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MEMBERS of the D.A.R. are reminded that it is illegal to display the new 50-star Flag of the United States of America before 12:01 a.m. on the morning of July 4. Occasionally, since the admission of Hawaii to the Union and consequent redesign of the Flag, we have received notices of chapters presenting 50-star Flags to schools, Scout troops, etc. A Washington grocery company has been advertising “new 50-star Flags for use on Memorial Day.” However, Congress ordered that, after July 4, 1818, whenever a new State was admitted a new star should be added on the July 4 following admission. The President of the United States has asked Secretary Fred A. Seaton of the Department of the Interior to officiate at ceremonies raising the 50-star Flag for the first time at 12:01 a.m. on July 4, 1960, at Fort McHenry—where the Flag of the United States of America flies 24 hours a day in commemoration of “The Star-Spangled Banner.”

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The Declaration of Independence of the United States, adopted July 4, 1776, and proclaiming the separation of the American Colonies from Great Britain, is regarded as a great charter of freedom.

The document is essentially the work of Thomas Jefferson of Virginia. Now enshrined in a special place in the National Archives in Washington, the document is entitled “The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.”

The Declaration of Independence first states its purpose: “When, in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature’s God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.”

Having stated its purpose, the Declaration then formulates a theory of government that made the separation legitimate, and then states the specific events that made it necessary. “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.”

By July, 1776, a drastic change in thinking had taken place among the Colonists. By 1776, the Colonists had been forced to adopt the policy of separation in place of the former policy of demanding the rights of British subjects.

The reason for the change was that Great Britain was determined to fight rather than make further concessions. Too, acts of the King showed a design to subject Americans to arbitrary control. So a greater part of the body of the Declaration consists of an enumeration of these acts, ending with these words: “And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.”

After eight years of bitter and sometimes seemingly hopeless war, General Washington could at last announce to his troops that the United States of America had won her freedom.

Each year, Independence Day, July 4, should be a time of joy and celebration by all Americans in gratitude for the blessings they enjoy in their free Republic. It is the individual responsibility of each and every Daughter of the American Revolution to see that our United States of America retains its independence, freedoms, and national sovereignty. May we ever keep alive the Spirit of our Declaration of Independence.

DORIS PIKE WHITE
President General, N.S.D.A.R.
The Sixty-Ninth Continental Congress

THE Sixty-Ninth Continental Congress (Monday, April 18–Friday, April 22) centered around the theme, For What Avail . . . If Freedom Fail. The official opening on Monday night, with its colorful traditional ceremonies, was, as always, the highlight of Congress. After a concert by the United States Marine Band under the leadership of Lt. Col. Albert F. Schoepper and assembly call by M/Sgt. Charles Erwin, the state processional passed down the aisle of Constitution Hall to the stage. Following the State flags, the Vice Presidents General, the National Officers, and the President General passed between a long aisle of Pages in white, fluffy gowns. As Mrs. Ashmead White walked under the center of the auditorium—her first entrance as President General—the huge American Flag concealed in the ceiling unfurled over her, eventually coming to rest high above the large audience.

After Mrs. White declared the Sixty-Ninth Continental Congress in session, Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain of the United States Senate, pronounced the invocation. Mrs. Frank R. Heller, National Chairman of The Flag of the United States of America Committee, led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, William Tyler Page, Jr., the American’s Centennial, and Mrs. Frederic Alquin Groves. A short program of songs by Norman Kelley (accompanied by Igor Chichagou) preceded and followed the address by the President General. This crisp, straightforward message set the theme for Continental Congress. For What Avail . . . If Freedom Fail, a phrase taken from Ralph Waldo Emerson’s lines “For what avail the plough, or sail, or land or life if freedom fail.” Martin McNally, National Commander of the American Legion, spoke on America, Its Opportunities and Responsibilities, stressing the objectives to be accomplished by patriotic Americans if Communism is to be successfully battled.

Tuesday morning, April 19, was devoted to reports of National Officers, the report of the National Parliamentarian, recommendations of the National Board of Management, and reading of the first group of resolutions proposed for adoption by a committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. William A. Becker.

Mrs. Ashmead White, in reviewing her first year as President General, stated that she had spent 318 days in the work of the National Society, either in Washington or as its representative in other parts of the United States. Since taking office in April 1959, she has visited 17 States. Mrs. White is anxious to swell the Society’s Investment Trust Fund and asks chapters to consider this fund when compiling their budgets. Members are also asked to will money to the Society, thus helping to assure its financial security. In reporting on the condition of the buildings and grounds included in the D.A.R. group, the President General said that the Conservation Committee has undertaken to move back the hedge around the buildings, which will make it easier to keep the grounds clean. Last fall it was found necessary to point up some parts of the buildings, and more of this work will be done this summer. Certain windows in Memorial Continental Hall should be replaced. As this structure ranks as one of the architectural gems of the Nation’s Capital, floodlights have been installed to accentuate and call attention to its beauty. Due to rising costs it has been necessary to raise the rental of Constitution Hall $100. The Hall has been having one of its busiest seasons since it was opened in 1928.

Reports of other National Officers followed and may be read in full in the Proceedings of the Congress. Tuesday afternoon was left open for State meetings and touring the White House.

Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, National Chairman, National Defense Committee, presided over the program on Tuesday night. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, U. S. Army, not only led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag but was presented the Award for Patriotic Service and responded to the honor with feeling. Richard Arens, Staff Director, Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, spoke on Dangers to Our Internal Security; his address is printed in this issue of the Magazine as the National Defense message of the month.

Wednesday morning the business sessions continued with reports of administrative, national, and special committees. The recommendation of the By-Laws Committee that national annual dues be increased $1 was adopted at this time after some debate; the first group of resolutions was also approved at this session. Miss Alexandra Tolstoy addressed the assemblage on The Danger of Co-Existence, speaking fervently as one with first-hand experience.

Wednesday’s afternoon session marked the first appearance of the All-American National Chorus, led by Mrs. Charles F. Stone, National Chairman. Dr. Nicholas Nyaradi, Director of International Studies at Bradley University, and a former citizen of Hungary, won interest and enthusiasm with his talk, Shall We Survive? The National Chairmen of six committees reported at this time.

Wednesday evening the State Re-
gents compressed the tremendous amount of work accomplished during the year into two-minute reports. After the first 21 State Regents had spoken, the United States Army Chorus, directed by Capt. Samuel R. Loboda, was heard, and after the second group of reports, Sp/5 Harold Sherman sang. Nominations of three candidates for Honorary Vice President General and of eight candidates for Vice President General concluded the evening's events. These candidates received in the C Street corridor after the Colors were retired.

On Thursday morning, April 21, the final report of the Credentials Committee, showing 2,136 voters attending Congress, preceded presentation of the second group of resolutions and their adoption. Col. Mary Louise Milligan, Director, Women's Army Corps, spoke on *American Women in the Armed Services of the United States* and told something of the history and status of the various women's units now in military service. After six more reports of National Committees, the session adjourned.

An interesting event in the afternoon was presentation of the Society's annual motion picture awards to the Walt Disney Productions for the best children's film, *The Shaggy Dog*, and to Warner Brothers for the best patriotic film, *John Paul Jones*. Mrs. White was presented with a unique little award of her own, a Duckster. A film on the use of nuclear submarines in connection with the Navy's Polaris missile was explained by Rear Admiral William E. Rarborn, the Navy's Director of Special Projects for the Bureau of Naval Weapons.

Thursday evening's address, by Gen. W. B. Palmer, U. S. Army, reviewed our military assistance program; General Palmer explained some phases of the program that are not evident to most citizens. A unique feature was the concert by the Po-
THE C & O CANAL
(CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO)

By Justice William O. Douglas
United States Supreme Court

Photograph by Abbie Rowe; courtesy, National Capital Parks
Justice Douglas leads a group of hikers along the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal towpath, between locks 6 and 7, on March 29, 1954.

The C & O Canal paralleling the Potomac River is a unique property, rich in American history and ideal for recreational development. George Washington first dreamed about a canal going west and organized a company that built a few locks at the Washington end. John Quincy Adams turned the first spadeful of dirt for the present canal on July 4, 1828. It was in operation for 180 miles by 1850; and it continued to operate until 1925.

Competition with rails that gave faster communication meant its end as a commercial project. But it has held together; it is well preserved; and the towpath is intact the entire distance.

I know of no single place where so many Americana can be seen and where so much American history can be relived. Edward Braddock went this way in 1755 on his campaign against the French at Fort Duquesne. George Washington traveled the Potomac River route in 1749 as a young surveyor. In 1754 he traveled the Potomac again as lieutenant colonel, with troops under British command. The upper stretches of the Potomac Valley were George Washington’s West Point. For here he learned Indian tactics and how to move artillery through a wilderness. Harpers Ferry—which looks down on the Potomac at its junction with the Shenandoah—is rich in history. This is the town John Brown seized in 1859 on his fanatical mission to free the slaves. Later—in 1862—the Confederates took Harpers Ferry, a move that soon led to the bitter battle of Antietam. Antietam is part of the glory of the upper Potomac.

Below Harpers Ferry is Whites Ferry, Md., and opposite it in Virginia is Ball’s Bluff—both famous in history for a defeat of the Union forces in 1861. Below Whites Ferry is Edwards Ferry, where the Union Army crossed the Potomac at the mouth of Goose Creek on its way to Gettysburg.

Some want to put a 78-foot dam at River Bend, above Great Falls. This dam would back water up to Harpers Ferry. It would bury forever landmarks rich in American history. This would be an irrevocable act—destructive of the romance and beauty of the valley and wholly needless.

The dam would have a fluctuating water level that would expose ugly mud banks. Some in favor of the dam say the level would drop only a foot or so. That might be true in a very wet season. Yet even a foot or two of exposed mud banks would make an ugly lake shore and interfere with its recreational uses. The dam, however, is designed for drought years as well as wet; and in the driest years its water level would go down at least 15 feet.

I can think of no uglier mud hole that man could create. To create it out of land and sites so rich in history and as beautiful as the Potomac would be reckless and irresponsible.

Some try to defend it on the ground of the power to be generated. Yet I think no engineer would justify it on those grounds alone. There is ample power in the Washington metropolitan area, even if our population doubles. There is need—a great need—for more power and cheaper power on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Something should be done to fill those needs, but the river dam on the Potomac would not be the wise way to go about it. Over 42,000 acres of land, averaging about $1,000 an acre, would have to be condemned; and some of this land is the best farmland in Maryland and Virginia. The dam would cost $182 million. There would be produced for eastern Maryland only 39,000 kw. of firm power. The overall tax losses would be around $2 million a year, plus the taxes on the value of the land. If all those items are taken into consideration, the cost of power per kilowatt-hour would be about 11.6 mills, which is high as compared with the present cost of power to rural cooperatives in this area.

So, I say, let’s spend our money on the Potomac in different ways.

First, we should develop the Potomac as a recreational area, as a region where old and young alike can walk—or go by horse, or canoe, or bicycle—in the path of George Washington west to Cumberland. This can be done if the C & O Canal is made an Historical National Park, as I hope it soon is. Then the many

shrines along this ancient rivercourse can be preserved; campsites can be built, access roads developed, and pure water piped in. We will then have the glories of spring and the colors of autumn forever adorning a lovely bit of America rich in our history and culture.

Second, we should go to work in earnest and clean up the Potomac. Silt, sewage and industrial wastes are the Potomac's greatest threats. The effect of silt is insidious, as silt covers up plants in the river bed that are essential to the production of oxygen. Oxygen, in turn, is critical if river pollution is to be kept within manageable limits. Silt, moreover, fills up settling basins used in water-supply systems, and it makes continuous channel dredging essential. This is very costly. Beyond that, silt removal raises the question as to where the silt will be deposited. These are today perplexing problems for the engineers; and they are costly problems for the taxpayers. Some say that a high dam is the answer to silt control. Their argument is that a high dam would trap the silt. That is a poor excuse for the dam. Building of the dam would be an irrevocable act that would ruin a vast amount of country and make a miserable mudhole out of it. Trapping silt will not solve the silt problem. Silt is our finest topsoil, and it should be conserved on the land.

Silt control is possible if conservation practices are adopted upstream. It means the building of many small basins or ponds, the introduction of contour plowing, the reduction of pressure on the land from grazing, the sowing of cover crops, the design of lumbering roads to prevent runoffs, the use of more careful cutting procedures in the forests, and the like. Conservation upstream is essential if the tax burden for removing silt is to be kept within tolerable limits.

Pollution control is even more essential, for it involves health and welfare. Today only one city above Monocacy, Md.—Martinsburg, W. Va.—dumps raw sewage in the river. The water as it passes Monocacy is fairly pure. But from Monocacy to Little Falls, only a little way above Washington, a half dozen towns or schools dump treated sewage in the river or its tributaries. This is the stretch of the river from which the metropolitan area of Washington gets its drinking water. This is also the stretch of the river which has a great recreational potential for the metropolitan area.

The effluent from treated sewage is not pure liquid. Sewage treatment at its best disposes of 80 to 90 percent of organic matter. The effluent that goes into the river between Monocacy and Little Falls therefore could contain infectious material.

Moreover, modern detergents are not affected by these treatment plants. They emerge in the final product. One has only to wait on Chain Bridge after the breakfast hours when dish-water is emptied into the sewers. The detergents are sometimes several feet high, covering the water like huge cakes of foam.

Between Little Falls and Key Bridge (which crosses the river at Georgetown) the water today is less safe than that above Little Falls. Due to operation of combined sewer systems, Washington, D. C., and Alexandria, Va., dump some raw sewage into the river. For the Washington metropolitan area as a whole, at least 95 percent of all sewage generated receives some degree of treatment. But the amount infected is enough to make the water dangerous to health. Plans are underway to cure this condition and eliminate all discharges above Key Bridge and below Little Falls. Then Washington, D. C., will have a better waterfront for recreation in its front yard.

River pollution, like our population growth, is sprawling and persistent. The area above Little Falls and below Monocacy is becoming more critical. New suburban developments have plans to put their sewage effluent into these waters.

The Federal Government—which should set standards for all lesser government units—is sometimes our worst offender. Today the Federal Government is about to pollute the Potomac between Monocacy and Little Falls. It is building a large airport at Chantilly, Va., and plans to run the sewage effluent into the river in that critical area. If those plans go through, the Potomac will be reinfected in the part of the river from which the people of this area get their drinking water. Water from the tap will hereafter be known as the Chantilly cocktail.

Rivers are among our choice national assets. Industry that pours its refuse into rivers and the other interests that use these highways are not the only beneficiaries. People have broader interests than moneymaking. Recreation, health, and enjoyment of aesthetic values are part of man's liberty. Rivers play an important role in keeping this idea of "liberty" alive. They give playgrounds and swimming holes. Their waters are for artists as well as merchants. It was in this broad framework that Mr. Justice Holmes wrote in New Jersey v. New York, 283 U. S. 336, 342, "A river is more than an amenity, it is a treasure. It offers a necessity of life that must be rationed among those who have power over it."

That is the approach we should take. We should restore the C & O Canal—a great historic area—and make it the finest playground in the East. Our population is burgeoning. Our recreational facilities are rapidly becoming inadequate. We must face this fact and decide to treat the Potomac once more as "a treasure." Today people turn their backs on it. It must be made clean and safe for those who like to swim, or fish, or canoe. It once was a great waterway and highway leading west. It has ceased to have value as a commercial highway. Today it is essential for our drinking water; it has a great potential for recreation; it offers an ideal place for seminars in American history.

Yet whether the purpose is drinking water or recreation or the study of American history that is involved, the river should be clean and attractive. Even sewage effluent is too dangerous for full recreational development. We will not have adequately solved the Potomac's problem unless:

(1) We turn the old C & O Canal into a historical park or monument.

(2) No sewage effluent is discharged in the river above Key Bridge.

(3) No raw sewage enters the river.

If interested civic groups align themselves behind this project, its success will be assured.

Note—At its State Conference in March 1960, the District of Columbia Society unanimously passed a resolution urging establishment of the C & O Canal as a National Historical Park. The National Park Service has requested legislation by the Congress establishing such a park.
Our Flag

By Marion Knowles Olds

Regent, Pittsburgh Chapter, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Each of you is about to receive an American Flag. As you are an American citizen, it should be one of your most sacred possessions. But, you ask, “What is the meaning of that little silken thing? Why should that Flag be so much more significant to me than all other flags?” Because, this Flag is the visible symbol of the mighty fulfillment of the ideal “to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insuring domestic tranquility and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.” (1) You know, of course, that those words are a portion of the preamble to our Constitution.

Have you wondered how this beautiful Flag was born? By 1647, there existed in North America, a flag of four red stripes on a field of white. In 1765, 100 and some years later, a flag of nine red and white horizontal stripes was called the “Sons of Liberty” banner. Engravings of 1775 show that there was a flag in use in the Colonies of thirteen alternating red and white stripes. This was known in England as the “Rebellious Stripes.” In that year (1775) George Washington flew the “Rebellious Stripes.” So did Essek Hopkins of Rhode Island, Commodore of the American Navy, in 1776. Tradition says that late in that year, a committee from the Colonial Congress visited the home of a well-known seamstress in Philadelphia to consult her about a design for an American Flag. This lady was a widow, Mrs. Betsy Ross, a famous name in the history of our Flag. Although the gentlemen brought a rough sketch of a square flag with thirteen alternate red and white horizontal stripes, with a blue union or field in the upper left corner which had six-pointed stars haphazardly arranged thereon, Betsy Ross objected. She pointed out that a banner one third longer horizontally than wide is more symmetrical than a square. A circular arrange-
MARY LUDWIG (Capt. Molly Pitcher)

HUGUENOT; HEROINE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

By Dr. C. Malcolm B. Gilman
Vice President, New Jersey State Society, S.A.R.

From time to time, probably from the earliest time, the bard has sung of the fighting man, his arms and his Lady. The stone thrower, the spear, the bow, the crossbow, the match lock, the wheel lock, the mi-
quete, the flint, the percussion and their counterpart, the fusilier, the cannoneer, the mounted horse, the infantryman, the flag bearer—and his dedicated Lady. All these have been properly commemorated in song.

Strangely, the patron saint of artillery was a woman. In the early days gun crews wore the insignia of the patron saint of artillery on their caps—the image of St. Barbara. Thus, they hoped to be protected against the premature explosion of their cannons. Gen. Henry Knox, the learned Boston bookseller, knew its meaning, for he had lectured to his men in order to keep up their interest. He had told how St. Barbara, the lovely maiden of Heliopolis in Egypt, was imprisoned in a tower by suitors; how he flogged and ultimately beheaded her when she embraced Christianity. Instantaneously the fearful artillery of Heaven flashed, a lightning bolt scored a bull's-eye on the monstrous sire, and Barbara was elevated to become the gunner’s patron saint.

A fitting background for Molly Hays, Huguenot cannoneer, heroine of the American Revolution.

Mary Ludwig, daughter of John George Ludwig, a dairy farmer near Trenton, N. J., was born on October 13, 1754. She was christened at the Lawrenceville Presbyterian Church, then the Church of Christ. (Records of the Church of Christ and Monmouth County Historical Association.)

John George Ludwig was born in the Palatinate and landed in New York. He moved with the Huguenot migration to central New Jersey. John is listed in Gov. Hunter's accounts for 1710–13. Since the Palatines were under the rule of Louis XIV and the lands were decimated in 1707 by Marshal Villails (France) for political and religious reasons and the borders of eastern France expanded and contracted many times, the French and German names became mixed and fused in marriages. This situation is not unlike a similar situation in Alsace and Lorraine.

Mr. West of Allentown, N. J., pinpoints the origin of this good woman. “She lived just outside Allentown on the road to Maidenhead” (Lawrenceville). “She was a Huguenot all right—her mother’s name was Susan Neau.” (Probably Suzanne.)

Mrs. William Irvine, wife of a Carlisle physician, visiting in Allentown, N. J., met Mary and took her back as a housemaid. Mary was 15 years old at the time. In recent years confusion has occurred between Pennsylvania and New Jersey as to Mary’s origin, probably as a result of Allentown, N. J., and Allentown, Pa., and another Mary whom I shall discuss later.

At Carlisle Mary met and married John Casper Hays, the village barber, on July 24, 1769. Hays enlisted on December 1, 1775, and was with the 7th Pennsylvania Regiment, serving under Dr. (later Col.) Irvine at the Battle of Monmouth. Mary, who had returned to her family at Allentown, N. J., now joined her husband as the Army passed over from Valley Forge to Monmouth.

It should be stated at this point that all infantry regiments, according to the plan of 18th century warfare, carried two pieces of artillery. If fortunate enough they also carried a platoon of light horse. Hays was a gunner assigned to one of these pieces. The subversives, in their attack on this woman, as part of their general attack on Americana, claim that the Mary Hays tale is a myth because Hays was in an infantry regiment, not an artillery. The above note explains it, I am sure.

It is also an interesting conjecture that Dr. Irvine may have wanted Hays with him because Hays was a barber. It was common practice in the 18th century for barbers to be surgeons as well. Napoleon’s chief surgeon was a barber, Ambrose Paré. (See the West Point Museum, The Court Martial Record of Maj. Gen. Charles Lee.) Of course, if an Army was fortunate enough, it had several artillery regiments. We had one, commanded by General Knox, with Col. Alexander Hamilton as second in command.

The writer has spent a lifetime in the study of this gallant woman and of the Battle of Monmouth. Six of his ancestors fought at Monmouth; two were wounded and one shot through the face—a high percentage indeed. Bible records, diaries, pension records, new print of the period, and books written at the time and soon after have been researched thoroughly.

Mary Hays has been so maligned that now the truth must be told and the untruth challenged.

An article not too many years ago in the Sunday supplement of one of the Nation’s best known dailies called her a drunkard, never married, a camp follower, and just a no-good tramp! As recently as this last summer a feature writer for one of New Jersey’s best known dailies, when told to cover the proposed monument to this woman, on the battlefield, at Freehold, reiterated these charges. They were so similar that the writer must have copied the original article, word for word, from the first paper and then signed his name. Confuse, divide, and conquer, then finally there will be no heritage of American history. Just to show the public reaction to this, there was a perceptible decrease in donations for this battlefield monument after this attack.

What kind of a woman was Mary Ludwig Hays? Well, the pastor of her church in Carlisle, in Liber II, The Church of Christ, says “Married this day Mary Ludwig to John Hays. Mary is a simple kindly child of good faith.” Many of us would like
this much said. Mary, according to all paintings and sculptors, was a big, buxom woman. Very likely she was, for she was farm born and raised.

What happened at Monmouth on that "hottest day on record"? What did Mary Hays really do? The records show that Mary was carrying water from a nearby spring on Weirick Road. John was wounded, and Gen. Henry Knox, the Boston bookseller, Washington's Chief of Artillery, feared the gun might be taken and so ordered it withdrawn. Mary volunteered to service the gun. General Knox accepted, and according to the order book of Knox's artillery regiment did it so well that even though the battle lasted until twilight (about 8:45 p.m.), Mary Hays was taken and so ordered it withdrawn. Mary volunteered to service the gun. General Knox accepted, and according to the order book of Knox's artillery regiment did it so well that even though the battle lasted until twilight (about 8:45 p.m.), Mary Hays was presented to General Washington and his staff at his tent.

The next day a parade was held in her honor, with mounted horse, Continentals, Jersey Blues, artillery, militia and flag bearers. Mary Hays stood with the reviewers—Generals Washington, Knox, Wayne, Green, Cadwallader, Lafayette, Poor, Hamilton and Colonel Irving. She was then made an Honorary Sergeant for life, and it was ordered that she should receive a pension for the same period. And was Col. Irvine proud of his former house girl! This same Irvine is the one so defamed by Major Andre in "The Cowchase."

Where do people get material to garble the facts? Well, there was also another woman, one Mary Corbin, who came from the Hudson Valley, N. Y., far below Cayuga's waters. She helped service a gun at Fort Washington, N. Y., and lost a breast and part of her arm from a cannon ball. She, too, was called affectionately Molly. After the war she went back to the western New York frontier. William Davidson Perrine of Freehold has done a fine piece of work in the research on this woman. Let us see what he has to say.

Tradition, fiction and romance became so thoroughly interwoven they combine to crowd simple truth aside. Margaret Cochran was born November 12, 1751, in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, the only daughter of Robert Cochran, who was killed by the Indians in 1756; his wife was also taken in captivity by the Indians. Their daughter, Margaret Cochran, at that time was visiting her uncle, a brother to her mother. Margaret made her home with her uncle until 1772, when she married John Corbin of Virginia, who enlisted in the Pennsylvania Artillery Regiment under Francis Proctor. Margaret Corbin followed her husband to the war and offered her services as a nursing aide.

Her husband, John Corbin, was killed at Fort Washington on the upper end of Manhattan Island, November 16, 1776. Then Margaret Corbin took her husband's place at the gun until she was struck by three grapeshot which nearly severed her arm and part of her breast. At the surrender she was paroled to Green's Regiment across the river at Fort Lee, and was carried with other sick and wounded to Philadelphia. Later she was formally enrolled as a member of the Invalid Regiment. In 1779 a regular pension was granted her of $30. In April, 1783 the Invalid Regiment was mustered out. Margaret Corbin, having no home to go to, no hospital to receive her, returned to her army acquaintances back in Hudson Valley, settling at a place known as Swintown (where she, too, became a domestic). Swintown was named for one of the settlers of that locality; in 1805, it was known as Buttermilk Falls, and later it was given the name of Highland Falls, and so it is today. Margaret Corbin was of Irish parentage, red hair, green eyes, tall, thin, with a quick tongue and quick temper, not always particular of her dress or person, commanding and haughty; among those who had incurred her displeasure she was invariably saluted as Captain Molly when face to face. The wounds she received while in battle at Fort Washington on Manhattan Island, November 16, 1776, not having the proper care, developed into a gangrenous nature, which caused her death about 1800; what appears to identify her place of burial is an unmarked grave on private property in a little hamlet called Swintown, near West Point, N. Y. History states that Margaret was buried in a private cemetery. It was the custom in those times for the people to bury their dead on their farms in a space known as private family plots. It's said that her grave had never been marked otherwise than by a cedar tree which grew beside it, and which in recent years had been cut down; the stump, however, was left. Later the grave had been marked with a small wooden stake on which had been engraved the letters "M.C." There she reposed for several years, then her remains were taken up and placed in the Post Cemetery at West Point, N. Y. In 1926 the D.A.R. of New York City had a monument erected to her memory, giving credit and honor to the heroines who served at Fort Washington, N. Y. Should you go to Highland Falls and make inquiry you will be told that Capt. Margaret Corbin lived and died there, but her remains now rest in the Post Cemetery at West Point, N. Y. Now will travel Carlisle, Pa., and you will be shown the grave of Mary Ludwig, known as Molly Pitcher, of Monmouth County, N. J.

Now, what happened to our Mary after the war? Mary Hays returned to Carlisle and nursed her ailing husband. It's all in the affidavits by neighbors of John Hays for his pension record, which include such terms as "Fine woman," "She gave John every comfort and ease," "She was an affectionate wife," "Cheerful and a hard worker." This is only a fraction. I wish my readers could see the entire pension record; 15 affidavits, 15 witnesses. I am sure the defamers would hang their heads in shame. Hays died of his wounds in 1790. Mary later married one George McKelly (or McAuley or Mc Caul). She worked at Carlisle Army Barracks and later kept store there. As women frequently do, Mary jumped from the frying pan into the fire, for McAuley was a drunkard, and Mary had a hard life. She does not deserve to have her history recorded falsely. On January 2, 1822, the Pennsylvania Legislature granted her an annuity. She died January 22, 1822, and was buried in the Old Graveyard at Carlisle.

Loessing's Field Book of the American Revolution is my second Bible. Loessing in 1820 traveled the length and breadth of this country interviewing veterans and observers of these eight trying years. Loessing is almost always right, but in the case of Mary Ludwig he interviewed the wrong person at Carlisle—"a woman of substance," she stated, and he repeated in his book "she was a scrubwoman."

She was a scrubwoman all right, for after McCauley's death she obtained a job cleaning the courthouse at Carlisle. People in Carlisle still like to repeat what their ancestors before them used to tell—how Sergeant Molly, now Colonel Molly, cleaned and scrubbed the stone steps of the court house, and, on 4th of July and the Battle of Monmouth Day, June 28, how she put on her sergeant's coat and wore it with great pride and dignity.

Congress voted her a pension—the magnificent sum of $40.00 per year—and, as I have told you, Pennsylvania voted her a pension; and, you know something? She never got either one!

But the memory of Mary Ludwig the Huguenot and her deeds grows in stature with the passing years, and when her monument is completed it will stand on Combs Hill right where Molly Pitcher serviced the gun. It will be a figure similar to the one at Carlisle. In addition, she will hold a bucket in one hand and a ramrod in the other. Beside her will be a (Continued on page 468)
Journey to Enlightenment

By John W. Johnson, Tamassee '47

Life was normal down on Middle Creek in mountainous Western North Carolina that pretty summer day in 1939 until the approach of a stranger was noted. Playing stopped as we all lined up in the front yard to watch the stranger progress. He looked a lot like a “City Slicker” and we just plain didn’t like ‘em. Our staves didn’t stop this man, and as he neared the house we fell to positions behind the doors and around corners of the house where we could “peep” at him and hear what he had to say without openly exposing ourselves. If it became necessary the old shot gun above the door would equal things up. Undaunted by our hostile welcome this fellow came straight to the house and was met at the yard by my mother. He said his name was Cain—a Ralph Cain from a place called Tamassee, S. C. After a short talk with mother, he began to gain our confidence, and we filed out one by one from our places of refuge where he could talk to us and take our pictures. This man appeared to be tired from his two and one-half mile walk and seemed to be bothered by the fact that we were not in school. He even had the nerve to ask us all if we would like to go with him to Tamassee where we could become educated boys and girls. This was a very “revolting” development to all of us. We couldn’t imagine giving up our old home for a new one, and besides we had a school house only three miles away where we could go to school if it became necessary. Oh! sure, it was three miles away. What is a six mile per day walk to a mountainer? Our older brother and sister had gone to school there for three or four years, and what was good enough for them was good enough for the rest of us.

Strange indeed are the thoughts of children, for now I know full well that my dear old mother would never have rested until she knew that we were in school. We were not out of school by our own wishes, but for lack of shoes and clothes necessary to protect us in all types of weather while on the long walk to the schoolhouse.

There were five of us at Tamassee that first year—Louie, Leamon, Lela, Kenneth and I. As the years went by they dropped out of school one at a time. I was saddened by their going, because I knew in my heart that their departure was of a permanent nature, and we would never really be together again. Even though these brothers and the sister left Tamassee before graduating, I am sure Tamassee hasn’t completely left them, even to this day.

Leamon is successfully married and is now living in Lansing, Michigan. He is head mechanic for a cinderblock company there, and I understand he is doing a fine job of keeping the company’s fleet of large trucks in operation.

Kenneth is a corporal in the U. S. Army and is now in Germany. He is a combat veteran of the Korean War. In all probability he will build a career in the Army.

Louie, now living in Lansing, Michigan, hasn’t done so well. Trouble has been a constant companion to him, and it seems that every constructive effort he puts forth is doomed to failure. He is a Navy man and veteran of the Pacific Campaign in World War II. That fact alone may explain to those with an understanding heart some of his failures in his later life.

Lela is married and living in Highlands, N. C. She works as a practical nurse at the Highlands Community Hospital. This work is necessary, because her husband’s income is not adequate to feed and clothe their large family. This marriage has produced six of my eighteen nephews and two of my twenty-one nieces.

I don’t suppose I really knew what Tamassee meant to me until I was sent away from the school in the early 1950’s for disobedience.

The school had a truck there and for some reason I felt that I just had to learn to drive the thing. Well, I am sure Dr. Cain would have understood my having such a desire and would have forgiven me if the offense had been confined to driving the truck in the proper places, but it just didn’t happen that way.

I tried to start the truck one Saturday morning, and since it wouldn’t start, I called a group of boys to help me push it off. We pushed it all the way from the barn down to the hog pen and it never hit a lick. This “iron heap” wasn’t going to out-do me, so at my instruction the boys pushed me and the truck on down in the ravine below the hog lot. Within about ten feet of the creek the darn thing cranked. At first I tried to back out the way we had come in but without success. Actually, this would have been a real test for a Sherman tank. The creek ahead had washed out a gully about ten feet wide and five feet deep. There was no room to turn around. I had problems, but I decided to leave the motor running while the boys and I built a bridge across the creek. We built a bridge there in a couple of hours that looked strong enough for me to drive across on, but just to be sure that I would make it, I backed up the hill as far as possible and hit it wide open. Logs and splinters flew, but I made it, and I didn’t let up until I was at the top of the hill on the far side of the creek.

From there we maneuvered between trees and over old trails until we finally came out in the road about a half mile from the school. It was late in the afternoon when we returned to the school, and I wasn’t surprised when Dr. Cain sent word for me to come to the office the following day.

I began working in the Navy yard at Charleston, S. C., in 1943 and worked until World War II ended. This experience was worth a great deal to me, and I really felt that I had contributed something to the war effort. When the war ended, I felt that my job there was finished and that I belonged back in the classroom. I then wrote a letter asking Dr. Cain if I might return to Tamassee to finish my high school education. This request was presented to the students where it met with overwhelming approval. Until this time I hadn’t realized that I had worked my way into the hearts of so many of my fellow students.

I departed from Tamassee in May 1947 with a high school diploma in one hand and a Tamassee classmate in my heart. I wanted to go to college, but I also wanted to marry the girl I loved. I reasoned that because of the added financial burden marriage would rule out my going to
college. In the fall of 1947 financial problems lost their meaning; Evelyn and I became ensnared in our billowy “cloud” of love and spoke our vows. I am happy to say that there have been many sunny days since that date, but a thick “mist” from that “cloud” still exists. Our sons, Gary, now eight, and Allen, two years and nine months, have added much to our marital happiness.

As the years flew by the need for a college education was made very clear to me. I was sorry that I had not met the challenge in earlier years but refused to believe it was too late. Then one day a letter arrived from Tamassee. Dr. Cain wanted to know if I was still interested in going to college. I was interested, but where was the money to come from? Arrangements were made to permit me to borrow money from a D.A.R. Scholarship Fund at reasonable interest rates. Through the recommendation of some fine D.A.R.’s I was able to borrow $600 a year from the Eugene Atwood fund of New London, Conn. The loan was interest free and to be paid back in convenient installments when I became gainfully employed. With this money and arrangements made for part-time employment, my college work began at Western Carolina College, Cullowhee, N.C., in September 1955.

I commuted the 64 miles from my home in Highlands to and from the college daily. This in itself was quite a challenging experience, since the winding mountain roads were often snow-filled and iced. There were times in which a lack of alertness on my part or an application of the brakes rather than acceleration could have meant the difference between life and death.

On my arrival at home in the afternoons, my job of reading light and water meters for the town of Highlands began and extended sometimes into the night. Next came my studies, which usually ended at about midnight. After 4 years, with only 2 days absence, due to illness, the daily routine, which began at 6 a.m. and ended at 12 midnight, ground to a halt. I again donned the cap and gown in May 1959 and received my B.S. in Education degree.

There is no doubt in my mind that I emerged from this undertaking a wiser man; neither is there any doubt in my mind that I aged at least 10 years in those 4.

This year I began my teaching career at Tamassee.

For the next few minutes please permit me to explore the following questions. Why did I choose to become a school teacher? Why did I return to Tamassee to begin my teaching career? I think the tens of thousands of teachers all over our nation would give the same answer to my first question. We chose teaching because America’s future depends entirely on our young people, and the kind of America our youth produces will depend largely on the effectiveness of our teaching, guiding, and training of today’s children.

In answering my second question, Why teach at Tamassee? I think it can best be answered by telling you what you and Tamassee have done for me. You searched the hills and found me. You gave me food and shelter when cold and hunger had been my frequent companions. You gave me shoes and clothes when I needed them most. You provided me a religious atmosphere so necessary for proper development of any youth. Your dedicated teachers challenged me to grasp all worth-while information from books and the lips of the wise that I might become a thinking person. They taught me to be tolerant, understanding, and to love my fellowman.

Tamassee with your help made me, in all my simplicity, the person that I am. If I have a contribution to make to anyone it belongs to my fellow mountain people and Tamassee.

Let me encourage you to continue your wholehearted support of our school. Certainly conditions have changed in the Southern Mountains since the 1930’s. Thanks to education, people there are also changing. They are living fuller and better lives. While change is evident and progress has been made, there are still whole families on the hills and in the valleys of the Southern Appalachians who will never know the joy and enlightenment that education can bring, without help and guidance from others. Let me again encourage you to continue investing in humanity as you are doing at Tamassee. It pays uncalculable dividends.

I wish for you and your great organization every success, and ask that you continue to provide educational opportunities for the people of the hills. Thank you for the opportunity of presenting my story here today, and may God reward each of you for the unselfish giving of your time and money for the betterment of mankind.

The President General and some of the Congress pages pose on the steps of Constitution Hall. Mrs. White carries the muff of play money presented to her by National Chairmen and Vice Chairmen as a gift toward the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium at Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School.
Can We Wave The Flag Too Much?

Is it possible to wave the flag too much? Provided, of course, that you wave it with integrity? Is it possible to study Lincoln or Shakespeare too much? Is it possible to read the Bible too much? The great, the good, the true, are inexhaustible for inspiration, example and strength. I believe that we are not waving our flag enough, not nearly enough. It seems to me that we are developing a tendency to be timid or even apologetic about waving the stars and stripes. Walk up and down the streets on July 4th and count the flags. It is our nation's birthday, a sacred day in world history, the most important day of America. Why isn't the flag flying on every rooftop and from every home and building? This complacent attitude is strong evidence of cancerous patriotic decay. The flag is a symbol of our national unity. It is the spirit of our undying devotion to our country. It stands for the best that is in us... for loyalty, character, and faith in democracy. Isn't our flag a synonym of the United States of America? Does it not represent man's greatest, noblest, most sublime dream? Is it not the zenith of achievement, the goal to which generations have aspired? Ladies and gentlemen, I believe it is time for us... for the mad, rushing Twentieth Century Man... to stop for a moment and think. Let us arrest our near reverential admiration of material success and return to the spiritual and ethical values. Let us imbue and rekindle in ourselves and our children the so-called old-fashioned way of patriotism, a burning devotion to the principles and ideals upon which our country was founded. Should not every home own and proudly display the Colors on holidays and other such occasions? Isn't the flag Patrick Henry, Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Washington, Nathan Hale, Gettysburg and Valley Forge, Paul Revere, Andrew Jackson and other great men and women who have given us our heritage. When you look at the flag can't you see the Alamo, Corregidor, Pearl Harbor, The Monitor and The Merrimac, Korea and Gettysburg? Lest we forget, isn't the flag Flanders Field, Bataan, Iwo Jima and Normandy Beachhead, Babe Ruth and Davy Crockett? The great events of our past and present are wrapped up in our flag. It is a symbol of this blessed nation, a giant in industry, education and commerce. Millions of fertile square miles, wheatlands, coal mines, steel plants. Our great republic, the chosen infant destined to be man's last and remaining hope for suffering humanity, a shining beacon of light, noble and glorious, is the haven for the oppressed and persecuted and truly God's gift to mankind. That is what the flag means to me. Can we wave it too much? I don't think so.

1 Reply of Mr. Sidney L. DeLove delivered on the Independence Hall Know Your History Hour, Sunday, December 30, 1956, over Station WNMP to a listener who wrote as follows: “Your programs are really very good—especially the no commercials—but you are waving the flag too much.”

Military Cemeteries and Monuments Scheduled for Dedication in 1960

The American Battle Monuments Commission is planning dedication of seven United States military cemeteries and memorials of World War II in Europe this summer.

The Commission will also dedicate the rebuilt World War I memorial at Brest, France, which was destroyed during World War II. These ceremonies will complete the program for dedication of World War II cemeteries in Europe and North Africa. Later in the year the Commission plans to dedicate its West Coast Monument at San Francisco, California, and the World War II cemetery and memorial at Manila in the Philippine Islands.

The dedications are scheduled as follows:
- July 4—Luxembourg (Luxembourg City) Cemetery and Memorial
- July 7—Netherlands (Margraten, Holland) Cemetery and Memorial
- July 9—Henri-Chapelle (near Liège, Belgium) Cemetery and Memorial
- July 11—Ardennes (Neuville-en-Condroz, Belgium) Cemetery and Memorial
- July 16—Brest (France) Monument
- July 19—Lorraine (St. Avold, France) Cemetery and Memorial
- July 21—North Africa (Carthage, Tunisia) Cemetery and Memorial
- July 25—Florence (Italy) Cemetery and Memorial
- Nov. 30—West Coast Monument (San Francisco, California)
- Dec. 8—Manila (Philippine Islands) Cemetery and Memorial

The Department of Defense and the Armed Forces are cooperating and will participate in the ceremonies and services at each of the dedications. The Department of Defense has announced, however, that it cannot furnish military transportation to enable next-of-kin or other relatives, friends or national organizations' representatives to visit the cemeteries or memorials.

For those interested in specific information on any aspect of this program, inquiries should be forwarded directly to the American Battle Monuments Commission, Washington 25, D. C.
Introducing Our National Chairmen

CARMEN KING (Mrs. Edward J.) REILLY
Motion Picture Committee
Carmen Reilly has been regent and recording secretary of Rufus King Chapter, Garden City, N. Y., and is now its vice regent. She is past New York State Recording Secretary and Chairman of the State Radio and Television Committee. She has been National Vice Chairman of the Radio and Television Committee and is now serving on the National Resolutions Committee. She has been on the House Committee for Continental Congress and Vice Chairman of the Tiers Committee. Music is her principal hobby. She has two daughters—both C.A.R.'s and officers of their Society.

ELIZABETH CHESNUT (Mrs. Wilson K.) BARNES
National Defense Committee
Elizabeth Barnes is not only National but State Chairman of the National Defense Committee. Now regent of Thomas Johnson Chapter; when she was Maryland State Editor in charge of publicity she prepared two brochures—"What DO the Daughters Do?" and "Sharing Trade Secrets." She was graduated from Bryn Mawr and, in law, from the University of Maryland. She has been admitted to practice law in the Maryland courts, in the U.S. District Court and Court of Appeals of the Fourth Circuit. During World War II she received a Presidential citation for her work as commander in the Civilian Mobilization Corps.

VIRGINIA BONDURANT JOHNSON
Program Committee
Virginia Johnson combines the many duties of Program Committee Chairman with the Vice Regency of the West Virginia Society. At present she is also treasurer of John Young Chapter in Charleston and has been chapter first vice regent and Junior Membership, Press Relations and Program chairman. While State Chairman of the Junior Membership Committee (1950-56) she established a junior luncheon and junior bazaar as State Conference features, and her committee twice led the Nation in contributions to the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund, one year breaking all past and present records with a State contribution of $1776. She is State Recording Secretary for 1959-62. She has been a member or Vice Chairman of several National Committees. In addition, she has held the highest offices in the State C.A.R.

LOIS BOSTON (Mrs. Ellsworth Everett) CLARK
Press Relations
Lois Clark, who has just completed a two-year term as State Regent of the District of Columbia, came to Washington and Potomac Chapter from South Berwick, Maine, where she had been principal of the combined schools for two years. Mrs. Clark served as delegate, vice regent, and regent of her chapter and was president of the Regents' Club. In the State organization, she has been Chairman of the Honor Roll and National Defense Committee and State Vice Regent. Since 1956 she has been a member of the National Revisions of Bylaws Committee and in 1958-60 Chairman of the Committee for State Regents' Dinners. She is a past Senior State President of the C.A.R. for the District of Columbia and was President of the C.A.R. National Officers Club for three years.

NELL WINSTON (Mrs. Smith Goodwin) FALLAW
Student Loan and Scholarship Committee
Nell Fallaw was organizing regent of Cahawba Chapter, Birmingham, Ala., and has also been chapter historian and recording secretary. She was State Historian, Recording Secretary and Regent (1949-52) and was State Chairman of Americanism for six years. She served as Vice President-General from 1952-55. She is deeply interested in the Alabama C.A.R. She is a past President of the Alabama Society, Daughters of Colonial Wars, and a member of a number of other patriotic and linear organizations.

IDA (Mrs. Kenneth G.) MAYBE
American History Month Committee
Ida Maybe is past regent of Tawasentha Chapter, Slingerlands, N. Y. She was State Chairman of National Defense, 1959-55, and State Corresponding Secretary, 1959-66, and is now State Parliamentarian. She was National Vice Chairman of the D.A.R. Magazine Committee in 1959-62, and of D.A.R. Good Citizens Committee in 1953-56. In the New York C.A.R. Society, she has been a Senior State Registrar and Director and is now a State Promoter.
The National Defense Committee is pleased to present herewith the eloquent and courageous address of Richard D. Arens, Staff Director of the House Un-American Activities Committee, delivered on National Defense Night, April 19, 1960, in Constitution Hall to the assembled delegates and guests attending the 69th Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

DANGERS TO OUR INTERNAL SECURITY

Over the course of centuries man of every race, of every part of the globe, has maintained a faith in a Supreme Being and in his own spiritual nature. This faith has been prompted by his own intellect, which asserts that creation itself must presuppose a creator, that there must be some source for spiritual values of life. This faith, likewise, has been prompted by man's experience personally with the Divine.

That this fundamental faith has stemmed from different cultures, from different ages and places, and has manifest itself in different forms confirms its validity.

One hundred years ago a cold, cynical, frustrated German scholar, Karl Marx, under the influence of Hegel's philosophy of contradictions and of Ludwig Feuerbach's philosophy of the primacy of material things, developed a philosophy which, in essence, first of all, denies the existence of God and of the human soul. As a corollary, it denies the existence of all morality stemming from God and from concepts of spiritual values. It asserts that man, his institutions, his welfare, his society are all controlled and determined exclusively by materialistic considerations.

It conceives of a world class struggle, present and continuing, because of a clash of interest between those who produce and those who own, and it proclaims that, upon the elimination of the ownership class, the bourgeoisie, and a blending of production and ownership in a dictatorship of the proletariat, each will give according to his ability, will receive according to his need; the state itself will wither away; evil will disappear; the millennium will have arrived.

Seventy-five years ago Karl Marx died. Only eight people attended his funeral to listen to the eulogy by his collaborator, Friedrich Engels.

Twenty-five years intervened. Fifty years ago this philosophy of Karl Marx gained impetus as an organized force at a conference of the Russian Social Democratic Party held in London, where Nicolai Lenin formed a Bolshevik faction later known as the Communists, who perceived it to be their duty, their responsibility, their mission to be the stimulating, catalytic agent in this inevitable class warfare.

The Communist Manifesto

Go back, if you will please, to the Communist Manifesto itself. "The Communists disdained to conceal their views and aims. They openly declare that their ends can be attained only by the forceful overthrow of all existing social conditions." And here are the words of Lenin himself: "The existence of the Soviet Republic side by side with the imperialistic states for a long time is unthinkable. One or the other must triumph in the end, and before that end supervenes a series of frightful collisions between the Soviet Republic and the bourgeois states will be inevitable." And he continues: "We must be able to withstand all this, to agree to all and every sacrifice and even, if need be, to resort to various stratagems, artifices, illegal methods, to evasions and subterfuges."

Forty years ago the Czarist Government was overthrown in Russia and the Kerensky regime was in power. Lenin left his exile in Zurich, Switzerland, to board a sealed car en route to St. Petersburg, and he had these words on his lips: "I have the prospect of six adherents." A few months later he led a movement that seized control of the government.

Communism Aims at World Domination

Fifteen years ago this force had 4½ million adherents, 1,742,000 outside the Soviet Union, but it held in abject subjugation 180 million people, one-fourteenth of the population of the world.

Tonight this force has 33 million adherents in a deadly fifth column on every continent on the globe. These 33 million have enslaved in a life and death grip 900 million, 40 percent of the population of this globe, one-fourth the land mass of this planet, the largest land mass and the largest aggregation of people under one control in all history.
These 33 million adherents constitute less than 1 percent of those whom they have enslaved, but beyond this, of these 33 million adherents probably less than 10 percent are the trained, disciplined fanatics. So we witness the phenomenon of 3 million at the core controlling absolutely 900 million with a fifth column of 33 million honeycombing the remaining societies of this globe.

How curious it is that they who deny the primacy of the Spirit have a zeal and ardor unmatched since the early Christian martyrs. They come with a Messianic message, yet they write now the most gruesome record of blood and misery in the history of the human race.

In the ascendency of this force in Soviet Russia, 20 million were liquidated, not a statistic of 20 million but 20 million human beings. In the ascendency of this force in Red China an estimated 30 million were murdered; and the present leadership of this force is dripping in blood!

Upon analysis this evening, you and I can reflect upon the ideology or the philosophy of Communism. We can reject it as fallacious, as unsound, as invalid, as fraught with inconsistencies and contradictions. We can conclude in our own intellect it is unworkable; but, nevertheless, this force, spearheaded by 3 million trained zealots, is moving now relentless toward world domination!

It is all important that we recognize this simple fact: That its objective is not simply conversion to a philosophy. Its objective is conquest—conquest of every body and soul on this planet, to be forced into the rigid discipline of total enslavement. This force moves accordingly, not by vote, not by the will of its subjects, but by force, by stealth, by intrigue, by subversion. Tonight in Soviet Russia not over 3 percent are Communists. In the European satellites less than 1 percent are Communists. In Red China, with its teaming millions, we find an absolute control exercised by a hard core of just a few thousand.

Tonight there are two or three plain obvious facts. The first is that, of the 86 nations of the world, only one, the United States of America, stands as a formidable obstacle to the way of complete world domination by this force. The second plain obvious fact is that the entire Communist world, with its 900 million with its conspiratorial tentacles encircling the globe, is now at total war, with the United States as its principal target. It is a war which has already cost us the blood of our youth. It is a war which has already cost us billions of our treasury. It is a war to which they are irrevocably, totally committed.

Listen to what Khrushchev says: “If anyone thinks that our smiles mean the abandonment of the teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin, he is deceiving himself cruelly. Those who expect this to happen might just as well wait for a shrimp to learn to whistle.”

And what are the teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin? Simply this: Total warfare, political, economic, psychological, diplomatic, global, until there is complete world domination. “Whether you like it or not,” Khrushchev says, “history is on our side. We will bury you.”

**Communists Are Winning**

If Khrushchev and the international Communist apparatus abandon the total warfare which they are now waging for world control, Khrushchev and the other Communists would simply cease to be Communists, and we could then listen for the shrimp to whistle.

In this total warfare, they and not we are winning both internationally and domestically at an alarming rate. Remember, the Communist Revolution is not something to take place in futuro. It is actively being carried on here now. Listen, if you please, to the appraisals, to the solemn judgments, not of the headline-seekers, not of the sensationalists, but of the competent. The Research Institute of America, in my judgment, is the outstanding institute of its kind in this hemisphere. It has a 600-man staff, a $5 million budget; it made a study for the Committee on Un-American Activities on each of several facets of this global conspiratorial operation. Here is its conclusion:

“These are the hard facts. The economic and military strength of the Moscow-directed one-third of the globe is rising steadily. The new Soviet leaders’ domestic and foreign policies are far more subtle and shrewd than those of Stalin. Most important, the new Soviet policies have been astonishingly successful. It adds up to this right now: We and our allies are losing the battle against world Communism.”

In my humble judgment, the one American who is the best informed on the operation of the international Communist conspiracy is the person who was honored here a few moments ago, General Albert C. Wedemeyer. In a consultation with the Committee on Un-American Activities some time ago, General Wedemeyer spoke as follows:

“If I were the senior planner in the Soviet hierarchy I would advise Khrushchev, ‘Continue to do exactly what you are doing now. Do not involve the Soviet Union in a major war but employ the satellites in brush fires or limited wars against our enemies, the capitalist countries. Continue penetration economically and psychologically.’”

**Experts Analyze Communist Objectives**

“The objectives of the Soviet,” General Wedemeyer continues, “are clearly stated in the Communist Manifesto and again developed in the two volumes of ‘Das Kapital’ by Karl Marx. These Soviet objectives are available for the public to read. Hitler announced to the world in the same unmistakable manner his objectives in a book, ‘Mein Kampf,’ but no one paid any attention to Hitler’s attempt to warn the world of his intentions. I wonder if we are paying sufficient attention to the announced objectives of international Communism: the world is to be communized. There is no possibility of compromise with the Soviet Union and world communism, inasmuch as kill, lie, distort, torture are all fully justified in the Soviet’s eyes because they are so dedicated to the attainment of Marxian, Leninist or Stalinist objectives.”

Some few months ago the Committee on Un-American Activities had a consultation with still another man of competency as a student of international Communism, Eugene Lyons. In the course of that interrogation I asked him this question: “Based upon your background and experience as a student of international Communism, tell this committee, Mr. Lyons, how late is it now on the Communist timetable for world domination?”

Here is his answer: “Later, much later than most people think. I recall talking to audiences before the last war, when I said that the Communists are aiming to dominate the world; I am sure my listeners thought I was exaggerating and indulging in rhet-
orific, yet here we are so soon after, as history runs, with one-third of the human race already in a Communist straitjacket, with extension of Communist powers through parties with false fronts and undergrounds deep in the flesh of every other nation, whether free or neutral or uncommitted. Only the blind can fail to see how fast Asia and Africa are being subverted, where they cannot be taken by frontal assault. Only the deluded can fail to see the contagion spreading in Asia, in Latin America, in the Near East, in Indonesia and nearly everywhere else.

"Timetable? I doubt that the Kremlin has one in any literal sense. All that it is doing, however, was clearly planned and publicly announced in Communist doctrines these 40 years and more. They dared to make their plans public because they counted on our refusal to believe them. Even yet we kid ourselves with fantasies about live-and-let-live agreements, yet our doom is clearly spelled out in Communist resolutions.

"The Communists do not need physically to take over the world in order to control and exploit it. They merely need to isolate their main opponents, the United States, to the point where we will have to take orders from Moscow or else. They prefer to take over the industrial complex developed in freedom by free men intact rather than in a heap of nuclear rubble."

Listen, if you please, to just one more witness, Frank S. Meyer, one time a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain. Thereafter he was head of the educational work of the Illinois-Indiana District of the Communist conspiracy; broke with it; found his way back to God and to patriotism; and testified before our committee as follows:

"Question: How serious is the Communist operation, based upon your background and experience in the operation and as a student of Communism? How serious is the Communist movement now at this instant?

"Answer: As serious as it is conceivable to think of it.

"Question: Who is winning this struggle now as between international Communism and the forces of freedom?

"Answer: All one has to do to answer that question is to look at the record of the last 14 or 15 years in which most of the continent of Asia, except for the subcontinent of India and a few peninsulas like Korea, in which all the European land mass except a small western area has fallen to the Communists, in which they have penetrated within the last few years the Middle East, leapfrogging Turkey and getting firm foundations in Syria, Egypt, and throughout the Middle East and have now in recent months entered the Caribbean and established a platform, a foundation for their military and political might in the Island of Cuba. In other words, my answer is that we have not won a major victory in the cold war in the years since World War II and will not win one until we are prepared to reject the position that we are on the defensive, that, after all, we can learn to live with these people, and learn to take the aggressive."

New Approach Needed

Spot check if you will please with me briefly the various areas of the world concerning which these and others of the highest competence give the testimony they have, in solemn judgment, on the fate we face unless a new course is taken. Look to Europe. We brought back from Central Europe for a consultation with the Committee on Un-American Activities Ernest Tillich, head of the Fighting Group Against Inhumanity. Here is a summation of his testimony: "It is 5 minutes until midnight and the clock is moving fast."

Glance, if you will, please, to the Middle East, and there you see a turmoil stirred by the Communist ideological offensive, not geared to conversion to raw Communism but to woo those millions within the orbit of Soviet influence and away from the free world; an ideological offensive in India alone costing $400 million a year, a total outlay on propaganda alone annually of $3 billion.

Glance, if you will, please, down to the subcontinent of Africa. There you see that continent which is coveted by the international Communist apparatus, not only because of the vital materials which are available but because of strategic military significance. There we see a continent seething in ferment; we see a process in which the Communists have, over the course of the last generation, been taking back to the Soviet Union native witch doctors, giving them a rudimentary training in medicine and a firm dosage of political warfare and sending them back to Africa. We are seeing the results daily now in the press.

Spin this old globe, if you please, and look out to the Far East. There you see Japan, presumably the outpost of strength for the Free World in that area. We brought back from Japan Richard Deveraux, an expert on Communism in that area. His conclusion was, "The Red Star is just now rising over Japan." He told us of the process they have in Japan whereby the Communists have already developed over 1 million users of a deadly drug known as heroin—one million users who are puppets in the hands of the Communists.

Come just a little closer home. Come to this outpost of Indonesia. The one American who above all others knows Indonesia, knows Communism in that part of the world, is General Charles A. Willoughby, Chief of Intelligence for MacArthur all through the war in the Far East. We had a consultation with General Willoughby. Here are his words:

"Communist encroachments in Indonesia, actively abetted by President Sukarno, now threaten the entire United States defense line in the Pacific. The current crisis in that area," General Willoughby continued, "can be traced directly to Communist subversion in Washington which inducted the United States Government to champion Sukarno in his efforts to liberate the Dutch Republic despite his previous role as one of Japan's chief wartime collaborators.

"In the face of brutal realities today," he continues, "the decisions and actions of the United States and the United Nations in the critical period have demonstrated once more an appalling ignorance of facts, international prejudice and political tendencies that played into the hands of the Soviet Union and paved the way for the Communist takeover of the Malay barrier."

And then I picked up just a few days after he testified, an article appearing in a Washington paper, "United States Selling Arms and Ships to Indonesia. The United States is selling Indonesia enough light weapons and vehicles to equip 20 new battalions."

Come just a little closer home, if
Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union is netting the international Communist movement millions of dollars a year as tribute levied against the friends and relatives of the subjects of the Kremlin. It is an operation designed to acquire the stable currencies needed by these regimes at the expense of the residents of the United States and of other hard-currency countries of the free world. It is a blackmail operation which forces free-country residents to contribute financially to the Communist regimes out of love for their relatives, who, living under Communism, are unable to acquire sufficient food and clothing which residents of the free world have in abundance.

Communist Trade Offensive

Then we see crisscrossing the free nations dozens of international Communist fronts with millions enmeshed in the operation. I spoke a few moments ago about the Communist trade offensive, a program not geared for the play of economic forces but for three purposes: (1) To acquire strategic materials; (2) economic strangulation of the West; and (3) penetration and subversion.

How successful is the Communist trade offensive? Are we resisting it or are we cooperating with it? Here is a special report of a House Committee sent to Europe to study certain of the trade relations of our Nation, certain of the bounty which our Nation has been giving to other countries. In this official report we find two very interesting statements:

"As the President found on October 15, 1956, Yugoslavia does not participate in the world Communist movement led by the Soviet Union."

Another interesting statement:

"As the Secretary of State found in his letter, Poland is not now dominated or controlled by the USSR and, accordingly, qualifies as a friendly nation," within the meaning of certain trade development acts and can receive certain of our bounty.

The Committee on Un-American Activities asked the Library of Congress experts on biographies to give us a sketch of the leader of Yugoslavia and a sketch of the leader of Poland. Here is what they say of the leader of Yugoslavia, Tito:

"I am a Communist and nothing but a Communist. A professional revolutionary, a dedicated Communist whose thoughts and actions, indeed whose entire life has always been devoted to the cause of world Communism. Tito has never altered his steadfast conviction that Communism will ultimately rule the world. Tito is a part of the world Communist movement."

With reference to Gomulko of Poland, they quote him, Gomulko, as follows:

"There are only two camps, two roads, the road to Socialism represented by the Soviet Union and the road to capitalism and imperialism represented by the United States. I realize very well where the future of the Polish nation and of the Polish working class lies. It is not with the West. If there is anyone who thinks that it is possible to kindle anti-Soviet moods in Poland then he is deeply mistaken. No attempt to sow distrust of the Soviet Union will find a response among the people of Poland."

Then a few days later I picked up a clipping from the Washington Evening Star, "Poland to get $95 million in economic aid." And about the same time I picked up another article from the Washington Evening Star, "United States curbs on East Europe eased. The United States," so this article says, "is reluctantly easing its curbs on trade with the Soviet bloc in Europe. It is doing so under pressure from allies and American businessmen in search of new markets... metals included." I say to you ladies tonight that just as the scrap iron which we sent Japan before World War II came back to this nation in the bodies of your sons, so shall these metals come back to American soil in the bodies of your sons and your husbands and your brothers!

What of the diplomatic offensive which I have discussed? Listen to it based upon the principles of Josef Stalin:

"Words must have no relation to action. Otherwise, what kind of diplomacy is it? Words are one thing; actions another. Good words are a mask for concealment of bad deeds. Sincere diplomacy is no more possible than is dry water or iron wood." And here are the words of March 1959 of Khrushchev:

"You should not take too seriously the treaties made with the imperialists. Lenin, too, signed a peace treaty after World War I that remained valid only so long as it proved necessary."

(To be continued in the Aug.-Sept. issue)

(The May article will be continued in October)

1960 April 27, A. M. 2:59

The Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, The Westchester, Washington, D. C.

I am deeply grateful for your wonderful words of support during the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Coming at the time of my greatest despair you cannot imagine the comfort they bring. Before God I have tried at all times to conduct my life commensurate with the expectations of my people and their happiness and well-being have been my only concern. I ask for your prayers to guide both my people and me in this time of crisis.

SYNGMAN RHEE
The Juniors Do!

By Lynn Brussock
National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee

DAUGHTERS and interested friends often ask what types of activities claim the interests and energies of the Junior-age members of the National Society. A study of the past year’s reports of the State Chairmen shows that these young women do participate in a wide range of programs within the scope of D.A.R. work and serve in increasing numbers and ways. Sixty-five Juniors have been elected chapter regents, 536 hold other chapter offices, and 999 are chapter committee chairmen. Nine Juniors are reported as State officers, 49 serve as State Chairmen and four are National Vice Chairmen of committees other than the Junior Membership Committee.

The Juniors do support the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund—their committee’s only national fund-raising project. Total contributions in the past fiscal year amounted to $6,664.97, and came from 41 States. Scholarships are awarded locally by both Texas (Mrs. W. D. Agerton, State Chairman) and Connecticut (Mrs. W. L. Highmore, State Chairman) and medical scholarships at Crossnore are given by North Carolina’s Juniors (Mrs. C. A. Herrin, Jr., State Chairman). New York Juniors (Mrs. Wm. H. Marvin, State Chairman) are hard at work to provide a playground for the New York cottage at Tamassee. In Pennsylvania, under the leadership of Mrs. Joseph O. Reese, past State Chairman, the Juniors successfully fulfilled their pledge of equipment for the Mechanical Arts Building at Kate Duncan Smith (then under the direction of Mrs. Edgar R. Taylor, Jr., State Chairman) and initiated their new project—repair of the roof of the Pennsylvania Health House at Tamassee. Illinois Juniors (Mrs. Wendell DeMoss, State Chairman) solicited contributions of food, clothing, and toys to the Chicago Indian Center, resulting in gifts weighing 2,347 pounds valued at $1,799.00. Mrs. George Lundeen (State Chairman) is directing West Virginia’s Juniors in their efforts to purchase seats for the State Society’s amphitheatre at Cedar Lakes Camp.

The Juniors do make State Conference an outstanding phase of their work. Fifteen State committees sponsored bazaars during their State Conferences, at which they offered handmade articles, candy, toys and the stationery widely sold by this committee. Twelve committees held other functions as part of their conference activities. Alabama’s Juniors (Mrs. J. P. Anderson, State Chairman) used paging as their special project.

And the Juniors do take part in district meetings. Wisconsin Juniors (Mrs. J. S. McCray, State Chairman) expanded their program to include a bazaar and stationery sale at the Fall Workshops. In Illinois (Mrs. Wendell DeMoss, Chairman) and Texas (Mrs. W. D. Agerton, Chairman) stationery was sold at district meetings. At Connecticut’s State meetings Mrs. Wilson L. Highmore, Jr. (State Chairman) sold paper goods.

Challenges in D.A.R. work are many, and Daughters everywhere are expected to give their best to meet the goals of the National Society. Whatever they choose throughout the Nation, for the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund, their State project, or participation in the programs of other committees, the best is what the Juniors do.

REGISTRAR GENERAL’S OFFICE

Additional Volunteer Researchers

IOWA
Cerro Gordo County (all addresses, Mason City)
Mrs. C. G. Gilman, 120 1/2 Rock Glen.
Mrs. Fred Heddens, 2418 S. Federal.
Mrs. Lyell J. Moore, 1225 N. Jefferson.
Mrs. Fred Heddens, 2418 S. Federal.
Mrs. Lyell J. Moore, 1225 N. Jefferson.
Mrs. G. Oliver Beach, 919 N. Monroe.
Mrs. Joel Hanes, 933 N. Delaware.
Story County: Mrs. John E. Sams, 516 Welch Ave., Ames.

NORTH CAROLINA
Lincoln County, Mrs. A. M. Cornwell, 825 S. Aspen St., Lincoln.

PENNSYLVANIA
Logan County: Mrs. James C. Liddle, 2504 Grand St., Williamsport 26.
Mrs. Perry Russell, 1315 Allegheny St., Jersey Shore.
Mississippi Society held its 54th State Conference in Jackson February 25-27, with a record attendance; 250 delegates and visitors registered, and all sessions were of interest to the public, as well as D.A.R. members.

Mrs. Louise Moseley Heaton of Clarksdale, State Regent, presided, and Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, was speaker for opening evening, as she told of "Cornerstones for the Future."

Mrs. Herbert D. Forrest was Conference Chairman, with Mrs. Fentress Rhodes (regent, Ralph Humphreys Chapter) cochairman.

National officers attending were Mrs. Edward C. Brewer, Corresponding Secretary General; and Mrs. Samuel T. Pilkinton, Vice President General from Mississippi. Mrs. R. E. Lipscomb of South Carolina, Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart of Florida, Mrs. Leonard C. Mc-

Two new chapters reported—Old Robinson Road of Carthage, whose regent, Miss Patty Ann Hall, attended all sessions, and Unobee of Taylorville (Mrs. H. E. Jackson, regent).

In addition to the opening evening, following dinners for three groups, events included a D.A.R. Magazine Breakfast, an Approved Schools luncheon (with Ann Rogers of New Albany receiving a U.S. bond from Mrs. White as the State's Good Citizen), a National Defense dinner, and an Honor Roll breakfast. Plenty of time was allowed for visiting, as every section of the State was represented.

Mrs. Edward C. Brewer was Chairman of the Resolutions Committee; all resolutions were approved with no change.

The schoolbook exhibit caused more interest than had been expected, and is now on display at Mississippi's Capitol.

A check for $1400 was given Mrs. White for the Doris Pike White auditorium-gymnasium at Kate Duncan Smith School. 250 guests were at the Good Citizens (Approved Schools) luncheon; local people gave up their places to guests, including 58 girls.

Mrs. White, Mrs. Heaton, Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. Schneider and Mrs. Stewart left Sunday for Memphis.—Mrs. Charles A. Neal (State Chairman, Press Relations Committee).

NEW IDEA for SCRAPBOOKS:

Make a Folding Poster

CONSERVATION CONSCIOUS—This new idea in club scrapbooks was dreamed up by Mrs. Mills, new conservation chairman for Samuel Sorrell Chapter, Houston, Texas. Bending approval is chapter regent, Mrs. Hamilton, who reports that the display brought much comment at the recent Texas State Conclave in Austin, Tex. To bring public attention to all phases of conservation, Mrs. Mills collected clippings from the press and other publications on forestry, soil, water, wildlife and American heritage. The poster scrapbook is now on display at the Losscen Library, along with various related books.

In the photograph are left—Mrs. Carlos Hamilton and right—Mrs. Ewell Mills.
Lucy Jefferson Lewis (New Madrid, Mo.). It was the privilege of this chapter to dedicate a marker to Joseph Conway, Revolutionary ancestor of the chapter regent, Miss Dorothy Conway. In the peaceful Conway cemetery in Bonhomme district, Conway Road, St. Louis County, Mo., on September 20, 1959 the memory of Joseph Conway, patriot and soldier of the Revolutionary War was honored by dedication of an official Daughters of the American Revolution marker. The simple but impressive dedication ritual service for a Revolutionary soldier was given by Mrs. Howard Crisler and Miss Dorothy Conway, with members of the chapter participating. Two great-great-great grandsons of Joseph Conway carried the Flag of the United States of America and the Missouri Flag at the head of the procession through the cemetery. The Pledge of Allegiance was led by William Thompson, a great-great-great grandson of Joseph Conway and the Pledge to the State of Missouri by Miss Terry Conway, a great-great-great granddaughter of the patriot. W. P. Conway, great-great grandson and member of the S.A.R., led the American's Creed. The history of Captain Conway was given by Miss Dorothy Conway, chapter regent and a great-great granddaughter of the patriot.

The chapter was honored to have Mrs. Maurice Chambers, State Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Howard Crisler, Southeast District Director, at the dedication. Joseph Conway was born in Greenbrier County, Va., but with his family moved to Kentucky around 1775 and settled at Ruddles Station. Although only 16 years of age, Joseph assisted in driving off an Indian attack, was captured and scalped, and was left for dead. An old lady named Mrs. Wise stopped the bleeding with cobwebs. Joseph and his family, with others at the station, were captured by Colonel Byrd and marched to Detroit. During this journey he endured incredible suffering and hardship. Later the families were released and returned to Kentucky. Joseph continued to take an active part in fighting the wars. He was associated with Daniel Boone in his hazardous enterprises and, with Boone, received land grants. He settled in Louisiana Territory in Bonhomme district in 1798 on land granted him by the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, built his home, and raised his family. He rendered great service to the Territory, served in many capacities, and left a memorial of integrity that commanded the respect of all who knew him. The Conway Coat of Arms, which carries the motto "Fide et Amore" (By Faith and Love) is the symbol of Joseph's life. Faith and love for his God, his country, and his family—a truly great Patriot.—Mrs. Garden Broun.

Jefferson (St. Louis, Mo.). Old Warson Country Club was the delightful setting for the 60th anniversary celebration of Jefferson Chapter on Tuesday, November 17, 1959. Mrs. Henry F. Jackson was chairman for the occasion. While members and honored guests were gathering for the luncheon, they enjoyed a short social period. After the delicious luncheon, our regent, Mrs. Edgar Drew, called the meeting to order, and the usual ritual was observed.

Our honorary regent and parliamentarian, Mrs. Walter Eugene Tarlton, gave a superb resume of Jefferson Chapter history and told us in her delightful phraseology about our outstanding members and their contributions to the chapter.

Our oldest members were introduced by Mrs. Tarlton—Mrs. James G. Blythe and Mrs. William E. Shahan (members for over 50 years) and Mrs. Isabel Bothwell (member for 46 years). Our other honorary regent, Mrs. James Barngrove, was introduced, as were our past regents and regents from other St. Louis chapters, who were our guests.

Mrs. Drew introduced our guest speaker, Mrs. David Eads, Honorary State Regent of Missouri, who gave a fascinating and most informative talk entitled, "Missouri's Great Americans." She brought out in detail the specific contributions made to our Nation by these noted men and women. She urged us to preserve a three-dimensional history of our State by teaching more Missouri history in our schools and by preserving our historical sites, thus insuring for posterity the rich and colorful heritage that is a Nation's strength and a people's proud tradition. Mrs. Eads' talk concluded a most successful anniversary party.—Margaret B. Gilland.

Anthony Nigo (Mentone, Ind.). Seventy-five members and guests celebrated the 25th anniversary of chapter on Sunday, January 10, at the Mentone Methodist Church. Mrs. Eldred Paulus, regent, presided. The meeting was opened with the Pledge to the Flag, singing of The Star-Spangled Banner, and prayer.

The chapter's history was given by Mrs. Kenneth Riner. Mrs. F. R. Burns of North Manchester, organizing regent of the chapter and Honorary State Regent and past Vice President General, gave an interesting talk relative to the organization and the highlights of her years as regent.

Mrs. Ray Linn, chapter member and State Program Chairman, introduced and presented gifts to the following charter members: Mrs. Vause Polen, Kewanna; Mrs. F. R. Burns, North Manchester; Mrs. Ed Kesler, and Miss Rosella Ford, Warsaw; and Mrs. Kenneth Riner and Mrs. Arthur Brown, Mentone. Those unable to attend were: Mrs. Donna Taylor and Mrs. Anna Mon- dock, Mentone, and Mrs. H. F. Reitz, Santa Barbara, Calif. Tribute was paid to the following deceased charter members: Mary Boggs, Lydia Sanders, Ernie Manwaring, and Ethel Nellans.

Mrs. Frank D. Smith, a member, Northern District Director of Indiana, gave a very inspiring talk on the phases of D.A.R. work. She stated that the Society is ardently devoted to the principles of American independence and to keeping these principles in the forefront of American thinking. The guest speaker was the State Chaplain, Mrs. Clarence L. Vandergrift of Wabash, who spoke on the relationship of patriotism, citizenship, and religion. She emphasized that these three principles work hand in hand. She stated that the people of our country will have to come into their own again as masters of America, bringing back the note upon which it began—that the Government is their servant, because it was and must ever remain founded upon the "consent of the governed." Organ selections by American composers were interspersed throughout the program.—Geraldine Smith.

Eagle Rock (Montclair, N. J.). On October 9, 1959, the chapter, with the Montclair Chapter, S.A.R., and the Cranetown Chapter, D.A.R., sponsored an "Old Town Meeting" in the auditorium of the Montclair High School, Montclair, N. J. Members of the sponsoring organizations, dressed in costumes of the Revolutionary days, acted as town criers, going through the streets calling citizens to attend the meeting.

Members of the famous "Jersey Blue" color guard of the State Society, S.A.R., commanded by Dr. G. Malcolm Gilman, Col. M.C., A.U.S., wearing their Revolutionary uniforms, were present.

The American, D.A.R., and S.A.R. Flags were presented, and the Pledge of Allegiance was led by Collette Steffen, a member of the General William Jay Gould Society, C.A.R. The audience sang The Star-Spangled Banner, conducted by Donald Jenkins, choral assistant at the Juilliard School of Music.
This fine speaker left her audience with the challenge, “In these days of planned confusion, we must work as never before to keep the freedoms which the American colonists struggled and fought for, and in dying bequeathed to us. Only a return to the Constitution and strict loyalty to its basic principles will result in stability, assurance, and protection for our citizens.” Mrs. Erb was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Lawrence Kerley of Palos Verdes, during the summer.

Members of Santa Monica Chapter in charge of arrangements for this large midsummer luncheon were: Mrs. Walter B. Clemens, Pacific Palisades, who is the State Hospitality Chairman as well as chairman for her chapter and who was regent of Santa Monica Chapter from 1952-54; Mrs. John J. O’Donnell of Sherman Oaks, State Chairman of Civil Defense and chapter regent from 1956-58; Mrs. G. Victor Johnson of Santa Monica (first vice regent, Santa Monica Chapter), Mrs. Stuart J. Blashill of Pacific Palisades, (second vice regent of the chapter), Mrs. Gail Mills Dimmitt of Santa Monica (chapter corresponding secretary), and Mrs. Herold Ross of West Los Angeles (D.A.R. Magazine Advertising chairman), who were in charge of ticket sales; Mrs. Ralph Drummond made the club arrangements for the affair; and Mrs. Charles Keller Turner of Santa Monica, conservation chairman, assisted by Mrs. Edwin W. Grimmer of Pacific Palisades, registrar, provided most unique decorations. Mrs. Erb, so capable in her field of National Defense, made a very significant impression, not only on the press of Los Angeles area but on a widespread group of women, so forceful was her presentation of a problem that grows increasingly important to every member and to each member of her family in this new world of missile and space technology.—Alice D. Wheelan.

Fair Forest (Union, S. C.) celebrated its 44th anniversary at the May 4, 1959, meeting at the beautiful colonial home of a member, Mrs. D. M. Eaves. Guests of the afternoon were: The South Carolina State Regent, Mrs. R. E. Lipscomb, and her daughter, Mrs. Jack Nye, State Chairman, Junior American Citizens; and South Carolina District Director, Mrs. Guy Vaughan, and her daughter, Mrs. Boggs, Florida State Chairman of National Defense.

Mrs. Landy J. Hames, organizing regent of Fair Forest Chapter in 1915 and present chapter chaplain, led in prayer, and Mrs. J. F. Walker led the Pledge to the Flag and the American’s Creed.

In September the chapter observed Constitution Week. A proclamation designating the week was proclaimed by the mayor of Union.

During History Month the chapter commemorated the Battle of Blackstock; a well-prepared paper on the battle was read by Mrs. James G. Butler who gave a splendid description of the battle (which was fought November 20, 1780 in Union County), in which Gen. Thomas Sumter, the “Gamecock,” was seriously wounded. Fair Forest Chapter erected a monument to this American victory in 1927.

In February the chapter honored three Good Citizens of Union schools—Miss Henrietta Hughes, Miss Myra Linda Knox, and Miss Evelyn Rash. Each was presented a Good Citizens pin by the chapter regent, Mrs. Phil D. Flynn, and an orchid corsage by a former regent, Mrs. Glenn Dunbar. The Good Citizens responded with an account of Pamela Cunningham and her restoration of Mount Vernon; a piano solo, “Meditation,” and a reading, Longfellow’s “Psalm of Life.”

An afternoon program devoted to D.A.R. resolutions was presented by Mrs. John Scruggs, chairman of National Defense. She is allotted time at each meeting for National Defense news.—Edith S. Flynn.

General Joseph Winston (Winston-Salem, N. C.). Mrs. William D. Holmes, State Regent, was guest of our chapter in May. A luncheon in her honor was given at Twin City Club before the chapter meeting at Old Town Country Club. Thirty-six slides of Old Salem Restoration, with script were sent to National Program Chairman; fifty-two slides of the restoration were sent to the State Program Chairman. In September the chapter sent a cash gift to Crossnore, honoring the regent, Mrs. Samuel A. Harris.

Our chapter and the drama department of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill have something in common. We both sing the praises of an unsung Cherokee Indian hero, Chief Junaluska. The drama, “Unto These Hills,” produced every summer at Cherokee by the university drama department, tells the story of Junaluska. In 1910 the General Joseph Winston chapter marked his grave, near Robbinsville, Graham County, N. C., with a boulder and bronze tablet. The chapter was presented the deed to the walkway of his grave.

In January Mrs. Lee C. King, first vice regent, presented one of the outstanding programs of the year when she told the story of Junaluska once more. She said his name is not found in history books, or in the records of
the War Department. But this Cherokee turned the tide of the Creek War and put Andrew Jackson's name on the tongue of every American. Jackson is reported to have promised the Indian lasting friendship; however, the Cherokees were removed to the West while Jackson was in the White House. In 1842 Junaluska walked from Oklahoma to his mountain home... In 1847 North Carolina made the Indian Chief a citizen of the State and gave him a tract of land in Graham County, N. C.

Space does not permit reviewing the great chief's story in its entirety, however, we plan to send his story to the National Program Chairman for filing.

Junaluska died in 1858, an old man whose age was not known. The text on the huge boulder at his grave reads:


Rosalyn Southerland Harris

Mountaineer (South Charleston, W. Va.)—The newest chapter in West Virginia was formally approved October 16, 1959. The organizing regent, Jewel Robinson Lane, had been authorized on June 3, 1959, to organize a chapter in South Charleston and by October had 14 members ready to form the new chapter. At the October meeting, Mrs. Charles F. McNutt, chairman of the National Program, and Director of the Western District, West Virginia Society, installed the following officers: Mrs. John J. Lane, regent; Mrs. Wilbur Stump, vice regent; Mrs. Lafayette Marcum, chaplain; Mrs. R. L. Di Trapano, recording secretary; Mrs. George M. Bryant, corresponding secretary; Mrs. D. V. Sarbach, treasurer; Mrs. Harry Conner, registrar; Mrs. James H. Nelson, Jr., historian.

A letter of congratulations was read from the State Regent, Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe, who was in Washington, D. C., at the National Board Meeting. Mrs. McNutt congratulated the chapter on its fine spirit and in grateful appreciation was presented a corsage by the regent, Mrs. Lane, who pledged the chapter's support to all projects, State and National, and spoke of the members' desire to uphold the fine traditions and principles of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Lane expressed her sincere thanks to Mrs. Allen Langdon Baker, Organizing Secretary General, for her help and support during the period of organization and told the chapter membership of the pleasure she felt in meeting Mrs. Baker personally at the West Virginia Society's State Convention, October 9, in Morgantown, W. Va. She further explained what a tremendous vote of thanks the chapter owed the State Regent, Mrs. Holcombe, for her advice and encouragement during formation of the chapter.

A silver tea was held March 23 at the Governor's Mansion in Charleston. Mrs. John J. Lane, regent, was general chairman. The tea was open to the public as well as members of all other D.A.R. Chapters. 150 guests called during the afternoon and the chapter was honored to have Mayor Londiere among its guests. The proceeds from the tea will be used for the chapter's first project; the purchase of a bronze historical marker to be placed on an Indian Mound in South Charleston.

The chapter will be represented by the regent at the 69th Continental Congress in April. Three senior high school girls will be presented D.A.R. Good Citizen Awards. We have already met all other honor roll requirements possible for a new chapter including D.A.R. Magazine Advertising, D.A.R. Magazine Subscriptions by chapter members, aid to Tamassee, the investment trust fund, the new state project of chairs for Cedar Lakes Amphitheatre, programs on National Defense, work on required National Committees, and a proclamation of American History Month from the mayor of South Charleston.—Jewel Robinson Lane.

COLORSLIDES OF THE 69TH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

Through the courtesy of MR. WALTER C. DAVIS, (P. O. Box 856, Casper, Wyoming) a set of 100 kodachrome slides, for use in the Eastman "Cavalcade 500" Project, were made of the 69th D.A.R. Continental Congress.

Mr. Davis will be pleased to forward these slides, upon request, postage prepaid, to any chapter in the United States for showing at Chapter Meetings. The only requirement is that the slides be returned in good condition, with return postage prepaid.

If interested, contact Mr. Davis, at the above address. These slides will be of great interest to those of our members who have never attended a Continental Congress.

Jonathan Dickinson (Delray Beach, Fla.) was hostess to the first meeting of the newly formed District 8 by the Florida Daughters on November 5, 1959. Mrs. Robert O. Angle, Advisor of District 8, stated that the large increase in membership and addition of many new members necessitated organization of another district. It contains nine chapters.

The meeting was conducted by Mrs. James S. Graham, Fort Lauderdale, Director; Mrs. W. T. Webb, Delray Beach, Vice Director; and Mrs. R. D. Worten, Hollywood, Secretary.

Permanent district officers who were elected are Mrs. Garland Hayes, Fort Pierce, District Director; Mrs. W. T. Pittman, Delray Beach, Vice Director, and Mrs. Jeanne Elliot, Fort Lauderdale, Secretary. These officers will be installed at the State Conference March 29-31, 1960, at the Saxony Hotel in Miami Beach, Fla.

Florida State honor guests were Mrs. James E. Stewart, Regent; Mrs. George Castlemale Estill, Vice Regent; Mrs. Robert O. Angle, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. Edward C. Longman, Chaplain; Mrs. Charles W. Burkett, Jr., Recording Secretary; Mrs. Thomas G. Lee, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Wilfred G. Hadlock, Treasurer; Mrs. Alfred W. Neeb, Registrar; Mrs. Garland Hayes, Librarian; Mrs. G. F. Tresher, Historian. State chairmen were also present. Hon. Paul G. Rogers, U. S. Congressman, was the principal speaker.

Congressman Rogers urged "the American people to express themselves about the national debt." He said that in 6 1/2 years the United States has spent $311 1/2 billion, or more than in the previous 90 years of government.

Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart appointed Mrs. William C. Allen, Fort Lauderdale, State Press Chairman.

State Officers, Chairmen, and overnight guests were entertained with a buffet dinner by our chapter at the home of the regent, Mrs. W. T. Pittman, the evening preceding the meeting.—Betty Read.

Guadalupe-Victoria (Victoria, Tex.) celebrated its 25th anniversary by accepting the deed to the famous old Power home, William and Church Streets, Victoria, Tex., as joint owner with William P. Rogers Chapter of United Daughters of Confederacy and James W. Fannin Chapter, Daughters of Texas Republic. Organizing regent Mrs. Genevieve Power Stevenson of Guadalupe-Victoria Chapter was the donor of her family's 65-year-old home-site, built by her father. Her husband, formerly bridge Commissioner of New York City where he erected Queensboro Bridge, is J. W. Stevenson. This spacious two-story dwelling with breeze-swept porches, plus a three-car
garage and large garage apartment, will serve as a gracious club house, with separate storage and ample assembly quarters for each chapter.

To further the foundation, meanings, and patriotic purposes of Daughters of the American Revolution, eligible women from Cuero, Edna, Goliad, Matinecock, Inez, Fort Lavaca, Victoria, and Yoakum, Texas, participate in this honor-rating chapter, with headquarters in Victoria. Goliad and Victoria members acquired $600.00 from Victoria firms for our magazine advertising (1960). Ada Kay Zirjacks of Victoria won the citizenship award in Congressional District 9. The springtime luncheon for winners enthuses girls from Victoria, Goliad, and Yoakum to write matchless historical essays. Memorial grave markers were placed for members, Mrs. J. M. Harrell, Victoria, and Mrs. H. L. Wade, Yoakum.

Upon Principal R. C. Winchester's encouragement, the Yoakum High School debate team motivated total coverage during Constitution Week in speeches to Lions, Rotarians, and Kiwanis Clubs. The Mayor's Proclamation appeared in the local newspaper; the regent, Mrs. E. H. Marek, spoke to 300 high school students; the weekly school bulletin, "The Bow Wow," was termed Special Constitution Issue with special cover, editorial by editor Jackie Keith; advertisements by business firms with appropriate themes; Dr. W. W. Wendtland, director of the champion high school band, majored in using patriotic titles at regular school programs September 14-19 and guided the band's formations into patriotic motifs on field at football games.—Vera Woolsey Scruggs.

Matinecock, Major Thomas Wickes, and Major Jonathan Lawrence (Long Island, N. Y.). Constitution Day, September 17, was observed by a joint meeting of three chapters in this Long Island area. Meeting at the House of the Weeping Beech, Flushing, were Matinecock (Mrs. Preston Woods, regent), Major Thomas Wickes (Mrs. Alexander Anderson, regent), and Major Jonathan Lawrence (Mrs. Louis W. Feuss, regent). Mrs. Preston Woods presided. Mrs. Walter Fredericks, chaplain, Major Jonathan Lawrence, led the devotions. Mrs. Linn Eoslow, chairman, National Defense, Major Jonathan Lawrence, introduced the speaker, Mrs. Donald Hotchkin, Binghamton, N. Y., State Chairman of National Defense. Mrs. Hotchkin’s spirited address was an inspiration to all those present. Tea was served at the close of the meeting. Among the distinguished guests were Mrs. Harold E. Erb, Vice President General; Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, National Chairman, Motion Pictures; Mrs. Charles A. Byram, State Chairman, Americanism and D.A.R. Manual for Citizens; Mrs. Lionel K. Anderson, Director, District X, New York; Mrs. James J. Polk, Chairman, Membership; Mrs. Wilbur C. Elliot, State Historian; Mrs. David MacInnes, regent, Benjamin Romaine; Mrs. Alexander Walker, State Vice Chairman, National Defense; Mrs. Samuel C. Carter, Jr., Chairman, Regents' Round Table, Greater New York, and regent, New York City Chapter.

The House of the Weeping Beech is named for the famous tree that grows nearby and has an interesting history. Tradition gives credit to Samuel Parsons, a nurseryman, who discovered a deformed beech in Belgium and brought back a shoot. Ancestor of all weeping beeches in America, this immense tree, growing in Flushing, N. Y., was planted in 1847. The tree has a girth of 14 feet and a height of 70 feet. Its 85-foot branch spread is a roosting place for black-crowned night herons from the nearby marshes.—Ellen Mathers LaMothe.

Mary Stuart (Tupelo, Miss.). In November, 1959 the chapter dedicated a marker to Mary Stuart in the old Pontotoc Cemetery in grateful recognition of the one for whom the chapter was named. The ceremony was conducted beside the grave by Mrs. W. C. Briggs, regent; Mrs. H. E. Moxley, Jr., vice regent; Mrs. Ted A. Parsons, registrar; Mrs. R. C. Bass, chaplain; and Mrs. Louise Moseley Heaton, State Regent, who came from her home in Clarksdale to be present on this historic occasion.

Mrs. Briggs opened the meeting with the chapter ritual. In her tribute she said "In honoring the memory of Mary Stuart, we also pay tribute to all heroic men and women who have served our Republic with integrity and devotion. And we dedicate ourselves anew to a faithful stewardship of the blessings we have inherited through their support of noble ideals."

"In placing this marker we, as members of the National Society, rededicate ourselves to the purposes of our organization and to the constitution of the United States of America. As regent of this chapter, it is my privilege to unveil this marker. And in so doing I dedicate it to future generations of patriotic Americans."

She then unveiled the marker, and Mrs. Heaton placed a wreath upon it. Mrs. Parsons read the obituary written by the Rev. W. V. Fricson in 1884. Fittingly there was placed nearby a lifesize hand-painted portrait of "Father" Stuart, whose activities played an important part in history. The Pontotoc Cemetery was conveyed by Government deed in 1852 to the Chickasaws and their white friends forever as a public burying ground. The sentiment conveyed in this unusual donation, it is believed, was due to Rev. Thomas C. Stuart's own activities. Fifty history students and their teacher from the Algoma School were present for this event. "Father" Stuart's grave bears the inscription: "Born Septem-

Susannah Hart Shelby (Frankfort, Ky.) is observing its golden anniversary year. This chapter was organized March 19, 1910, by Mrs. Mary Magoffin Shackelford, the great-granddaughter of the first Governor of Kentucky, Isaac Shelby, and his wife, Susannah Hart Shelby. There were 15 charter members. The present regent is Mrs. B. W. Wright.

This chapter has marked many of the historic places in and around Frankfort. These include a marker at the entrance of the Capital Hotel commemorating the visit of Lafayette and a marker at Leestown, which was the original settlement but is now part of Frankfort.

The chapter secured from the mayor a proclamation declaring September 17-23, 1959, Constitution Week. The chapter sponsored a radio address September 21, 1959, on the Constitution of the United States by Judge Osso W. Stanley, Commissioner of the Court of Appeals. Judge Stanley also delivered this address on the Constitution to the students of Frankfort High School.

During this anniversary year, the chapter has followed closely the outline for programs suggested by our national organization. In September the State Regent, Mrs. Fred Osborne, was the guest speaker at a luncheon meeting. Her subject was "Oh, Say, Can You See?" Mrs. Houston P. Sewell spoke to the chapter in January on "Why I Believe in the D.A.R." This talk was given over radio station WKY, on January 21, 1960. Rev. John Hunt addressed the chapter in February on "The Faith of Our Fathers—Is It Truly Our Faith?"

The highlight of this 50th anniversary was the program and reception given at the Governor's Mansion. As a (Continued on page 474)
Genealogical Source Material

By BEATRICE KENYON, National Chairman, Genealogical Records Committee

For the benefit of those who read the D.A.R. Magazine but do not know there is a charge for publishing queries, we would like to acquaint them with the following information.

There is a charge of 30 cents per line for all queries published in the Magazine. One typed line, 6 1/2 inches wide, equals two printed lines. Checks should accompany the queries, made payable to the Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R.

All genealogical source records and other material for the Magazine must be in the hands of the Magazine Editor two months in advance of publication; therefore it is necessary to send the check with the query in order to save time and postage in writing letters regarding publication of queries.

Some Facts About James Davidson, a Revolutionary Soldier; records in possession of Mrs. James Martin, 1020 Oakes Blvd., San Leandro, Calif.

James Davidson, an orphan, came of an old Scotch family, one branch which had moved to Wales. When 17 years of age he ran away from home because he was chastised by his tutor. He settled in Annapolis and entered the Revolutionary Army. Although so young, he soon became a sergeant. He was wounded while with General Lafayette to this country in 1824 will be read with interest. The late Judge A. C. Magruder told the writer that he was a member of the committee on introduction at the banquet at St. John's College where the following occurred. James Davidson, who died a few years ago at Davidsonville, when presented by Judge Magruder, said, "General Lafayette, I am glad to meet you. I first saw you wounded at Brandywine, and last at the surrender of Yorktown. Goodbye, sir, I wish you well!" The scene was very affecting. Tears were shed, and they embraced each other with ardor. Judge Magruder said, "It was deemed the most interesting incident of the occasion because it brought to mind the two most interesting and striking events of the war in the career of Lafayette".

A member of the Iglehart family (descendants of Matilda Davidson Inglehart) corroborated the statements in the first paragraph and also said "Our ancestor crossed the Delaware with Washington—barefooted and every footprint left blood. Before the whole army, Washington complimented him for bravery and endurance and thanked him for finding his saddlebag, which contained valuable papers. Records may be found in Philadelphia."

Some descendants of James and Amelia Reid Davidson—Pamelia, Matilda, Priscilla, Margaret and Eleanor.}

Marriages

Lewis Ellzy Turner and Theodosia Payne were mar. Feb. 21, 1773.

Edward Turner and Mary West were mar. Sept. 5th, 1802.

Nelson Turner and Sally Ellis Shaw were mar. Dec. 4, 1816.

Henry Turner and Sarah Baker were mar. June 24, 1807.

Asa Payne and Theodosia E. Turner were mar. Aug. 13, 1811.

Edward Turner and Elizabeth Baker were mar. Dec. 27, 1812.

Theodosia L. Turner and Wm. B. Griffin were mar. May 12, 1823.

Jared D. Tyler and Sarah Turner were mar. Feb. 1826.

(Pasted in) At Louisville Hotel, by Rev. Mr. Church, Col. Ocm Torner of Paducah, Ky., to Miss Eugenia C. Gardner of Tenn. Jan. 24, 1856, by Rev. Chas. Raighley.

John T. McCarran and Mary Louise Vaughan were mar. Jan. 5th, 1831, in Natchez, Miss. Jan. 24, 1856, by Rev. Chas. Raighley.

John T. McMurrin, Jr., and Alice L. Austin, near Baltimore, Md., Sept. 17, 1782.

Lemuel P. Conner and Elizabeth Frances Turner, Jan. 6, 1848, at Franklin Place, Miss.


Eliza Macerrey B. Conner and Will Thompson Martin.

Gaillard Gustine Conner and Alice Gay Boudrant.

Births

Wm. Lon Wynne, son of Wm. Lon and Eleanor Wynne, b. in Columbus Co., Ga., Jan. 7, 1810.

Helen Mary Robinson, dau. of George and Mary M. Robinson, b. in Erie, Green Co., Ala., Jan. 1, 1825.

George Wm. Lon Wynne, son of Wm. Lon and Helen M. Wynne, b. in Green Co., Ala., Feb. 11, 1846.

Walter Herndon Wynne, son of Wm. Lon and Helen M. Wynne, b. in Green Co., Ala., July 4, 1849.

Alva Margaret Wynne, son of Wm. Lon and Helen M. Wynne, b. in Walker Co., Tex., Dec. 17, 1852.

Helen Mittie Wynne, dau. of Wm. Lon and Helen M. Wynne, b. in Walker Co., Tex., Dec. 16, 1855.

Edward Harper Wynne, son of Wm. Lon and Helen M. Wynne, b. in Walker Co., Tex., July 7, 1852.

Erlene Roberson, dau. of Wm. Lon and Helen M. Wynne, b. in Walker Co., Tex., July 2, 1865.

Howell Edward Wynne, son of Edward Harper Wynne and Mazri Claire Wynne, b. of Edward Harner
Theodosia Turner.  May 20, 1864.

John T. McMurran (son of Farar B. and Mary Eliza McMurran Conner, d. Melrose, May 21, 1865.

John T. McMurran, husband of Mary L. Turner, d. in New Orleans, La., Dec. 30, 1866.

Elizabeth Frances Turner Conner, d. Sept. 25, 1910, at Blythewood.

Lemuel Parker Conner III, d. May 19, 1908.

Lemuel Parker Conner, Jr., d. at Clover Nook, Natchez, Oct. 16, 1943.


Clarks' Moore Bible Records of Va. and Ky., belonged to the family of John Cusher Clark who came from Va., to Ky., abt. 1800 (now in possession of M. C. Clark of San Benito, Tex.). Contributed by Lt. Thomas Barlow Chapman.

Marriages

John Clark, mar. Mary Moore, the 21st of Feb. 1767.

Their first son, John Clark, Jr., mar. Susannah Henderson, dau. of John Henderson, the 17th of Apr. 1779.


Daughter, Mary Clark, mar. David Clark, son of Christopher Clark, Dec. 1794.


Daughter, Judith Clark, mar. Sam'l Moorman, son of Zachariah Moorman, Mar. 2, 1796.

Son, Jamily Clark, mar. Maria McCulla, dau. of Andrew McCulla, March 1808.

Son, Edward B. Clark, mar. Margaret Maddox, Nov. 14, 1815.


Births

John Clark, son of Micajah Clark, b. 26th of Dec., 1745.

Mary Moore, dau. of John Moore, b. Jan. 1, 1748.

Their first son, John Clark, b. June 2, 1766.

Micajah Clark, b. Dec. 31, 1769.


Son, Matthew, b. Apr. 13, 1775.


Dau. Tucker Woodson, b. Mar. 8, 1779.


Dau. Martha, b. May 9, 1783.

Son, James, b. July 10, 1785.

Son, Edward Bowling, b. Mar. 12, 1788.

Son, Edward Bowling Clark, b. Apr. 13, 1846.

James Barley Clark, b. June 29, 1872.

Amanda Evalina Clark, b. Feb. 3, 1856.

James Barley Clark, d. Sept. 17, 1872, aged 55 yrs. 11 mo. 29 days.

Sarah Catharine Clark, wife of Lloyd B. Hughes, b. Aug. 1841.

Edward Bowling Clark died.

Amanda E. Clark, b. Mar. 26, 1847, was mar. to V.N. White the 1st day of July 1849.

Volney Napoleon White was born Jan. 20, 1842.


Volney Napoleon White, d. Oct. 14, 1895, aged 53 yrs. 8 mo. and 6 days.

Gurdin Haley's Bible Records, of Southampton County, State of New York. Now owned by Mr. C. K. Steins, Phila., Pa. (contributed by the Dr. Benjamin Rush Chapter, Narberth, Pa.).

Births

Gurdin Haley of Southampton County of Suffolk, State of New York, b. Feb. 12, 1779.

Eliza Osborn, native place—township of Easthampton, County of Suffolk, State of New York, b. Dec. 4, 1800.

George Albert Haley, b. swamp of Easthampton, Apr. 15, 1823, State of N.Y.

Polly Osborn Haley, b. township of Southampton, Sept. 24, 1824, State of N.Y.

Sarah Woodruf Halsey, b. in the city of New York, Aug. 28, 1856.

Jacob Lafayette Halsey, b. in the city of New York, Aug. 18, 1828.

Harriet Elias Halsey, b. in the city of New York, Oct. 19, 1830.


Jonathan Osborn Halsey, b. Aug. 6, 1836, in town of Easthampton, Suffolk Co., N.Y. (Continued on page 478)
THE ORIGIN of broom corn is not known, but it has been grown in Europe for more than 300 years. It was first raised in the United States by Benjamin Franklin.

Broom corn was first produced commercially in this country in the Connecticut Valley in Hadley, Mass., about 1786. From there the industry advanced westward, and this westward movement of broom corn represented a shifting to cheaper lands.

In 1786, Levi Dickinson, a native of Wethersfield, Conn., and a soldier of the Revolution, came to Hadley, Mass., and brought with him a queer new kind of corn seed which he showed to his friends. He said that, when it was fully grown, it would make better brooms than those they had ever seen. But the Hadley housewives would have none of them. "Husk brooms" to sweep the ovens and "splinter brooms" made of birch boughs were good enough for every day, while the bristle and hair brooms, brought from England, certainly could not be surpassed by a farmer with any kind of corn broom.

Levi Dickinson harvested the first crop of broom corn from his garden, contrived a method of scraping the seed from the brush with a knife, and afterward, with the edge of a hoe and sitting in a chair, with the twine in a roll under his feet, wound it around the brush in his lap and thus made brooms.

In 1798, not asking his neighbors to buy, he peddled his brooms in Williamsburg, Ashfield, and Conway and said that the day when he sold his first broom was the happiest one of his life. In 1799 he carried brooms to Pittsfield and in 1800 as far as New London. Then the Hadley people began to realize that a new and profitable industry had been started in their midst.

Cato, a colored man, planted some broom corn in the meadow, and William Shipman, Solomon Cooke, and Levi Gale began to raise the corn and manufacture brooms. Men in Hatfield and Whately went into the business; and Levi Dickinson drove his teams, loaded with brooms, to Boston and Albany and found a ready market in both places. By making his own handles and spinning his own flax into twine, the cost of the broom was little, but the demand for the finished product was great. In 1810, 70,000 brooms were made in Hampshire County, and before the death of Levi Dickinson in 1843, people in all parts of the country were using Hadley brooms.

Broom corn had been cultivated in southern Europe for its seed, and a small amount was raised in the Southern States of this country, but the credit of planting it in large quantities and supplying the whole country with brooms belongs to Levi Dickinson. In 1850, when Eliason Porter took the census, he reported 41 broom factories and 769,700 brooms and 76,000 brushes produced in a single year within the limits of the little town of Hadley, Mass.

In 1854 John Preston Kellogg of Hadley moved to Jackson, Mich., with his family, and there he decided to take up the trade of broom making. One wintry day in 1874, his son, Will K. Kellogg, filled his sleigh with kitchen and parlor brooms manufactured by his father and set out to sell his stock. These brooms sold at $4.00 a dozen, and he found ready customers for them all. Will K. Kellogg later founded the Kellogg Corn Flakes Company, whose product is so well known.

Today broom corn is grown in North Hadley, Mass., by Arthur LaSalle and Arthur Howe, whose grandfather, Caleb Dexter Dickinson, began to make special knives and tools and the manufacture of these needed commodities is still carried on. Some of them are used in the tobacco industry. Arthur Congdon of Northampton is a manufacturer of brooms in Holyoke, and the broom-making equipment for the Hadley brooms may be seen in the Harrison General Shop at Old Sturbridge Village, Mass.

1 Broadcast given over Station WHMP, Northampton, Mass., July 30, 1959, by the author, who is radio and television chairman of Betty Allen chapter, as part of the chapter's salute to the Hadley Tercentenary.

Flag Raising

By Josephine Powell Beaty
(Mrs. John O.)
James Campbell Chapter, Dallas, Tex.

How proudly now you take the morning air
The cyonure of eager, loving eyes
Who see in you their dream, their hope, their prayer
Their country's emblem floating in the skies.

Under instructions from President Eisenhower, the new 50-star flag occasioned by the admission of Hawaii into the Union will be raised for the first time officially by Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton, at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine at 12:01 a.m., on Monday, July 4, 1960.

Colorful ceremonies, similar to those held last year, when the new 49-star flag was raised at Fort McHenry in Baltimore, Md., by Secretary Seaton, are being planned for this year by the National Park Service. Units of the Armed Services participated in the services last year and staged a reenactment of the bombardment which Fort McHenry withstood on September 13-14, 1814.

The President's letter to Secretary Seaton said:

Pursuant to Executive Order 10834, of August 21, 1959, on July 4 of this year the new flag occasioned by the admission of Hawaii into the Union becomes effective. Proclamation 2795 of July 2, 1948, directs that at the Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine the flag be displayed at all times during the day and night, except when the weather is inclement.

This Executive Order and Proclamation gives you the authority to raise the new flag at Fort McHenry at 12:01 A.M. on Monday, July 4, 1960. In order to commemorate further the splendid tradition of the Stars and Stripes at Fort McHenry it is my request that you exercise such authority.

Fort McHenry, Md., to Be Scene of First Official Raising of 50-Star Flag

JUNE-JULY 1960
D.A.R. Museum News

Tenth Anniversary of Museum Gallery

In honor of the 10th anniversary of the opening of the present Museum gallery, an informal reception was held in the D.A.R. Museum on Monday morning of Congress Week.

Receiving with Mrs. O. George Cook, Curator General, were the Museum Advisers, Mrs. Ben Page, Mrs. Elmer D. Rule and Mrs. James A. Vaughan. National Vice Chairmen of the D.A.R. Museum and Friends of the Museum Committees served as hostesses.

Highlight of the special exhibitions featured was a collection of decorative arts objects, products chiefly of Maryland craftsmen, owned by members of prominent 18th century Maryland families.

An 18th century musicale came to life across the centuries as a gaily costumed string quartet played 18th century music in the Drawing Room Section of the Museum. Making its second appearance at the Annual Museum Meeting the quartet is composed of resident musicians of Washington who specialize in this type of music. The charming musical program was arranged and supervised by Nicholas Pappas, Conductor of the U.S. Department of Commerce Symphony Orchestra and the Washington Civic Orchestra.

Proposed Museum Cases For Exhibiting Silver

These four cases are proposed to replace six cases in your National Society Museum, the chief thought being that such an installation will provide three times the present shelf space available for the exhibition of silver. The two side cases are specially designed to display spoons, as the shelves are installed on the needed angles for good presentation. This collection is one of considerable size and continues to grow. The two deep cases in the back will accommodate larger items and allow for better arrangements. They will have interior lighting, glass shelves and fabric linings and will eliminate in some degree the viewing of items close to the floor, as in the present cases. We will use the same alcove and in no way disturb the attractive vista that is so appealing in our Museum.

The two side cases for spoons will cost $900.00 each and the larger back cases $1,200.00 each. It is suggested that individuals, chapters and State Societies contribute toward this in $100.00 amounts. Plates bearing the donors' names will be attached to the cases, as is usual. The old cases will be removed but will be used for special exhibitions, and all donor plates will be mounted in the Museum for permanent display.

The Kansas City Chapter, Missouri, Mrs. Ben Page, regent, already has forwarded $100.00 to assist with this project.
The NEW LOOK at National Headquarters

By Ethel D. (Mrs. George B.) Hartman
National Chairman, Buildings and Grounds Committee

The exterior of Memorial Continental Hall building is illuminated at night; the main entrance is adorned with two 16-foot American holly trees; and the C Street lawn, especially around the Founders' Memorial, is transformed with new and transplanted shrubbery.

The beautification of our headquarters is one of the objectives of the present administration, and the installation of electric wiring and floodlights to illuminate the three sides of Memorial Continental Hall is the first step. The south portico, National Headquarters floodlights to illuminate the three adorned with two 16-foot American for each of the thirteen original States, is especially beautiful when floodlighted, so all are delighted that our building now joins the National Capitol and Washington Monument in nightly display.

The relandscapeing of the grounds was first suggested by the preceding administration, which in April 1959 hired a landscape architect, Meade Palmer of Warrenton, Va., to prepare a master landscaping plan for the buildings. These plans were approved by the Executive Committee in June 1959 and turned over to the Buildings and Grounds Committee to work out the details, while the raising of funds for the work was made a special project of the Conservation Committee.

After consultation with Mr. Palmer, contracts were awarded; but, due to the snow and freezing temperatures of late winter the planting scheduled for March had to be postponed to April. However, by the time the members assembled for Congress much had been accomplished. Five Cryptomeria trees, a type of evergreen—tall and spindly appearing now, but with a potential spread of 4 feet—form a green background for the Founders' Memorial. Two large Burford's Chinese holly were placed on either side of the entrance to the memorial walk, which has been widened and bordered with a dwarf holly hedge. Rhododendron and azaleas, in addition to the azaleas planted two years ago, were massed at the corners of the lawn near the buildings, and three badly diseased trees were removed. Now the magnolia has room to spread, and the two elms (one the grandchild of the original Washington Elm at Cambridge) now stand unincumbered and stately. A double row of Andromeda Japonica shrubs replaces the upright yews that shielded the trash bin. The yews were moved to the C Street side of the steps leading to Constitution Hall. The iris and tulip beds were removed, and the ligurestrum hedge bordering the sidewalks of Continental Hall were moved back to form a foundation planting for the building.

The plans call for a ground cover for the corners formerly protected by the hedges, the transplanting of several large yews, and planting of two Magnolia Soulangeana (southern magnolia) trees at the corners of the laws. Additional Magnolia Grandiflora (evergreen magnolia) trees are planned for the Constitution Hall end of the building, and three Crataegus oxyacantha pauli (hawthorn) trees for the stage entrance.

The next phase of the plan, and the most ambitious, is creation of a "Memory Garden" within the walled enclosure on the D Street side. Steppingstones will lead from the sidewalk to a garden entrance gate of wrought iron. Inside, a fountain, benches, gravel paving, and low-curbed planting beds will form a beautiful and restful garden.

As this is to be a living memorial to all D.A.R. members it is hoped that each chapter will wish to have a part in honoring its members by contributing funds not only for the planting but for the initial phases of the construction work, such as grading, drainage, gravel paving, steppingstones and curbing. The wrought-iron gate and the fountain may each be memorials from one of the States or a general gift from all. Designs for them are being prepared and will be displayed later. However, it is hoped that most of the construction work and some of the planting may be completed by next Congress. If this is accomplished, during the next year the final details of the garden and other suggested plantings may be done so that the entire plan will be completed during Mrs. White's administration.

Throughout the planning consideration has been given to care of the grounds. All plantings are of a vari-

(Continued on page 472)
What's In a Name?

By Margaret C. (Mrs. Robert A.) Harris
George Rogers Clark Chapter, Oak Park, Ill.

GIVEN names seem to follow certain rather well-defined cycles, and those appearing in the Genealogical Section of the D.A.R. Magazine are a source of constant fascination. To the modern generation, accustomed to a plethora of Carols, Bettes, Davids, and Bruces, they seem unnatural, and even absurd, but they were good and staunch, and doubtless served their owners well. Some of the names in the list were chosen because they were odd, some because of alliterative qualities, and some—well, some “just because.”

For sheer amusement, give me Truhart Ticker, Golden Fields and Pleasant Dukes, paired with Thady Corner, Hane Hopper and the incomparable Queen Minerva Rude!

WOMEN
Appolenia Adelman
Arkylymeny Aloord
Florilla Beach
Lodena Beannum
Endolph Biggle
Mindwell Bills
Wealthy Ann Bissell
Meeke Caldwell
Aiasias Chambers
Thankfull Chapin
Mourning Clarke
Enasline Clauson
Luitheria Clock
Thady Corner
Aggy Cowhard
Idras Craig
Obedeana Deotin
Polly Dowdy
Barbara Goose
Miary Haley
Ruhanna Heath
Uphena Hix
Euni Hooamon
Hane Hopper
Mackaria Howell
Suan Idol
Alexa Ivory
Eletheria Kellogg
Sudilla Kilburn
Deobriah Knapp
Aphalona Latham
Bathsheba Lee
Lovissa Lufts
Quintrillia McArdle
Berritha McColburn
Cressy McDearmon
Viletta Mallory
Charistina Muse
Presious Pierce
Tabitha Rakestraw
Charity Richeson
Queen Minerva Rude
Experience Sanders
Euziahia Spalding
Buler States
Relief Stilwell
Udoxy Tate
Aralutia Tilden
Freelove Tuttle
Joprena Warren
Perlina Watts
Thursey Williams
Lear Writte
Providence Yates

MEN
Tarver Artist
Pears Basebeach
Zelottess Barrett
Saomni Beadle
Hanophan Betts
Shubel Boling
Rice Brim
Nimrod Camper
Otla Can
Stopshied Catherien
Argalus Clock
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Bird Creesey
Dread Dawson
Feamer Daykin
Cagery Dowling
Pleasant Dukes
Bushrod Fauntlero
Golden Fields
Malkijah Fowler
Jossoner Frantz
Onesimus Futch
Consider Hills
Point Housley
Gedion Huddle
Neddom Keels
Mask Leake
Shem Love
Obid Lovelady
Moses Milks
Uiali Millsap
Threeisveles Minor
Aubel Oraymus
Rundle Palmer
Tyree Parrott
Peter Pham
Archelaus Perkins
Welcome Picksley

The President General on opening night of Congress, with C.A.R. members Andrew Carter Kruegk of Pennsylvania and Sharon Ray Kruger of Indiana.

R.M.S. Caronia
En Route Bombay, India, March 12, 1960

To the President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, and Members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution attending the Sixty-Ninth Continental Congress in Washington, D. C.:

Your loyal Daughters assembled on board R.M.S. Caronia Round the World Cruise

Send greetings to our beloved President General and extend our best wishes for a most successful Congress where we know fine reports will be given of the continued loyal and patriotic work accomplished during the past year. We, your loyal Daughters Overseas, take pleasure in herewith appending our names to these words of greeting.

Mrs. W. J. Sweeney, Honorary State Regent of Illinois, Fort Armstrong Chapter, Rock Island, Ill.
Mrs. George P. Wendheiser, past regent, Richard Cowell Chapter, Aberdeen, Miss.; now member, Sabra Trombull Chapter, Rockville, Conn.
Mrs. Jesse O. Haydock, past regent, Haddondfield Chapter, Haddonfield, N. J.
Miss Louise D. Clarke, past historian and past regent, Sabra Trumbull Chapter, Rockville, Conn.
Mrs. Frank J. Mayer, Biscayne Chapter, Bay Harbour, Fla.
Mrs. Roger D. Mead, Sr., Tuscarora Chapter, Binghamton, N. Y.
Mrs. J. R. Allen, Tuscarora Chapter, Binghamton, N. Y.
Mrs. H. M. C. Hanson, past vice regent, Descendants of ‘76 Chapter, Washington, D. C.; now member, Chevy Chase Chapter, Chevy Chase, Md.
Mrs. C. Shepard Lee, Santa Barbara Chapter, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Cornelia V. W. Kellogg, Trenton Chapter, Trenton, N. J.
Mrs. John Maynard, Llano Estacado Chapter, Amarillo, Tex.
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 Chaplain General, Mrs. Thomas Earle Stribling, gave the invocation, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., First Vice President General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Seimes, called the roll. The following members were recorded present: National Officers: Mrs. White, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Stribling, Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Baker, Ms. Burns, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Hoke, Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Maddox, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. McClaugerty, Mrs. MacAlpin, Mrs. Cagle, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Wrenn, Mrs. Wacker, Mrs. Patrick, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Lange, Mrs. Petree, Mrs. Tonkin, Mrs. Warren. State Regents: Mrs. McCrary, Alabama; Mrs. Gamble; Mrs. McIlwain, Mrs. Spillers, Mrs. Stotts, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Tompkins, Mrs. Lipscomb, Mrs. Morford, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. Cushman, Miss Perkins, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Frick. State Vice Regent: Mrs. Jacobson.

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

During this year of my association with you as members of the National Board of Management, I wish to take this opportunity to thank you, one and all, for your splendid work, your leadership, your fine cooperation and the spirit of unity which is so important to our progress.

The period of time intervening from the February Board meeting to the Congress is a busy one for the President General. On the evening of February 4th I was the guest of the Ruth Brewster Chapter, Mrs. Jean L. Kough, Regent, on February 9 at a meeting held in Vice President Nixon's formal office in the United States Capitol. Here painted on the ceiling is a portrait of Elder Brewster. Many descendants of Elder Brewster, including Mrs. T. Earle Stribling, Chaplain General, and Senator and Mrs. Owen Brewster of Maine, were present and joined us for luncheon in the Vandenberg Room. We were honored with the presence of Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain of the United States Senate and a member of our Advisory Committee.

That same afternoon, Mrs. Stribling and I were guests at the presentation of a Conservation Citizenship Award to the Boy Scouts of America on their 50th anniversary by Secretary Ezra Taft Benson at the Jefferson Auditorium, Department of Agriculture.

On February 11th, the busy round of business was pleasantly broken for a couple of hours when Mrs. George B. Hartman, Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, entertained at luncheon in her home.

The intervening days were more than busy with official desk duties, and conferences with Congressional Chairman prior to the departure of the President General on February 17 for her round of state conference visits to 11 states, plus a day visit in Memphis, Tennessee.

The states visited were Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Alabama, Georgia and Florida.

Arkansas: Arriving by plane on February 17 I was met by Mrs. H. A. Knorr of Pine Bluff who drove me in a driving snowstorm to Texarkana for the 52nd Annual Conference of the Arkansas State Society. On the following day, Miss Annie Claire Atkinson, State Chairman of Press Relations Committee, drove me to Station KTHS for a television interview at 12 noon. The Arkansas State Conference opened on the evening of February 18, with Mrs. Benjamin William McCrary, State Regent, presiding, at which meeting I gave greetings. The next afternoon the Lone Star Chapter of Texarkana, Texas honored the President General with a tea at the home of Mrs. William V. Brown. The banquet was held at the Texarkana Country Club, when the President General gave the address of the evening.

On February 20, Mrs. Edward D. Schneider, State Regent of Louisiana, drove me to Shreveport, Louisiana where we were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Hicks, Mrs. Hicks being our Vice President General from Louisiana. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks entertained for dinner on Saturday evening at the Shreveport Country Club and on Sunday gave a beautiful tea in their home in honor of the President General. Sunday night, Mr. and Mrs. Grady L. Nelson, Louisiana State Chaplain, gave a delightful dinner party, with Mr. and Mrs. Hicks,Mrs. Schneider and myself as guests.

Louisiana: On Monday, February 22, Mrs. Schneider drove Mrs. Hicks and me to Monroe. That afternoon we were the guests of Mrs. Briscoe A. Trousdale, Jr., Regent of the Fort Miro Chapter. Your President General was the speaker at a luncheon meeting of the Louisiana State Society in Monroe on February 23rd. That evening I flew to Jackson, Mississippi, where I was met at the airport by Mrs. Louise Moseley Heaton, State Regent of Mississippi, and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Forrest.

Mississippi: On February 24th, Mrs. Thomas A. Turner of the Magnolia State Chapter entertained in my honor at her most interesting and delightful plantation home in Pocahontas. With the Ralph Humphreys Chapter as hostesses, Mrs. Fentress Rhodes, Regent, a tea was held at the Governor's Mansion in Jackson, with the Governor's wife, Mrs. Ross R. Barnett, joining us in the receiving line. That evening, following the State Officers Club dinner, the Mississippi State Conference was formally opened, with Mrs. Louise Moseley Heaton, State Regent, presiding. Your President General was the speaker at the opening session. A most interesting Magazine breakfast meeting was conducted by...
Mrs. A. C. Park, State Chairman, on February 26 and at noon, Mr. Walter N. Cary, Executive Secretary of Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School, was the speaker at an Approved Schools Luncheon, Mrs. W. C. Briggs, presiding. At this luncheon your President General presented Miss Ann Rogers of New Albany with the Society’s $100 Savings Bond as the Mississippi winner in the D.A.R. Good Citizen Committee Contest. A National Defense dinner was held that evening with Mr. Edward Wimmer, Vice President, National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., as the speaker. Mrs. H. A. Alexander, State Chairman of the National Defense Committee, presided. An Honor Roll breakfast was held the next morning, conducted by Mrs. George Archer, State Chairman, followed by the final session of the conference, which brought the 54th Mississippi State Conference to a close.

On Sunday, Mrs. Heaton and I drove to Memphis, Tennessee to attend a reception and dinner at the home of Mrs. H. E. O’Hara of the Fort Assumption Chapter. On Monday morning, February 29th, the Fort Assumption Chapter, Mrs. Herbert Dean Sullivan, Regent, entertained for me with brunch at the Coach House. The President General was an honor guest at a fashion show and tea in the Gayoso Hotel, Memphis, Mrs. T. P. Hughes, Jr., General Chairman. Other honor guests included Mrs. Edward Cage Brewer. Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Theodore Morford. State Regent of Tennessee, Mrs. Louise Mosely Heaton, State Regent of Mississippi, Mrs. Benjamin William McCrory, State Regent of Arkansas, and Mrs. Herbert D. Forrest, Past Vice President General of Mississippi.

Kentucky: Tuesday, March 1st, I flew to Louisville, Kentucky. There Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, Historian General, met me and drove me to Lexington for the Kentucky State Conference. That evening I was a guest of the Kentucky State Officers Club, Mrs. Iley B. Browning, President, where I spoke briefly. The conference opened on the morning of March 2nd, with Mrs. Fred Osborne, State Regent, presiding, when your President General gave her address. In the afternoon I took part in the dedication exercises of the Duncan Tavern Historic Centre, Paris, Kentucky, speaking on the “Place of State Shrines in the National Society” and in the evening, after a reception, spoke on the work of the National Society at the formal banquet. During her Kentucky visit, your President General was made a Kentucky Colonel.

South Carolina: Friday morning, March 3rd, in unusual, cold and snowy weather, and with many delays, I flew to Columbia, South Carolina in time for the formal opening of the South Carolina State Conference, the banquet, when your President General was the speaker, with Mrs. Richard Edward Lipscomb, State Regent, presiding. Four members of the Executive Committee were guests at the South Carolina State Conference, Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Allen Langdion Baker, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Ross Boring Hager, Librarian General; and Mrs. Jack F. Maddox, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, as well as the National Chairman of National Defense, Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, who was the speaker at Saturday luncheon. On Sunday morning I attended a meeting of the South Carolina Board of Trustees. Following this meeting, Mrs. Matthew White Patrick, Vice President General from South Carolina, entertained with a luncheon at the hotel and Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, State Regent of Florida, and I were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wise that evening for dinner.

North Carolina: Mrs. Stewart and I flew to Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Monday morning, March 7th, and were met at the airport by Mrs. Roy H. Cagle, Vice President General from North Carolina. Mrs. William D. Holmes, Jr., State Regent, entertained that noon at a luncheon and your President General was a guest at a joint dinner of the State Societies, Daughters of the American Colonists, Daughters of Colonial Wars, and the United Daughters of 1812. The North Carolina Conference opened officially Tuesday morning, March 8th, with the State Regent, Mrs. William D. Holmes, Jr., presiding. The banquet was held that evening honoring the President General, when she gave her address. A reception followed. Due to a severe snowstorm, the events on March 9th that had been planned by the Chairman of the Conference, Mrs. Samuel A. Harris and Mrs. McIver Jackson, Regents of the local chapters, had to be cancelled.

On March 10th, I flew to Washington for two busy days in the office.

Virginia: March 14th I flew to Roanoke for the Virginia State Conference. That afternoon I made a television tape at Station WSLS, and in the evening was a guest of the State Society, Daughters of Colonial Wars, Mrs. William J. Barrow, President, at a dinner and meeting. Tuesday morning, Mrs. Frederick T. Morse, State Regent of Virginia, entertained her State Board at breakfast when I was a guest. Later I appeared on WDRJ, the Ann Howard Television Show. At noon, I attended a luncheon as guest of the State Officers Club, Mrs. Francis E. Carter, President. Your President General gave the address at the opening session of the conference, Tuesday evening, which was followed by a reception in her honor. Wednesday evening, I had the privilege of presenting to the Virginia Good Citizen the $100 Savings Bond. That afternoon I took the train for Baltimore, Maryland, because of the snowstorm.

Maryland: On Thursday morning, March 17th, at the opening session of the Maryland State Conference, with Mrs. Frank Shramek, State Regent, presiding, I brought greetings; and at luncheon had the honor to address briefly ten 50-year members who were special guests of the luncheon. Too, I presented our $100 United States Savings Bond to the Maryland Good Citizen. That evening at the banquet I gave my address, which was followed by a reception. Friday morning, Mrs. G. W. S. Musgrave, Past Vice President General, and Mrs. Ralph Lednum, Banquet and Luncheon Chairman, included me among their guests at a breakfast. The conference closed at noon, followed by a coffee at the Maryland Chapter House, in my honor.

Alabama: Sunday morning, March 20th, I flew to Huntsville, Alabama for the Alabama State Conference. Mrs. Leonard C. McCrory, State Regent, Mrs. R. P. Geron, General Chairman of the Conference, and Mrs. E. C. Caldwell, Regent, Twickenham Town Chapter, the hostess chapter, met me at the airport. That afternoon I appeared on WAFG-TV, a program sponsored by the Huntsville Junior Chamber of Commerce, and also on radio WBHP. A supper party was given by Mrs. Geron at her ante-bellum home.

On Monday afternoon I attended a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School. That evening I delivered my address at the opening session of the conference. During my stay I was the guest at a Junior Membership Committee luncheon, Mrs. J. P. Anderson, State Chairman, presiding; a Chapter Regents’ breakfast, Mrs. L. A. Brooks, State Vice Regent, presiding; the State Officers’ Club Banquet, Mrs. Willis C. Strange, President; and a National Defense luncheon, Mrs. John Eden Luttrell, State Chairman of National Defense, presiding. Tuesday, after a tea at the home of Mrs. E. C. Caldwell, Mrs. T. Earle Stribling, Chaplin General, drove Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, Recording Secretary General, and me to Atlanta where we were Mrs. Stribling’s overnight guests.

Georgia: Wednesday morning, March 23rd, we drove to Swainsboro, Georgia for a luncheon given by Mrs. Robert H. Humphrey, Vice President General from Georgia, at her home and then proceeded to Savannah for the Georgia State Conference. That evening Dr. and Mrs. John W. Daniel entertained for dinner the officers and guests of the Georgia State Society. Following dinner a reception in honor of the President General was held at the Owens-Thomas House, one of the most beautiful examples of English Regency architecture in America, built in 1816 and now being
restored. The President General was a guest for luncheon at the Georgia State Officers Club, Mrs. J. Freeman Hart, President. That afternoon I appeared on the Ruth Goodman Show, TV, WTOC, and made a radio tape for the same studio. Thursday evening your President General was honored with a banquet, and she gave her address at the opening session of the Georgia State Conference, which followed, with Mrs. Harold I. Tuthill, State Regent, presiding. Friday morning she was a guest at the Chapter Regents’ Club, Miss Helen Estes, President, and that noon at a luncheon “Accent on Youth,” Mrs. Thomas H. Kendrick, State Second Vice Regent, presiding. Saturday morning she attended the D. A. R. Magazine Committee breakfast as the guest of Mrs. S. M. Page Rees, State Chairman. At the closing session she had the pleasure of installing the newly elected State Officers.

Saturday afternoon, March 26th, Mrs. T. Earle Stribling and I drove to Augusta, Georgia to be guests of the Augusta Chapter for tea at Meadow Garden, home of George Walton, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence. That evening a dinner was given in our honor at the home of Mrs. William F. Bowe, Jr. Sunday morning we returned to Atlanta.

Florida: Monday noon, March 28th, I flew to Miami for the Florida State Conference held at the Saxony Hotel, Miami Beach. Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, State Regent, entertained the guests of the conference that evening with a dinner at the Fontainbleau Hotel. During the afternoon I was a guest of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America for tea at the home of Mrs. Alex M. Bale. Following the Memorial Service on Tuesday afternoon, I accompanied Mrs. Stewart to place the Memorial Wreath at the Julia Tuttle Causeway in memory of Mrs. Tuttle. Late that afternoon Mrs. Charles W. Burkett, Jr., General Chairman of the Conference, entertained for the guests of the conference with a tea at her beautiful home. The conference opened Thursday evening when your President General gave her address which was followed by a reception in the Ocean Terrace Room in honor of the State Regent, Mrs. Stewart, and the President General. Wednesday, March 30, Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, National Chairman of our National Defense Committee, was the speaker at a National Defense luncheon. In the afternoon the guests of the conference were driven around Miami by members of the local chapters. That evening a banquet was held honoring the President General, followed by Chapter Regents’ reports. Thursday, March 31st I flew to Washington and spent two busy weeks in preparation for the Continental Congress.

As I have travelled in these eleven states, I am more than ever impressed and inspired by the interest and devotion of so many women in our program of work. Their earnestness, their expenditure of their time and their means in the promotion of our objectives, which make up the sum total of our accomplishments for our Society and our Country, have left me with an even greater realization of the great strength of our Society.

Too, for the cordiality and hospitality of the members, I am forever grateful. The generous checks for the Doris Pike White Auditorium Gymnasium at Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School, given me on my tour, are so appreciated. The wonderful cooperation in this project was shown by your gifts.

This is the final National Board Meeting for some of you and I wish to express the Society’s gratitude for your devotion. May you continue your interest and cooperation in the plans and programs of the Society.

DORIS PIKE WHITE,
President General.

Aside from several speaking engagements since the February Board meeting your First Vice President General has concentrated most of her efforts on the compilation of the 13th edition of our DAR Handbook.

All possible copy is in the hands of the printer and at the conclusion of the 69th Congress the remainder will be sent to the printer as soon as possible. It is hoped this new edition will be read in its entirety by our membership and will prove to be a distinct aid to their understanding of the work of the DAR.

There is one personal activity, however, that transpired since last we met that I would like to bring to the attention of the Board members at this time—and only because it concerns my nomenclature—i.e. on March 17th I became Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Junior. I hasten to add that the change in name from Erb to Sullivan will in no way affect the oath of office I took last April as your First Vice President General.

ADELE WOODHOUSE SULLIVAN,
First Vice President General.

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

Due to a month of stormy weather since the February meetings, all outside activities and travel had to be halted and engagements cancelled, including the South Carolina State Conference. However, weather did not prevent desk work and many hours were spent in preparation for my Congress duties.

The Alabama State Conference was attended, and I assisted in the Memorial Service. I met Mrs. White and Mrs. Seimes in Alabama and brought them to my home in Atlanta and then on to Savannah for the Georgia Conference. En Route we stopped at the home of Mrs. Robert H. Humphrey, Vice President General, for lunch.

At my own State Conference, I participated in the Memorial and Installation Services. From Savannah Mrs. White and I went to Augusta, Georgia to see Meadow Garden, the home of George Walton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Here, at the old house, coffee and cookies were served by members of the Augusta Chapter. Later, a seated dinner was given in Mrs. White’s honor.

I hope many of you will be at the Chaplain’s breakfast in the morning, and I urge and expect all of you to attend the Memorial Services in the afternoon.

LENAMAE F. STRIBLING, Chaplain General.

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

The minutes of the February Board meetings were prepared for publication in the D.A.R. Magazine and proofread. Minutes and verbatim transcripts were indexed and recorded. The proposed amendment to the Bylaws was prepared for distribution to the chapters.

Motions adopted by the Board were typed and copies sent to the other offices; also typed for the statute book and indexed.

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

Notices of the two Board meetings in April were mailed to the members of the National Board of Management. Members of the Executive Committee were notified of meetings of that committee.

Letters to National Officers, State Regents and Com-
mittee Chairman, requesting advance copies of their full reports to the Continental Congress for the Proceedings were mailed.

All necessary letters have been written to candidates for office.

Since my last report to the Board 1,718 membership certificates have been prepared and mailed to members, and a commission to a State Regent.

BETTY NEWKIRK SEIMES,
Recording Secretary General.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Edward Cage Brewer, read her report.

It is a pleasure to bring you an accounting of the work accomplished in my office during the two-month period from January through February, 1960.

A numerical accounting of supplies issued to chapters and individuals requesting this service follows: Application blanks, 9,480; Applicants working sheets, 6,439; Ancestral charts, 1,009; What the Daughters Do booklets, 1,377; Highlights of Program Activity booklets, 142; Welcome Cards for New Citizens, 602; Membership cards, 3,900; Resolutions, 36; Directory of Committees, 52; Library booklets, 30; Postals, 131; Is That Lineage Right? booklets, 140; Proceedings of Congress, 14; Americanism Medals, 20; Bylaws, 152; Transfer cards, 623; Packets of letters of instruction, 13; Information leaflets, 776; Requirements for and Preparation of Application Papers, 615; DAR Patriotic Education booklets, 264; Miscellaneous leaflets, 370; Total, 26,185.

Orders for the DAR Manual for Citizenship have been filled to the number of 16,882. Distribution according to languages follows: English—15,061; German—124; Spanish—1,697.

What the Daughters Do booklets were mailed to each of the 1,698 members admitted at the February Board meetings; letters written, 812.

The Proposed Amendment to the Bylaws, which is to be acted upon at this Congress, was sent out within the time prescribed by the Bylaws.

TONE B. BREWER,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The Treasurer General, Miss Marian Ivan Burns, read her report.

A most pleasing part of this report is contained in the summary statement of the current fund. Under the guidance of our President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, each officer and our staff members cooperated to maintain costs at a minimum and with the increase in the income from investments, the rental of Constitution Hall increased and receipts from fees and dues $8,803.00 in excess of the previous year, the balance in the current fund is $29,270.51 above the balance on February 28, 1959.

There is another side to the story which is not as pleasing. Dues and fees on hand for the operation of our Society February 28, 1959 were $456,759.00 and our disbursements from the current fund for this fiscal year were $480,615.20.

For the last three years, the disbursements from the current fund were $77,615.56 more than the income from fees and dues applicable to the operation of our society for those years, only the fact there was a balance from the previous years enabled us to meet our obligations.

These are the reasons which necessitated a request for increase in our membership dues.

May we ask you to help present the facts to our delegates in order that they will have the background on which to base their vote when the question is presented.

I hereby submit the Summary Statement of Current and Special Funds for the twelve months ended February 29, 1960, and the supporting schedule thereto.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT AND SPECIAL FUNDS
FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 1, 1959 TO FEBRUARY 29, 1960

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## SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT AND SPECIAL FUNDS (Continued)

### FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 1, 1959 TO FEBRUARY 29, 1960

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Funds</th>
<th>Balance 2/28/59</th>
<th>Cash Receipts</th>
<th>Cash Disbursements</th>
<th>Appropriations</th>
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<td>Funds participating in Combined</td>
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<td>Investment Fund:</td>
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<td>Ada W. Frazier</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Total Special Funds</em></td>
<td>$522,409.97</td>
<td>$488,960.44</td>
<td>$503,202.07</td>
<td>$61,781.25</td>
<td>$382,671.19</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Total Current and Special Funds</em></td>
<td>$970,594.64</td>
<td>$998,846.15</td>
<td>$922,036.02</td>
<td>$1,047,404.77</td>
<td>$753,405.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The current fund balance at February 20, 1960 includes $231,545.00 received for 1960 dues which was not available for use in operations until March 1, 1960. In addition, approximately $21,000.00 in dues and fees had been received from applicants and will not be available for operations until the applicants are admitted to membership.*

### SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS

**AS OF FEBRUARY 29, 1960**

#### CURRENT FUND
- 90 day U.S. Treasury Bills (maturity value 375,000.00 due at various dates from March thru May, 1960).

#### SPECIAL FUNDS

- **National Defense Committee**
  - Eastern Building and Loan Association

- **Charles Simpson Atwell Scholarship Fund**
  - 97 shares Detroit Edison Company
  - 208 shares Texas Company

- **Doris Pike White Auditorium and Gymnasium**
  - 10 shares Ford Motor Company

- **Combined Investment Fund**
  - U.S. Government Securities:
    - U.S. Treasury 3% Bonds, due 2/15/95
    - U.S. Treasury 3½% Bonds, due 6/15/78-83

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**Schedule 4**

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*JUNE/JULY 1960 [451]*
U.S. Treasury 4% Bonds, due 10/1/69 ........................................ 15,798.13
U.S. Treasury 4% Notes, due 8/1/61 ..................................... 10,081.25
U.S. Treasury 4% Notes, due 5/15/64 .................................... 54,201.56
U.S. Savings, Series K Bonds, due 2/1/69 ................................. 971.00

Corporate Bonds:
Appalachian Electric Power Co. 3 1/4% Bonds, due 12/1/70 ........... 12,862.50
Commonwealth Edison Co. 4 1/4% Bonds, due 3/1/87 .................... 10,290.00
International Bank for Reconstruction 3 1/2% Bonds, due 10/1/81 .. 11,375.00
New York Telephone Co. 4 1/4% Bonds, due 5/15/91 ................... 15,337.50
Pacific Gas & Electric 3% Bonds, due 6/1/74 ............................ 14,102.50
Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. 3% Bonds, due 10/1/75 ............. 12,150.00
Southern California Edison 4 1/4% Bonds, due 2/15/82 ............... 15,505.00
Union Electric Co. of Missouri 3% 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 Co. ............................................... 1,900.00
137 shares du Pont (E. I.) 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. ........................................... 5,299.50
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. ............................... 5,659.00
104 shares Washington Gas Light Co. ................................... 3,497.00

Uninvested principal cash .................................................. 27,456.63

Total investments—Special Funds .......................................... 382,671.19

Total investments—Current and Special Funds .......................... 753,405.19

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 hereby submit the accompanying statement of cash receipts and disbursements for the twelve months ended February 29, 1960.

DORIS P. 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 February 29, 1960

RECEIPTS:
Contribution from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution .................................................. 16,339.79
Employees contributions ..................................................... 1,237.68
Net income from investments .................................................. 997.07

Total receipts .................................................................. 18,574.54

DISBURSEMENTS:
Insurance premiums ............................................................. 25,064.18
Portion of Society contribution paid to employees withdrawing from fund .................................................. 88.10

Total disbursements ........................................................... 25,152.28

Excess of disbursements over receipts ...................................... 17,855.15
Balance at March 1, 1959 ..................................................... (6,577.74)

Total balance, February 29, 1960 .......................................... 11,277.41

Balance consists of:
Cash—The Riggs National Bank:
Trustees Account ............................................................... $ 719.69
State Mutual Assurance Company Account ............................ 1,057.72

[ 452 ] DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
The report of the Finance Committee, Mrs. U. Amel Rothermel, Chairman, was read by Mrs. Sullivan.

The Finance Committee met April 13, 1960, and examined the records of the vouchers signed by the Chairman from January 1, 1960 through February 29, 1960.

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 two-month period from January 1, 1960, to and including February 29, 1960, vouchers were approved in the amount of $186,041.38.

JOSEPHINE NASH ROTHERMEL, Chairman.

Mrs. Henry J. Walthour, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, read the report of the Auditor, F. W. Lafrentz & Company.

F. W. LAFRENTZ & CO.
Certified Public Accountants
EXECUTIVE OFFICES NEW YORK CITY
TOWER BUILDING
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.
April 14, 1960

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 fiscal year ended February 29, 1960, 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 fiscal year ended February 29, 1960, and the cash balances and investments at that date. Cash receipts and disbursements do not include disposition and acquisition respectively of securities except for gains and losses thereon.

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

Miss Burns moved that 134 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Baker. Adopted.

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

Since February 3, 1960: Number of applications verified, 1,549; number of supplementals verified, 11; Total number of papers verified, 1,560.

Since February 1, 1960: Papers returned unverified: Originals, 20; supplementals, 4; new records verified, 75; permits issued for official Insignia, 204; miniature, 186; ancestral bars, 122; letters written, 2,143; postals written, 1,435; photostats: papers, 577 (2,308 pages); pages of data, 361; total pages, 2,669.

MARTHA B. HAYWARD, Registrar General.

Mrs. Hayward moved that the 1,549 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. Allen Langdon Baker, read her report.

Through their respective State Regents the following three members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Laura Leonard Crawford, Slidell, Louisiana; Mrs. Frances Virginia Miller Smith, Glendora, Mississippi; Mrs. Fannie Harris McCollum, Stephenville, Texas.

The following organizing regency has expired by time limitation and the State Regent requests reappointment: Mrs. Pauline G. Davis, Atlanta, Georgia.

The State Regent of Georgia requests the authorization of a chapter on St. Simons Island.

Authorization of the following two chapters has expired by time limitation: Pennsburg, Pennsylvania; Richwood, West Virginia.

Reauthorization of the following chapter is requested by the State Regent: Richwood, West Virginia.

Through the State Regent of Tennessee, Andrew Edwards Chapter requests permission to change its location from Centerville to Nashville.

The following chapter is presented for official disbandment: Charter Oak, Faribault, Minnesota.

The following four chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Bayou Lafourche, Thibodaux, Louisiana; Mecosta, Big Rapids, Michigan; Meeting House Hill, East Durham, New York; Mary McCoy Baines, Plainview, Texas.

ELIZABETH H. BAKER, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Baker moved the confirmation of three organizing regents, reappointment of one organizing regent, authorization of one chapter, reauthorization of one chapter, change in location of one chapter, disbandment of one chapter, and confirmation of four chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Hayward. Adopted.

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

As Historian General, I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office for the past three months.

The promotion and observance of February as American History Month during this period has culminated in the most successful promotion we have had.

The total of 50 proclamations, an increase of two, signed by the Governors proclaiming February as American History Month, included the District of Columbia and the Canal Zone. The divisions that are 100% are as follows: Northeastern, Eastern, East Central, North Central and South Central.

Virginia is the third and most recent state to join
Massachusetts and New Jersey in enacting legislation to have an annual American History Month proclamation.

Through the concerted efforts of members, chapter and state historians, the Chairman and the Historian General, Senators and Representatives were again contacted. In compliance with a request from Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe, Senator Keating of New York has introduced before the 86th Congress a Joint Resolution, S.J. #164, requesting the President to issue an annual proclamation designating February of each year as American History Month.

A montage of what has been accomplished in the way of public notification of American History Month and good public relations is on display in the office of the Historian General, made possible through the able assistance of the chairman of this special committee, Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe, with the assistance of our publicity department, and the chairmen and divisional vice chairmen of Press Relations, and Radio and Television Committees.

Our sincere appreciation is extended to each for sharing in this fine achievement.

The essays on Historic Trailways have brought a wide and enthusiastic response from the children in the elementary and junior high schools and, in some states, senior high schools. The response from teachers, principals and school superintendents has been most gratifying. Reports indicate that a larger number of young students of American history were encouraged to greater efforts by the interest of our members and the awarding of American History medals and DAR Certificates of Award.

Through their chapters, members have contributed a number of items of historic significance. Thus our collection of rare Americana continues to grow and become more valuable. It is by means of your generous contributions to the Americana Fund, the purchase of American History medals, that we can continue to improve our manner of preservation and display of Americana items entrusted to our keeping, as well as for more practical purposes and the beauty of the room.

A photograph has recently been made of this interesting room where displays of rare, original documents are to be found. This will be available shortly in the form of postcards for purchase.

The portfolio of signatures of First Governors of the States now has eight signatures; Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Ohio, Oklahoma and Tennessee. North Carolina now has a facsimile on file and the original is awaited. Michigan's is on the way.

Many outstanding dedicatory programs and chapter celebrations of 50th and 60th anniversaries have been reported.

Statistics show that during the three months of January, February and March 1960, the Office of the Historian General has issued 2,610 American History Award Certificates; 26,884 American History Month stickers; 2,268 American History medals. Contributions to the Americana Fund totaled $773.89. The number of markers reported as having been placed totaled 217 of which 71 were of an historical nature and 146 placed at the grave site of departed members of our Society.

AMERICANA COLLECTION

Alaska—Signatures of the first Governor of Alaska, William A. Eagan, and wife, Neva M. Eagan, on official letterhead of Governor of Alaska; Mt. Juneau Chapter, Mrs. William P. Blanton.

California—Land Grant to Henry B. Mellin, County of Kootenai, Idaho, over signature of T. Roosevelt, 8 December 1905, Los Cerritos Chapter, Mrs. C. D. Kelty. Deed to homestead at Princeton, Massachusetts on which stood "Redemption Rock" where an agreement was made for the ransom of Mary Rowlandson between the Indians and John Hoar of Concord, Escholtzitia Chapter, Mrs. Carl V. Holzman.

District of Columbia—Framed colored engraving by A. C. Warren of the National Washington Monument, published by Samuel Walker of Boston, of design of monument by Robert Mills, architect; Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter, Miss Gertude L. Warren.

Illinois—Appointment of Richard T. McKenny as Brigade Quarter Master 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Illinois Militia, signed by Shadrach Bond, First Governor of Illinois, 16th day of November 1822 and the 46th year of the Independence of the United States; Illinois State Officers Club.

Maryland—New York State ballot, probably 1777 or 1795 listing George Clinton, Governor, Pierre V. Cortlandt, Lieut. Governor, Abraham Ten Broeck, Peter Schuyler, Senators; Assembly: John Lansing, jun., John Tayler, John Livingston, Lawrence Hogeboom, William Powers, Thomas Sickels, James Gordon, Henry Glen, Peter Vrooman, Leonard Bronck; Erasmus Perry Chapter, Mrs. Elon C. Salisbury.

New Jersey—Indenture, 18 April 1765, between Samuel Drake and Patrick McEvers for land in Piscataway, County of Middlesex, Province of New Jersey; Deed to Isaac Manchester of Providence, Rhode Island, Yeoman, from John Stone, as December 1799; Mrs. E. F. Donnelly, State Historian.

North Carolina—Appeals to House of Commons for allotments to three women whose husbands were killed at the Battle of Alamance, signed October 21, 1771, R. Caswell, Sp., and December 23, 1771, Richard, Sp. Jacob Forney Chapter, Mrs. A. M. Cornwell.


ARCHIVES COLLECTION

District of Columbia—War Work Committee pin of the DAR, owned by Phebe Ann Ross, deceased 22 February 1959; Columbia Chapter, Mrs. A. J. Kress. DAR Medal, commemorating the laying of the Corner Stone of Constitution Hall, 30 October 1928; DAR Cross and Eagle Medal; Little John Boyden Chapter, Mrs. Fred Louis Volland.

Illinois—Spanish-American War Nurse appointment in the U.S. Army, on recommendation of the DAR, to Frances Marie West; Des Plaines Chapter, Mrs. I. H. Sadler (mother of the nurse.)

Missouri—1911 Booklet, Old Trails Road, The National Highway, a Memorial to the Pioneer Men and Women, by Elizabeth Butler Gentry; Reprint of National Old Trails Road Hearing before the Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives April 19, 1912; Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Mrs. Omie P. MacFarlane.

The duties of the past year have been very full, but pleasant in every way. Much credit is due to our two efficient secretaries, Mrs. Albert Mackey and Miss Joyce Gravatte, who have meticulously kept the many and varied activities concerning the business of the Historian General's office running smoothly.

Your Historian General deeply appreciates the many invitations and courtesies extended her and she is sincerely regretful that time and distance has prevented the acceptance of each.

Frances B. Hoke, Historian General.
JUNE-JULY 1960

BOOKS

ARKANSAS
Pioneers on the Bullocks. The Stephenson Story. Mignon Larche, 1960, from the compiler through Abendschone Chapter.

COLORADO
Some Early Lineages of Berks County, Pa. Clouser (Clauer) — Hicks (His) and Associated Lines, Beulah H. Blair, 1959, from the compiler. Alexander Stuart and His Descendants, Stewart, 1859, Lapahoe Chapter. The Clark Genealogy, Emma L. Walton, 1913, Centennial State Chapter.

DELWARE
Following 2 books from Caesar Rodney Chapter: Records of Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church, Wilmington, 1697-1773, Horse Burr, 1890. Catalogue and Errata of The Records of Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church, Wilmington, Horse Burr, 1918.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FLORIDA
Genealogy of the Riggs Family, J. H. Wallace, 1901, Mrs. Henry O. Shaw through Everglades Chapter.

ILLINOIS
A Genealogy of the Van Pelt Family, Ellen M. Smith, 1913, North Shore Chapter.

MISSISSIPPI

MARYLAND
One Hundred Years of Methodism 1836-1936, The First Methodist Episcopal Church, Rock Island, 1936, Fort Armstrong Chapter.

MICHIGAN
The Episcopal Church in Fulton County, 1835-1959, Constance H. Swartzbaugls, 1959, from the compiler.

INDIANA
Origin and History of the Name of Alexander, 1964, from Katherine Brownback through Kisk-iha-wed-nung Chapter.

IOWA
The Van Fleet Family, Anna M. Vincent, 1959, Arolsa Chapter.

KENTUCKY
The Story of Jackson City (Breathitt County), Lista Pihler 1914, Mrs. Lewis Hayes, Jr., through Breathitt County Chapter.

NOVA SCOTIA
History of Kentucky Before the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, Temple Bodley, 1959, from the compiler.

MAIN
The Hamiltons of Waterborough, Their Ancestors and Descendants, Samuel K. Hamilton, 1912, Silence Howard Hayden Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS
The Daughters of the American Revolution in Massachusetts, Ruth C. Walker, 1958, with state reports.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
The Early History of Windsor, C. L. LeVean, 1957, Hampton Chapter.

NEW JERSEY
Revised Merritt Records, Douglas Merritt, 1916, New Jersey D.A.R.

NEW YORK

NORTH CAROLINA

OHIO
The Torrents of Anson County, J. E. H. and Mary, 1957, Craighead-Runff Chapter.

PENNSYLVANIA
History of the Westfield of Virginia, L. D. Wingfield, 1932, Mrs. Marie W. McAsley.

PENNSYLVANIA
History of the Windfields of Virginia, L. D. Wingfield, 1932, Mrs. Marie W. McAsley.

PENNSYLVANIA

PENNSYLVANIA
The Byberry Waltons, N. W. Swanoe, 1958, from Mr. Edward N. Bamberley through Lackawanna County Chapter.

TENNESSEE
The Dussey of Surry, Charles H. Stone, 1955, Neallie E. Dedon and Agnes V. Dedon.

VIRGINIA
The Historical and Lineage Book 3 National Society Women Descendants of the American Revolution.

WASHINGTON
The Early History of Wilmot, C. L. LeVean, 1957, Hampton Chapter.

WEST VIRGINIA
Genealogy of the Roden Family, W. H. Roden, 1911, from the compiler through Toaping Castle Chapter.

WEST VIRGINIA
Guide to Genealogical and Historical Research in Pa., Floyd G. Hoenstine, 1958, from the compiler through Allegheny Chapter.

WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN
The History and Lineage Book 3 National Society Women Descendants of the American Revolution.

WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN
The History of the Windfields of Virginia, L. D. Wingfield, 1932, Mrs. Marie W. McAsley.

WISCONSIN
The Kinney Keyser-Keates Chapter.

WISCONSIN
Guide to the Records in the National Archives, 1948, from the compiler through Manhattan Chapter.

WISCONSIN
Guide to Genealogical and Historical Research in Pa., Floyd G. Hoenstine, 1958, from the compiler through Allegheny Chapter.

WISCONSIN
Transactions, The American Lodge of Research Free and Accepted Masons, Vol. 8, No. 9, 1950, from the compiler through Allegheny Chapter.

WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN
History and Lineage Book 3 National Society Women Descendants of the American Revolution.

WISCONSIN
The Early History of Wilmot, C. L. LeVear, 1957, Hampton Chapter.

WISCONSIN
The Early History of Wilmot, C. L. LeVear, 1957, Hampton Chapter.

WISCONSIN
The Root of the Root, C. L. LeVear, 1957, Hampton Chapter.

WISCONSIN
The Early History of Wilmot, C. L. LeVear, 1957, Hampton Chapter.

WISCONSIN
The Early History of Wilmot, C. L. LeVear, 1957, Hampton Chapter.
The Curator General, Mrs. O. George Cook, read her report.

The year just completed gives evidence of many accomplishments in your Museum and in the State Rooms. The large number of reports which the Curator General's office has received from the vice chairmen and state chairmen is most gratifying. The amount of correspondence from our members is concrete evidence of increased interest, so this report is made with pride and with confidence that the immediate future will also see the fulfillment of interesting plans.

The Caroline Scott Harrison alcove case in your Museum has been completed. With the added gifts of furniture from Miss Luella Chase and Mrs. Rex Rhoades the Curator has been enabled to present the Harrison memorabilia to greater advantage.

The special wall case for the hooked bed rug made by Molly Stark in 1773 has been installed. This permits the showing in its entirety of an item which has long been a rare, historic piece of handicraft.

A special display of the handiwork of women from the early days has also been completed. This exhibit is located near the National Board Room above the Genealogical Library.

The past year's accessions to the Museum have been specially arranged for display during the Congress. On visiting the Museum it is hoped the Daughters will examine the design on display which represents a proposal on the floor to defray the cost of publication. School children, however, may obtain the folders free of charge.

The Needlecraft Show of last November was so well received that our Curator has arranged a special exhibition of items for this Congress. He chose Maryland-owned decorative arts because of their proximity and the historic background of the original owners or families. These items are things originally owned by 18th century families or were made by craftsmen in the State. There are also displayed specimens from various collections in our Museum.

I should like to mention the fact that a teaspoon made by the patriot Paul Revere, Jr. was a recent gift from Lone Star Chapter of the Texas Society.

The District of Columbia Society has honored its outgoing Regent, Mrs. Ellsworth Clark, by presenting a pair of shoe buckles originally owned by the patriot Patrick Henry. A superb item of 18th century needlework came from Mrs. Walter H. Zane of New Jersey. It is a man's wallet owned by Robert Chew, and dated 1776.

An unusual bedspread of early 19th century work came from Mrs. A. S. Conley of Florida. It has an eagle and 23 stars in the center design.

It has been our good fortune, also, to receive an exquisite miniature of Ellen Henrietta Phelps (Mrs. Henry Van Valkenburgh), married 1841, a gift of her granddaughter, Mrs. Robert P. Johnson of California.

It is with deep regret that I mention the passing of Miss Luella P. Chase, one of our Museum Advisers. The Museum as well as the National Society has lost a member who gave much of herself for the improvement of the Museum and throughout the years served loyally in her capacity as adviser. A group of Miss Chase's friends has presented to the Museum a memorial gift of money.

The improvement of the Kentucky Room is the result of the interest of the State Regent, Mrs. Fred Osborne, and the cooperation of our Curator. An 18th Century American piano presented to the West Virginia Room by the children of Mr. and Mrs. David Edwin French has changed the appearance of the State Room and offers a basis for an interior of 18th century decor. Improvements have been made in both the Virginia and Delaware Rooms. Alabama has added handsome new fabrics for the furniture in its room. Appreciation is expressed to the Connecticut State Society for the cleaning of the window hangings and valances in the National Board Room. The New York State Room is the first State Room to have on display our National Flag containing fifty stars, a gift from a member.

The refinishing of two major pieces of case furniture in the Indiana Room adds immeasurably to this well maintained room. An item of great interest is an armchair that was once in the Octagon House when President and Mrs. Madison lived there. Our Curator is much pleased that the District of Columbia has had the chair restored to its original condition. The Ohio Society can say with acclaim that its largest achievement in any State Room during the past year is the refurbishing of the Maine State Room. The antique Ispahan carpet, the handsome silk fabrics for windows and furniture, the finishing of the floor, the new radiator and the new paint do much to create an interior of which all members can be proud. Our Curator, working closely with Mrs. Ashmead White, our President General, is responsible for the splendid results achieved.

Your Curator General at this time wishes to express her grateful appreciation to the Curator, Mr. Frank Klapthor,
and the entire Museum staff for their loyalty and cooperation.

Included in this report are the activities of the Friends of the Museum Special Committee. In its Bulletin the special committee reports the results of one-and-a-half years' work rather than for just one year, but hereafter report will be made for the period March to March to coincide with national committees. There is an increase in the number of members willing to support the Museum with their individual contributions.

Your Curator General reports that in addition to the activities reported in its bulletin contributions made to this committee have made it possible to have restored to superb condition the portraits of our four Founders. These portraits have now been hung in the area near the Board Room just inside the Genealogical Library; the four Founders thus retain their identity with Memorial Continental Hall. We do expect that these likenesses will continue to remind us of the women who had the initiative and strength of purpose to establish our Society.

Twelve one-hundred-dollar Life members are added to the growing number: Mrs. Allyn Kellogg Ford, Minnesota; Mrs. O. George Cook, California, gift of Kaweah Chapter; Mrs. Festus Caruthier, Colorado, gift of Peace Pipe Chapter; Mrs. Ivan T. Johnson, New York; Mrs. David Edwin Gamble, Arizona; Mrs. Thomas Knox Kendrick, Georgia, gift of Button Gwinnett Chapter; Mrs. Roy V. Barnes, Michigan; Mrs. Harry A. Laity, Michigan; Mrs. James A. Vaughan, Minnesota; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Cincinnati Chapter, Ohio; Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter, District of Columbia, a gift of Miss Luella P. Chase and the Chapter in memory of Mrs. Wade H. Ellis.

The following gift list includes those items accepted since the last Board report.

MUSEUM GIFTS

Alabama—$98.66; Friends $62.50. Silver sugar tongs, English, 1795-96, Broken Arrow Chapter.

Arizona—$5; Friends $118.

Arkansas—$27.60; Friends $17.


Colorado—$2; Art $4; Friends $14.

Connecticut—$37; Art $1; Friends $83.64.


Georgia—$117; Art $1; Friends $256.50.

Idaho—$4.


Indiana—$61; Art $6; Friends $28.50.

Iowa—$31; Art $7; Friends $60.

Kansas—$71; Art $27; Friends $60.

Kentucky—$50.50; Friends $29.

Louisiana—$58; Friends $35.

Maine—$5; Art $2.

Maryland—$19; Friends $24. Ladies handkerchief, 1820, Miss Elizabeth Lewis, Toaping Castle Chapter. Pair of ladies shoes, possibly American, 1830, Miss Mildred N. Getty, Misses Altha T. and Anne V. Coons, Descendants of '76 Chapter. Glass decanter, American, c.1840; candlesticks, pair, New England Glass Company, Sandwich, Massachusetts, c.1840; candlesticks, pair, New England Glass Company, Sandwich, Massachusetts, c.1825, Mrs. James A. Vaughan, Monument Chapter.

Mississippi—$87; Art $1; Friends $7.

Missouri—$42.13; Friends $40.

Montana—$6.

Nebraska—$16; Friends $25.

Nevada—$7; Friends $1.

New Hampshire—$61; Art $5; Friends $63.

New Jersey—$7; Friends $102.

New Mexico—$13; Friends $1.
New York—$85; Art $4; Friends $90. Land indenture, dated January 2, 1793, George Clinton of New York and Willet Ranney, Derkimer County, New York, Mrs. Stanley T. Manlove, through White Plains Chapter.

North Carolina—$8; Art $1; Friends $15.

Ohio—$35; Friends $210.

Ohio—$110.80; Art $11.50; Friends $46. Glass inkwell, possibly American, 1830, Nathaniel Winston Chapter. Teaspooon, American, c.1780, Paul Revere, Jr., Lone Star Chapter.

Vermont—$3.

Virginia—$99; Friends $51.50. Black silk shawl, possibly Continental, c.1820, Mrs. Felix K. Parker, Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter.

Washington—$15; Friends $2.

Wisconsin—$4; Friends $3.

Wyoming—$7.

STATE ROOM GIFTS

New York—Fifty-star United States Flag, Mrs. Albert W. Humm, Matinecock Chapter.

Ohio—Jug, pottery, English Pratt Ware, c.1790, Ohio State Officers Club.

West Virginia—Piano, made by Charles Taws of Philadelphia, 1794, children of Mr. and Mrs. David Edwin French.

VERNA HAMILTON COOK, Curator General.

The Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Jack F. Maddox, read her report.

The past few months we have been concentrating on securing the special narrative type of report from each State Regent concerning the work of the Society in her State for the Smithsonian Institution publication.

We are still lacking four reports, California, Hawaii, Montana, and Rhode Island. These we hope will reach the office this week. The work of preparing the copy for the printer begins shortly.

The information contained on the reports of located graves of Revolutionary soldiers is reaching us in a more complete form than in the past and for this we are most grateful. This year the office has tried to return the incomplete records or noting that it was unobtainable.

MABEL S. MADDOX, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.

Mrs. George B. Hartman, Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, presented an informal report, stating that the work of her committee would be reported in detail to Continental Congress.

Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease, Chairman of the Approved Schools Committee, read her report.

From March 1, 1959 through February 29, 1960, a total of $118,032.70 has been sent through the Treasurer General’s office to Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee.

Kate Duncan Smith
through Treasurer General ......................  $36,897.22
  cash sent directly to school ..................  7,406.03

Tamassee
through Treasurer General ......................  $81,135.48
  cash sent directly to school ..................  4,151.46

Cash on hand for the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium Fund as of February 29, 1960 from the following states: Alabama—$5,606.11; Arizona—$350.00; Arkansas—$120.00; California—$1,072.50; Colorado—$253.00; Connecticut—$1,514.00; District of Columbia—$1,268.50; Florida—$300.00; Idaho—$12.50; Illinois—$738.50; Indiana—$19.00; Iowa—$55.00; Kansas—$1,023.75; Kentucky—$40.00; Louisiana—$26.00; Maine—$1,130.00; Maryland—$327.90; Massachusetts—$507.70; Minnesota—$16.00; Mississippi—$1,442.20; Missouri—$1,000.00; Nebraska—$487.75; Nevada—$5.00; New Hampshire—$178.13; New Jersey—$805.80; New Mexico—$25.00; New York—$10,721.00; North Dakota—$16.20; Ohio—$1,336.50; Oklahoma—$9.00; Pennsylvania—$125.00; Rhode Island—$257.05; Tennessee—$130.80; Utah—$5.00; Vermont—$26.00; Virginia—$221.50; Washington—$111.80; West Virginia—$107.00; Wisconsin—$77.00; France—$10.00; Mexico—$40.00.

Total as of February 29, 1960 ......................  $32,617.69

Amount pledged by the States .....................  $45,372.00

Amount of unpaid pledges by the States ..........  $19,096.73

PROJECTS AT KATE DUNCAN SMITH AND TAMASSEE

TAMASSEE

Florida—Mae Stewart Endowment Scholarship Fund ........................................ $ 1,000.00

New Jersey—Special cabinets and mirrors ........................................... 300.00

Pennsylvania—Improvements for Pennsylvania Health House and endowment for building 10,000.00

Georgia—Kathryn Clark Daniel Scholarship Endowment Fund ...................... 5,000.00

South Carolina—Playground equipment at South Carolina Cottage in honor of State Regent Mrs. R. E. Lipscomb ........................................ 1,500.00

Indiana—Sound System and special lighting ........................................... 850.00

New York Juniors—Playground at New York Cottage ................................... 500.00

California—Cabinets and mirrors ...................................................... 500.50

Texas—Mrs. Charles Simpson Atwell—remodeling dairy ................................ 6,000.00

$25,650.50

KATE DUNCAN SMITH

New York—Teacherage in honor of State Regent Mrs. F. B. Cuff .................. $ 8,000.00

Florida—Science and math books .................................................... 250.00

New Jersey—Two circular reading tables .............................................. 120.00

Indiana—Modernizing Dairy Barns ................................................... 3,200.00

Florida—Mae Stewart Endowment Fund .............................................. 500.00

Florida—Alice Garth Estill Rosemond Scholarship ................................... 500.00

California—105 chairs for primary room .............................................. 577.50

$13,147.50

In addition to these pledges Alabama has given $294.91 for the completion of enclosing the porch at K.D.S. Minnesota had a bequest of $1,000.00 from the estate of Miss
Minnie M. Dilley to be divided between K.D.S. and Tamassee. Ohio has given $600.00 toward remodeling the kitchen at Heaume Teacherage at K.D.S. Rhode Island is raising money for the salary of a school nurse and Texas is giving $4,500.00 for the Agriculture-vocational building at K.D.S. Scholarships to Tamassee (43 states) $35,311.08 Scholarships to K.D.S. (29 states) 7,698.97

Total Scholarships $43,010.05
Endowment Fund at K.D.S. (14 states) $6,273.80
Crist Endowment Fund (22 states) 1,750.50

Total boxes of clothing sent both schools, 3,213; total weight, 54,658 pounds; valuation, $110,581.94; mailing costs, $3,982.60.

Forty-three states report 1,195 programs on Approved Schools; 167 chapters do not have Approved Schools Chairmen; 19 states include the schools in their budgets; 1,746 chapters include the schools in their budgets. These figures represent a little over half of our chapters participating in the Approved Schools program. We cannot expect to carry out the work of this committee and give proper support to our schools until we have better chapter participation. Emphasis should be placed upon cash donations rather than used clothing. It is quite true that the used clothing is very important to our schools and is quite necessary to augment the income, however it should be made clear to the members that clothing should never be sent in lieu of cash. We cannot expect our schools to operate from the proceeds of the sales of used clothing.

Although we have only the friendliest of feelings and the highest esteem for the schools on our Approved Schools list, I would again urge this Board seriously to consider recommending to Congress the removal of a few of these schools. This would in no way prevent a state or individual from contributing to these schools if they so desired. A gift of $466.75 cannot possibly mean as much to a school with a $22,000,000 endowment as it could mean to one of our schools. With the exception of Crossnore which is very dependent upon D.A.R. aid, all of the other schools have some other source of income; $21,712.09 went to these schools this year. Please urge the sale of Money Corsages among your members. All proceeds are to go to the Doris Pike White Auditorium Gymnasium. Although this project has met with overwhelming success, we must be realistic—we are almost $100,000 short of our goal. If we are to build in 1961 and dedicate the building in 1962 we will have to have more pledges. Pledging will be held for fifteen minutes in the hall at the Approved Schools program on Wednesday. Please give serious consideration to increasing your pledge or making a new one. Remember this is over and above pledges that have already been made.

Based upon the vast amount of mail from members, received by this chairman, the consensus is that we should have fewer schools, that point 6 of the honor roll should be changed to read: "Did your Chapter send a cash donation to at least one of our DAR Schools or Approved School?" It does not seem quite fair that chapters who send substantial cash donations receive no more credit than one sending a small box of used clothing. That the name of the Committee be changed to the D.A.R. and Approved Schools Committee or the D.A.R. School Committee.

I would like to express my appreciation to Mrs. Anna Sandt and the Daughters of the District of Columbia who have worked so hard and for so long on the Money Corsage project, to Mrs. Florence Daum and Mrs. Frances Davis, for their assistance; to the National Board and our President General for allowing me the privilege of submitting this report.

Vera L. Greenlease, Chairman.

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

Last October I made my first report to this Board. I stated that I came to you to receive instructions as to how you wished this Committee to proceed. Committee progress reports for the past year are now due, and are about to be given to our membership at Continental Congress. As of today I have not received a single instruction from this Board as to its wishes. This silence has curtailed the actual work of the Committee. Under these circumstances the chairman did not feel justified in asking any member to visit a school and do added survey work at her own expense.

Is it the wish of the National Board that we finish the survey work before the fall Board meeting? May I please have an answer to this question before our Committee meeting which is at 8:00 o'clock next Monday morning? It is at this meeting that we outline the work for the ensuing year. This is the only meeting that our full Committee holds during the entire year. At this moment I have nothing to tell them.

This Committee was initially appointed in 1949 as the result of a dire need. Evidently the National Board felt that it should be continued or it would not have been re-appointed. The members of the Committee have accepted their appointments in all good faith and have done admirable work.

It is the opinion of some who have been on the Committee through several terms that the work has become a vicious circle consisting of wasted time, energy, and money. One stated that she had never had a more frustrating appointment.

The Chairman does not feel that there should be repeated surveys. After a conscientious and thorough survey has been completed there should be action of some nature taken thereon. Otherwise, consideration might be given to the wisdom of dissolving the Committee.

We still believe that it is the obligation of every member of this Society to see that the schools on our approved list are providing proper training in accordance with D.A.R. standards and principles. This is a question of fact and must necessarily be determined without regard for any emotional attachment for a particular school based upon geography, upon uninformed opinions of others, or upon personalities. In other words, the decisions must be made objectively, with the principles of our Society uppermost in our minds and with the welfare of our own two D.A.R. Schools the primary purpose.

We feel that the reports of this Committee which have been published in our Magazine have been responsible to a great degree for the interest which has recently been manifested. Many letters have been coming to us, also copies of letters and recommendations which have been sent to the President General and State Regents. Some ask that all 11 schools be dropped, others that only some of them be dropped. I have received letters full of questions which I have endeavored to answer to the best of my ability.

Again I ask the distinguished members of this National Board: What am I to tell my Committee on Monday? What plans can we make for the coming year? How do you wish us to proceed?

This Committee has a difficult duty to perform. We need your advice and your help.

Thank you for listening to me this morning and for anything that you may do in the furtherance of our work.

Helen L. Lovett, Chairman.

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

To recommend to Continental Congress that $15,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to the Americism and D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship Committee. Seconded by Mrs. MacHlan. Adopted.

To recommend to Continental Congress that $3,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to the D.A.R. Good Citizens Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Foster. Adopted.

To recommend to Continental Congress that $2,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to the Junior American Citizens Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Holmes. Adopted.

To recommend to Continental Congress that $20,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to the National Defense Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Shramek. Adopted.

To recommend to Continental Congress that $7,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to the Press Relations Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Hicks. Adopted.

The adoption of the attached estimated budget for the fiscal year 1960-1961. Moved by Miss Burns, seconded by Mrs. Holcombe. Adopted.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

Balance, February 29, 1960 $ 73,718.40
1960 Dues 377,000.00
Fees and dues of admitted members 94,000.00
Supplemental Fees 8,000.00
TOTAL ESTIMATED RECEIPTS $542,718.40

ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries $330,000.00
Appropriations for Committees:
D.A.R. Manuals $15,000.00
National Defense 20,000.00
Press Relations 7,000.00
Good Citizens 3,000.00
Junior American Citizens 2,000.00
Committee Maintenance 2,500.00
Approved Schools 4,000.00
Pension and Retirement 15,368.55
TOTAL ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS $542,718.40

Mrs. Seimes moved that the name of the Approved Schools Committee be changed to D.A.R. Schools Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Kilbourn.

Mrs. Baker moved to amend by striking the word “Schools” and inserting the word “School.” Seconded by Mrs. Gamble. Adopted.

The motion as amended was adopted.

A number of announcements were made. The members were asked to avail themselves of the opportunity during the luncheon recess to visit the Library and see the restored portraits of the four Founders, and to inspect the new landscaping on the C Street side of the buildings.

The meeting recessed at eleven forty-five o'clock.

The afternoon meeting was called to order by the President General at one forty-five o'clock.

Mrs. Seimes moved that a sample ballot be prepared, marked in red “Sample Ballot,” to be posted. Seconded by Mrs. Gamble. Adopted.

The Chairman of the D.A.R. Magazine Advertising Committee, Mrs. George J. Walz, read her report.

The aim of the D.A.R. Magazine Advertising Committee during the past year was to bring a high type of advertising and sponsored space to the Magazine. This was accomplished by the publication of many pages honoring leaders of our Society, and places of educational and historical interest, most of which were illustrated. New rate and space scales became effective in July 1959; 1,942 chapters in 48 states and the District of Columbia participated in the program, sending a total of $53,694.19 to the Treasurer General's office to be credited to our advertising account. A 10% commission is paid on all advertisements with a value of $15 or more, and this year we paid $5,074.44 in commission. Chapter participation of 100% was realized in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Nevada, New Mexico, Washington and Wyoming. State totals tabulated in February for the Honor Roll indicate $52,886.34 from the seven divisions.

National prizes to be awarded are:

STATE PRIZES—First $10, Second $5

Less than 1,000 Members: First, Arizona, sending $395; Second, Montana, sending $187.50.

1,000 to 4,000 Members: First, District of Columbia, sending $6,124; Second, Alabama, sending $1,873; Special prize of $5 to the State of Washington, sending $1,872.50.

4,000 to 8,000 Members: First, Florida, sending $1,992.50; Second, Virginia, sending $1,990.

Over 8,000 Members: First, Texas, sending $4,672.50; Second, Pennsylvania, sending $4,080; $5 special prize to Ohio for State making the most progress in advertising, sending $3,568.88; $5 special prize to California for the State with the greatest number of chapters having 100% participation, 193, sending $2,850.

CHAPTER PRIZES—First $15, Second $10, Third $5

First, Albemarle Chapter, Virginia, sending $650; Second, Guadalupe Victoria Chapter, Texas, sending $600; Third Orlando Chapter, Florida, sending $580; Honorable Mention to: Francis Marion Chapter, Alabama, $535; Rainier Chapter, Washington, $515.

Please read the complete report of this Committee in the Congress Proceedings.

JUSTINA B. WALZ, Chairman.

Mrs. Seimes moved that the National Board of Management recommend to Continental Congress that the resolution adopted by the Congress in 1930: “Resolved, That the ruling as adopted by the Congress of 1923, be amended by striking out $3,000 and inserting $6,000,” be rescinded. Seconded by Mrs. Hager. Adopted.

The State Regent of South Carolina gave an informal report on Tamassee.

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

Number of applications verified, 101. Total number of verified papers reported to National Board today: Originals, 1,650; supplements, 11; Total, 1,661.

MARTHA B. HAYWARD, Registrar General.
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 Chaplain General, Mrs. Thomas Earle Stribling, gave the invocation. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., First Vice President General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, called the roll. The following members were recorded present: National Officers: Mrs. White, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Stribling, Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Baker, Miss Burns, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Hoke, Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Maddox, Mrs. Cagle, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Wrenn, Mrs. Wacker, Mrs. Patrick, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Lange, Mrs. Petree, Mrs. Tonkin, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Tuthill, Mrs. Stotts, Mrs. Carlson, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Schneider, Mrs. Zweck. State Regents: Mrs. McCrary, Miss Peter, Mrs. Flood, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Tippett, Miss Downing, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Estill, Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. McClery, Mrs. Peake, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Biel, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Kilborn, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Shackelford, Mrs. Grover, Mrs. Shramek, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Heaton, Mrs. Cash, Mrs. Jacobson, Mrs. Ackerman, Mrs. McConkey, Mrs. Skillman, Mrs. Kersey, Mrs. Cuff, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Hultz, Mrs. Houghton, Mrs. Rinsland, Mrs. Rhoads, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Tompkins, Mrs. Lipscomb, Mrs. Brooking, Mrs. Morford, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. Jacobs, Miss Perkins, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Frick, Mrs. Campbell. State Vice Regent: Mrs. Hawkins, Nevada.

Miss Burns moved that one former member be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Baker. Adopted.

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

I have the honor to report 112 applications presented to the Board.

Martha B. Hayward, Registrar General.

Mrs. Hayward moved that the 112 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Hager. Adopted.

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

Mrs. Baker moved the confirmation of one organizing regent, authorization of four chapters and confirmation of two chapters. Seconded by Miss Burns. Adopted.

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

Miss Burns presented the following report on membership: deceased 463; resigned 248; reinstated 194.

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

The meeting adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

Betty Newkirk Seimes, Recording Secretary General.
Madam President General:

Every real economy has been made this past year in the operation of our magazine so that income will meet costs. Printing bills—our major expenditure—have been reduced by combining two issues in the summer and by curtailing the number of pages in conformance with current receipts.

Charges were made for queries—a service often provided for nonmembers. A set price per page was established for National Board Minutes and for excess pages used by the National Defense Committee. Advertising rates were increased, and charges for cuts for pictures were advanced to meet actual cost.

Therefore on February 29—with all bills paid and all of the debt paid—our cash balance was $24,764.

Subscriptions increased 11.4 per cent, so that our total subscribers number 37,745—the highest in magazine history.

My thanks go to you—Madam President General—for your enthusiasm, interest and concern with the magazine; to Miss Mabel Winslow, who remained as editor, and who has served without compensation, and who since November 1 has given us full-time service; to my splendid cochairman, Mrs. George J. Walz, who has helped me meet every problem as it arose; to our two faithful employees, Mrs. Frances Hobbs and Mrs. Florence Cecchinia, who relieve me of so many details and whose judgment I value; to all of our magazine staff who patiently have carried on so economically; to my seven assistants, whom I gave this subscription record could not have been attained. Hence the success of the past year is due—not to any one person—but to all of us as a group.

State Chairmen report that there is no substitute for personal solicitation of subscriptions, by speaking at chapter meetings and at State meetings. Some State Chairmen award prizes to chapters in their States, based on membership and percentage gains in subscriptions.

Minnesota reported that many chapters sent out notes with their yearbooks to out-of-town members, with good results. Mississippi had a magazine subscription breakfast at its State Conference. Nebraska used D.A.R. place cards at all eight Nebraska District meetings. In each Nebraska Bulletin an Honor Roll was published of chapters attaining 100 per cent of their officers as subscribers. North Carolina sent personal letters to each chairman and reports that 633 officers and chairmen subscribe to the magazine.

In Indiana every chapter gives one and many three subscriptions to schools, libraries or hospitals. In Iowa 20 chapters had two or more new subscriptions. New York State reported that all State Officers and all State Chairmen subscribed, and 19 chapters reported 100 per cent subscriptions from all chapter officers.

Texas reports that the Magazine is used as program material by many chapters. Virginia has asked each district chairman to prepare a Magazine program to aid chapter chairmen. In West Virginia one chapter has added the price of the magazine to its dues.

Cuba, even under duress, has maintained its subscribers and has a very active chapter in Havana. Hawaii, our newest State, has 26 subscribers while Alaska doubled its subscriptions this year and now has 36.

Rigid economy will again be necessary this year if we are to get through the summer without borrowing. The National Board of Management has voted to combine two summer issues regularly to save printing costs.

We are grateful to Montana for its contribution of $125 toward a bookcase.

It pleases me to report that we have two chapters whose entire membership subscribe to the magazine—Mission Hills Chapters of Kansas and the newly confirmed Princess Timpanogos Chapter in Utah.

In the large States—with membership over 5500—1st prize of $10 goes to Pennsylvania, with 19-percent increase—Mrs. Joseph V. Wright, State Regent.

Second prize of $5 to Texas, with 16-percent increase—Mrs. Edgar R. Rigs, State Regent.

Honorable mention to Indiana, with 14-percent increase.

* * *

Those with membership from 3000 to 5500—1st prize of $10 to Kentucky, with 26.27-percent increase—Mrs. W. W. Weis, State Chairman.

Second prize of $5 to New Jersey with 26-percent increase—Mrs. William C. Ogilvie, Jr., State Chairman.

Honorable mention to Alabama, with 23-percent increase.

* * *

States with membership of 1000 to 3000—1st prize of $10 to Wisconsin, with 47-percent increase—Mrs. Arthur C. Frick, State Regent.

Second prize of $5 to Nebraska, with 28.53-percent increase—Mrs. Folsom H. Cates, State Regent.

Honorable mention to Washington State, with 24-percent increase; to Minnesota, with 20-percent increase, and to Arkansas, with 19-percent increase.

States under 1000 in membership—Utah takes all honors, with 106-percent increase—$10 first prize and $10 for the State having the greatest percentage increase. No one is here to accept these awards, but the State Regent, Mrs. Palmer Hall Cushman, is thrilled, because, as she puts it—Utah has always done so little, and it means something that they have excelled. She asks me—Madam President General—to see that this money goes to the Doris Pike White Auditorium in your honor, to be used where it is needed most.

Second prize of $5 goes to Arizona, with 43-percent increase—Mrs. David Gamble, State Regent.

Honorable mention to Alaska with an increase of 26 percent; to Wyoming, with 22 percent; and to Delaware with 21 percent.

Our goal for THIS year is 45,000 subscriptions. Help us achieve it!

Gertrude A. MacPeek,
National Chairman.

Mr. Lafayette LeVan Porter, husband of one of our Honorary Vice Presidents General, died May 29, 1960. Memorial services were held May 31.

Mr. Raymond C. Goodfellow, husband of Edna Burns Goodfellow, National Chairman, Chapters Overseas Committee from 1951-56 and former Organizing Secretary General, died May 25, 1960. Funeral services were on May 28.
The Commander-in-Chief’s Life Guard Lives Again at Valley Forge

By J. Harrison Johnston

On Sunday, March 13, 1960, at the New York State service in the Washington Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge, Pa., the New York State Organization of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution presented new uniforms for the Color Guard, to replace uniforms that had been given through this organization some years ago and were no longer serviceable.

These handsome uniforms are patterned after the dress uniform of the Commander-in-Chief’s Life Guard, consisting of a dark blue coat, with buff lapels and cuffs, buff trousers, with black leggings, red waistcoat, and a black felt cocked hat bound with white tape. This “red, white and blue” uniform is a composite of the uniform for the Guard described by various contemporary writers. Unfortunately, no authoritative description of the Guard uniform has been uncovered. We find, however, descriptions that have enabled us to arrive at a composite.

Under date of April 22, 1777, General Washington wrote to Capt. Caleb Gibbs (Commander of the Life Guard):

“I forgot before you left this place (Morristown, N.J.) to desire you to provide clothing for the men that are to compose my Guard, but now desire that you apply to the Clothier-General and have them forwarded to this place, or headquarters, as soon as possible.

“Provide for four sergeants, four corporals, a drum and fife and fifty rank and file. If blue and buff can be had, I should prefer that uniform, as it is the one I wear myself. If it can not, Mr. Mease and you may fix upon any other, red excepted . . . .”

Thus came into being the uniform worn proudly by the group that was charged with the protection of headquarters—its occupants and official papers, etc. It is fitting, therefore, that this uniform should be worn in public ceremonies and services at Valley Forge, where the Life Guard occupied a special and honored position, and where they were quartered in close proximity to the Commander-in-Chief’s headquarters.

The normal company strength of approximately 60 men was augmented at Valley Forge to about 150 men, and this group, specially trained, was used by General Von Steuben, the Prussian Drillmaster, as a demonstration company. This group of specially selected and trained men was used as a model for the training of the Continental Army and, in its dual function as model and Life Guard, it occupied a unique and important place in the developments at Valley Forge.

When the Reverend W. Herbert Burk, founder of the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge, conceived the idea of having State services for all the States in the order in which they came into the Union, he also felt that it would be appropriate to have the State flags, as well as the National Standard, carried by a Color Guard and displayed at these services.

A letter dated May 24, 1924, reads: “I enclose our Treasurer’s check for $116.67, paying one-third of the contract price of Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars for ten uniforms of the Washington Life Guard with equipment. I hope the boys reported today and were measured for these, as we want to use them on Memorial Day. The balance will be paid on receipt of the good.” (How prices have changed!)

In the early days of these State services it was customary to have the Color Bearers accompanied by Color Guards, hence the need for additional uniforms. In later years, as uniforms became more expensive, it was necessary to curtail the number. The present practice is to have the National and State Flags carried by two Color Guards. During the playing of the National Anthem, which begins each State service, the flags are held at the salute position, the National Standard upright, the State Flag tilted forward slightly. The colors precede processionals, and then are placed in standards in proper positions.

Over the intervening years Color Guards have come and gone. Some of the young men have taken their places in the professional and business worlds. One Color Guard, inspired by the Valley Forge story and his experience as a Color Guard, has majored in history and is now working for his doctorate.

The Color Guards of the Washington Memorial, like their prototypes at Valley Forge, always regard theirs as a service of privilege and honor. Their presence, with the colors, adds significantly to the patriotic and devotional atmosphere of the Washington Memorial. In providing uniforms from time to time, the New York State Organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution makes a colorful and substantial contribution to perpetuation of the Flag ceremonies at Valley Forge.


ADDITIONAL NOTE

By Marion J. (Mrs. Wilbur C.), Elliott, State Historian of New York

New York State has furnished the uniforms for the Color Guards at Valley Forge since the first ones were supplied. They needed replacing again this year, so I, as State Historian, took on the project of raising the $350 for the two uniforms. They are custom made and of wool, therefore the high price.

On New York Sunday, March 13, about 45 of us went on the bus tour which is made each year from New York (Continued on page 477)
THE NASSAU-SUFFOLK REGENTS ROUND TABLE

pays tribute to

MRS. FRANK B. CUFF
New York State Regent

The following 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.

ANNE CARY
MRS. HENRY BORMANN, Regent.

RUTH FLOYD WOODHULL
MRS. CECIL E. BUDD, Regent.

COLONEL AARON OGDEN
MRS. H. ALLEN MARK, Regent.

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MISS JOYCE BEARDSLEE, Regent.

WILLIAM DAWES
MRS. ROBERT J. SCHNEIDER, Regent.
GREETINGS FROM THE CHAPTERS OF THE
EIGHTH DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

ABIGAIL FILLMORE—Buffalo
Regent, MRS. DONALD P. LINCOLN

BENJAMIN PRESCOTT—Fredonia
Regent, MRS. FLOYD J. MELVIN

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DEO-ON-GO-WA—Batavia
Regent, MISS CHARLOTTE READ

KATHERINE PRATT HORTON—Buffalo
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MAJOR BENJAMIN BOSWORTH—Silver Creek
Regent, MRS. ALVIN C. HAAGLAND

MARY JEMISON—Warsaw
Regent, MRS. CARL McWITHEY

NIAGARA FALLS—Niagara Falls
Regent, MRS. ROBERT SMITH

OLEAN—Olean
Regent, MRS. PAUL J. MELROSE

ORLEANS—Albion
Regent, MRS. RALPH LUDINGTON

PATTERSON—Westfield
Regent, MRS. GEORGE MINTON

TE-CAR-NA-WUN-NA—LeRoy
Regent, MRS. GEORGE S. DONNAN

Following is the report of our National Chairman, Mrs. Ronald B. MacKenzie, at the Sixty-Ninth Continental Congress:

The Junior American Citizens Committee is happy to report an overall gain in J.A.C. membership for 1959–60, even though the report is an incomplete one. With two States not reporting and three others making incomplete returns, there is, nevertheless, a total of 267,815 members, a gain of 5,773 over last year.

J.A.C. Clubs total 7,085—a loss of 573. This is not difficult to understand when taking into consideration (1) an incomplete report; and (2) the fact that a club may be any number from a small group of 7 to an entire school of 700.

Thirty-eight States actively participated in J.A.C. work; of those, 21 showed an increase in membership, and 12 showed a decrease. A complete breakdown by States is in the published report.

J.A.C. membership prizes have been awarded as follows:

Ratio of J.A.C. Clubs to D.A.R. chapters: 1st, Texas; 2d, North Carolina; 3d, Georgia.

Ratio of J.A.C. members to D.A.R. members: 1st, Texas; 2d, North Carolina; 3d, Georgia.

The many facets of the J.A.C. programs have been incorporated into every phase of the school curriculum, including art, music, and even manual training. Specific activities are too numerous to list. They all promote every aspect of good citizenship. Categorically, they include patriotism, history, respect for the Flag, good citizenship, civics and government, conservation, health, safety, parliamentary procedure, and community service. The clubs have their fun, too—parties, picnics, hobbies, etc.

The excellent work being done throughout the country would not be possible without the staunch support of the sponsoring chapters and Daughters. They have made contacts with the school personnel from the State level down to the local P.T.A. and individual teachers in order to facilitate the program and keep it going, and whenever called upon have materially assisted the clubs in innumerable ways.

This year the subject for the National J.A.C. Contest was "What Our Forefathers' Faith Won for Us," adapted from the D.A.R. theme. There were seven contest categories and five divisions by age groups. Thirty-three States sent in a vast amount of excellent material and more than 200 prizes, including honorable mentions, were awarded.

A welcome innovation was the series of J.A.C. articles in our D.A.R. Magazine. They have been enthusiastically received.

Chapter and State chairmen report that they have been helpful and informative, have stimulated interest, and have been instrumental in obtaining better newspaper publicity.

Our program aims to teach good citizenship. It is adaptable to all age groups from kindergarten through high school, but the greatest participation is in the elementary grades. The children reached are from all faiths and intellects and from every financial, social, and family background. The overall picture is one of increased interest and activity, and wherever the work is carried on it is reported that the children love it, the adult personnel are enthusiastic, and the program is achieving its goal.

An investment of time, effort and interest is reaping rich dividends in responsible citizenship for the future.
HONORING
MRS. LYLE J. HOWLAND
VICE REGENT
STATE OF NEW YORK
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, D.A.R. GOOD CITIZENS COMMITTEE

PRESENTED BY THE CENTRAL NEW YORK ROUND TABLE

Chapter
Amsterdam
Astenrogen
Camden
Captain John Harris
Caughnawaga
Col. Marinus Willett
Col. William Feeter
Fort Rensselaer
Fort Stanwix
Ganowauges
Gen. James Clinton

Regent
Mrs. Frank Matt
Mrs. James Kelleher
Miss Agnes Eaton
Mrs. William McDowell
Mrs. Edwin Jay Gros
Mrs. George Griffith
Mrs. Elizabeth Heller
Mrs. William E. Walrath
Mrs. Harry Moldt
Mrs. George Foster
Mrs. Everett Richards

Chapter
Gen. Nicholas Herkimer
Gen. Richard Montgomery
Gen. William Floyd
Holland Patent
LeRay de Chaumont
Mohawk Valley
Oneida
Otsego
St. Johnsville
Skenandoah

Regent
Mrs. Elizabeth Owens
Mrs. Walter F. Hine
Mrs. Garrett Roseboom
Mrs. Orville Davis
Mrs. John Barnard
Mrs. Glenn Lucy
Mrs. William Brady
Mrs. Carl Johnson
Mrs. Leo Walrath
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JUNE-JULY 1960
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NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM
549 MAIN ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.
Admission Free
Mahwenawaghy Chapter Invites You

MARY LUDWIG
(Continued from page 426)
cannon of the period. At the foot
of the hill is still the running spring,
Molly Pitcher’s spring. Children for
generations will come and view this
monument To Molly Pitcher, Hugue-
not, Heroine of the American Revolu-
tion.
THE REGENTS ROUND TABLE OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

HONORS

MRS. NELSON A. REED
State Director — District IX

Ann Hutchinson—Bronxville
Mrs. Robert H. Tapp

Chappaqua—Chappaqua
Mrs. Clifford V. Fisher

Gen. Jacob O’Dell—Hastings
Mrs. Lawrence P. Pennell

Harvey Birch—Scarsdale
Mrs. Reuben T. Carlson

Jonas Bronck—Mount Vernon
Mrs. Arthur M. Smith

Keskeskick—Yonkers
Miss Ethel Abbott

Knapp—Pelham
Mrs. Crosbie D. McArthur

Larchmont—Larchmont
Mrs. L. Jerome Philip

Mohegan—Ossining
Mrs. Starks W. Lewis

Mount Pleasant—Pleasantville
Mrs. Norman H. Dieter

New Rochelle—New Rochelle
Mrs. George Vale

Pierre Van Cortland—Peekskill
Mrs. Clifton Pond

Ruth Lyon Bush—Port Chester
Mrs. Amos J. Mace

Tarrytown—Tarrytown
Mrs. George Keller

White Plains—White Plains
Mrs. Edwin A. Haverty

Photo—Courtesy Robert Browning Baker

JUNE-JULY 1960
Is She Our Oldest Member?

Miss Fannie Murphy, a member of the Dixon (Ill.) Chapter, celebrated her 104th birthday on March 5. She is frail physically but very alert mentally. Her memory is very accurate, and she is also able to discuss current events in an interesting manner and enjoys having newspapers read to her.

She is a past regent of her chapter, and her national number is 61850. During the early years of her membership, she was not active in D.A.R. work because she was teaching school in Chicago, but she has always sympathized with doctrines of the organization.

Won't YOUR State sponsor the June-July or August-September Magazine next year? We'd like 41 States (at least) in '61.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
MRS. WALLACE HEARD—Regent
SAN ANTONIO DE BEXAR CHAPTER
San Antonio, Tex.
1958–1960
PUBLIC RELATIONS

Newspaper Coverage in Washington Papers During Continental Congress

By Marceline G. (Mrs. William Olin) Burtner
Committee Member in Charge of Clippings

NERSPAPER accounts of events during the Sixty-Ninth Continental Congress totaled about 1900 inches in length and included 76 articles and 27 pictures. The Washington Evening and Sunday Star led with nearly 967 inches, 47 articles, and 10 pictures; the Washington Post came second, with 731 inches, 21 articles, and 14 pictures; and the Washington Daily News ranked third, with 202 inches, 8 articles, and 3 pictures.

The Post had nine days coverage, from Friday, April 15, through Saturday, April 23; the Star had seven days, from Sunday through Saturday; and the News had five days, from Monday through Friday. The Star printed a beautiful colored picture of the President General, with the sterling silver plaque of the Declaration of Independence. The Post had its usual Herblock cartoon—this time two rotund D.A.R. members with their resolutions as the world whirled away, with this caption, “Oh, dear—sometimes I think they’re not listening.”

Individuals pictured were the President General; Mrs. Marguerite Schondau, her assistant; Miss Lynn Brussock, National Chairman of Junior Membership; and pretty Miss Gloria Fox from St. Mary’s Indian School. Other photographs pictured the Pages, the two C.A.R. tots opening night, Approved School corsages and muff, the Museum musical program, National Defense speakers, the registration line, the Pages’ stag line at their dance, and various groups of members. Distinguished Daughters photographed included Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., First Vice President General; Mrs. O. George Cook, Curator General; Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, National Chairman, National Defense Committee; Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease, National Chairman, Approved Schools Committee (with Kenneth Brewer, K.D.S. graduate); and Mrs. Lois B. Campbell, Chief Press Page, with two other pages who assisted the Press Relations Committee.

Virtually all of the speeches (which are listed in the account of the Congress) were reviewed by the press. The address of Dr. Kenneth McFarland at the National Banquet was generously quoted by Ruth Dean of the Washington Star. Of dramatic effectiveness was the concluding talk of the business sessions—Dr. Frederick Brown Harris’ “In Such an Age,” on Friday morning, with its sincere defense of Syngman Rhee.

The New Look
(Continued from page 445)

By Marceline G. (Mrs. William Olin) Burtner
Committee Member in Charge of Clippings

ety requiring only the customary fertilizing, trimming, etc. With only one gardener (who is a part-time employee) and an assistant gardener (who is also the truck driver), this is an important factor, as the Society does not wish to increase maintenance costs.

Although the Buildings and Grounds Committee is responsible for developing the architect’s plans, funds for the project are contributed through the Conservation Committee, of which Mrs. John F. Baber is National Chairman. Any questions concerning contributions for trees, benches, or special landscaping projects should be sent to her.

In order to acknowledge the contributions made during the past year, the Conservation and Buildings and Grounds Committees held a Joint Presentation Ceremony at the Founders’ Memorial on Thursday, April 21. Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, opened the exercises by telling of the present administration’s wish to beautify the buildings by illuminating Memorial Continental Hall and relandscaping the grounds. The Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee told of the work accomplished to date, and the Conservation Committee Chairman reported the 40 States contributing and the special gifts, which included four benches for the Founders’ Memorial walk, presented by the State of Rhode Island; two American holly trees, one honoring Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark (State Regent, District of Columbia, 1958–60), presented by the D.C. Conservation Committee (Miss Helene Philibert, Chairman); the other honoring Mrs. Eulalia O. McEachern (chapter regent, 1958–60), presented by Chevy Chase Chapter, Maryland; one hawthorn tree, honoring Mrs. Roger Whiteford (past chapter regent and press relations chairman), also presented by Chevy Chase Chapter, Chevy Chase, Md.; a special gift from the Colorado State (Continued on page 479)
INDUSTRIES OF WONDERFUL WYOMING

Oil and Gas

Livestock—
Cattle, horses, sheep

Sulphur

Mining—
Uranium, coal, trona, iron ore, gold, bentonite, limestone, copper, gypsum

Lumber

Cement

Dude Ranches

Agriculture—
Wheat, sugar beets, beans, hay, potatoes

Pre-Fabricated Houses Factory

Tourist Trade—

Sponsored by the nine chapters of the State of Wyoming, whose State Officers are: Mrs. Lyman B. Yonkee, Jr., Past State Regent, Mrs. George W. Campbell, State Regent, Mrs. J. R. Porter Kennedy, First Vice Regent, Mrs. C. O. Edgington, Second Vice Regent, Mrs. Paul Brewer, Chaplain, Mrs. Glenn Oliver, Recording Secretary, Mrs. John W. Lavery, Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Leonard Hayes, Treasurer, Mrs. Paul Schwaiger, Registrar, Mrs. Walter Davis, Historian, Mrs. R. T. Helvey, Librarian.

FORT CASPER CHAPTER, Casper
Mrs. Fremont Michie, Regent

CHEYENNE CHAPTER, Cheyenne
Mrs. Frances B. Lake, Regent

JACQUES LARAMIE CHAPTER, Laramie
Mrs. Gerald Jenny, Regent

LUKE VORHEES CHAPTER, Lusk
Mrs. Archie Huey, Regent

INYAN KARA CHAPTER, Newcastle
Mrs. Irene Dickey, Regent

MEDICINE WHEEL CHAPTER, Powell
Mrs. Lloyd Krause, Regent

SHERIDAN CHAPTER, Sheridan
Mrs. John E. Lowe, Jr., Regent

WASHAKIE CHAPTER, Thermopolis
Mrs. H. P. Christiansen, Regent

ELIZABETH RAMSEY CHAPTER, Wheatland
Mrs. Blaine Memmer, Regent

JUNE-JULY 1960
With the Chapters

(Continued from page 440)

memento of this happy occasion, the chapter presented a silver julep cup to the D.A.R. shrine, Duncan Tavern, in Paris, Ky. Throughout this significant year our members have been called again to remember our 50 favored years and our great heritage.—Katheryn Yates Sewell.

Canton (Canton, Ohio). The chapter joined the Jane Bain Chapter of Alliance and seven other patriotic, civic, and professional groups to sponsor the fifth annual areawide observance of Constitution Week. Mayor Charles Babcock of Canton and the mayors of six villages in the area proclaimed Constitution Week, September 17-23. With the cooperation of the Canton Council of Churches, material on Constitution Week was mailed to 181 ministers, rabbis, and priests in the Canton area. A few churches carried articles on the local observance in their weekly bulletins. Through these efforts special sermons and prayers for preservation of the Constitution were given in services on Sunday, September 20. Window displays featuring the Constitution were secured in 21 business and financial institutions, with the help of the Canton Retail Merchants Association.

A Constitution Week Speakers Bureau was formed for programs in the schools and civic organizations. Preliminary reports indicate that almost all schools in Canton and many in the surrounding area held observances during Constitution Week. Reports from members of the Speakers Bureau estimate the attendance of their programs at nearly 7,000. Seventy-one column inches of space were devoted to Constitution Week in the Canton Repository, and nearly as much in schools and civic organizations. Preliminary reports indicate that almost all schools in Canton and many in the surrounding area held observances during Constitution Week. Reports from members of the Speakers Bureau estimate the attendance of their programs at nearly 7,000. Seventy-one column inches of space were devoted to Constitution Week in the Canton Repository, and nearly as much in all parts of the United States.

the American Legion, speaking on “The Constitution and the Supreme Court.” Mr. Warner, a Toledo attorney, is active in the Toledo, Ohio, and American Bar Association, and has held positions in the State and Federal Governments. Canton attorney Russell J. Burt was master of ceremonies and introduced the speaker.

Rev. Walter H. Ruth of the North Canton Zion Lutheran Church gave the invocation and benediction. Opening and closing Flag ceremonies were conducted by Smith Belknap, commander of American Legion Post 44, and the Legion Color Guard. Music at the dinner was provided by Mrs. Leland Weir, Canton Chapter. Members of the Nims Hill Society, C.A.R., served as hostesses at the dinner and the reception for the speaker which followed the program.

Sponsors of the Canton Area Constitution Week Committee, in addition to the Canton and Jane Bain Chapters, were American Legion Post 44, American Legion Auxiliary, Canton Real Estate Board, Daughters of Union Veterans, Ladies of the C.A.R., the Stark County Bar Association, and the Floyd Hughes Post Auxiliary, V.F.W. General Chairman of the committee was Harold T. Duryee, vice-president of the John Stark Chapter, S.A.R. Co-chairman was Mrs. Wanda Keyser, Canton Real Estate Board. Members (Continued on next page)
contains a photographic reprint of “William Russell and His Descendants,” by Anna Russell des Cognets, first published in 1884. This rare book has always been accepted as the standard guide to the posterity of William and Mary (Henley) Russell of Culpeper County, Virginia. An index has been added totaling about 2,000 names, with many others than Russell included. The second part was written by myself from source material that was unknown 75 years ago. Where destruction of county records made ordinary search impossible, recourse to circumstantial evidence became necessary. Other original methods will have value for genealogists in general. Cloth, 317 pages, $8. a copy, postage paid.

ENGLISH DUPLICATES OF LOST VIRGINIA RECORDS

supplies more than 8,000 names, and much data about prominent Virginians not previously to be had in the United States. A sort of Who’s Who from 1700 to 1730. Cloth, 380 pages, indexed, $8. a copy, postage paid.

Louis des Cognets, Jr., P.O. Box 163, Princeton, N. J.

of the Constitution Week Committee from Canton Chapter were Mrs. Atlee O. Evans, chapter regent, who served as chairman of the Dinner Ticket Committee; Mrs. Dru Whipple, committee treasurer; Mrs. Walter N. Curry, Program Committee and chairman of the Hostesses Committee; Mrs. L. W. Kettering, chairman of the School Observance Committee; Mrs. Edison M. Meyers, chairman of the Dinner Arrangements Committee; and Mrs. G. P. Durey. Mrs. Martha Monnette, James Bain Chapter regent, represented her chapter on the general committee.

The 1960 Constitution Week observance is already being planned, and a general chairman will be selected for next year.—Mrs. Waite McClain.

Queen Alliquippa (McKeepor, Pa.) was the sponsoring organization of the citizenship recognition ceremony in Pittsburgh, Pa., on November 20, 1959.

The Hon. John L. Miller presided, and Rev. E. Howard Miller, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Duquesne, Pa., gave the invocation. Colors were presented by Girl Scout Troop 814.

Mrs. Stanley S. McGuire, past regent of the chapter, welcomed the new citizens. She said in part:

New citizens and fellow Americans, it is an honor and a privilege to welcome all men and women and children who came to this great land with the idea of becoming loyal, patriotic citizens. To all such the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution extends a sincere welcome.

We are all Americans. The founders of this country came from European countries, and people from many countries made this country great.

Becoming a citizen entails duties and responsibilities. Perhaps most of you came for a better way of life, perhaps many of you came for more freedom; remember, freedom is not the right to do what you please, but the power to do what you ought to do.

Mrs. McGuire closed with a prayer by Rabbi Robert I. Kahn, National Chaplain of the American Legion:

O Lord, we pray for America. Thy spirit inspired the Pilgrims to seek this promised land; gave the patriots strength to throw off the yoke of bondage; helped to create a haven of refuge for the oppressed, a land of freedom for all peoples and faiths. Here has been built the dream we call America, where every human being may live his life with none to make him afraid.

May we, the American people, and the leaders whom we have chosen, have the vision to see beyond the years, the courage to carry on the long struggle, the faith that we shall reach our goals. And may this United States of America, with Thy help, light the way by example, lead the way by righteousness to a world of freedom and peace. O Lord, our God, Father of all men, bless America, our America, mankind’s America. Amen.

The response was given by Elio D’Appolonia, a native of Canada, now a member of the faculty of Carnegie Institute of Technology, who said in part:

Your words of welcome are indeed kind. America owes almost everything to successive moves of unproved immigrants to your shores. It is a nation where freedom and liberty are a real part of the way of life, and not just empty words. For some of us, this moment is the end of a long journey, or perhaps we have been as if in darkness, but now we have moved from the shadow to the light and for others it is a new opportunity. Indeed we are unproved immigrants who are now American citizens. We bring talents and ambitions. We ask God who has mercifully and patiently led us to this moment, and who has given us more than we asked or deserved, to grant us understanding to know and to love these United States of America.

The chapter presented Flags, D.A.R. manuals, Flag Codes and recognition cards to the new citizens. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of The United States of America was led by Mrs. Russell Weiskircher, followed by the retiring of colors and the benediction by Rev. E. Howard Miller.—Mrs. Edward H. Hoke.
FROM OUR BOOKSHELF

History of South Carolina, by David Ramsay. In 2 vols. Originally published in 1858, this has been reissued by the Reprint Co. of Spartanburg, S. C. Vol. I consists of 274 pp. and vol. II of 307 pp. Price of each, $8.00.

These books are volumes 3 and 4 of the South Carolina Heritage and trace the history of the State from its first settlement in 1670 to 1800. Volume I is devoted to the civil, military, and Revolutionary history of South Carolina and volume II the ecclesiastical, medical, legal and constitutional, fiscal, agricultural, commercial, natural, and literary history and other aspects of the State economy.

General John Glover and His Marblehead Mariners, by George Athan Billias. Henry Holt and Company, New York, N. Y., 1960. Price, $5.50. This book is a genuine addition to literature on the Revolutionary War. Visitors to Marblehead may remember three things announced with pride by citizens of the town: (1) The name is pronounced “Marblehead,” with the accent on the last syllable; (2) the painting, “Spirit of ’76,” hangs in one of the town buildings; and (3) Marbleheaders rowed Washington across the Delaware. These Marbleheaders, a group harden to wintry weather off the Grand Banks, seemed chosen by Fate not only to handle the perilous crossing on Christmas Eve, 1776, but to rescue Washington’s army—and his material—after the disastrous defeat on Long Island.

Mr. Billias’ book points out that the amphibious soldiers of Glover’s group were not only thoroughly at home in any kind of craft that floated but, being sailors on well-managed boats, were used to obeying commands promptly—a quality not shared by some of the rather casual Revolutionary volunteers. On a third occasion, the seldom publicized battle of Pelham Bay, Glover’s troops, by brave and decisive action, saved the Revolutionary forces from encirclement and defeat. For this action they were commended by Washington.

The account of Glover and his mariners is written in a mood of such high excitement that it wins the interest from start to conclusion. It would make an ideal gift for a boy in his mid-teens, who thinks of all history as a bore! We enclose Mr. Billias' history students at the University of Maine.

George Washington’s Navy, by William Bell Clark. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, La. 1960. 275 pp. Price, $5.00. As the author, an Honorary President General of the Sons of the American Revolution, has been selected by the Navy Department to prepare a four-volume naval history of the American Revolution, the reader of “George Washington’s Navy” is assured of the authenticity of the material therein. A few years ago, it seemed as though the naval phases of the struggle for independence were being neglected. Now, within a year, at least three excellent works by recognized authorities are available. Like the other two, this work is unfailingly exciting, and reading it is a rewarding experience.

The very first ship in Washington’s navy was owned by none other than John Glover whose maritime soldiers have been so ably discussed by George Athan Billias. Named the Hannah, for Glover’s wife, she was rented, at $1 per ton per month, but under the captaincy of Nicholas Broughton, ended her fighting career on a sand bar in Beverly Cove, when chased by the sloop Nautilus.

“General Washington’s Navy,” a tiny fleet of small vessels, was designed to ply along the New England coast and intercept, and, if possible, capture British ships destined for North Atlantic ports, carrying cargoes that would be invaluable to the Colonists and their army. In all, these little ships captured 55 enemy prizes. To make them more unique, they had their own ensign, used for identification as well as signaling and made by Mrs. Lucy Hammatt of Plymouth—white flags centered with a green pine tree, and carefully lettered “An Appeal to Heaven.” A list of these captured vessels is included; it is well that the careers of the Harrison, Hancock, Franklin, Warren, Lee, Washington, and Lynch have been reviewed so masterfully—and that the crews, who existed so uncomfortably on these wee cruisers are memorialized at last.


Mrs. Templeman’s “Arlington Heritage” is the culmination of a vast amount of loving, but arduous, research in the county, just across from Washington, that has never been so adequately publicized before. Assembling the numerous photographs was a tremendous job in itself, but they add immeasurably to the book and permit one to identify many interesting and historic old homes that now have emerged from their enfolding groves of trees in the wake of the present highway and suburban development.

In addition to the mansion that is a “must” for every Washington visitor—the Lee Home at Arlington now administered by the National Park Service—this delightful book describes just about every noted estate within present Arlington County. As this reviewer drives along Glebe Road frequently on her way to Alexandria, she was delighted to identify at last Bellevue (a house our family has always called “the house that must have a wonderful view”) and to see its unique spiral chimney.
Additional Note
(Continued from page 464)
York City. At the 2:30 service our State Regent, Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, presented the uniforms with some beautifully few chosen words, and a response was made by the Martha Washington Guild president, Mrs. R. W. Welsh. Mrs. Welsh and Mrs. Mary Mowday, incoming president, were most helpful to us in our efforts. Mrs. M. J. Picou is the one in charge of keeping the uniforms in good condition. The guild is to be commended for its work for the Chapel and for making the State groups welcome. The guild prepared a beautiful tea for everyone attending. The Rev. John Robbins Hart and Mrs. Hart are exactly right for that beautiful Chapel.

Mr. Johnston, who wrote this article for us, is devoted to the Chapel and Valley Forge. He is a deacon of the church and is a devoted and volunteer guide of the entire shrine. He tells in detail about the inside the Chapel and Museum and gives unstintingly of his time for this beautiful place. I forgot to mention that Mr. Johnston describes the D.A.R. Carillon Tower (Bell Tower) and the windows and architecture.

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**Our Flag**

*(Continued from page 424)*

by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth” (12). ♦

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

6. See item 5.
8. The Untold Story of Our Flag, p. 10.
11. How to Respect and Display Our Flags, Compiled and Distributed by the United States Marine Corps, 1952, p. 4.

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**The New Look**

*(Continued from page 472)*

Society honoring Mrs. Warder Lee Braerton of Colorado (Honorary Vice President General) and Mrs. John F. Baber (National Chairman, Conservation Committee); and a rhododendron, presented by the Short Hills Chapter, Short Hills, N. J.

Mrs. Thomas Earle Stribling, Chaplain General, closed the ceremony with the following prayer of dedication:

“Almighty God, we ask Thy blessing upon this project of beautification. As we plant and arrange these living shrubs and trees, may they grow into objects of beauty and usefulness; a joy to all who pass this way. Help us to realize that he who plants and he who watereth are God’s fellow workers. Teach us to also plant living truths within ourselves and nourish them into larger usefulness in the years ahead. This we ask for His sake. Amen.” ♦

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D.A.R. Magazine Advertising News

“Oh what is so rare as a day in June, Then if ever come perfect days”
—perfect days to make your plans for advertising during the coming year, and to place them in operation.

Inasmuch as all copy must reach the Magazine Advertising Office in Washington by the 5th of the second month prior to publication, it takes much advance work to have the copy reach there by then. We had a splendid report at Congress in April, and with YOUR cooperation and participation we will have even a better report next April.

Please read and follow the content of the letter and attached material you have received, or will soon receive from me. Order all additional supplies from the Magazine Office.

At this writing, our sponsoring States for this issue have sent the following: NEW YORK; 91 of 179 Chapters, the 8th District, the Central Regents Round Table, Nassau-Suffolk Regents Round Table, and the Regents Round Table of West Chester sent in a total of $1,115 in advertising. Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter was first with $197.50, Otsego Chapter, second with $65. Mrs. Frank B. Cuff is State Regent, Mrs. Ronald A. Fullerton, State Chairman.

RHODE ISLAND: 12 of 23 Chapters in Rhode Island sent $340. William Ellery Chapter was first with $55, Moswansicut Chapter second with $30. Mrs. Frederick N. Tompkins is State Regent, Mrs. Marion Miller, State Chairman.

WYOMING: All 9 Chapters cooperated to send a $150 page. Mrs. Lyman B. Yonkee was State Regent, and Mrs. Clare R. Axell, State Chairman. Miscellaneous advertising from 20 Chapters realized $632.50 for our Magazine account, making a grand total of $2,227.50 for which my sincere thanks are extended.

Let’s work together as a team in all 50 States and really come through for Magazine Advertising. A happy summer, and happy hunting for advertising.

MRS. GEORGE J. WALZ National Chairman
RHODE ISLAND INDEPENDENCE CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Salutes

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Laurence E. Tilley, photographer

The Providence Preservation Society, the City of Providence, and other cooperating groups were joint recipients of the 1960 Citation of the American Institute of Architects for leadership in effecting the COLLEGE HILL STUDY.
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