “Flag Day.”

Mrs. Milton E. Ramelli presided over the meeting. The chapter has had an interesting and busy year under Mrs. Ramelli’s guidance. Programs included talks by a local educator, an officer at the U. S. Naval Base, a lawyer on community projects. A luncheon, honoring Mrs. John J. Chapmieux, State Regent, was given in conjunction with two other chapters, Golden West of Santa Paula and Antelope Valley of Lancaster. A lovely tea was given by the regent at her home. This was to raise funds for D.A.R. projects. Awards were given to students in the Junior High Schools and in the High School, and they, with their mothers, were honored at a chapter meeting. The chapter made the Silver Honor Roll and has also gained in membership.—Mildred C. Bower.

Bloomingtom (Bloomington, Ind.) made the home of Mrs. John R. Figg a scene of fellowship and beauty on June 14, 1959, as it tendered a recep-

tion there in honor of one of its most loved members, Mrs. W. G. Cogswell, Indiana State Treasurer of the D.A.R.

![Image of Mrs. Cogswell, Mrs. Biel, Mrs. Farwell, and Mrs. Bush](image)

Members present included state officers, representatives from eleven other chapters, five patriotic organizations, and members and friends from many other organizations.

In the receiving line were Mrs. Forrest W. Faris, regent of the Bloomington Chapter; Mrs. W. G. Cogswell, State Treasurer; Mrs. John G. Biel, State Regent; Miss Bonnie Farwell, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Ralph R. Bush, recording secretary; Mrs. Arthur Payne, librarian; Mrs. Reed Boggs, Mrs. Frank Smith, and Mrs. Maxwell Chapman, directors of the Southern, Northern, and Central Districts, respectively.

In addition to seven committee members from different parts of the state, friends and members attended from the D.A.R. chapter at Bedford, Bloomfield, Knightsburg, Marion, Montene, New Albany, Rockville, Rushville, Salam, Terre Haute, and Vincennes.

Mrs. Cogswell was presented with a beautiful guest book, containing the names of all those present, by Mrs. Faris.—Elizabeth M. Faris.

Martha Ibbetson (Elmhurst, Ill.) had two “firsts” this past year which brought honor both to our Chapter and our State. One of our Good Citizens, Joyce Skinkle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon L. Skinkle, 154 Berkley Ave., Elmhurst (York High School senior), not only was chosen by her classmates and faculty to represent their school, but was also acclaimed the State title winner for Illinois. The Illinois D.A.R. Good Citizen, for the first time, was chosen on a competitive basis, which made the title more meaningful. In addition to the $100.00 bond, the usual gift from D.A.R., Joyce received a nine-day all-expense trip to Alaska. Miss Skinkle was invited to join the party of 45 public and parochial school winners of an historical essay contest, sponsored by Mr. Sidney De Love, president of the Cook County Savings and Loan Association of Chicago. Mr. DeLove was the recipient of an Americanism medal at the Illinois State Good Citizens luncheon at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, where he was the speaker. The luncheon to honor 188 D.A.R. Good Citizens and their mothers was held during the Illinois State Conference in March. On the Alaska trip, Joyce was the spokesman for the group, and the bearer of the first 49-star flag that was flown in Chicago. She had the honor of presenting this flag to Alaska’s first Governor.

The second “first” was received at the 68th Continental Congress, Washington, D.C., in April. A “Mary Todd Lincoln Doll” dressed in the authentic inauguration gown of 1861 and entered as the Illinois doll received a first prize in the Historic Doll Contest and was accepted for exhibit in the America Room in Washington, D.C., National Society Headquarters. This doll was entered by Martha Ibbetson Chapter through a Junior Achievement Club of Chicago Chapter.—Hilda E. Schulze.

Lucy Wolcott Barnum (Adrian, Mich.) observed the 50th anniversary of its founding on April 16 with a luncheon at Ritchie Hall, Adrian College. The attractive decorations were in keeping with the occasion. A beautiful birthday cake was cut by the regent, Mrs. Clarence A. Thompson, assisted by the State Regent, Mrs. Roy V. Barnes, an honored guest of the day. The three remaining charter members of the chapter were also honored guests.

After the luncheon the meeting was
held at the Croswell House, which was presented to the chapter by Governor Croswell’s wife in 1926. The chapter registrar, Mrs. Herbert W. Back, had written a history of the chapter’s fifty years which she gave at this time. Some of the prominent early members were represented in costume by members of today. Former members and guests from out of town joined in the celebration. Letters of regret and congratulations were read from distant members of past years. Installation of new officers and a memorial service were conducted. A tea and social hour concluded the enjoyable event.—Jeanette R. Alexander.

Niangua (Camdenton, Mo.) celebrated its second anniversary on February 24 with a public dedication ceremony for the chapter charter at the Camden County Court House, where the charter has been hung inside the main entrance.

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Eight towns in the Lake of the Ozarks area are represented in the chapter’s membership, and from an organizing group of fifteen, the membership has grown in two years to thirty-eight. Six D.A.R. Good Citizenship pins were awarded Senior girls in the High Schools of the area—Camdenton, Lebanon, Lake Ozark, Eldon, Tuscumbia and Versailles, and the award winners and their parents were entertained at the charter meeting in April.—Eloa M. Gamble.

Major Hugh Moss (Modesto, Calif.) organized a Junior Group Committee early last fall at the home of Mrs. L. M. Morris, past regent. They have had regular monthly meetings and shipped a Christmas box to Kate Duncan Smith School valued at $50.00.

The Genealogical Records Committee assisted by other members of the chapter have copied all cemetery records of Merced and Tuolumne Counties. Many of these records are those of pioneers of 1849 Gold Rush days.

The chairman, Mrs. Ray S. Dix, has typed in quadruplicate 700 pages of genealogical records in the past two years; among them were old wills, family Bible records, obituaries and all of the early marriages of Stanislaus and Merced Counties up to and including the year 1905. The chapter has sent to the State Treasurer $48.00 for binding these records, which were sent to the N.S.D.A.R. Library in Washington, D.C., the Sutro Library in San Francisco, the State Library in Sacramento and the Public Library in Los Angeles.

In addition Mrs. Dix copied and abstracted all of Stanislaus County wills to the year 1908 and copied all of the marriages of Stanislaus County to the year 1905. Many family data were included in these marriages as many of the parents of the brides and grooms were given, their native state or country, as well as the native state of the bride and groom. These are listed in alphabetical order and an index of the brides is included. All names in the wills are indexed, including the witnesses and administrators. Mrs. Dix had this volume of 374 pages bound and presented it through the chapter to the local library.

The Genealogical Committee is Mrs. Claude O. Ryan and Mrs. Elmer Oman with Mrs. Dix as chairman. Chapter members who assisted with the genealogical records are Mesdames William Boesch, Ralph Crow, W. N. Edmiston, Walter Isom and Mrs. Irvin Snedigar, regent. Mrs. William Boesch copied the Merced County marriage records to the year 1905.

The chapter has had eight new members and eight supplemental applications accepted this year.—Thelma O. Pugh.

New Orleans (New Orleans, La.). Miss Nancy Rudd, 14-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Rudd, 1544 Westbrook, New Orleans 22, Louisiana, took top honors when her essay on the subject “Theodore Roosevelt” was chosen the best in the southwest division at the Louisiana State Conference held in Monroe, March, 1959. An eighth grade student at McDonogh 28 Junior High School, Nancy entered the D.A.R. essay contest and was sponsored by our chapter. Her 1,500-word essay won her the national award, which was presented to her at the McDonogh 28 graduation exercises in May by Mrs. Lawrence F. Heaslip, historian of the chapter.

Miss Adina Nicholls is Nancy’s English teacher at McDonogh 28.—Mrs. H. B. Wiley.

Photo by the Times-Picayune

Pierre Van Cortlandt (Peekskill, N. Y.) marked 27 historic spots in Peekskill as a project in connection with the 350th Hudson-Champlain Anniversary Celebration, using plaques of white wood with blue lettering. Brochures describing each location were given to Peekskill organizations and to the Chamber of Commerce.

Many of the sites marked were linked with Peekskill’s vital role in the Revolution. Mandeville Tavern provided lodging for visitors at that time as did also Dusenberry’s Tavern. General Washington was frequently a guest at the Daniel Birdsall House, and at the Upper Manor House, where Gerard Beekman and his wife, who was Gertrude Van Cortlandt, lived during the Revolution.

At Lent’s Cove, in March 1777, the British landed with 500 men. They burned the Lents’ house and occupied Drum Hill. From this promontory it is said a bullet was fired which killed an American soldier who was drinking from Soldier’s Spring, the site which appears in the picture.

The route of flight from the British is marked as the Road to Jockeytown. On the “Spy Tree,” at the Peekskill Military Academy, a British spy was hanged. Noted also were the Kennedy House on King’s Ferry Road, and the docks along the Hudson, where the
names of DePew and Requa are well remembered.

Our chapter started the "Year of History" as guests of the Sunnyside Restoration for a tour of the newly-restored VanCortlandt Manor House, in honor of Miss Ann Stevenson Van Cortlandt, a charter member, who named the chapter for her Revolutionary ancestor. To conclude the year, the chapter will present a pageant in October; and in November will hear as guest speaker Mr. Karl F. Wede, world-renowned antiquarian, who will speak on "Famous American Sailing Ships," and will display models of the "Half Moon" and of the "Mayflower." —Rachel Cloud Pond.

Rebecca Parke (Galesburg, Ill.) On October 7, 1958, Galesburg and Knox College celebrated the 100th Anniversary of the Lincoln-Douglas debate on the east lawn of Knox College. In 1858 Galesburg was the very hotbed of abolitionism in the State of Illinois. A new party called the "Liberal" embraced these ideas and held its first two conventions here; also Galesburg in those days was the most important station in Illinois on the Underground Railroad for freeing slaves.

The first county seat was in Knoxville Court House. In this historical building the President of Knox College debated with Stephen A. Douglas about slavery. In Galesburg is located Beecher Chapel, named for the brother of the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin. Old Main of Knox College is the site of the fifth debate.

Other historical sites in Galesburg are Carl Sandburg's birthplace, Mother Bickerdyke's Civil War Nurse Monument, the Clark E. Carr home where the only cabinet meeting outside of Washington, D.C. was held during President McKinley's administration. Bus tours were arranged to all of these places with hostesses dressed in the style of 1858 to present the historical facts.

Our chapter cooperated in many ways and it is estimated that D.A.R. and C.A.R. members gave a total of 1,000 hours. Members were on the planning committee, helped make garments for pageant and parade, and made a 32-star American Flag (8 by 15 feet) which was hung at the back of the temporary stage between the two plaques of Lincoln and Douglas. One member helped to write a historical skit commemorating an event at that time and another directed the skit, which was given 14 times. Several participated in the style show of 100-year-old costumes with one member receiving 1st prize and one C.A.R. receiving 1st prize for the junior making her own costume; five C.A.R.'s took part in the pageant. Some members served as hostesses at Knoxville Court House and at Alumni Room at Knox College.

Of the five debates given Galesburg was the only one with the original setting and Parker Sellers of Monmouth College was the director. He used every effort to keep it authentic. The dresses were of new material and copies of original dresses, bonnets, suits, etc., were used. No jewelry was allowed except that of 100 years ago or older.

The pageant was a selected synopsis of the original debate. One half of the pageant members shouted for Douglas and the other half for Lincoln.

Everything was so beautifully and skillfully planned, yet to our surprise and dismay it rained and rained, but as in show business the pageant did go on and was broadcast over N.B.C. television.—Grace M. Smith.

Major Francis Langhorne Dade (Kendall, Fla.) observed its 4th Annual Meeting, May 14, 1959, at the Riviera Country Club, Coral Gables.

(L. to r.) Miss Ann Watson and Mrs. James E. Grattan.

An outstanding feature of the program was the introduction of Miss Ann Watson by chapter chairman of Good Citizens Committee, Mrs. James E. Grattan, who announced her as recipient of our coveted Good Citizens award as senior student of South Dade High School; Mrs. Deen greeted Ann and presented her with the award and certificate. On hearing the regent's splendid annual report all present were gratified to learn that our chapter had again, for the 3rd consecutive year, won the State award for being 100% in membership subscriptions to our D.A.R. magazine (the only chapter out of 68 in State to ever attain this honor); also for the second successive year we made the Gold Honor Roll. Our chapter, founded November 4, 1955, is most proud of its record to date.—Isabel Morton DuPree.

Fort Harrison (Terre Haute, Ind.) celebrated the 50th anniversary of its founding with a luncheon April 11, 1959, in the Mayflower Room of Terre Haute House. Five living charter members, Miss Ruth Adamson, Mrs. Richard W. Benbridge, Mrs. A. A. Faurot, Mrs. Harley Hickman, and Miss Nellie M. Talley, were honored at this time.

Mrs. John R. Hunter was General Chairman for the affair.

The celebration began with the invocation by Miss Nola Williams, chaplain, and was followed by a candle-lighting ceremony written and conducted by Mrs. Byron L. Westfall, 1st vice regent. The hostess at each table led in the lighting of candles as eight wishes were named for the chap- ter. Mrs. John Garlin Biel, State Regent and member of Fort Harrison, concluded the ceremony with her wish for the chapter and the lighting of her candle.

(Continued on page 816)

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Genealogical Source Material

Edited by MRS. WILLIAM SETH KENYON, National Chairman

Response to the Special Project

Thousands of Genealogical Forms are being completed all over the country. The cooperation and help of the State and chapter Registrars and of the State and Chapter Membership Chairmen who are working with the Genealogical Records Committee are greatly appreciated. Already letters are being received requesting information from the forms. To give it, we must have literally thousands of completed ones to consult, which is why chapter chairmen are urged to send completed forms to their State Chairmen as soon as 25 or 30 are ready, so that they will be forwarded immediately to headquarters. From one chapter has come over 100, beautifully completed, as the result of the summer's work. Our goal for 1960—a completed form for every active member in every chapter.

Abstracts of Twenty-three Wills taken from Will Book Number 1 of Bedford County, Virginia, Records. (Compiled by Mrs. Lula Jeter Parker, 516 Blue Ridge Ave., Bedford, Va.)

P. 5 - Will of John Carson made Dec. 24, 1761; proved May 25, 1762; mentions wife but does not name her; sons Ezekiel, that land in Buckingham County joined to Ann; and Thomas. Executrix "Dr. Wife." Witness: Alex Hunter, John Hunter, James Carson.

P. 6 - Will of William Thompson, made May 15, 1763; mentions wife (not named); sons Samuel, Thomas, and William and "there sister." Executors, Joseph Westerfield and Adam Beard. Witnesses: Betty Grady (X—her mark), Robert Allen.

P. 9 - Will of Thomas Wright, made Dec. 15, 1762, proved Nov. 22, 1763, mentions wife (does not name her); sons, Andrew Ray; daughters, Mary and Priscilla. Witnesses: George Grady, Betty Grady (X—her mark).

P. 41 - Will of William Banister, made April 50, 1767, proved April 29, 1767; mentions wife (does not name her) and two sons, Isaac Banister and James Banister. Execs. sons Isaac and James. Witnesses: Charles McGoughlin (X—his mark), William Boyd, Alex Boyle (O—his mark).

P. 42 - Will of Robert Walker, made Oct. 23, 1766; proved March 24, 1767; mentions wife "Abigail" and says they have in possession Tom and Joe and all my movable Estate during her life or Widowhood as long as she behaves well." Son, Elijah Walker, and daughter William Is and Juda. Exs. William Walker, Valentine Corley. Witnesses: James Walker, Andrew Turner, Henry Pigg.

P. 47 - Will of Joseph Ray, made Oct. 6, 1766; proved May 26, 1767; mentions wife (does not name her); sons, Andrew Ray and John Ray; daughters Mary and Priscilla; also mentions Miller. Exs. William Thomas, Jonathan Grimes (Grames). Witnesses: John Boyston, John Michael Miller (M—his mark), Peter Blankenship (X—his mark); having refused to serve, Martha Ray qualified as administratrix. Securities: Henry Taylor, James Standerfer.


P. 50 - Will of Alex Hunter, made Dec. 21, 1767; proved March 22, 1768; mentions wife (no name); sons, Samuel James, Alex, daughters, Betty: son, John; Exs. wife and sons Samuel and Alex. Witnesses: Alex Steel, Mary Hunter (her mark), Ceciley Walker. Exs. John Hunter and Alex Hunter.

P. 52 - Will of William Loving, made April 23, 1767; proved Sept. 22, 1767; mentions wife (no name); children, John, Henry, Cathy, Patty. Witnesses: James Ayres, Patrick Holligan, Mary Loving (X her mark).

P. 56 - Will of Daniel Morris, recorded Nov. 24, 1767; mentions wife (no name), sons, Ezekiel, Joseph, John; and daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, Jane, and Sarah. Witnesses: Jacob Anderson, Josias Coffey, Mary Anderson.

P. 71 - Will of Edward Pate, made Nov. 19, 1767; proved May Court, 1767; mentions sons, Matthew, Anthony, Thomas, daughters, Judith, son Jeremiah, grandson (son of John Pate and Judith, his wife) Martha. Exs. wife and son Jeremiah. Witnesses: Samuel Shrewsbury, Nathaniel Shrewsbury, Elizabeth Shrewsbury.


P. 92 - Will of Benjamin Johnson made recorded Sept. 26, 1769; mentions wife Mary; sons, Thomas, John, Andrew, William, James; daughters, Rachel, Elizabeth; to the Legatee executor, sons, Mary, James Egar, Archibals Lamb, John Persey.

Bible records taken from the old family Bible of Malcolm McNeill at "Hemphill," Christian County, Kentucky. (Compiled by Margaret Metcalf McNeill Ayres, Memphis, Tenn. for Fort Assumption Chapter, Tennessee.)

Births (Beginning with Grandfather McNeill's parents)

Henry McNeill was born March 29, 1755. Dorothy McNeill, wife of H. McNeill, was born March 22d, 1755. The following are children of Henry and Dorothy McNeill:

Alexander McNeill was born December 20th, 1774. Angus McNeill was born June 4th, 1776. Margaret McNeill was born May 12th, 1779. Henrietta McNeill was born February 5th, 1781. John Pryor McNeil was born May 3d, 1787. Catharine McNeill was born Dec. 11th, 1783. Hector McNeill was born Dec. 28th, 1787. Pryor McNeil was born Dec. 24th, 1787. Eliza S. McNeill was born Dec. 17, 1792.
Malcolm McNeill, their youngest child was born Feb. 18th, 1796.

Deaths
Henry McNeill died November 3d, 1820. 
Dorothy McNeill died March 17th, 1824. 
Deaths of Henry 0. and Dorothy McNeill's Children
Hector McNeill died Oct. 8th, 1808. 
Angus McNeill died Feb. 5th, 1809. 
Rebecca, wife of J. Grant, died Dec. 17th, 1823. 
Pryor McNeill died June 22nd, 1825. 
Eliza S. McNeill died June 24th, 1825. 
John Pryor McNeill died Sept. 19th, 1825. 
Margaret C. Burke (formerly McNeill) died Jan. 25th, 1843. 
Catherine M. McNeill (formerly McNeill) died May 26th, 1849. 
Malcolm McNeill departed this life on Sunday morning, Feb. 27th, 1875.

Marriages
Malcolm M. McNeill, and Martha Rivers were married Oct. 12, 1820. 
Malcolm McNeill and Eliza D. Lynch were married Nov. 29th, 1829. 
Malcolm McNeill and Catharine Bell (formerly Catharine Boddie), were married 4th of May, 1846. 
Catharine McNeill (formerly Catharine Boddie) died Aug. 9th, 1898. 
Thomas Henry McNeill was married to Rebecca Tuck, 26th Oct. 1842. 
Martha McNeill (consort of Malcolm McNeill) died Aug. 6th, 1827, leaving three children. 
Eliza D. McNeill died Dec. 8th, 1837, leaving one son, Malcolm. 
Catherine McNeill died Sept. 2nd, 1876. 
Eliza R. McNeill was married 2nd July 1846 to Jno. P. Caruthers. 
Martha McNeill was married Dec. 11th, 1848, to William P. Caruthers.

Births
Euclid F. Beauchamp
Michael Arthur—born May 12, 1800—Children: Dr. John Arthur married (a cousin), Amanda Stevens, Lived in Kansas City, Kansas, had several children. 
Eliza Jane Arthur, born July 6, 1802, married first August 1819, Carter Foster. Married second, March 1824, Terence Cooney.

Marriages

Children—(Foster)
Catherine Foster—Children: Cooney. 
Mrs. H. Lamb was Miss Cooney (maiden name) ; married Mr. B. Lamb, attorney. 
Children: A. B. Lamb, leading lawyer and banker here (Paris, Tenn.); Mrs. R. W. Dunlap (died); Mrs. W. D. Kendall; Mrs. Mary Freeman, Fulton, Ky.; Mrs. T. B. Gardner.

John Cooney, married; lives in Nashville. 
Senior member of Cooney & Co.


Eliza Dunlap.

Charlotte P. Gilbert, 1875. 
Aurelia Gilbert, Aug. 6th, 1846. 
Alfred B. Safford, July 26, 1877.

Nixon Family Bible Record
From Fort Supply Trail Chapter, D.A.R., Kansas.

This Bible belonged to William and Jane Nixon who were probably married in New Jersey and who moved to Fayette Co., Pennsylvania, sometime after the Revolution where they remained till their deaths. A photo copy of the Family record is in the library of Melville C. Harper (Mrs. Jesse C.), Stika, Kansas, which she had made from the original copy in the Bible. (The Bible is thought to still be in the possession of one of the Nixon family in Uniontown, Fayette Co., Pa.)

Allan Nixon was born the 12th day of August about six o'clock in the morning 1772. 
Moses Nixon was born the 19th day of January about six o'clock in the morning 1774. 
John Nixon was born 20th day of February about one o'clock in the afternoon 1776. 
William Nixon was born 15th day of November about ten o'clock in the morning 1778. 
Doris Nixon was born the 30th day of September about nine o'clock in the morning 1780. 
George Nixon was born the 15th day of December about seven o'clock in the afternoon 1782. 
Jacob Nixon was born the 20th day of September about eight o'clock in the morning 1789. 
Samuel Nixon was born the 9th day of May about eight o'clock in the morning, 1789. 
Eliza Nixon was born the 19th day of November about eight o'clock at night 1795. 
(At the bottom of the page ending the Old Testament we find the following):

William Nixon died in the year of our Lord 1801 April the 2nd aged 56, etc., etc. 
Jane Nixon wife of Wm. Nixon deceased was born 16 January 1754.

[778]
Jane Nixon departed this life the 27th day of December 1831, aged 77 years. (On another page in a different handwriting we find four births which belong to the children of Moses Nixon b. Jan. 19, 1774 and his wife Jane Wynne. They are as follows:)

Isaac Nixon was born 10th day of June in the morning 1797.

Fanny Nixon was born 25th day of November 1799.

William Nixon was born 20th of October 1802.

Mary Nixon was born 23rd day of October 1803.

Woodes, Garth, Turner and Vernon

Bible Record

From Fort Supply Trail Chapter, D.A.R., Ashland, Kansas.

(This Bible is in possession of Mrs. Robert P. Vernon, 601½ Broadway, Larned, Kans.)

Marriages

Archibald W. Turner and Matilda R. Stone, November 29th, 1827.

Archibald W. Turner and Mary Ann Elizabeth Stone, June 14, 1833.


Squire Turner and Sallie Stone, October 16th, 1860.

Garth Vernon and Mildred Kuhn, Sept., 1929.

Archibald Turner Garth and Ella M. McDonald, Oct. 8, 1872.

Marie A. Garth and Emmet Clinkscales, March 12, 1879 (the 9 is blurred, could be 8–M–C)

Squire T. Garth and Annie Woods, June 28, 1881.

Maud Stone Garth and Wm. H. Grant, April 22, 1885.

Robert Beulah Garth and Mills burner, Easter, Sept. 25, 1900.

Matilda Stone Garth, daughter of J. R. and Catharine M. Garth, was born Dec. 10th, 1855.

Annie Garth, born Apr. 22nd, 1890.

(This Bible is in possession of Mrs. Robert P. Vernon, 601½ Broadway, Larned, Kans.)

Queries

Hildreth—Want parents and gr. parents of Mary Ann Hildreth, b. 1815 Wilmington, Del., from father thought to have perished at sea when dau. very young.—Mill Hildreth Barnes, 109 No. 4th St., Oskaloosa, Iowa.


Johnston—Doggett—Want parents of Daniel Johnston, b. Va. 1783—Shephard, son of Archibald who mar. Ann Elizabeth July 22nd, 1853, Ann Elizabeth Dunlap. Farn. trad. point to d. of both parents in a common disaster near Utica or Unadilla Forks. Farn. may have orig. in Maine. (Continued on page 810)
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. Ashmead White, President General, presiding.

The invocation was given by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Thomas Earle Stribling, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by the First Vice President General, Mrs. Harold E. Erb.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, called the roll, the following members being 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, Mrs. Abels, Mrs. Cagle, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Wrenn, Mrs. Wacker, Mrs. Patrick, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Lange, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Tonkin, Mrs. Pilkinton, Mrs. Warren. State Regents: Mrs. McCrory, Alabama; Mrs. McCravy, Arkansas; Mrs. Gamble; Mrs. Champieux, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Tippet, Miss Downing, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Tuthill, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Biel, Mrs. Zweck, Mrs. Killbourn, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Schneider, Mrs. Shramek, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Heath, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Gates, Mrs. McConkey, Mrs. Skillman, Mrs. Cuff, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Spillers, Mrs. Stotts, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Topkins, Mrs. Lipscomb, Mrs. Forslund, Mrs. Morford, Mrs. Riggins, Miss Perkins, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Frick.

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

My warm personal greetings are expressed to each of you who are here today. Your presence indicates your interest in our work and I am grateful to you for your willingness to assume leadership.

Since assuming the office of President General, my first duties have been to formulate our National Committees, and to arrange schedules for my visits to those state conferences which it will be possible to visit during the first year of my administration. I appreciate the cooperation you have given to me in suggesting experienced workers for our committees, and I am likewise deeply grateful to those states which have acquiesced as to State Conference dates submitted. I know I will be able to depend on all State Regents to cooperate in this difficult matter of State Conference schedule planning. In almost every instance so far, the suggested dates have been met, and while I realize this necessitated some change in state plans, yet these changes were made to thus enable me to get to the specified states in continuity. It is my hope to notify all states very shortly, and I ask your indulgence in complying with our efforts to cover the most mileage in the least time.

After the first Board meeting of this administration on April 25 my first duty was to bring greetings from the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, at their annual banquet held at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington.

It was a great pleasure on April 30 to attend the annual brunch held in honor of Mrs. Eisenhower at the Congressional Women's Club.

On May 2, I traveled to Philadelphia to be the guest of the Pennsylvania Junior Membership Committee, attending a large benefit bridge party at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel, sponsored annually by the Pennsylvania Juniors for our Approved Schools. That evening I was a guest at the Union League Club where I spoke briefly.

On May 8, I was happily entertained at luncheon by the entire Maine delegation in the United States Congress, the two Senators and the three members of the House of Representatives being present with their wives. The Honorable Clifford G. McIntire, the United States Representative from the Third District in Maine, my district, and Mrs. McIntire were hosts on this occasion. The luncheon, with all the Maine delicacies, was held in a private dining room in the United States Capitol. Senator and Mrs. Owen Brewster of Maine included me among their guests at a luncheon in the New Senate Office Building on May 12 the guest of honor being Admiral Ben Morell of Americans for Constitutional Action.

It became necessary to leave Washington for my home in Maine on May 15, for a brief period to attend to many matters there. While at home the townpeople entertained me with a delightful tea at the Hinckley Point Club.

On May 26, I flew to New York City to keep engagements, being the house guest of Mrs. Harold E. Erb. While there, we were guests of Warner Brothers, along with about 60 other D.A.R. members, on the morning of May 27 for a preview showing of the excellent motion picture presentation of John Paul Jones. That noon, at a luncheon meeting at the Vassar Club in New York City, I presented the D.A.R. Americanism Medal to Dr. Wernher von Braun, the German-born rocket expert and space scientist. Arrangements for this ceremony were made by the Old Topanemus Chapter of New Jersey, Miss Anne B. Stommel, Program Chairman. Following this ceremony, Mrs. Harold E. Erb and I presented a painting to the Museum of the City of New York, the painting being of the Old Brevoort Hotel which was at Fifth Avenue and Eighth Street, New York City. This painting was a gift of the New Netherland Chapter.

During my absence, I am indebted to Mrs. Herbert Patterson, Past Corresponding Secretary General, for being my representative at the Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, held in Pittsburgh, May 17.

Likewise my gratitude is expressed to Mrs. Louise Anderson, Past Vice President General of New Hampshire, who represented me and placed the National Society's wreath at the Altar of the Nation, Cathedral of the Fines, in Rindge, New Hampshire.

I returned to Washington on May 29, and on June first presented the National Society's award of a camera at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, to Midshipman Stanley Wayne Legro of Houston, Texas, who excelled in Practical Seamanship. Accompanying me were Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, State Regent of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Ross Boring Hager, Librarian General; Mrs. Frank Shramek, State Regent of Maryland; and Mrs.
Wilson King Barnes, National Chairman, National Defense Committee, also of Maryland. Mrs. Barnes entertained the party for luncheon before the presentation.

On the same day, our Society’s award, a portable typewriter, was presented by the President General’s representative, Mrs. Harold E. Erb, First Vice President General, to winner, Cadet John H. Veidt of Milford, Ohio, for the highest rating in Mechanics of Flights at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York.

On June first, also, at the United States Air Force Academy, in Colorado Springs, Colorado, at the first graduation exercises, our Society’s award of a $99 check, known as the Langley Award, was presented to Cadet Hansford T. Johnson of Aiken, South Carolina, for the highest rating in Aerodynamics. Mrs. Arthur Leslie Allen, Vice President General from Colorado, was our Society’s representative on this occasion.

On June second, at the United States Coast Guard Academy in New London, Connecticut, Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, State Regent of New York, presented the Society’s cash award of $100 to Cadet Jack Charles Goldthorpe, of Silver Spring, Maryland, for the highest rating in Seamanship.

On June third, the Special Board meeting and Executive Committee meeting were held.

It was a pleasure to be the guest of the Chapter Regents’ Club of the District of Columbia on the evening of June fifth at the Chapter House in Washington by invitation of Mrs. Cloyd Heck Marvin, President.

On June 6, I enjoyed the fellowship of the Judge Lynn Chapter of the District of Columbia, Mrs. James B. McLean, Regent, at a delightful luncheon at the Little Tea House in Virginia.

It was an interesting experience to be the guest of the American Airlines for the christening of the Jet Flagship MARYLAND at Friendship International Airport, Baltimore, Maryland, on June 8. Mr. and Mrs. Ross Boring Hager of Maryland (our Librarian General) accompanied me. This newest type of jet flagship was christened by Mrs. Richard M. Nixon, and marked the inauguration of 707 Jet Flagship Service nonstop to Los Angeles.

It was my pleasure to be a guest at the annual spring luncheon of the State Officers Club of the District of Columbia on June 13, at the Columbia Country Club, with Mrs. S. Dolan Donohoe, President, presiding. On June 18, I attended a luncheon given by Mrs. Ross Boring Hager at the Park Plaza Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland. Among the guests were the present and past State Officers of Maryland. I enjoyed being a guest of E Pluribus Unum Chapter at a picnic supper for the benefit of our Approved Schools at the home of Mrs. Anna Sandt, on June 24.

On June 30, Mrs. James M. Haswell and I were guests of the Secretary of the Army, the Honorable Wilber M. Brucker, at a Review and Reception at Fort Myer, Virginia, in honor of General Maxwell D. Taylor, Chief of Staff, United States Army.

On the morning of July 13, Representative Broyhill of Virginia conferred with me concerning an official version of our National Anthem.

The next day, July 14, I was at the White House for luncheon, the guest of Mr. Robert Gray, Secretary to the Cabinet. Mr. Gray discussed with me the dangers of inflation and the necessity of a balanced budget.

On July 15, Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, National Chairman, National Defense Committee, and I visited Mr. Richard Arens in his office in the House Office Building to obtain information and suggestions as to how we can help in keeping the McCarran-Walter Act intact.

It was an honor and a privilege to accede to the request of the United States House of Representatives to provide a 49-star silk Flag to be placed over the Speaker’s Rostrum. On July 16 I made this presentation, accompanied by Mrs. Herbert G. Nash, Chairman of our Finance Committee. The presentation took place in the Speaker’s office and those present were the Speaker of the House, the Honorable Sam Rayburn; Congressman Ralph J. Rivers of Alaska; and Congressman Clifford G. McIntire of my Third District in Maine.

In 1901 a Flag of the United States was presented to the House of Representatives by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. It was replaced by the Society in 1919 and again in 1950.

On Sunday evening, July 19, I was the guest of Mrs. Perle Mesta at a party celebrating the 111th anniversary of the meeting at Seneca Falls, New York.

My gratitude is expressed to Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, State Regent of New York, who presented our Society’s award of $100 Savings Bond to the winner, Engineer Cadet William A. Claire of New York, for the highest rating in Naval Science and Tactics at the United States Merchant Marine Academy, King’s Point, New York.

It was again my pleasure on August 17 to present a 49-star silk Flag to the United States Senate. At these ceremonies I was accompanied by Mrs. Frank R. Heller, National Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America Committee. The Honorable Richard M. Nixon, Vice President, accepted the Flag and with him were Senator Ernest Gruening and Senator E. L. Bartlett from Alaska, also Senator Margaret Chase Smith and Senator Edmund S. Muskie from Maine. Our Society deems it an honor to have the distinction of placing these Flags of the United States of America in the United States Capitol.

My thanks are expressed to Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, State Regent of the District of Columbia, who gave our Society’s greetings to the class of new citizens at the Naturalization Hearing, September 17, which Naturalization Hearing was under the auspices of the National Conference on Citizenship.

Likewise I am appreciative of the attendance of Mrs. Harold E. Erb, First Vice President General, who represented our Society on September 23–25 in New York City at the Conference of National Organizations held by the National Foundation, Medical Scientific Research, Mr. Basil O’Connor, President.

A Special Committee was appointed for Constitution Week, with Mrs. James W. Butler of the District of Columbia as Chairman. All chapters were circulated with data appropriate for nationwide observance and press releases were sent to the newspapers, radio and television as well as newspaper columnists. Reports have come in from chapters showing cooperation in this project, which conforms with the issuance of a Proclamation by the President of the United States for the annual observance of Constitution Week.


The State Conference Tour for the fall of 1959 included six states, five of which I covered during part of September and early October, namely Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York. New Jersey, the sixth on the list is scheduled for late October.

On Monday, September 14, I left by plane from Washington to Portland, Maine, where I was met by Mrs. Basil Lamb, State Regent, and Mrs. James Patterson. The television camera of WGAN was also at the airport for coverage, as well as the Portland Press Herald photographers. After luncheon, I appeared on Agnes Gibbs’ program over Station.

DECEMBER 1959
WCHS television. The rest of the day and evening was spent as house guest of Mrs. James Patterson. Early Tuesday morning, September 15, Mrs. Patterson drove me to Bath, Maine, for the Maine Fall State Meeting, which opened at 10:30 with Mrs. Basil Lamb, State Regent, presiding. Colonel Dummer Sewall Chapter was hostess chapter, Mrs. Raymond Carr Small, Regent. At this meeting I gave the address of the day. Following the meeting, Mrs. Charles V. Minott and Mrs. Frederick M. Haggert, her daughter, held a reception and tea in my honor in their beautiful early 1800 house at Phippsburg, Maine.

That evening, Mrs. Patterson and I motored to North Conway, New Hampshire, in time for dinner at the Eastern Slope Inn, the guests of Mrs. Thomas Wright McConkey, the State Regent of New Hampshire.

The New Hampshire Fall Meeting was held at the First Church of Christ Congregational September 16, with Anna Stickney Chapter, the State Regent's chapter, as hostess. Miss Gertrude L. Wyman serves as the present Chapter Regent. At this meeting, your President General gave the conference address. After the meeting, over which Mrs. Thomas Wright McConkey, State Regent, presided, the New Hampshire Daughters entertained in my honor with a delightful reception and tea.

On September 17, I journeyed to my home in Lubec for the weekend, leaving September 22 for Providence, Rhode Island. On that evening I was the guest of the State Regent, Mrs. Frederick Neale Tompkins, and her Board at a dinner at the Plantation Club. The Rhode Island Fall State Meeting opened at the Pawtucket Congregational Church on September 23 in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, with the State Regent, Mrs. Frederick N. Tompkins, presiding, the hostess chapters being the Pawtucket Chapter, Mrs. Ruth D. Clarke, Regent, and the Flint Lock and Powder Horn Chapter, Mrs. John L. Clarke, Regent. The President General addressed the meeting in the afternoon.

On the morning of September 24th, I arrived in New London, Connecticut, where Mrs. Charles H. Gilbert met me and drove me to Norwich. In Norwich I was the guest of the Faith Trumbull Chapter, Mrs. Richard P. Gregson, Regent, at their Chapter House. During my visit in Connecticut I was the house guest of Mrs. Ronald B. MacKenzie, National Chairman of the Junior American Citizens Committee. The evening before the State Meeting I was honored with a dinner at the Treadway Inn.

The 66th State Meeting of Connecticut was held at the First Congregational Church on the Green in Norwalk, with Mrs. Philip V. Tippett, presiding. During the afternoon, I gave my state conference address. A reception and tea followed, honoring the President General and State Officers in the church parlor.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald B. MacKenzie drove me to New York City on Saturday, and Sunday I joined Mrs. Harold E. Erb, First Vice President General; Mrs. Fred Aebly, National Vice Chairman of Approved Schools; and Mrs. W. Carl Crittenden, National Vice Chairman of D.A.R. Museum Committee. Together we drove to Clinton, New York, where we were overnight guests of Mrs. Wendell F. Sawyer, National Chairman of Press Relations Committee. On Monday, September 28, we drove on to Buffalo for the New York State Conference.

I appeared on station WGR the afternoon of September 29. It was a pleasure to be a guest at the beautiful tea given by Miss Edilla Gibson, Honorary Vice President General, at the 20th Century Club. The State Officers Club dinner followed, where I was the guest of Mrs. Leslie V. Case, President of the club. The conference opened on Wednesday morning, September 30, with Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, State Regent, presiding. At noon on that day, Mrs. Z. C. Oseland, National Chairman of Radio and Television Committee, Mrs. Newell T. Bodge, State Chairman of Radio and Television Committee, and I appeared on a half-hour television show. That evening your President General was the banquet speaker. On Friday, October 2, I returned to Washington.

Early on the morning of October 9, I left Washington by plane for Huntsville, Alabama, to be present at the Dedication Day Exercises at Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School. Mrs. Leonard C. McCravy, State Regent of Alabama, Mrs. Thomas Earle Stirling, Chaplain General, Mrs. Thomas R. Navin of Arizona and Mrs. H. Grady Jacobs, State Chairman, Approved Schools Committee of Alabama, met my plane and drove me to Guntersville. I was the guest of Mrs. H. H. Reynolds, Alabama State Regent of the Daughters of American Colonists, for luncheon.

That evening, I attended the dinner and the business meeting of the Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School at the Methodist Church in Guntersville and afterward, with Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease, National Chairman of our Approved Schools Committee, went back to Gunter Mountain to spend the night. The Founders Day exercises were held on the following day, at which time I gave the address. These exercises were followed by a luncheon served by the women on Gunter Mountain. In the late afternoon I drove to Nashville, Tennessee, with Mr. and Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, and Mrs. Theodore Morford, State Regent of Tennessee. On Sunday, Mrs. Gupton entertained at a reception and tea in my honor at her charming home. Returning to Washington by plane that evening, I was at my desk on Monday morning for the meetings of the week incidental to our National Board of Management meeting.

During my absence on October 10, the National Trust for Historic Preservation held its annual meeting in Washington. The Museum of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, being a member of this organization, by arrangement invited the members of the National Trust to visit the State Rooms and our D.A.R. Museum on that afternoon. It was a matter of regret that my duties took me elsewhere on that date.

On the evening of October 14, I was the guest of the Vice Presidents General Club at dinner, by invitation of Mrs. Clarence Wickersham Wacker, President.

Following that dinner, a large and beautiful reception at the Mayflower Hotel was given by the District of Columbia State Society, honoring the President General and her Cabinet.

Briefly, I give you a résumé of the work accomplished since taking office. The matter of the appointment of National Committees was processed, enabling the mailing of the printed Directory of Committees on August 12.

During this time National Officers and National Chairmen formulated their letters of instructions. These packets of letters, printed at our National Headquarters, were mailed to all Chapter Regents and those on the official mailing list on July 31.

Schedules have been formulated as to the President General's official visits to the states during these three years. I am grateful for the cooperation shown by the states accepting dates for the fall of 1959 and the spring and fall of 1960, and express appreciation.

Dates have also been sent to those states to be visited in 1961.

Air conditioners were given by the states of Florida, Mississippi and Rhode Island, to make working conditions at National Headquarters endurable during the intense summer heat. Also the state rooms of New Hampshire and Washington, which are occupied by offices, were equipped during the summer with air conditioners. Gratitude is expressed by the staff and the Society for this necessary and much-needed equipment.
A plan to enhance the beauty of the grounds of D.A.R. National Headquarters has been launched, stemming from our National Headquarters and being undertaken by the Conservation Committee. Plans for this landscaping are told in the packet letter issued by Mrs. John Franklin Baber, National Chairman, Conservation Committee.

Plans are under way for the exhibition of A CENTURY OF AMERICAN NEEDLE CRAFT, open to the public from November 2 through 13, 1959. Mrs. McCook Knox, Chairman of the Art Critics Committee, is arranging the exhibition.

Your attention is called to the unfavorable financial condition of our DAR Magazine, as explained in statement sent to you with the packet of committee letters. The contract with the printers has been negotiated to save approximately $6,000 a year. We thank the members for cooperating so graciously in accepting only two issues of the Magazine through the four summer months. This action has helped to reduce our debt.

The rent for Constitution Hall has been raised another $100 so that with this additional rent we may cover our expenses.

We have made new arrangements with our official jewelers, J. E. Caldwell & Co., regarding the sale of our insignia. From now on, we are to receive five per cent on all sales, payable monthly.

My grateful thanks to each of you in all you are doing to further our work.

DORIS PIKE WHITE,
President General

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

Immediately following Congress letters were sent to the new National officers and chairmen requesting information relative to their duties, in order to have it included in the new revision of the DAR Handbook. Due to the desire to have this new Handbook as complete as possible for this administration its publication will not be finished until sometime after the first of the new year.

On June first your First Vice President General was privileged to present the National Society’s award of a typewriter to the United States Military Academy at West Point to 2nd Lieutenant John H. Veldt, Jr., of Milford, Ohio, at the Brigade Review of the Corps of Cadets.

On September 18th it was a pleasure to attend the dedication ceremonies of the Washington Crossing Memorial Building at Washington Crossing, Pennsylvania.

Your First Vice President General represented your National Society at the National Foundation Conference of National Organization Leaders held September 23-25 in New York City. Basil O’Connor, president of the National Foundation, told the delegates that just as an earlier March of Dimes turned polio from an unpreventable to a preventable disease the new March of Dimes is fighting to dispel the defeatist attitude toward birth defects and arthritis. Everyone, regardless of age, was urged to obtain the full services of immunizing shots of Salk vaccine.

September 30-October 2nd this officer was a guest of the New York State Organization’s 63rd Conference in Buffalo, New York, and from October 8th-10th she was a guest of the West Virginia Daughters at their 54th State Conference at Morgantown, West Virginia, where she gave the address at the opening evening session.

Sincere thanks and appreciation are expressed for the many state and chapter yearbooks received by this office.

ANNE WOODHOUSE ERB,
First Vice President General

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Stribling, read her report.

It was my happy privilege to offer appropriate invocation and prayers at the April, June and now this October Board Meeting, also to have a part in chapter and school programs both in my own and neighboring states. The Ritual was revised during the summer and can be obtained at the Business Office.

The pleasure of receiving and sending many letters to State and Chapter Chaplains has been mine since I have been your Chaplain General.

LENAMAE F. STIRBLING,
Chaplain General

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

As everyone familiar with duties of a Recording Secretary knows, the duties of this office are routine ones, and thanks to the efficiency of the staff in this office, the necessary duties have been performed with even more dispatch than usual.

At the close of the 68th Continental Congress resolutions and letters as directed by the Congress were sent to the President of the United States, members of the Cabinet, heads of the Defense, Army and Navy establishments, members of the United States Congress and others.

The resolutions adopted by the 68th Continental Congress were prepared and printed in pamphlet form for distribution.

Work on the preparation and compilation of the Congress Proceedings was completed in August.

Minutes of Regular and Special Board meetings were prepared for publication in the D.A.R. Magazine, and proof read. Verbatim transcripts and minutes have been indexed and filed.

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

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

Since April 18, 1959, 2,296 membership certificates have been prepared and mailed, also 73 commissions to National Officers, Honorary President General, Honorary Vice Presidents General, State Regents and State Vice Regents.

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

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

The instructive and excellent “What the Daughters Do” compiled by Mrs. Harold E. Erb, my predecessor, is available at the price of 54 each. Please have your members order and use these, as they are most valuable.

In addition to routine tasks of the office I attended a very fine Pennsylvania State Conference in September. This was much enjoyed and informative, as well.

BETTY NEWKIRK SEIMES,
Recording Secretary General.
The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Brewer, read her report.

During the summer months the following directive material was distributed to those on our official list: copies of the resolutions adopted by the 68th Continental Congress, 3,881; Amendment to the Bylaws, 3,299; address of Senator Herman E. Talmadge, 3,299; packets including letters of instructions issued by National Officers and National Chairmen, 3,081; Proceedings of 68th Continental Congress, 244; Directory of Committees, 3,382; Highlights of Program Activity booklets to each member admitted at the past three Board meetings, 2,273.

A numerical account of requested supplies sent to chapters and individuals follows: Application blanks, 22,142; Applicant's working sheets, 15,771; Ancestral charts, 4,175; What the Daughters Do pamphlets, 6,625; Highlights of Program Activity booklets, 705; Welcome Cards for New Citizens, 2,774; Membership cards, 16,700; Resolutions, 3,095; Directory of Committees, 98; Library booklets, 327; Postals, 1,055; Is That Lineage Right booklets, 1,649; Proceedings of Congress, 263; Americanism Medals, 21; Bylaws, 831; Transfer Cards, 1,791; Packets of Letters of Instructions, 37; Information leaflets, 3,816; Requirements for and Preparation of Application Blanks leaflets, 2,228; D.A.R. Patriotic Education booklets, 2,989; Miscellaneous leaflets, 7,753; Total, 94,845.

Orders for the D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship have been filled to the number of 23,108. Distribution according to languages follows: English, 20,438; German, 264; Spanish, 2,406.

To the 1,812 inquiries received, 1,730 were answered and the remainder referred to the proper departments for acknowledgment. Forty letters answered by me at home.

Our Bylaws state that the office of the Corresponding Secretary General shall attend to such correspondence as the National Society, the National Board of Management, or the Executive Committee may direct. She shall open and distribute to the proper offices mail directed to the National Society not designated for any individual or office and shall distribute pamphlets, circulars and supplies as directed by the National Board of Management or the Executive Committee. In other words, this office is a clearing house for general information and we are at all times at your service. You know of the combining of the June, July and August issues. It is not good business to have our property unused and it is equally poor business to allow outsiders to use our facilities at an expense to us.

In addition to the figures presented in the summary of receipts and disbursements there is information which I am sure board members will find of interest. In striving to give full value to our members for their dues and to live within our income certain changes have been made.

To explain the deficit in the Magazine account for 2-28-59, Price Waterhouse and Co. arrived at this figure by using the income and the costs for the fiscal year which showed a deficit of $16,895 for that 12-month period. There was $43,546 in the Magazine fund on 2-28-59 but printing bills alone for February, March and April issues totaled $47,831.13, which would more than absorb the cash balance on February the 28th, and in addition there were salaries and other expenses chargeable to this fund. It was evident we would face a much larger deficit unless drastic measures were undertaken. You know of the combining of the June with July and the August and September issues.

On August 31, 1959 there was a cash balance of $5,941.27 in the Magazine Account. However a previous temporary loan of $9,722 had been placed to the credit of this account, which coupled with $15,025.23 we owed for printing, would give an overdraft of $18,805.96 in the Magazine Fund August the 31st.

These figures are brought to your attention in the hope you will return home with added determination to assist in every way possible to increase our magazine advertising and subscriptions. If you are sufficiently alerted I know our problem will be solved.

Another change was to increase the rental charged for Constitution Hall. Our accountants had made a study of what it actually cost to open Constitution Hall and based on their findings the rental was raised beginning with the 1959-60 season. It is not good business to have our property unused and it is equally poor business to allow outsiders to have our facilities at an expense to us.

From March 1, 1959 to August 31, 1959 the interest earned on our current fund was $5,376.87 (see schedule 1) or an increase of $2,447.79 over the interest earned with the investment of current funds for the corresponding period in 1958. This is the type of information any treasurer takes pride in presenting and it has been effected under the personal supervision of our President General, Mrs. Ashmead White.

Ione B. Brewer,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The Treasurer General, Miss Burns, read her report.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I hereby submit the Summary Statement of Current and Special Funds for the six months ended August 31, 1959, and the supporting schedules there-to.

In addition to the figures presented in the summary of receipts and disbursements there is information which I am sure board members will find of interest. In striving to give full value to our members for their dues and to live within our income certain changes have been made.

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### SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT AND SPECIAL FUNDS

**FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 1, 1959 to AUGUST 31, 1959**

#### Current Fund (Schedule 1)

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<tr>
<th>Appropriation Funds:</th>
<th>Cash Receipts</th>
<th>Cash Disbursements</th>
<th>Appropriations</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>American Indians</td>
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<td>Charles Simpson Atwell</td>
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<td>Harriet E. Bowen</td>
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<td>Life Membership</td>
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#### Funds participating in Combined Investment Fund:

- Ada W. Frazer Scholarship Fund 7,642.34
- Agnes Carpenter 26,766.91
- Anne Rogers Minor 3,785.92
- Anonymously 5,253.75
- Caroline E. Holt 28,517.06
- Dixon Medical 504.77
- Edna Crist 4,514.06
- Eichelberger Americanization 2,521.33
- Eunice R. Porter 955.29
- Fannie C. K. Marshall 16,154.16
- Gertrude O. Richards 1,565.01
- Golden Jubilee 50,160.88
- Grace E. Marshall 9,966.33
- Grace H. Morrise 4,914.71
- Gridley Adams 1,000.00
- Helen Pouch 6,485.19
- Hildale School 2,582.00
- H. V. Washington 28,480.07
- Investment Trust 131,938.66
- Isabel Anderson 23,749.97
- Julia C. Fish 2,897.81
- Mary E. Brown Ferrell 2,950.43

Total special funds 522,400.97

**Balance, 8/31/59**

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<th>Consisting of Investments (Schedule 4)</th>
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<td>$202,425.41*</td>
<td>$99,166.38</td>
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*The current fund balance at August 31, 1959 includes $1,283.00 received for 1960 dues which will not be available for use in the operations until March 1, 1960.

**Total current and special funds** $970,594.64

**Balance 2/28/59**

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<th>Cash Disbursements</th>
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<td>$202,425.41*</td>
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**Receipts 2/28/59**

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**Disbursements 2/28/59**

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<tr>
<td>$60,000.00</td>
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**Balance 2/28/59** $448,184.67

**Cash** $57,327.40

**Appropriations** $202,425.41*

**Disbursements** $60,000.00

**Balance, 8/31/59** $202,425.41*

**Cash** $99,166.38

**Appropriations** $103,259.03

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### SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS

**AS OF AUGUST 31, 1959**

**CURRENT FUND**

90 day U.S. Treasury Bills (maturity value $100,000 due at various dates from October thru November, 1959)

**SPECIAL FUNDS**

- National Defense Committee
- Eastern Building and Loan Association

**Charles Simpson Atwell Scholarship Fund**

97 shares Detroit Edison Company 3,375.50

204 shares Texas Company 8,975.60

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**DECEMBER 1959** [785]
Combined Investment Fund

U.S. Government Securities:
- U.S. Treasury 3% Bonds, due 2/15/95 ........................................... 60,602.78
- U.S. Treasury 3⅛% Bonds, due 6/15/83 ...................................... 10,027.81
- U.S. Treasury 4% Bonds, due 10/1/69 ....................................... 15,798.13
- U.S. Treasury 4% Notes, due 5/1/61 ......................................... 10,081.25
- U.S. Treasury 4⅛% Notes, due 5/15/64 ..................................... 25,156.25
- U.S. Savings Bonds, Series G, due 6/1/59-12/1/61 ....................... 28,945.00

Corporate Bonds:
- Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. 3⅛% Bonds, due 4/1/78 ...................... 13,000.00
- American Tel. & Tel. Co. 2⅞% Bonds, due 7/1/86 ....................... 1,645.00
- American Tel. & Tel. Co. 3⅛% Bonds, due 12/1/73 ...................... 12,605.00
- Commonwealth Edison Co. 4⅞% Bonds, due 3/1/87 ....................... 10,290.00
- Consolidated Natural Gas Co. 3¼% Bonds, due 5/1/76 ................. 9,212.50
- General Motors Corp. 3¾% Bonds, due 1/1/79 ............................. 12,691.25
- New York Telephone Co. 3⅛% Bonds, due 5/15/91 ....................... 15,337.50
- Pacific Gas & Electric 3% Bonds, due 6/1/74 ............................. 14,102.50
- Southern California Edison 4⅛% Bonds, due 2/15/82 ................... 15,505.00
- Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) 2¾% Bonds, due 5/15/71 ............. 7,040.00
- Union Electric Co. of Missouri 3⅞% Bonds, due 5/1/71 ............... 7,845.00

Corporate Stock:
- 40 shares American Can Co. 7% preferred ................................ 1,680.45
- 150 shares American Tel. & Tel. Co ........................................ 8,694.65
- 100 shares Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co ................................ 3,193.56
- 50 shares Detroit Edison Company ......................................... 1,900.00
- 137 shares duPont (E.L) de Nemours & Co. ............................... 24,163.37
- 100 shares General Electric Co ............................................. 6,066.03
- 100 shares General Food Corp .............................................. 5,536.75
- 177 shares General Motors Corp ........................................... 5,929.50
- 34 shares Kansas Power & Light Co ...................................... 854.25
- 200 shares Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) ................................ 10,747.41
- 200 shares U.S. Steel Corp ................................................. 11,327.96
- 200 shares Virginia Electric & Power Co ................................ 5,658.00
- 104 shares Washington Gas Light Co .................................... 3,497.00
- Uninvested principal cash .................................................. 1,145.68
- Total investments—Special Funds ........................................ 360,479.58
- Total investments—Current and Special Funds ......................... 374,455.18
- Total investments ............................................................ 473,621.56

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.

MARIAN BURNS, 
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 and disbursements for the six months ended August 31, 1959.

DORIS PIKE WHITE, 
President General, N.S.D.A.R.
MARIAN BURNS, 
Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R.
JANIE H. GLASCOCK, 
Clerk to Personnel Committee. 
Trustees.

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

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
March 1, 1959 to August 31, 1959

RECEIPTS:
- Contribution from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution .................................................. $16,339.79
- Employees contributions ..................................................... 615.00
- Net income from investments .............................................. 810.53
- Total receipts ...................................................................... 17,765.32

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
DISBURSEMENTS:

Insurance premiums .......................... 25,064.18
Portion of Society contributions paid to employee withdrawing from fund 88.10

Total disbursements .......................... 25,152.28
Excess of disbursements over receipts (7,386.96)
Balance at March 1, 1959 ........................ 17,855.15

Total balance .................................. $10,468.19

Balance consists of:
Cash—The Riggs National Bank:
Trustees Account ................................ 533.15
State Mutual Assurance Company Account ............... 435.04

Investments:
U.S. Savings Bonds, Series G, 21/2% due 9/15/59 .................. 5,000.00
U.S. Treasury Bonds, 21/3% due 9/15/61 .................. 2,000.00
U.S. Treasury Bonds, 3% due 2/15/95 .................. 500.00
U.S. Treasury Bonds, 4% due 5/15/60 .................. 2,000.00

$10,468.19

Mrs. Herbert G. Nash, Chairman, read the report of the Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee met October 13, 1959, and examined the records of the vouchers signed by the Chairman from March 1, 1959 through August 31, 1959.
We found them to be in accord with that of the Treasurer General.
For a detailed report see the Treasurer General’s report.
During the six month period from March 1, 1959, to and including August 31, 1959, vouchers were approved in the amount of $386,534.22.

JOSEPHINE T. NASH,
Chairman.

The report of the auditor was read by Mrs. Henry J. Walther, Chairman of the Auditing Committee.

F. W. LAFRENTZ & CO.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
Executive Offices New York City
Tower Building
Washington 5, D. C.

October 7, 1959

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

Mesdames:

We have examined the recorded cash receipts and disbursements of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the six months ended August 31, 1959, and verified the resulting balances of cash and investments. Our examination 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 in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying report of the Treasurer General summarizes fairly the recorded cash receipts and disbursements of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the six months ended August 31, 1959, and the cash balances and investments at that date. Cash receipts and disbursements do not include dispositions and acquisitions respectively of securities except for income received therefrom.

Very truly yours,
F. W. LAFRENTZ & Co.
Certified Public Accountants.

Mrs. Erb moved that the report of the auditor be adopted.
Seconded by Mrs. Stribling. Adopted.

Miss Burns moved that 251 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Baker. Adopted.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Hayward, read her report.
I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since June 3rd: Number of applications verified, 1,980; Number of supplementals verified, 491; Total number of papers verified, 2,471. Papers returned unverified: Originals, 125; Supplementals, 25; New Records verified, 251; Permits issued for official insignia, miniature, bar, ancestral bars, 281; Letters written, 5,335; Postals written, 2,661; Photostats—papers 1,237—pages 1,312, 2,549.

MARTHA B. HAYWARD,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Hayward moved that the 1,980 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Baker. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Baker, read her report.
Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from June 3rd to October 16th:
Through their respective State Regents the following nine members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Mabelle C. Darrow, Glenwood Springs, Colorado; Mrs. Pauline J. McConnell, Hiawassee, Georgia; Mrs. Bertha Irene Arends, Piper City, Illinois; Mrs. Hazel Crane Amos, Shawnee, Kansas; Mrs. Mildred Bishop Rogers, Valley Station, Kentucky; Mrs. Hannah S. Eaton Jackson, Taylorsville, Mississippi; Mrs. Mittie Hill Linney, Statesville, North Carolina; Mrs. Mayme Hart Johnson, Whites Creek, Tennessee; Mrs. Elizabeth Dolores Sutter, Burlington, Wisconsin.

The following seven organizing regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Lavada E. Foster Stough, Birmingham, Alabama; Mrs. Judith Ann Davis Hart, Windermere, Florida; Mrs. Grace Westbay Sherburne, Hobart, Indiana;
Mrs. Beulah Ferguson Simmons, Pontotoc, Mississippi; Mrs. Margaret Helen Harrison Hartwell, Omaha, Nebraska; Mrs. Irene Cameron Johnson, Tellico Plains, Tennessee; Mrs. Jessic McLroy Smith, Tolar, Texas.

The following reappointment of five organizing regents is requested through their respective State Regents: Mrs. Lavada E. Foster Stough, Birmingham, Alabama; Mrs. Grace Westbay Sherburne, Hobart, Indiana; Mrs. Beulah Ferguson Simmons, Pontotoc, Mississippi; Mrs. Margaret Helen Harrison Hartwell, Omaha, Nebraska; Mrs. Jessie McLroy Smith, Tolar, Texas.

The State Regent of South Carolina requests the authorization of a chapter in Windy Hill Beach.

Through the State Regent of Florida the following two chapters request permission to change their location: Cary Cox from Largo to Clearwater; Francis Broward from Wilton Manor to Fort Lauderdale.

Through the State Regent of Mississippi, James Gilliam Chapter requests permission to change its location from Darling to Marks.

The following six chapters are presented for official disbandment: Governor John Winthrop, Stanford, Connecticut; Mystic Side, Malden, Massachusetts; (The membership of this chapter has been below the required minimum for the period of one year.) Robert Newman, Silex, Missouri; Yellowstone Park, Livingston, Montana; Ye Olde Gloucester, Gloucester City, New Jersey; (The membership of this chapter has been below the required minimum for the period of one year.) Christopher H. Freeman, Anson, Texas.

The following two chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Peace River, Arcadia, Florida; Oakley, Winnboro, Louisiana.

ELIZABETH H. BAKER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Baker moved the confirmation of nine organizing regents, reappointment of five organizing regents, authorization of one chapter, change in location of three chapters, disbandment of six chapters, confirmation of two chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Hayward. Adopted.

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

It is with pleasure that your Historian General presents her first report for the period following Continental Congress in April to October.

In beginning the work of a new administration and as the work for the year is undertaken, we are again made aware of the definite need for historical evaluation and the challenge to each Daughter that she be ready to carry out the three objects of our Society—historic, educational and patriotic—in order that we may have a productive and successful year.

In July, the Historian General's letter was mailed in the packet of letters to all State Historians and Chapter Regents. The response has indicated that interest has been aroused in the historic work suggested and a desire to participate in the program. Your Historian General expresses her appreciation for the fine cooperation shown.

Increased activity is being reported in the locating, marking and restoring of historic sites, the locating of Old Trails, the marking of graves of Revolutionary soldiers, their wives and daughters, as well as those of our chapter members, Historical data of another nature is likewise being compiled and filed. A number of State Historians report outstanding programs.

A great satisfaction is derived from the knowledge that by supporting a school program which includes the teaching of American history in grade, high schools and colleges, the awarding of American history medals to students, a foundation is continuing to be laid in this important phase of study in the schools. It is gratifying to report the number of history medals ordered by the chapters from Mrs. Sweeney, long the custodian of our D.A.R. History medals. The commission from the sale of the medals during the past year, amounting to $300 was forwarded to the Society by Mrs. Sweeney and materially assisted in the purchase of the beautiful Serape Oriental rug.

I would like to express appreciation to the office personnel for the work being continued by these two very efficient secretaries in our office towards completion of the filing and indexing of the records of Revolutionary soldiers' graves reported marked by the chapters. Daily a great many letters of inquiry are received in the Office of the Historian General and every effort is made by Mrs. Mackey and Miss Gravette to be of assistance in doing careful research and in furnishing information on a great variety of subjects.

Many letters of genealogical nature have come to your Historian General's home requesting information concerning Revolutionary ancestors who were either residents for a time in Kentucky, before moving westward, or established homes there and were buried nearby. All letters have been given careful consideration and every effort made to furnish the desired information. In some instances it was necessary to refer the matter elsewhere for the needed data. There have been over 135 letters personally written by your Historian General from her home during the summer. She is always glad to be of service whenever possible.

In the files and on display in our office is to be found one of the finest collections of early Americana in the United States. We are welcoming the chapters, able to do so, to come to the Archives Room to hold their meetings and to inspect the priceless original documents on display.

The museum case which both preserves and displays documents, which was ordered in April by Mrs. Burnelle, my predecessor, is now in place. It is being put to good use for display and much needed storage. Among recent acquisitions on display is a small silk flag, a replica of the flag made by Betsy Ross. This handmade replica was made in 1903 by Rachel Albright, then 91 years old and a granddaughter of Betsy Ross, and came to us through the Havana Chapter.

The portfolio of signatures of the First Governors of the States has received its first entry in the form of the signature of C. N. Haskell, the first Governor of Oklahoma. It is hoped that the signatures obtained will be attached to the original document thus giving added value.

The details of our "Historic Trailways" essay contest and the emphasis on February as American History Month is being handled ably by Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe, National Chairman of the American History Month Committee.

For the period of April 1959-September 1959, this office has issued 1,729 American History Award certificates; 1,192 American History Month stickers; 1,115 American History medals; and a total of 141 markers have been reported as placed. This figure of 141 is broken down into 41 historical markers and 100 lay-members' markers. Contributions to the Americana Fund during these summer months total $324.

Following is the gift list of items accepted for the Americana collection during April through September 1959:

California—Obligation signed by Abel Wood, Massachusetts, to Joshua Everett, 10 March 1797; Eschscholtzia Chapter, Mrs. Carl V. Holzman.

Connecticut—Deed to Samuel Norton (Revolutionary soldier), 2 December 1816; handwritten receipt for tax from Daniel Dunbar to Samuel Norton, 1803; deed from Jedediah Norton to Rebecca Wright, bounded on land of Samuel Norton, Connecticut, February 1803; Probate Court record signed by Samuel Norton, 12 July 1822; inventory of estate of Betsy Wright; deed from Robert Clark to Henry Norton (Revolutionary soldier) Connecticut 22 July 1853.
Emma Hart Willard Chapter, Mrs. Edwin Cornwell, Jr.  
Caba—Handmade copy of first flag made in 1776 by Betsy Ross made in July 1903 by Rachel Albright, aged 91 years, grand-daughter of Betsy Ross; Havena Chapter, Mrs. R. F. Walters, Regent.  
Kansas—REPUBLICAN HERALD, 8 October 1823, containing reprint of Battle of Brandywine, Eunice Sterling Chapter, Mrs. J. Randolph Kennedy.  
Massachusetts—Commission to Jethro Sowle signed by John Brooks, Governor of Massachusetts, 3 May 1817; Fort Phoenix Chapter, Mrs. J. T. Martin.  
Oklahoma—Signature, only, C. N. Haskell, first Governor of Oklahoma; Muskegge-Indian Territory Chapter, Charles N. Haskell, grandson, through Miss Beatrice E. Freeman, State Historian.  
FOR N.S.D.A.R. ARCHIVES  
District of Columbia—Recognition pin; souvenir gold button of the D.A.R. Golden Jubilee, 1890-1940; rose-colored member badge, 1938 Continental Congress—all owned and worn by Mrs. Carrie Nugent Miller, #181828—through Mary Washington Chapter, Miss Ella M. Nugent.  
California—Commemorative Medal, N.S.D.A.R., struck for the laying of the corner-stone of Constitution Hall, October 30th, 1928; Milly Barrett Chapter, Miss Ruth Marie Field.  
Your Historian General wishes to express her appreciation for the many courtesies extended her in her visits to the chapters and for the many invitations which she regrets that she was unable to accept.  
She is sincerely appreciative of the cooperation afforded her in this field of rewarding service.  
FRANCES BRYAN HOKE,  
Historian General.  

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

It is a pleasure to report continued interest in your D.A.R. Library. Our daily visitors spend many hours in genealogical research and comment on the usefulness of the facilities. Many records placed in your library are not found elsewhere. The generous contributions of the members have built a genealogical library of note. The books are used constantly by members and prospective members as well as the Genealogical Staff of the Registrar General’s Office. This causes wear and tear on the books and gives me the opportunity to stress the importance of contributions for my special project of contributions for the Library Re-binding Fund. This need should be made known throughout the membership. The cooperation of the State Regents will be appreciated.

The State Librarians have sent in many of the rare books on their request lists. The enthusiasm displayed in trying to gather the books needed for the library is commendable. I was pleased to accompany Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, when our annual award was presented to a Midshipman. I attended the Pennsylvania State Conference in Pittsburgh the last week in September and enjoyed meeting the many Pennsylvania Daughters.

The following list of contributions since April includes 380 books, 223 pamphlets and 16 manuscripts:

**BOOKS**

**ALABAMA**  
Peter Quaile I and His Descendants. Hettiee Woodman. 1945. From Danielville Chapter.  

**ARIZONA**  
Following two books from Tucson Chapter:  
**BOOKS**

**ARKANSAS**  
Mississippi Court Records, 1799-1835. J. Estelle S. King. From Mrs. Nell Morton through Little Rock Chapter.  
Following 2 books from Arkansas D.A.R.:  
History of Crawford County. Clara B. Enns.

**CALIFORNIA**

August Beninger, Portrait Painter. 1958. From the compilers, Mariell & Rita Beninger.  
Amen, Bubbitt, Briggs and Other Families. Margaret A. P. Creer. 4 vols.  
From Miss Marion B. Phillips.  
Descendants of Joseph and Esther Jackson. Compiled and presented by Mary R. Forbes through Covina Chapter.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

History and Genealogy of the Lucy Family, G. R. Lucy. 1959. From Miss Mary N. McCabe through Col. Thomas Marshall Chapter.  
Following 2 books from Mr. & Mrs. Parry Borgstrom through Col. John Washington Chapter:  
Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, 1732-1936.  
Following 2 books from Mrs. Frank Little through Potomac Chapter:  
William & Mary College Quarterly. Vol. 17, Nos. 2-4; Vol. 16, Nos. 2-4; Vol. 19; Vol. 20, 1927-1940.  
The Virginia Magazine. Vol. 44, Nos. 1, 3, 4; Vol. 45, Nos. 1, 3, 4; Vol. 46; Vol. 47, Nos. 1, 2. 1936-1939.  

**FLORIDA**


**GEORGIA**


**ILLINOIS**

Following 2 books from Mrs. C. H. Halwlcme through Henry Parcell Chapter:  
Old Miami, the Yale of the Early West. A. H. Uspaln. 1947.  
Flashlights on Evangelical History. A. Stapleton. 1908. From Mrs. Helen Belching through Fort Payne Chapter.  
Following 3 books from Illinois D.A.R.:  
Montgomery County, Illinois. Vol. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. 1957. From Anna Chapter.  
The Robinson Family Genealogical and Historical Association. 1902-1904.  

**IOWA**

Following 2 books from Mary Ball Washington Chapter:  
The Robinson Family Genealogical and Historical Association. 1902-1904.  

**KANSAS**

Following 2 books from Mary Ball Washington Chapter:  
The Robinson Family Genealogical and Historical Association. 1902-1904.  

**KENTUCKY**


**LOUISIANA**


DECEMBER 1959
The Curator General, Mrs. Cook, read her report.

During the past six months the activity of the Curator General’s Department has been varied, and I am pleased to report to you today on our many accomplishments both in the Museum and in the State Rooms.

I am pleased to advise you that we have just completed the rearrangement of the contents of the cases on the second floor of Memorial Continental Hall. This could only have been achieved through the effort of securing a special museum aide who worked on this project during the past summer. The display features textiles from our collections, and the addition of equipment and photographs related to spinning, weaving and needlework make this comprehensive display one of considerable importance. I would like to call your attention in particular to the labels which explain types of weaves, both handwork and machine, as they are illustrative of our continuing efforts to improve the educational opportunities offered to our members and museum visitors.

We were pleased to have a visit from Mr. Franco Scala-mandre of Scalamandre Silks, Inc., and Mr. John Kent Tilton, Director of The Scalamandre Museum of Textiles. The gentleman, who are so active with restoration and museum work, have naturally great knowledge in the field. They were both very impressed with the overall conditions in the Museum and State Rooms, and were surprised at the scope of our undertakings and our accomplishments. Mr. Scalamandre has already scheduled the use of the colored interior photographs of many of the State Rooms in national advertising, and he also wishes to use black and white interior photographs of many of the State Rooms in national magazines advertising.

The expanding collection of colored slides continues and we hope to have two more sets ready this winter. The set which was produced continues to be used and appreciated across the country and many reservations have already been made for winter and spring usage. We are also planning to enlarge our collection of colored post cards. It must be remembered that all these productions require a great deal of time from a staff which is small and already busy, and that we work with the added handicap of distance between the photographer and printer and the museum which delays the work on this project.
Through the generosity of Mrs. James Vaughan and the Monument Chapter of Minnesota, the Museum has acquired a gift which enables us to have permanent room setting for the display of the gown belonging to Caroline Scott Harrison and all the pertinent Harrison memorabilia collected for many years from various sources. The case has not yet been completed. Plans include a floor covering, furniture and pictures to make possible a portion of a room interior relating to the time of our first President General.

We announce with great pleasure the arrival yesterday of a gift from Mrs. Festus Caruthers of Peace Pipe Chapter, Denver, Colorado. This is a portrait identified as a likeness of Mary Lisle of Philadelphia and attributed to be the work of Gilbert Stuart. Mrs. Caruthers also has given the Museum an oil portrait of an unidentified woman, signed by Thomas Sully. The Gilbert Stuart is a major addition to our already fine collection of American portraits and major artists.

Other recent accessions include a handsome pair of large Export Porcelain platters made for the American market in the 18th century.

Two miniature portraits have been added to the Katherine Batcheller Collection. The earlier one is of Mrs. James M. Cook, c. 1830, her grandfather. The other miniature is framed in gold and diamonds and is Miss Batcheller's mother. These were a gift from Miss Josephine Le Saux through the Saratoga Chapter, New York.

A recent event of importance was held on October 10th. The National Trust for Historic Preservation held its thirteenth annual meeting in Washington and at their request Memorial Continental Hall and the Administration Building were open so that the visiting members could see the Period State Rooms and the Museum. At least 300 men and women, actively interested in preservation, restoration, history and antiques, were here. It is known by the remarks of these visitors that too little is known of educational work being done by our museum. They were amazed and complimentary about the continuing work done by the Society throughout its existence in collecting and caring for historic and personal decorative art objects of value, a most worthy part of the overall work which we attempt and accomplish. Many of these visitors are aware of the various state and local D.A.R. preservation activities, but they were surprised by the extent of work being done here at National Headquarters.

The cooperation of the President General and the staff of the Buildings and Grounds Committee in regard to the extra work entailed by this visit was greatly appreciated.

Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, Historian General, and Mrs. Ross Boring Hager, Librarian General, were kind enough to be present and assist with the receiving. Three of our Museum Advisers were also present and acted as hostesses: Mrs. James A. Vaughan, Minnesota; Mrs. Ben Page, Missouri; and Miss Luella P. Chase, District of Columbia. Other hostesses for State Period Rooms and the Museum included Mrs. Allen Wrenn, Mrs. Ellsworth Clark, Mrs. George Hartman, Mrs. Edwin Bowman, Mrs. John Collinson, Mrs. James Campbell, Mrs. Malcolm Matheson, Mrs. Stanley Teagle, Mrs. Howard Worth Smith, Jr., Mrs. Lawrence Smith, Mrs. William McGlaunin, Mrs. Walter McEachern and Mrs. Charles Haig.

A needlework display under the supervision of the Art Critics Committee has been scheduled for the first two weeks in November. The display will feature a group of objects never before assembled as one exhibition though many have long belonged to the Museum and most of them have been exhibited at some time. Mrs. McCook Knox, chairman of the committee, has worked diligently with members of our staff in arranging and planning for the opening of this exhibition. The President General is responsible for originating the plans for the exhibition and she has lent the assistance of her staff in mailing out 2,500 announcements.

The Special Committee, *Friends of the Museum*, continues to appeal to the members of the Society in a most gratifying way. Despite the decrease in activity of the summer months, the past six months has brought in a total of $731.50 in which are included one life membership and two sponsor members. The letters which have been received from the vice chairmen and state chairmen of the committee indicate a continuing sincere interest in assisting with this contribution to the work of our Museum. The Bulletin will appear later this year.

A painting of lavender orchids on a porcelain panel, executed by Caroline Scott Harrison, our first President General, is a recent accession as a Friends purchase. It is the only known item of this type painted by Mrs. Harrison. It will hang in the new case in the Museum. Another Friends purchase of note is the set of three covered urns on the mantel in the Museum. These are products of the Neale factory in England in the 18th century.

I am pleased to announce that the following State Societies continue with major plans for improvements and additions to their State Rooms: Maine, California, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Virginia, Indiana, Missouri, Tennessee, West Virginia and North Carolina. The Kansas Society is interested in a newly arranged interior for the Chaplain General's Prayer Room. Indiana has received a pair of fire tools (from the Rushville Chapter) as additions to the handsome andirons. Missouri has added a good pair of French porcelain and gilt oil lamps with original cut glass shades, c. 1850.

I wish, also, to extend my thanks to the Colorado Society for the new filing case which has been provided for the Curator General's Office, in honor of Mrs. Richard Frank Carlson.

May I at this time express my sincere appreciation to the staff which makes possible all these accomplishments, and in particular for the efforts and achievements of our Curator, Mr. Frank E. Klapthor, under whose direction the growth of our Museum has improved so greatly and continues for the future.

I hope that all of you will take the time to view the many things which have been accomplished by this department for the benefit of you, the members in general, and in particular the glory of the National Society.

**MUSEUM GIFTS**

*Alabama*—$120.50; *Friends* $168.50.

*Alaska*—Basket, tray form, Alaskan Indian, 1959, Colonel John Mitchell Chapter (For Indian Exhibition).

*Arizona*—$3.

*California*—Orchid $14.50; *Friends* $13. China plate, French Haviland 1892, designed and used in the White House by Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, Mrs. Wilson Ferguson, Santa Monica Chapter.

*Colorado*—*Friends* $6. Portrait of a woman, by Thomas Sully, 1870; large Sandwich glass plate, Mrs. Festus Caruthers, Peace Pipe Chapter.

*Connecticut*—$2; *Friends* $67.

*Delaware*—*Friends* $15.

*District of Columbia*—Orchid $6.25; *Friends* $9. Small silver butter knife, American, 1891, initialed CSH (Caroline Scott Harrison); coin silver teaspoon by E & D Kinsey, initialed CSH; 5 coin silver teaspooons; American; silver grapefruit spoon, American, patented 1891; engraved on back "Marthena Harrison Jan. 18, 1891"; miniature ingot of silver, a souvenir of President Benjamin Harrison's visit to Leadville, Colorado, as part of the U. S. Presidential Tour, 1889, Mrs. Marthena Harrison Williams, Mary Washington Chapter.

*Florida*—*Friends* $18. Man's fitted travel case and accessories, English, early 19th century, Mrs. Marion C. Talley,
MUSEUM PURCHASES

STATE Room GIFTS

MUSEUM PURCHASES

John and Thomas Seymour, Cabinetmakers in Boston, 1794-1816, by Vernon C. Stoneman. Handcuffs and key, 18th century, used by both English and Americans for retaining seamen. Wedgwood china, English, 18th century, (11 pieces).

VERNA HAMILTON COOK, Curator General.
secretary. As the Buildings and Grounds office receives emergency calls at all times, this office is never left unattended during business hours.

Summertime is always busy and vacations limit our crew to the very minimum. This year, in order to reduce expenses, we functioned with one less porter and maid. At the request of the President General, we undertook the responsibility of supervising the employees in the Shipping and Receiving Room. This department now operates with three instead of four employees. Our one maintenance man, who replaced Mr. Bailey, who retired after seventeen years service, has been busy painting the basement corridors in the Administration Building, and doing the many jobs which keep him on the go at all times. One of our watchmen, a painter by trade, helped with the painting of the Receiving Room and the National Defense Mail Room. Our men also painted the tin portion of the roof and thirty-four ground floor window grilles, several basement rooms and the balcony floor of Constitution Hall.

This summer, a record for extended heat, necessitated moving the office of the National Chairman of Genealogical Records from a low ceilinged room on the Library balcony to an air-conditioned room on the third floor of the Administration Building. We were also authorized to purchase five air conditioners. They were installed in the following offices in the Administration Building—Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Mississippi, Florida and Washington State. Florida and Mississippi have each paid for one two-ton unit. Rhode Island has also agreed to pay for one. The price was $325 each—$100 less than was paid last year for the same size unit. The National Society paid the cost of the wiring. While the electricians were here, we had a new direct line run to the newest elevator in the D Street corridor of the Administration Building. This line was overloaded, because of added electrical equipment—twenty air conditioners alone have been installed within the past several years.

Each year our buildings are carefully inspected for termites. About every five years, they seem to return. This summer, we had the Louisiana Room treated.

A secondhand stove has replaced the old one in the clerks kitchen. Also, a secondhand refrigerator has been put in the maids quarters. The refrigerator, originally in the maids quarters, was bought eleven years ago for $50, and we sold it for $10. The replacement is approximately three years old and certainly was badly needed.

Constitution Hall is looking forward to a busy season. To date, 160 programs have been booked. Immediately after Congress, we had the Chamber of Commerce convention, and the usual graduations and religious programs which take place at this time of the year. By June, we had removed and stored the lobby draperies and moved the lounge furniture to the lobby level, because of summer dampness in the lounge. The rugs were vacuumed, rolled and placed on platforms. The President General's Reception Room was not dismantled until mid-summer, because the room was being used. Strips of abrasive to prevent falls, were put on the stairs to the lounge and four stairways. Over the years, people have caught their heels on these steps, and we hope to prevent any future accidents. The ceiling lights in the lobby were cleaned, glasses washed and interior painted, thereby giving us better light; 184 permanent filters in the ventilating system in both Memorial Continental Hall and Constitution Hall have been steam cleaned and oiled. Several hundred seat plates were re-finished. Each year, we take care of a couple hundred. The whole 3,800 should be completed this year. This work was undertaken after many complaints were received from ladies whose dresses had been caught and badly torn on the corners of these plates. Thirteen pairs of large bronze doors were cleaned and polished. At the request of the District of Columbia Fire Marshal, several exit signs were placed on the ground floor.

The contract of Constitution Hall has been changed and now includes a paragraph by which liabilities are shared by D.A.R. and lessee. Rental was increased fifty dollars, and we no longer furnish ushers. Of this rental, $100 is set aside for maintenance and $125 for insurance, cleaning, heat and light; also a sum to cover the District of Columbia business tax, for while we are exempt from real estate tax as an educational organization, we do pay a tax on the business of Constitution Hall. The tax last year was $11,900.44. All reservations and contracts for the use of Constitution Hall are handled by the Managing Director. It requires a special skill to work amicably with business managers in the entertainment field, and at the same time be ever mindful of the reputation of the Hall's owners and the effect upon the Society's public relations. Frequently, during the season, there are two and sometimes three events in one day. Mr. Maynard is always on hand in the lobby for each event.

Our lawns have been fertilized and seeded. On October 6, the President General and Buildings and Grounds conferred with a landscaper regarding plans to beautify our grounds. Numerous shrubs twenty years old are to be cut back and relocated. We are going to plant several holly trees and three magnolia trees. Several stone benches are going to be placed near the Founders Memorial.

We would like to bring to your attention a few large projects which need your earnest consideration:

1. Replacement of old electrical wiring in some of our buildings.
2. Pointing of stonework on buildings.
3. Replacement of rotting window frames in Memorial Continental Hall.

If I may, I would like to suggest a few ways by which the individual members of the National Board could assist this committee:

1. Make reservations for snack bar and National Board luncheons before coming to Washington.

A caterer serves these luncheons. This works out very well, and releases our maids from preparations which takes them away from their cleaning duties. The caterer provides all the food, china and silverware, but, most important, the responsibility for all cleaning afterwards. However, this necessitates ordering and paying for a specified number of luncheons. The caterer must know in advance how many he is going to serve. Therefore, latecomers, without advance reservations cannot be accommodated. May I please have your cooperation.

2. Send us your old sheets, pillowcases and towels.

The cost of these cloths has risen so much, we are endeavoring to procure them through our members. Also, we can use long white table cloths for our luncheon tables.

3. Increase the Investment Trust Fund.

All D.A.R.'s are proud of their buildings, but remember—Memorial Continental Hall is fifty-five years old—Constitution Hall is thirty years old—each year the repairs and replacements become more necessary and labor more costly. Interest from this fund may be used to provide for the future of our buildings.

4. Attention Regents from nearby states.

Urge the chapters to make a pilgrimage to Washington to tour their buildings. Address all communications to BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS COMMITTEE, and we will be more than happy to answer all questions and work out details for you. Such tours increase interest in our buildings and the work of the Society.

I cannot close my report without expressing my very deep appreciation for the wonderful assistance given me.
The Chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine Committee, Miss Gertrude A. MacPeek, read her report.

This summer each of you received a financial statement of the Magazine. The Treasurer General has already commented on the Magazine account to date. I want to acquaint you with our progress since May 1.

On September 30, 1959 we had a cash balance of $13,457. However we owe the following:

- Judd & Detwiler—June-July Issue: 9,269
- August-September Issue: 5,755
- October Issue: 4,410

Total: $19,434

In addition we borrowed the interest from three funds totaling $9,722 which must be repaid by February 28, 1960. Therefore our indebtedness is $29,156.

The June-July bill will be paid this week leaving our indebtedness at $19,887. I hope that by November we can pay the rest of the printing bills and somehow replace the $9,722 in February. If we can go into Congress in April and report that on February 28 our indebtedness is liquidated, it will have been a tremendous accomplishment.

In May when the President General and I went over the Magazine accounts, it seemed a hopeless task. Printing costs were running over $15,000 a month; receipts around $5,000. Drastic retrenchment was necessary. Therefore we cut back the number of pages and this will continue until income increases and we get out of debt. We cannot spend more than we take in. The July and August issues were omitted. No complaints reached our office and therefore this may be a precedent for other years.

It was necessary to find means of increasing our income so we decided to charge for queries, many of which are from nonmembers. Again no complaints were received; the number has not dropped off and to date we have taken in $292 from this source.

It was necessary to increase our advertising rates both for members and for commercial accounts because the pages are one third larger. We have extended economy down to the smallest office items buying only what we cannot possibly do without.

It is fitting here to say again what has been said so many times by my predecessors and myself, and I know I speak for our President General also, when I tell you that our Society owes a debt of gratitude to our devoted employees, Mrs. Frances Hobbs and Mrs. Florence Checchia. It is because of their untiring efforts, ceaseless worry and long hours that our magazine has come through this crisis. We cannot adequately recompense them but I wish that this Board would cite them for service beyond what is expected of any employee. Our thanks go also to all members of the Magazine staff.

Now—if there is a glimmer of hope in the sky, we cannot afford to relax one minute because once our debts are paid we must build again reserves for the magazine fund. We ought to have a cushion of $50,000. The reserve fund is used during the summer months when income is lowest; we must pay salaries, buy supplies and pay our printing bills. It is an obligation of every magazine chairman to replace these reserves.

Mrs. Walz will report on advertising status. I will report only on magazine subscriptions. They have held up amazingly well. Our last count on September 17 was 52,580, a drop of 2,798 from August 12 which is not alarming because many wait until October to renew. Last month, we had the largest September ever with receipts of $7,272. At this date we are running $200 over the same period for October last year. Our biggest month on subscriptions was October 1956 when we took in $10,700.

The calendar year from January to September 30, subscription receipts were $46,002. Last year, the same period $42,219. The biggest year, subscription-wise was 1957 when total subscription receipts were $72,291. If we equal that record this year—and I shall be pleased if we do—we need $26,072 for October, November and December or 13,000 renewals and new subscriptions.

My wonderful vice chairmen started work in August encouraging state chairmen. I have heard from many state chairmen and chapter chairmen; they have sent copies of their letters and reports of their activities. I am asking our State Regents to help carry the load by talking magazine wherever they go.

Do you know that of our total chapters over 350 chapter regents do not get the magazine? The smallest chapter could easily afford $2 for a subscription for their regent even if they passed the hat. But how about the other chapter officers, your state officers and chairmen? Do they take the magazine? Do they use the magazine?

We intend that the Magazine will be useful to our members. As soon as we can afford more pages, we have plans for more news items about people, places and events such as were carried in the Press Digest. Our National Chairmen are going to make greater use of the magazine in promoting their work. Miss Winslow's files are bulging with truly excellent material which we cannot publish just now.

So please, when you go home, carry the message to your members about our magazine needs.

Gertrude A. MacPeek,
Chairman.
support was delayed because the State Regents and State Chairmen were waiting for the new advertising plan to be announced. The following states have my heartfelt gratitude for so promptly selecting portions of these issues: November 1959, Arizona; December 1959, California, Florida, Indiana; January 1960, Illinois, Louisiana, New Jersey, North Carolina; February 1960, Iowa, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, Washington; March 1960, Alabama, Connecticut, Michigan, Missouri, Oregon, Pennsylvania; April 1960, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Montana, Nebraska; May 1960, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Ohio; September 1960, Indiana, Michigan; October 1960, West Virginia; November 1960, Tennessee; March 1961, Massachusetts; May 1961, Colorado, Vermont.

We do need and urgently ask for the support of states in this project. It has been proved that the advertising total from a state is much higher when a specific month of the Magazine is chosen. Contact the Magazine Office now to reserve a month for your state.

National prizes to states and chapters are outlined in the general letter sent out in July. A commission of 10% is paid on advertisements amounting to $15 or more. Please note that point 8 of the Honor Roll Questionnaire is now a minimum ad of $7.50.

We are delighted to announce the following National Vice Chairmen in the seven Divisions: Northeastern, Mrs. Ross H. Currier; Eastern, Mrs. Nelson H. Budd; Southwestern, Mrs. Leland Coffey; East Central, Mrs. John E. Graham; South Central, Mrs. H. H. Haukenberry; North Central, Mrs. Robert A. Grant; Western, Mrs. Charles A. Christin. State Regents, State Chairmen, Chapter Regents, do call on them for help if it is needed. They, your National Chairman and Mrs. Checcia in the Magazine Office are most eager to serve you.

The cornerstone of our liberty is being attacked from within and without. The question is often asked “What can I do to help?” One way to help is to secure advertising and sponsored space to help keep our own D.A.R. Magazine with its worth-while and informative content based on promoting the Objects of our National Society, going into homes, schools, libraries, and business places.

When I assumed this Chairmanship I did it with a prayer to God for wisdom and direction to best fulfill my duties, and I ask that you join with me in that prayer.

Justina Boggs Walz,
Chairman.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Seimes, read the recommendations of the Executive Committee, and the following rulings were adopted:

To rescind the following motion adopted October 16, 1957: “That the action of the Board of May 17, 1947, providing that the magazine receive $3,000 for printing the minutes of the National Board of Management be rescinded and that the transfer of funds to the Magazine for printing National Board minutes and accounts of committee work (including National Defense) be discontinued” remain unchanged”; and to rescind that portion of the motion adopted May 17, 1947, providing that “The magazine receive $3,000 for printing the minutes of the National Board of Management.” Moved by Mrs. Seimes, seconded by Mrs. Gamble. Adopted.

That the magazine receive $75 per page for printing the minutes of the National Board of Management and that no charge be made for occasional short accounts of committee work and regular accounts of the National Defense Committee, provided the latter accounts are limited to four pages, and should the accounts be in excess of four pages, that a charge for the excess be made at the rate of $75 per page. Moved by Mrs. Maddox, seconded by Mrs. Morford. Adopted.

To rescind the following motion adopted October 16, 1957: “That there shall be no charge for space for state reports, but there shall be a charge for cuts used by chapters and states, and that the editor at the beginning of the year shall allot the number of pages for such purpose and formulate rules subject to the advice of the Magazine Council.” Moved by Mrs. Seimes, seconded by Mrs. Holmes. Adopted.

That the states be charged for reports at $15 with a limitation of approximately 800 words, and that there be no charge for chapter articles, the editor having discretion in copy, cutting or editing as necessary, and that both states and chapters be charged $10 for cuts. Moved by Mrs. Clark, seconded by Mrs. Holcombe. Adopted.

To rescind the following motion adopted October 16, 1957: “That the Executive Committee secure the services of a full-time editor as soon as feasible, the employment and salary to be confirmed by the National Board of Management, and that in the interim the present provisions of editor’s expenses be maintained.” Moved by Mrs. Seimes, seconded by Mrs. Stewart. Adopted.

To rescind the following motion adopted October 16, 1957: “That the standard size of the magazine be planned for six issues, approximately 96 pages, and six issues approximately 128 pages, the additional 32 pages to consist of approximately seven of commercial advertising and 25 or thereabouts of the National Board minutes or other National news in four of the months, and Congress and other National news in the other two months, any consequential variation of contents ratio to be adjusted within six months of the issue involved.” Moved by Mrs. Seimes, seconded by Mrs. Osborne. Adopted.

To rescind the following motion adopted October 16, 1957: “That there be established under the direction of the National Board, a Magazine Council to consist of the Editor, Magazine Chairman, Magazine Advertising Chairman, and one additional member; that this Council at the beginning of the fiscal year prepare an estimate of income and expenses, apportion proper division of the allowed budget to the Editor, Magazine Chairman and Magazine Advertising Chairman, determine the number of pages for which payment must be received, and formulate plans for the coming year throughout the year provide the close contact and cooperative effort required to operate the Magazine office and issue the Magazine; and make such recommendations to the Executive Committee for recommendation to the National Board as from time to time seem advisable.” Moved by Mrs. Seimes, seconded by Mrs. Biel. Adopted.

That the National Chairman of the D.A.R. Magazine Committee, the National Chairman of the D.A.R. Magazine Advertising Committee and the Editor, with the President General, shall constitute a Magazine Council and shall meet together at the beginning of each year and at other times if necessary, to discuss finances, formulate plans and discuss office matters, common to all, and make such recommendations to the Executive Committee for recommendation to the National Board as from time to time may seem advisable. Moved by Mrs. Lipscomb, seconded by Mrs. Zweck. Adopted.

To rescind the following motion adopted October 16, 1957: “That in the case of reprints, arrangements for the reprints be made by the Editor, but that the sales be handled by the Business Office with allocation for this service from funds of the Magazine.” Moved by Mrs. Seimes, seconded by Mrs. Machlan. Adopted.

That in the case of reprints, arrangements for the reprints be made by the Editor of the Magazine with sales handled from the Magazine Office, and with allocation for this service from funds of the Magazine. Moved by Mrs. Cagle, seconded by Mrs. Ahels. Adopted.
To rescind the following motion adopted October 16, 1957: "That the other miscellaneous publications such as booklets and guides and the magazine binders, be procured and sold or distributed by the business office with allocation for this service from funds of the Magazine." Moved by Mrs. Seimes, seconded by Mrs. Humphrey. Adopted.

To rescind the following motion adopted October 16, 1957: "That in the future the only related printing paid from Magazine funds be reprints and the index, and that funds received for such items be credited to the Magazine Funds." Moved by Mrs. Seimes, seconded by Mrs. Tompkins. Adopted.

To rescind the following recommendation adopted October 16, 1957: "That all commercial advertising be directed by the Magazine Advertising Chairman and where it seems desirable by the appropriate Division Vice Chairman." Moved by Mrs. Seimes, seconded by Mrs. Abels. Adopted.

To rescind the following recommendation adopted October 16, 1957: "That to the fullest extent possible advertising space be sold in no less than quarter-page space." Moved by Mrs. Seimes, seconded by Mrs. Downing. Adopted.

To rescind the following recommendation adopted October 16, 1957: "That a plan of space grants to the states of a certain number of pages to be determined in consideration of the state's membership and desire to purchase, preferably to fill approximately 10 pages, be devised and presented to the states; it is further recommended that it be apportioned so that this subsidy be carried by the state but once in three years and with no curtailment of selling advertising during the other two years." Moved by Mrs. Seimes, seconded by Mrs. Foster. Adopted.

To rescind the following recommendation adopted October 16, 1957: "That the plan for preparation of 'copy' for the printer as outlined in the Report of the Magazine Advisory Committee be given trial, any necessary variations of content to be considered by the Magazine Council for further recommendation." Moved by Mrs. Seimes, seconded by Miss Downing. Adopted.

To rescind the following recommendation adopted October 16, 1957: "That once the editor has aided in determining the assignment of space to states, that in formulating rules governing the material, arrangements and correspondence be handled by the national, state and chapter advertising chairman until the material is actually submitted for publication; the editor then shall conduct such correspondence as may be necessary with respect thereto, thus separating the business and editorial function." Moved by Mrs. Seimes, seconded by Mrs. McGuire. Adopted.

To rescind the following recommendation adopted October 16, 1957: "That the general plan for content of the Magazine as outlined in the report of the Magazine Advisory Committee be given trial, any necessary variations of content to be considered by the Magazine Council for further recommendation." Moved by Mrs. Seimes, seconded by Miss Downing. Adopted.

To rescind the following recommendation adopted October 16, 1957: "That the plan for preparation of 'copy' for the printer as outlined in the Report of the Magazine Advisory Committee be given thorough study by the editor and Magazine Council with the purpose of shortening the time between filing copy and mailing magazine." Moved by Mrs. Seimes, seconded by Mrs. Johnson. Adopted.

To rescind the following recommendation adopted October 16, 1957: "That the action with reference to the magazine department as adopted by the Board today constitute the directive for its operation." Moved by Mrs. Seimes, seconded by Mrs. Rieke. Adopted.

To rescind the following motion adopted April 12, 1958: "That postage be paid for all requested materials and supplies sent from the office of the Corresponding Secretary General and the other offices and that chapters and individuals be so billed." Moved by Mrs. Seimes, seconded by Mrs. Champieux. Adopted.

That postage be paid for all requested materials and supplies sent from the office of the Corresponding Secretary General and the other offices when the postage is excessive, first class, special delivery or air mail, this postage to be billed to the recipient and that postage on any order for Manuals for Citizenship in excess of 25 be paid, the bill being sent to the member ordering. Moved by Mrs. Seimes, seconded by Mrs. Machlan. Adopted.

The meeting recessed at 12 noon.

The afternoon meeting was called to order by the President General at 1:45 p.m.

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

Your Chairman of the Approved Schools Survey Committee comes to you to receive instructions as to how you wish this Committee to proceed. Our plans are subject to your approval.

It is not our intention to create problems but to help solve them. The problem at hand is whether we will drop all or just some of the 11 schools on our list, or none. It is our desire to have instructions from you before we start our work.

At the close of the last Administration, the Survey Committee seemed to be on the spot. Most of the members felt that their consecrated efforts, expensive travel, and the time given were a complete waste. This work was all at the suggestion of the Chairman but perhaps what the Committee had in mind was totally different from that of the Administration. Maybe the fact that we did not see alike last April is because we did not understand each other or the problems at hand. It is the desire of this Chairman to have a complete understanding and some instructions before we proceed. We want to work with, not against, the Administration. That has always been the desire of the Committee. Together I am sure that we can find a right solution. We need the cooperation of each state and its members.

In my report of last April I said,

"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."

These findings should not be ignored and merely passed on from committee to committee. If there be a reason for the reapportionment of this Committee by each Administration, its work should be considered and be allowed to bear fruit; otherwise there is no justification for its existence. With the exception of two schools, American International College, I feel satisfied with the results of the surveys. They were not based upon hearsay but are factual and reliable. Many are documented.

If you will read Mrs. Browning's report in the Proceedings for 1958 and mine in the 1959 issue you will have a complete picture of the work for the past three years.

The Committee this year is standing still in its tracks for without the backing of the National Board we can accomplish nothing.

If this Committee is to be effective we have but two years in which to accomplish our mission because as I know now, election year is an unfavorable time.

You have each received a copy of our last year's report. This Committee stands on that report. We have recommended the dropping of the 11 schools other than our own two. We do not claim that to be the only procedure. It appears to be so to us. We are willing to change if another plan seems nearer right to the majority.

We reached our decision last spring free from outside influence. It was based upon a deep desire to see the Society work together in concentrated form to build living memorials to the D.A.R. through our own two schools, and to make these schools truly our own.
This Committee does not wish to condemn any of the 11 schools on the Approved list for certainly each has done much good in its time and each has a place in its own field, but we challenge the statement that they have a place on our Approved list under the existing circumstances.

It has been suggested that the Society request each of our Approved Schools to have a D.A.R. member on its Board; then if it should refuse we would have good reason to withdraw our approval. We submit this suggestion for your consideration. It has also been suggested that the teachers in these schools be required to take the loyalty oath. This we ask you also to consider.

Another suggestion has been made—that the Chairman and members of this Committee speak to the chapters and states on the work of this Committee thus informing the membership of the purpose of our work. We are in accord with this because we feel that an informed member is an enlightened member. This will also bring to the membership a greater awareness of our responsibility to Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith.

Our future is in your hands.  

HELEN L. LOVETT, Chairman.

Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease, Chairman of the Approved Schools Committee, reported on Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. Schools.

From March 1, 1959 through August 30, 1959, a total of $35,676.62 has been sent through the Treasurer General's Office to the Approved Schools.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Pledge Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>American International</td>
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<td>Berry Schools</td>
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<td>Northland</td>
<td>337.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pine Mountain Settlement School</td>
<td>370.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School</td>
<td>11,412.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamassee D.A.R. School</td>
<td>17,261.71</td>
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$35,676.62

The following projects have been assigned for a period of one to three years:

**TAMASSEE D.A.R. SCHOOL**
- Michigan—Michigan Cottage—pledged by the Society to add to the Mooney and Goddard bequests to complete the Cottage for Little Boys—$10,000.00
- Florida—Beginning a permanent scholarship to be increased from time to time—$1,000.00
- New Jersey—Three special cabinets and mirrors for the classrooms @ $100.00—300.00
- Pennsylvania—Pennsylvania is raising $10,000.00 toward improving the Pennsylvania Health House and a permanent endowment fund for the building—10,000.00
- Georgia—Will establish a scholarship endowment fund to reach $5,000.00—5,000.00
- South Carolina—Will raise $3,000.00 for the playground at South Carolina Cottage for Girls—3,000.00
- Total pledges to Tamassee—$29,300.00

**KATE DUNCAN SMITH D.A.R. SCHOOL**
- New York—Will build a Teacherage—a duplex to house teachers—$8,000.00
- Florida—Will pledge $250.00 to the library for the purchase of Science and Math Books—250.00
- New Jersey—Two circular reading tables—120.00
- For the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium:
  - Florida—has pledged $400.00 for border lights, $200.00 for one vent fan, total—600.00
  - Nebraska—400.00
  - Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Kansas City, Mo.—500.00
  - Kansas City Chapter, Kansas City, Mo.—500.00
  - Mrs. James Lane, Alabama, in honor of Mrs. White—100.00
  - Massachusetts—500.00
  - New Hampshire—300.00
  - Northeastern Division will try to raise $18,000.00
  - Alabama will raise $5.00 per member—15,000.00
  - California—1,072.50
  - Twickenham Town Chapter, Huntsville, Ala.—500.00
  - Mrs. L. C. McCrery, State Regent of Alabama—500.00
  - Ecor Rouge Chapter, Daphne, Alabama—100.00
- Total pledges to White Auditorium—$38,072.50
- Total pledges to K.D.S.—$46,442.50
- Pledges to Hillside School
  - New Jersey—100.00
  - Hindman Settlement School—New Jersey—100.00
- Total pledges for Approved Schools—$200.00
- Total pledges to the Approved Schools Committee—$75,942.50

**Recent Finding at Tamassee:**
- I found a general improved condition at Tamassee due to the Allene Wilson Cottage for little girls and the new Texas Friendship Cottage which is a guest cottage.
- I found a serious need for the renovation of All States Dormitory which is a dormitory housing 53 girls. There are just two bathrooms to each floor and one housemother. There is a serious need for some sort of all purpose room on the second floor of this dormitory. The rooms are dreary and improperly lighted.
- There is a need for a Student Center, an all purpose room in the school building and a basement room that should be developed for the Agricultural classes.
- A fact of deep concern is that we are not getting enough of our Tamassee graduates in colleges, especially the D.A.R. Approved Colleges such as Berea, Martha Berry, Maryville and Lincoln Memorial.
- The Board of Trustees has approved a budget for the ensuing year of $93,000.00, $2,000.00 of which will be met by the National Society, the remainder to come from voluntary contributions from D.A.R. members.
- At Kate Duncan Smith the immediate need is for the Auditorium-Gymnasium, which is to replace a building that is now considered a fire hazard and inadequate for basketball which is the main sport at this school and in which the school has been outstanding. This can be built today for $125,000.00 and by 1962 the cost may rise to $150,000.00.

"The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution should assume full responsibility for financing the operating costs of Tamassee School, over and above state and county funds in accordance with a budget prepared and adopted annually. Such a plan of financing would guarantee the school a given income and would enable the administration to operate a more efficient program without the constant fear of not knowing where the next dollar is coming from."

I would like to urge that this Board seriously consider recommending to Continental Congress in the spring that the name of the committee be changed to the D.A.R. School Committee, in view of the fact that the term is not understood by many of the members and the public in general.
I would also urge this Board to recommend to Congress that as a result of the Peabody Survey, our own Approved Schools Survey and expert legal counsel that serious consideration be given to the discontinuing of aid to part or all of the Approved Schools on our list, in order to give concerted efforts, attention and financial support to our own two schools.

VERA L. GREENLEASE,
Chairman, Approved Schools Committee.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Seimes, read the recommendations of the Executive Committee, and the following rulings were adopted:

That the Elora Corpe Fund be established, interest received from this fund be equally divided between Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School and Tamasee D.A.R. School. Moved by Mrs. Seimes, seconded by Mrs. Hager. Adopted.

That the National Board of Management sponsor an Approved Schools Bus Tour in October 1960, following the National Board of Management meeting. Moved by Mrs. Seimes, seconded by Mrs. McCracy of Alabama. Adopted.

That the National Board approve the construction of an auditorium-gymnasium for Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School as a project of the Approved Schools Committee on a basis of voluntary contributions, this building to be known as the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium. Moved by Mrs. Seimes, seconded by Mrs. Lipscomb. Adopted.

To rescind the following motion adopted February 1, 1957: "That the bond of the Treasurer General be increased from $20,000 to $50,000 and any other officers that are authorized to handle negotiables be bonded in like amount; also that the bond of the chief clerk in the Treasurer General's Accounting Office be raised from $20,000 to $25,000."
Moved by Mrs. Seimes, seconded by Mrs. Hager. Adopted.

That the bond of the Treasurer General be set at $10,000 and any other officers that are authorized to handle negotiables be bonded in like amount; also that the bond of the chief clerk in the Treasurer General's accounting office be set at $25,000. Moved by Mrs. Seimes, seconded by Mrs. Stotts. Adopted.

Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, Chairman of the National Defense Committee, spoke informally. She commented on the response to requests for legislative action in the form of letters to congressmen and senators regarding immigration and foreign aid; and spoke of future plans for articles in The National Defender and the magazine.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Seimes, read the recommendations of the Executive Committee, and the following rulings were adopted:

To rescind the following motion adopted October 17, 1956: "That the National Board authorize the Trust Department of Union Trust Company to have supervision of investments and custody of investment income of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; said Trust Department to be paid at the customary fee, namely, one-half of one per cent (1/2 of 1%) of the amount invested; and said Trust Department to render reports on a period basis to the National Society." Moved by Mrs. Seimes, seconded by Mrs. Clark. Adopted.

To rescind the following motion adopted October 17, 1956: "That the National Board approve the selection of Price Waterhouse and Company to serve as Auditors of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution." Moved by Mrs. Seimes, seconded by Mrs. Stewart. Adopted.

Mrs. Seimes moved to rescind the following motion adopted April 13, 1957: "That the Recording Secretary General compile and publish once only during each administration 'What the Daughters Do' and that this publication shall contain a brief résumé of selected past accomplishments and an account of current activities of the National Society." Seconded by Mrs. Machlan. Adopted.

Mrs. Seimes moved that the two publications, "What the Daughters Do" and "Highlights of D.A.R. Program Activity" be combined into one pamphlet for reasons of economy. Seconded by Mrs. Patrick. Adopted.

Moved by Mrs. Morford, seconded by Mrs. Osborne and adopted that permission be given to Balch Bros. & West Co., Inc., Syracuse, New York, to use our insignia for the manufacture of D.A.R. markers and plaques.

Moved by Mrs. Abels, seconded by Mrs. McClaugherty and adopted that permission be given the Allis Foundry Products, Inc., of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to use our insignia for the manufacture of D.A.R. markers and plaques.

Moved by Mrs. Gamble, seconded by Mrs. Kilbourn and adopted that permission be given James H. Matthews & Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to use our insignia for the manufacture of D.A.R. markers and plaques.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Hayward, read her supplemental report.

Number of applications verified—173. Total number of verified papers reported to National Board today: Originals, 2,153; Supplementals, 491; Total, 2,644.

MARTHA B. HAYWARD,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Hayward moved that the 173 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 2,153 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Baker. Adopted.

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

The following chapter has met all requirements according to the Bylaws and is now presented for confirmation: Mountaineer, South Charleston, West Virginia.

ELIZABETH H. BAKER, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Baker moved the confirmation of one chapter. Seconded by Mrs. Hayward. Adopted.

Miss Burns moved that six former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Baker. Adopted.

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

The benediction was pronounced by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Stribling, and the meeting adjourned at 3 p.m.

BETTY NEWKIRK SEIMES, Recording Secretary General.
HONORING
MRS. JOHN JAMES CHAMPIEUX
CALIFORNIA STATE REGENT

THE FOLLOWING SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTERS SPONSOR THIS PAGE IN LOVING APPRECIATION OF THE LOYALTY AND DEVOTION GIVEN TO THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BY OUR CHARming AND DEDICATED STATE REGENT.

CABRILLO
Miss Elizabeth Sawyer, Regent

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Mrs. Charles O. Shermer, Regent

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TIERRA ALTA
Mrs. Joseph Harris, Regent

WHITTIER
Mrs. Francis C. Tomlinson, Regent

ALHAMBRA—SAN GABRIEL
Mrs. Rutherford B. Frater, Regent
In 1846-47 this tiny village, flying the Mexican Flag, was known as the Pueblo of Yerba Buena. At this period there were less than fifty houses in the whole place, mostly small, one-story buildings constructed chiefly of adobes. The population was under two hundred.

On the morning of July 9th, 1846, the flag of the United States of America was hoisted in the plaza of Yerba Buena by Capt. Jn. B. Montgomery of the US Sloop of War Portsmouth under a salute of twenty-one guns from the Portsmouth and to the soul inspiring tune of Yankee Doodle from their band, consisting of one drum and one fife.

Capt. Montgomery was accompanied by seventy sailors and marines who trudged proudly up to the plaza and formed a hollow square in which were gathered together some thirty or forty persons of all nations and colors, including “tame Indians.”

In January, 1847, the name was officially changed to San Francisco by an ordinance of the alcalde.

Thus, a magnificent city was born.
MRS. O. GEORGE COOK
Curator General

THESE THIRTY-TWO CHAPTERS OF THE NORTHERN COUNCIL, CALIFORNIA
STATE SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
PAY TRIBUTE TO
THEIR HONORARY STATE REGENT AND CURATOR GENERAL
MRS. O. GEORGE COOK

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CAPTAIN JOHN OLDHAM, Grass Valley
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SANTA YSABEL, San Jose
SISKIYOU, Yreka
WILLOWS, Willows

DECEMBER 1959
Oakland, California, one of the fastest growing cities in the Nation. A unique feature of Oakland is Lake Merritt, in the heart of the metropolis and visible in the center of the picture. At the left center is the Estuary separating the city of Oakland from Alameda; it flows into San Francisco Bay, which, in turn, enters the Pacific Ocean under Golden Gate Bridge. The Oakland-San Francisco Bridge is in the back center and Kaiser’s Center on the shore of Lake Merritt in the right center.

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CALIFORNIA STATE SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Photo—Courtesy of Fox Studio, Sacramento

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Presented with pride and affection by her daughters

Mrs. James H. West, Mrs. Code Brunaugh and Mrs. Lorraine Davies

The San Diego Chapter celebrated Mrs. Finkle's one-hundredth birthday at its Flag Day Luncheon on June 12, 1959.
BEST WISHES for 1960

from

CALIFORNIA PAST and PRESENT CHAPTER REGENTS’ ASSOCIATION

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An award of meritorious achievement was presented to the California State Society, N.S.D.A.R., by the Los Angeles office of Civil Defense for the organization’s "outstanding contribution to CIVIL DEFENSE."

The award was presented to Mrs. John J. O’Donnell (left in picture), State Chairman of Civil Defense, by Joseph J. Micciche, acting director of the Office of Civil Defense, and to Mrs. John J. Champieux, State Regent, at the Southern Council meeting held in May at the Mission Inn, Riverside, California.

During 1958-59 the D.A.R. conducted an active Civil Defense program among the 139 Chapters of California.

The SANTA MONICA CHAPTER presents this picture in honor of our State Regent and our dedicated member, RUTH O’DONNELL.

Queries

(Continued from page 779)


—Mrs. T. C. Pierson, P.O. Box 398, Newnan, Ga.


(Continued on page 823)
OASIS OF MARA

Known to the Indians as the Oasis of Mara, this is the most northern native palm group in the Southwest. When Colonel Henry Washington conducted a government survey party in 1855, he found the Indians living here in peace and comfort. The Oasis was a center for mining and cattle activities from the 1870's until recent times. In the early 1920's a few homesteaders started what is now the town of Twentynine Palms with a population of approximately 6000.

The most historic building at the Oasis was the Old Adobe which stood beside the palms from 1890 until 1947. For years miners and homesteaders from miles around hauled water from the well, which was the only supply.

The Oasis was donated to the National Park Service in 1950. Joshua Tree National Monument is easily accessible over paved roads from highways 60, 70, and 66. The Monument Headquarters are at the Oasis. The Oasis of Mara inspired the name of this Chapter.

OASIS DE MARA CHAPTER OF TWENTYNINE PALMS, CALIFORNIA

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Greetings from
DE ANZA CHAPTER
Imperial County, California

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HUTCHINS-GRAYSON CHAPTER
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Greetings from the heart of the High-Sierra
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Santana Falls, California

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Honoring our Centenarian
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Magazine Binders for the new size magazine are now available for anyone wishing to have them. They are $3.00 each; with date 40c additional; with name 70c additional or both for $1.00.

Old size binders are also still available at $3.00 (we cannot supply additional printing on these).
This huge oak, believed to be more than 500 years old, stands on the several remaining acres of Rancho San Rafael, said to be the first major land grant given in Southern California. José Maria Verdugo received title from King Charles IV of Spain in 1784.

The original grant comprised 36,000 acres whose boundaries were the mountains, Los Angeles River, the Arroyo Seco and San Fernando Mission.

The enormous tree had been the campsite of Mexican forces prior to signing of a treaty in 1847 by Gen. Andrés Pico and Lt. Col. John C. Frémont. With the signing of this treaty, the California phase of the war between Mexico and the United States ended, paving the way for admission of California into the Union.

Members of the Chapters sponsoring this page live on areas of what was once San Rafael Rancho.

Altadena
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El Camino Real
Felipe De Neve
Fernando Maria
Gen. Richard Gridley
Hannah Bushrod
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Western Shores Chapter
Regent, Mrs. Clayton C. Morse

Los Cerritos Chapter
Regent, Mrs. D. L. Madsen

Susan B. Anthony Chapter
Regent, Miss Odette Powell

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Lon Peek II, State C.A.R. President

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

[814]
Mrs. John J. Champieux, Regent of the California State Society, D.A.R.; Ataloa, Chickasaw Indian; and Lon E. Peek II, President of the California State Society, C.A.R., were honored guests at the ceremonies dedicating a marker commemorating the American Indians.

On January 11, 1959 the Pacific Palisades History and Landmarks Society dedicated a bronze plaque imbedded in a huge rock at the entrance of the Santa Ynez Inn: 17310 Sunset Boulevard, Pacific Palisades, California. The ceremony saw Dr. George McBride, Professor Emeritus of Geography at U.C.L.A. and Vice President of the Pacific Palisades History and Landmarks Society, unveil the plaque inscribed: “In Commemoration and Appreciation of the Indians who were first to live here.” The marker was accepted on behalf of the Indian descendants by Mrs. Tsianina Blackstone, Director of the American Indian Education Foundation. Master of ceremonies was Mr. Paul Spring, a pioneer of Pacific Palisades. Arrangements for the program were made by Mrs. E. J. Kennedy.

Following the ceremonies the gathering became guests of the Santa Ynez Inn and reassembled in the Terrace Room for Tea and Corn Pone. Guests were introduced and we were all proud of the ovation given our D.A.R. State Regent and C.A.R. State President.

Several spoke briefly among whom were Mr. Mark Harrington, Curator of the Southwest Museum, and Ataloa, writer and lecturer, who emphasized the change in attitude of the local area toward Indians: “Just 100 years ago a license could be had to kill Indians and other wild life.”

Dr. Gustave O. Arlt, President of the Historical Society of Southern California, said that so little is known of the history of Indians living in this area that a Commission should be established at one of the Southland’s Universities to ferret out the story of their civilization. These tribes, known as the “Gabrielinos of the Coast,” according to author Bernice Eastman Johnson, “Led hardy lives as traders, seafarers and fishermen north of Santa Monica . . . near the mouths of Santa Ynez and Topanga Canyons.”

This page is sponsored by the following D.A.R. Chapters

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Los Angeles  San Vicente
Rancho San Jose de Buenos Aires and The California State Society, C.A.R.

DECEMBER 1959 [ 815 ]
Mrs. M. D. MacMillan was named Sacramento's Woman of the Year at the annual award lunch sponsored by the Soroptimist Club of Sacramento. Forty-five women's organizations were invited to participate in the selection of the honoree.

Mrs. MacMillan was named because of her outstanding contributions to the community in the field of education. She is currently president of the Sacramento City Unified School Board and has served since 1954. She is also vice president of the executive committee of Sacramento County School Boards Association.

Among other contributions she organized the city Girl Scout Council in 1938 and was elected its first commissioner. Since 1946 she served as public relations chairman for the Girl Scout Regional Conference, which includes the 11 Western States and Hawaii.

In the past she taught physical education and hygiene at Sacramento Junior College; has been active in the P.T.A. and served as president of Crocker School P.T.A. and president of Third District, California Congress of Parents and Teachers; was a delegate to the White House Conference on Education in 1955 and participated in Red Cross, United Crusade and Y.M.C.A. activities.

Mrs. MacMillan holds memberships in the American Association of University Women, the Tuesday Club, Delta Kappa Gamma, Del Paso Country Club and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

With the Chapters

(Continued from page 776)

Mrs. John H. Bassler, regent, assisted by Miss Bonnie Farwell, Honorary State Regent and member of Fort Harrison Chapter, presented 50-year pins to four of the charter members. The ensemble of Francis Vigo Chapter, Vincennes, led by Mrs. Charles F. Stone, State American Music Chairman, sang a group of songs. A series of tableaux depicting scenes of significant happenings during the fifty-year era of the chapter was written and narrated by Mrs. Robert I. Clark and directed by Mrs. Donald C. O’Rear.

Dignitaries participating in the celebration in addition to Mrs. John Garlin Biel, State Regent, and Miss Bonnie Farwell, Honorary State Regent, included Mrs. Lafayette L. Porter, Honorary State Regent, now of Menlo Park, California, Mrs. Wayne Cory, Honorary State Regent, Veedersburg, Indiana and Mrs. John R. Hunter, National Vice Chairman, D.A.R. Magazine, Terre Haute, Indiana. State board members of Indiana who were present were Vice Regent Mrs. Alvie T. Wallace of Indianapolis, Recording Secretary Mrs. Ralph T. Bush of Knightstown, Corresponding Secretary Mrs. Carroll B. Stine of Indianapolis, Treasurer Mrs. Wm. B. Cogswell of Bloomington, Registrar Mrs. Glenn E. Wheeler of Vincennes, Historian Mrs. Clayton J. Carpenter of Pendleton, Librarian Mrs. M. Arthur Payne of New Albany, Central Director Mrs. Maxwell M. Chapman of Rockville and Southern Director Mrs. W. Reed Boggs of Salem. Among the State Chairmen attending were American Music, Mrs. Chas. F. Stone, Vincennes, D.A.R. Magazine Advertising, Mrs. Arthur S. Littick, of Rockville, National Defense, Mrs. W. G. Grigsby of Bloomington and Mrs. R. Glen Pierce, Radio and Television, of Terre Haute. Other out-of-town guests were members of chapters from the nearby towns of Bloomington, Rockville, (Continued on page 822)
SANTA BARBARA MISSION
FOUNDED 1786

The Old Mission, as it was in earlier days with flocks of sheep among the olive trees, and crests of the Santa Ynez Mountains cloud-hidden, is shown in the etching by Peter Moran in the possession of the Santa Barbara Historical Society, and here used through the courtesy of that organization.

IN MEMORY OF
FRANCES ANN MEACHAM MUSICK
(MAY 29, 1857 — DECEMBER 30, 1932)

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Burritt Meacham and a descendant of Corporal Abraham Meacham, who served with Massachusetts and Vermont troops in the American Revolution. Mrs. Musick was born and in early childhood lived on her father's ranch near the Old Mission.

Presented by her daughter
Prudence Musick Muncy, member, Mission Canyon Chapter.
Michigan State D.A.R. Juniors Sponsor First Theater Party

by Jean R. Perrett

Michigan State Chairman Junior Membership

For 69 years since they were organized in 1890 to unite women in patriotic service, the Daughters of the American Revolution have followed an expanding program, always keeping in sight their original objectives of educational training for youth; historical preservation and appreciation; and patriotic service.

From generation to generation this spirit has been handed down. The Junior Membership Committee of young women between the ages of 18 and 35, though interested in many phases of D.A.R. work, last fall had the definite objective of raising money for the State Junior Project.

The Michigan State Junior Membership Committee completed its 3-year State Junior Project, to soundproof the music room at Kate Duncan Smith, in 1 year by having a tremendously successful D.A.R. Theater Party, December 1, 1958, at the Shubert Theater, Detroit, Mich. We had opening night of Julie Harris in The Warm Peninsula and cleared $776.53. $500.00 was sent to Kate Duncan Smith to soundproof the music room; the balance ($276.53) was given to the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund, only national project of the Juniors.

A successful Theater Party requires a great deal of time and planning, but it is well worth while, since you know that the money for which you worked so hard will be used wisely.

I started working on our Theater Party 4 months before our December 1 date.

This is the detailed outline I followed in planning our Theater Party:

1. Secure the theater, play and date of performance. I chose opening night of The Warm Peninsula, starring Julie Harris, because, in addition to being a good actress, she is a Detroit girl, and I felt that it would be easier to sell tickets for her.

2. The most important thing for a benefit theater performance is to apply for Federal Admission Tax Exemption, from your District Director of Internal Revenue. D.A.R., as a patriotic organization, is tax exempt; however, it is necessary for each tax-exempt group to fill out an application stating the purpose for raising funds.

3. I applied to the post office for a permit for precanceled stamps. I filled out more forms and, because D.A.R. is tax exempt, we received a permit to buy precanceled stamps. This permit cost $10.00. (Since the increase in postage, permits now cost $20.00.)

4. With the permit we were able to buy precanceled stamps for 1 cent each. These stamps were bought before mailing our invitations, applied to the envelopes and above the precanceled stamp, "Non-profit Org." had to be stamped. We sent out 2,000 invitations, including a colorful circular from the Shubert Theater describing Julie Harris in The Warm Peninsula, an application for tickets and an envelope addressed to me for the tickets. We asked each applicant to send a self-addressed envelope for the tickets.

I sent one mailing of 2,000 invitations to D.A.R. and S.A.R. members only. In the invitations it was mentioned that, if members were unable to attend our D.A.R. Theater Party, a donation would be greatly appreciated and could be deducted from their income tax. Some donations were received.

5. Good publicity helps sell tickets. A press luncheon was held in October at the Detroit Athletic Club. The club editors from our three Detroit newspapers attended, and a typewritten report was given to each, outlining all pertinent information. At that luncheon our press-release dates were set up. The Detroit Times and Detroit News decided on Saturday, November 16, 1958, and the Detroit Free Press on Saturday, November 22, 1958. Pictures appeared in the newspapers on those dates, along with terrific articles on the first D.A.R. Theater Party ever held in Detroit, sponsored by the Juniors. You must have as much good newspaper publicity as you can get.

6. Last but not least, in taking over an entire theater, it is necessary that one person only be responsible for all theater tickets, as each ticket lost means money lost to your organization.

(Continued on page 828)
Honoring

MRS. JACKSON E. STEWART

STATE REGENT OF FLORIDA

By

ORLANDO CHAPTER, D.A.R.

In sincere appreciation of her devoted services to the chapter.
First Christmas in America

(Continued from page 756)

beans, peas, maize, dried persimmons, hominy, venison, bear meat, the tail of the beaver, wild ducks, turkeys and geese, fish and oysters, and bread made from ground chestnuts or corn, and there was plenty of tobacco.

After the pitchy gloom of the night the large huts of the Indians, filled with the glow and warmth of the evening fire, must have cheered the hearts of the storm-driven colonists. The Indians were, by nature, hospitably inclined, and as the ruddy blaze lighted their rugged faces, the Englishmen felt their kindly welcome. To be sure, these were not the old halls of the manor houses resounding with the harp and the Christmas carol; there were no servants in livery nor was there a Yule log on the hearth; but here were assembled hosts and guests, and here was the fragrance of burning wood.

The manner in which Captain Smith worded his narrative indicates that the occasion meant much to the men. It gave them the opportunity to relieve their pent-up emotions; we may believe that they joined in the preparations, decorated the huts in the Yule-time manner, exchanged tales of other Christmas times and joined their voices in singing such old songs as

A man might then behold
At Christmas, in each hall
Good fires to curb the cold,
And meat for great and small.

The neighbors were friendly hidden,
And all had welcome true,
The poor from the gates were not chidden,
When this old cap was new. (Old song)

and then:

Lo! now is come, our joyful'st feast!
Let every one be jolly;
Each room with yvie leaves is drest,
And every post with holly.

Now all our neighbors' chimneys smoke,
And Christmas blocks are burning;
Their ovens they with bak't meats choke,
And all their spits are turning.

Without door let sorrow lie,
And if, for cold, it hap to die,
We'll bury it in a Christmas pye,
And ever more be merry.

—Wither's Juvenilia.
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CORA STICKNEY-HARRER CHAPTER
Fort Pierce, Florida

In Memoriam
DESEONI CHAPRON, D.A.R.
Tampa, Florida

FRANCIS BROWARD CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

INDIAN RIVER CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Titusville, Florida

JONATHAN DICKINSON CHAPTER
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Mrs. W. T. Pittman, Regent

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Miss Elizabeth A. Lilley
Mrs. Adell W. Green
Mrs. Paula C. Sloane
Mrs. Jeannette J. Kellog

Honoring
MRS. WILFRED HADLOCK
State Treasurer
Boca Ciega Chapter, D.A.R.
St. Petersburg, Florida
Mrs. John Stigaard, Regent

[ 822 ]

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
HIMMARSHEE CHAPTER

“HOLIDAY GREETINGS”
FROM THE GOLD COAST
FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart
State Regent of Florida

Himmarshee Chapter had the honor of having at our November meeting 1959
our State Regent, Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, as guest speaker.

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Queries
(Continued from page 810)

Coleman—Dowell.—Want parents, dates
and places of James Coleman, b. Va. 1789,
and wf. Peggy (Margaret) Dowell, b.
1794, mar. Bedford Co., Va., July 1814,
his Campbell Co., Va., 1854, listed
Lynchburg census 1850, was sol. of 1812,
Will ex. data.—Mrs. H. H. Stamper, P.O. Box 374,
Plant City, Fla.

White—Criswell—Hartley—Fegley
—Cooper—Maxwell.—Want parents
and wfs. of George White, d. 1853, Allisona,
Williamson Co., Tenn. Also parents of
Andrew Criswell and wf. Jane Hartley,
d. 1835, Allisona, Tenn. Also of La-
aban and Sarah Fegley Hartley, d. 1851
Cross Keys, Williamson Co., Tenn. Parents
and wfs. of Job Cooper, lived near Shelby-
ville, Tenn. 1812. Wife and parents of
Thomas Maxwell, d. 1832 Shelbyville, Tenn.
—Mrs. J. D. Trice, Franklin, Tenn.

DeCEMBER 1959 [ 823 ]
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The Captain Alexander Quarrier
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D.A.R.
Invites all Daughters in Miami
to visit its home in
Old Fort Dallas, U.S. Army Barracks
1835 - 1858
Located at 400 N.W. 3rd Street
Oldest Building in Miami

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 822)
also Terre Haute City winner; third
place in the state for number of inches
of publicity; first in the state for the
most reinstated members; gold honor
roll certificate for the sixth consecutive
year; commendation for participation
in the state chorus; for scholarship
contribution to state conservation proj-
ect and for gift of 3-vol. Desarey and
Cronin’s “History of Vigo County” to
N.S.D.A.R. Library.—Frances M. Bass-
ler.

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N.S.D.A.R. Library.—Frances M. Bass-
ler.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
PRINCESS HIRRIHIGUA CHAPTER
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

1910—1960
GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

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Rachel Caldwell Chapter, Greensboro, N. C., acknowledges with appreciation the widespread response to the request for information concerning soldiers and patriots who participated in the Battle of Guilford Court House (January 1959 issue, D.A.R. Magazine, p. 59). Volume I, Biographical Sketches of Soldiers and Patriots in the Battle of Guilford Court House, may now be seen in the National D.A.R. Library. Future volumes will include additional data regarding participants, if sent to Miss Martha Doughton, 1203 Briarcliff Road, Greensboro, N. C.

DECEMBER 1959
WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION PROJECTS

1. BUSSERON CREEK
2. ELK CREEK
3. PRAIRIE CREEK
4. LITTLE INDIAN CREEK
5. LITTLE PATOKA RIVER
6. BOGGS CREEK
7. WEST CREEK
8. FRENCH LICK CREEK
9. SPRING RUN-GRIESEL DITCH
10. LOWER IROQUOIS RIVER
11. UPPER IROQUOIS RIVER
12. LOG LICK CREEK
13. LONG-AMSTUTZ DITCH
14. BARNARD DITCH
15. MIDDLE FORK CREEK
16. NORTH FORK LITTLE PIGEON CREEK
17. TURTLE CREEK
18. STUCKER CREEK
19. MARIAH CREEK
20. LATTAS CREEK
21. TURMAN CREEK
22. PIGEON CREEK
23. LITTLE WEA CREEK
24. CROOKED CREEK
25. KICKAPOO CREEK
26. JORDAN CREEK
27. MIDDLE FORK SALT CREEK
28. LITTLE PIGEON CREEK
29. LEWIS CREEK

SMALL WATERSHED MAP OF INDIANA

INDIANA FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

SCALE IN MILES
A Study of Watersheds in the State of Indiana

showing D.A.R. chapter locations along the streams. The St. Lawrence Seaway—North half of the Northern District, 1-13, 41, 43-45. The Iroquois R. empties into the Kankakee which flows into the Mississippi. The Maumee R. flows thru Ohio to L. Erie. Along the Banks of the Wabash—South half of Northern District and Central District, 14-40, 42, 46-50. Whitewater R. flows direct to the Ohio.

**Northern District—North Half**

1. Calumet—East Chicago, Lake Co.—St. Lawrence Seaway.
2. Desardee—Knox, Starke Co.—Yellow R., Kankakee R., St. Lawrence Seaway.
3. General Van Rensselaer—Rensselaer, Jasper Co.—Iroquois R.
5. LaGrange de Lafayette—LaGrange, LaGrange Co.—Pigeon R., Elkhart R., St. Lawrence Seaway.
6. Margaret Bryant Blackstone—Hebron, LaPorte Co.—St. Lawrence Seaway, Kankakee R.
8. Mariam Benedict—LaPorte, LaPorte Co.—St. Lawrence Seaway.
10. Schuyler Colfax—South Bend, St. Joseph Co.—St. Joseph R., Maumee R., St. Lawrence Seaway.
11. Timothy Ball—Hammond, Lake Co.—St. Lawrence Seaway.
12. Wm. Henry Harrison—Valparaiso, Porter Co.—St. Lawrence Seaway.

**Northern District—South Half**

14. Agnes Prugh Chapman—Warsaw, Kosciusko Co.—Tippecanoe R.
15. Colonel Augustin de la Balme—Columbia City, Whitley Co.—Eel R., Thorn Cr.
16. Dr. Manasseh Cutler—North Manchester, Wabash Co.—Eel R., Wabash R., Mississinewa R.
17. Frances Slocum—Wabash, Wabash Co.—Eel R., Wabash R., Mississinewa R.
18. General Francis Marion—Marion, Grant Co.—Mississinewa R.
19. General James Cox—Kokomo, Howard Co.—Wild Cat Cr., and Turkey Cr.
20. Nineteenth Star—Peru, Miami Co.—Eel R., Wabash R., Pipe Cr. and Mississinewa R.
21. Olde Towne—Logansport, Cass Co.—Deer Cr., Pipe Cr., Wabash R.
22. Samuel Huntington—Huntington, Huntington Co.—Little R., Salamonie R., Wabash R.
23. Tippecanoe—Bourbon, Marshall Co.—Tippecanoe R., Yellow R.

**Central District**

24. Caroline Scott Harrison—Indianapolis, Marion Co.—White R.
25. Cornelia Cole Fairbanks—Indianapolis, Marion Co.—White R.
26. Dorothy Q.—Crawfordsville, Montgomery Co.—Sugar Cr., Potato Cr.
27. Estabrook—Rockville, Parke Co.—Sugar Cr., Big Raccoon Cr., Little Raccoon Cr., Wabash R.
29. General Arthur St. Clair—Indianapolis, Marion Co.—White R.
30. General de Lafayette—Lafayette, Tippecanoe Co.—Tippecanoe R., Wildcat Cr., Wabash R.
31. Irvington—Indianapolis, Marion Co.—White R.
32. Mississinewa—Portland, Jay Co.—Mississinewa R. and Salamonie R.
33. Nancy Knight—Hartford City, Blackford Co.—Salamonie R., Lick Cr.
34. National Olde Trails—Cambridge City, Wayne Co.—W. Fork, Whitewater R.
35. Paul Revere—Muncie, Delaware Co.—Mississinewa R., White R.
36. Richard Henry Lee—Covington, Fountain Co.—Wabash R.
37. Rushville—Rushville, Rush Co.—Flat Rock Cr., Blue R.
38. Twin Forks—Harwood, Franklin Co.—E. & W. Fork Whitewater R. direct to Ohio R.
39. Wa-pe-ke-way—Hendricks Co.—Eel R. and Mill Cr.
40. White Lick—Mooresville, Morgan Co.—White R.

**Northern District**

41. Abijah Bigelow—Michigan City, LaPorte Co.—St. Lawrence Seaway.
42. Anthony Nigo—Mentone, Kosciusko Co.—Tippecanoe R.
43. Frances Dingman—Kendallville, Noble Co.—Elkhart R., St. Lawrence Seaway.
44. Julia Watkins Brass—Crown Point, Lake Co.—St. Lawrence Seaway.
45. Pottawatomie—Gary, Lake Co.—St. Lawrence Seaway.

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46. Alexander Hamilton—Franklin, Johnson Co.—W. Fork White R.
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49. Richmond—Richmond, Wayne Co.—Nolands Fork, E. Fork Whitewater R.
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$776.53, after deducting all expenses. We minimized expenses by hand-stamping everything. Everyone had an enjoyable evening, the D.A.R.s gave Julie Harris three encores, and the critics’ reviews in our three newspapers the next day were excellent. I should like to mention that the Detroit News had photographers at the Shubert opening night to take pictures of the D.A.R.s attending their first Theater Party. These pictures were in the paper the next day so we really had excellent newspaper coverage both before and after our Theater Party.

There was quite a lot of detail involved, and a lot of work, but the time and effort were well worth while and resulted in a successful, rewarding and profitable undertaking.

In closing I should like to quote our State Regent, Mrs. Roy V. Barnes, from her June 1958 State Regent’s Letter: “Membership in D.A.R. is a privilege. Let us extend it to our eligible relatives and friends. Let us all be grateful that our Society stands for the highest principles, for loyalty and patriotism. Let us, through our organization, serve our Nation and work unceasingly to maintain our Constitutional form of Government.”

Mr. Edward Cage Brewer, husband of our Corresponding Secretary General, died October 27, 1959. Funeral services were held October 29.

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Congress “Adopted” the Army

(Continued from page 772)

month; a lieutenant thirteen dollars and one third of a dollar per month; a sergeant eight dollars per month; a corporal seven dollars and one third of a dollar per month; a drummer or trumpeter the same; privates six dollars and two thirds of a dollar per month; to find their own arms and clothes.

That the form of the enlistment be in the following words: I ______ have, this day, voluntarily enlisted myself as a soldier, in the American Continental Army, for one year, unless sooner discharged. And I do bind myself to conform, in all instances, to such rules and regulations as are, or shall be established for the government of the said army. Upon motion, resolved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the army.

The following persons were chosen to compose that committee: Mr. Washington, Mr. Schuyler, Mr. Deane, Mr. Cushing, and Mr. Hewes.

Select Washington

The following day George Washington was chosen to be commander-in-chief. Some historians credit the suggestion to John Adams. Others say it was a gesture by a committee made to obtain the cooperation of the southern Colonies, and in view of the fact that Washington was the only delegate to the Congress who had appeared at the meetings in uniform, reminding them of his military experience. Henry William Elson, in his History of the United States, describes the selection of Washington in these words: George Washington, at the suggestion of John Adams, was chosen to be commander-in-chief.

(Continued on page 831)
We are all familiar with the Flag of the United States of America that has had for so long forty-eight stars; we are conscious that we now have a forty-nine star flag and that next July 4 the constellation will be rearranged to make room for the fiftieth star. But what of our flag before June 14, 1777, when the Continental Congress passed the resolution, “Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen states be thirteen stripes alternate red and white, that the union be thirteen stars, white on a blue field, representing a new constellation?” What were the banners that our forefathers lived and fought under? What did they look like?

“The American Flag had its inception at the time of the birth of Christ. Its history is parallel with the history of Christianity. It springs from new concepts of human relationships which came from the teachings, not of the high and mighty of the earth, but of the greatest humanitarian of the ages—The Lowly Nazarene. God alone created the rose, but God and humanity worked together for 1777 years to create the American Flag.” Thus begins the script that accompanies the set of slides, “Flags Which Have Flown Over America”
given to the Program Committee* by Philip Freeman Chapter, Pennsylvania, in honor of Mrs. Timothy Horner, Chapter Regent, 1930-1933.

With such an auspicious beginning the forty-two slides that follow are sure to be inspirational as well as fascinating to your chapter members. The flags that flew over our lands long before any colonist even thought of independence are there. You will see the Raven of the Vikings, the Spanish Flag, the special flag that Columbus designed for the New World, the Dutch Flag, as well as the Golden Lilies of France and the Red Cross of St. George on the English Flag planted by John Cabot in North American soil. The other pre-Revolutionary Flags are there, too, including the “Intolerant Flag” that resulted when Governor Endicott cut the Red Cross from the flag because he said it was a papal symbol and he would have none of it!

“In the late afternoon of the day of the Boston Tea Party, The Sons of Liberty assembled at their meeting place which was under the spread of a giant elm tree in Hanover Square. General Gage connected the meeting with the “colorful tea-party” staged that night. He was, of course, enraged and ordered that the Elm be cut down. . . . This event served to flame into fire the zeal of the Colonists and they adopted the Green Tree Liberty Flag.” . . . from the script

You have seen pictures of many of the flags carried during the early days of the Revolution, but are you familiar with the Bedford Flag carried by the men of three counties that took part in King Philip’s War? Have you seen the flag that Governor André presented from James II to the “United Colonies”? It was used at Fort Necessity and Washington carried it on his expedition into western Pennsylvania. Green, a color unknown in British flags, appeared in the Newbury Flag. The changes were beginning.

The Liberty Tree Flag with its “Appeal to Heaven,” the Bunker Hill Flag, the Gadsden Flag with its coiled rattlesnake and the warning “Don’t Tread on Me,” the Moultrie Flag born in South Carolina, and the Cambridge Flag are all familiar to each of us but are your hearts not stirred by seeing them again and recalling the sacrifices made for us under them?

The Stars and Stripes was first used in actual military service at Fort Stanwix, New York, August, 1777—the flag that Congress had selected in its resolution of June 14 as the one banner for all the colonies. Whether the stars in the circle point to the equality of the States or the fact that the union is without end, matters not. It is a brave Flag, a good Flag, our Flag.

The stripes grew to fifteen and Francis Scott Key wrote the Star-Spangled Banner. William Driver called it “Old Glory.” The country moved west. States were admitted; stars were added. The Flag grew in its constellation, its stature, its meaning.

This inspiring collection of flags was completed by Phillip Freeman Chapter in 1924. The 35-mm. color slides of the flags were made and presented to the chapter by Dr. Fred L. Norton, M.D., whose wife was chapter regent 1957-1959. The script ends, as this well may, with a quotation from the Honorable John C. Spooner, U.S. Senator from Wisconsin (1896), “Teach the young among you to look with eyes of love and pride upon the Flag, wherever they see it floating—. . . . It is an inspiration to those who love it. It is a sunburst to those who are proud of it. Heaven has blessed it . . . .”

*Order from The Program Committee, D.A.R., Administration Building, 1776 E. Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Check for $1.50 rental payable to Treasurer General N.S.D.A.R. should be enclosed. Reservations advised.

AFIP Seeks Old Instruments

The Armed Forces Institute of Pathology is seeking military medical material to expand the many famous collections of historical items in its Medical Museum.

The Medical Museum is dedicated to the collection, preservation, and display of such material. It is one of the four major departments of the Institute—a national Institution jointly sponsored by the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force. More than 300,000 visitors will pass through its halls this year.

The Museum has one of the finest collections of microscopes in the world. These instruments are displayed to show the evolution of the microscope from its origin through the most recent developments in electron microscopy. Few microscopes have been added to this collection in recent years, and efforts are now being made to fill the gaps, particularly the years from 1920 to the present.

The Institute will celebrate its 100th anniversary during and concurrently with the Civil War Centennial. Museum personnel are now planning the exhibits for this occasion. Through the long history of the Institute a great number of historical instruments have been assembled, but among this material is very little of Confederate Army origin. Such items particularly are being sought.

Although budgetary limitations preclude the purchase of such items it is believed that there are a great number of instruments or other items that the owners might wish to place in the Museum where they will be carefully preserved for future generations. Any such donations would be greatly appreciated and due credit given.

It is requested that persons having items they might wish to contribute write The Director, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington 25, D. C., relative to their acceptability and shipping instructions.
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CONGRESS "ADOPTED"
The Army

(Continued from page 828)
mander of the Army. As Adams described, in an elaborate speech, the high qualifications necessary to the position, and reserved mentioning the name of his choice to the close, Washington sat near and watched his face intently, and hearing his own name mentioned, perhaps without any expectation of it, he quickly arose and went into an adjoining room.

Having provided manpower, gunpowder, flour, and a commander for the Army, Congress waited more than a year, until July 4th, 1776, to declare their Independence from the England their Army was engaged in fighting. On that day the Liberty Bell rang out, giving notice of their declaration. The Philadelphia State House became the first capitol of the Independent United Colonies, and from that day the birthplace of the Army and of the nation was known as "Independence Hall."

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D.A.R. MAGAZINE ADVERTISING NEWS
By MRS. GEORGE J. WALZ, National Chairman, D.A.R. Magazine Advertising

THANK You and THANK You again to
all the wonderful advertisers in this issue
of OUR Magazine. State sponsorship by
California, by Florida, and by an Indiana
District, resulted in outstanding material
for our December issue.

100 percent cooperation by California's
140 chapters should be especially noted.
They sent in ads with a total value of
$2,915.00. Leading the State in chapter
participation are Santa Monica Chapter,
$250; and San Diego Chapter, $190; and,
in a tie for third place, Alhambra-San
Gabriel Chapter and La Puerta de Oro
Chapter, each, with $175. In addition to all
chapters sending ads, we are happy to rec-
ognize participation by the California Past
and Present Regents Association, East Bay
Regents Club, Long Beach Regents Club,
and the Northern California Council. The
State Regent, Mrs. John James Champieux,
and Princess Hirrihigua Chapter. Our ap-
preciation and congratulations go to the
cooperating chapter regents and chapter
chairmen.

In Florida, 35 of the State's 67 chapters
sent ads with a total value of $1,506.00.
Orlando Chapter secured $505 to top all
chapters in this issue, followed by Capt.
Alexander Quarry Chapter with $197.50
and $100 each from Himmarshee Chapter
and Princess Hirrihigua Chapter. Our
appreciation and congratulations go to the
State Regent, Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, the
chapter regents and chapter chair-
men.

In Indiana, 50 chapters made
entries. The Cleveland chapter
cooperating chapter regents and chap-
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