The magic of mink will make this her most memorable Yule. . . . We show two of the many fashion stoles from our Fur Salon; all of unsurpassed soft, lush beauty, designed and cut with expert styling and workmanship in the season's most flattering fashions. Each of the two stoles shown is available in striking Emba Autumn Haze*, Emba Cerulean* or Dark Ranch Mink.

If she's ever wished upon a falling star, this dramatic and luxurious, long front cape stole will provide an answer with lasting eloquence; notice how the new, plush overskins frame a chic cowl neckline.
United States mink, 1095.00**

A dream come true, beyond her farthest flights of fancy, is this petite stole, superbly handled and worked to achieve a wrap that will answer the many demands upon her wardrobe with all the charm and grace that current fashion demands.
United States mink, 595.00**

* TRADEMARK OF MUTATION MINK BREEDERS ASSOCIATION
** ADD 10% FEDERAL TAX

Woodward & Lothrop
WASHINGTON, D. C.
The Least of Christmas Carols

By SOPHIE JEWETT

Loveliest dawn of gold and rose
Steals across undrifted snows;
In the rustling oak leaves stir
Squirrel, nuthatch, woodpecker.
Brief their matins, but by noon
All the sunny wood's atune.
Jays, forgetting their harsh cries,
Pipe a spring note clear and true,
Wheel on angel wings of blue—
Trumpeters of Paradise.

When the tiniest feathered thing,
All aquiver, tail and wing,
Gives itself to caroling—
"Chickadee—dee, chickadee,
Lowliest baby, born today,
Cradled on a wisp of hay."

For the sweetness of Thy birth,
Every little beast and bird
Praises God exceedingly—exceedingly.
THE OLD STAGE COACH AND THE SIERRA BUTTES (a painting by George Mathis, reproduced by permission of the artist) for story, see page 73.
The President General's Message

In a few weeks we will be celebrating the birth of Christ. This is a season of warmth and cheer, of children and firelight and glittering trees. However, during this joyous season let us not forget America's own great Christmas story—that tale of the hundreds of ragged and miserable men who tramped through killing cold and fierce wind to do battle for human freedom. Hardship and sacrifice accompany this story, but there was a happy ending. The morning was foreboding and chill on December 25, 1776, when twenty-four hundred men were ordered out to march to the Delaware River. Night settled soon after they reached the dark waters; the wind began to blow savagely; cold rain, then biting snow, began to fall. It is 3 o'clock in the morning, and the long, flat-bottomed barges swing against the river shore. The ice grates and groans against their sides. Col. John Glover's regiment of Marblehead fishermen handles them easily as they land Gen. George Washington and his army on the other side of the Delaware River—poling them through the ice-choked waters to the Jersey shore.

At 4 o'clock two columns set out toward Trenton by different roads. Two men died on that march, trudging desperately, heavily on, until all warmth had left their bodies. But so perfectly had John Glover done his job, so surely had George Washington planned this Christmas night's work that the first shot of the first column had hardly split the dawn before it was echoed by a volley from the second. Surprised, confused, and frightened, the hired German soldiers raced from their barracks; and when a sharp voice spoke from the American ranks, "Charge bayonets!" they turned and ran. It was all over in a half-hour. The German commander had been killed, and a thousand of his men captured. It was a happy journey back to camp.

These ragged and shoeless patriots gave to their country in those bitter hours so long ago its greatest Christmas present. In the darkest days of the Revolution these men proved that men who fight for liberty will not know defeat.

On the birthday of the Christ Child these men set out to defend those principles and ideals that were taught by Christ. Theirs was a gift not unlike His, a gift of pain and suffering, that their children might live in a free world.

The new Nation rejoiced in their triumph. We still rejoice, for no Christmas gift to the United States of America can be so precious as a victory in the cause of freedom.

We, in this country today, are enjoying this freedom, and it is our duty to do all in our power to preserve it.

May I wish each one of you a blessed and a happy Christmas.

DORIS PIKE WHITE
President General, N.S.D.A.R.
The 100th anniversary of the birth of Anna Mary Robertson Moses has come and gone, and the world-famous artist thoroughly enjoyed the congratulations and good wishes which came to her from people of all walks of life, including President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Gov. Robert T. Stafford of Vermont and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, who, early in June of this year, issued a proclamation naming September 7 Grandma Moses Day and asked for general observance of the event throughout New York State. He said “Her paintings have endeared her to all who have seen them. Her personality has endeared her to all who have had the privilege of knowing her.”

Originally planned as a quiet family party, the affair snowballed into almost international publicity. The quantities of mail, flowers and telegrams evidenced the esteem and admiration of Grandma Moses’ friends in all parts of this country and in foreign lands.

The first of the several events that marked the celebration was the unveiling of her portrait painted by Dean Faucett of Dorset, Vt., and presented by him to Forrest and Lloyd Moses, Grandma’s sons. This took place at the Southern Vermont Art Center in Manchester on August 6. The portrait was uncovered by “Billy” Moses, Grandma’s great-grandson, in the presence of her family and close friends. That evening there was a presentation of the Grandma Moses Memory Book Musica, adapted by John Friend Noble and directed by D. P. Smith. This was a musical delight, which combined soloists, chorus singing, and ballet dancing to interpret the music and events of the past 100 years since Grandma was born.

Grandma entered into the spirit of the occasion with great expectancy and gave her attention to the many details. Throughout it all, she was sprightly, responsive, and full of the humor that is decidedly her own. She greeted each guest with some little remembrance of former occasions, proving her wonderful alertness.

Anna Mary Robertson Moses was born “back in the green meadows and wild woods” on a farm near Greenwich, Washington County, on September 7, 1860. Her ancestry includes such family names as King, Robertson, Shanahan, and Deveroux. Her father, Russell King Robertson, was a flax grower and her great-grandfather was the first wagon-maker in the locality.

One of 10 children, she lived at home until she was about 15, when she went to Eagle Bridge. There she met and married Thomas Salmon Moses. The couple soon journeyed to Virginia, where their family was born. In 1905 the parents and five children returned to Eagle Bridge, where they bought a farm and where Mr. Moses died in 1927.

About 10 years later, Grandma relinquished her interest in farming but decided that she must keep busy, for, as she said, “77 is not the age to retire.” She had always done needlework. Her silver thimble was purchased in Troy when she was 12, and she still has it. Painting fascinated and intrigued her, and so she began to paint landscapes, summer and winter scenes, portrayals of farm activity, or some childhood memories, always in the tradition of primitive art, which has been vital in America since its colonial beginnings.

Through her achievements, interest in American folk art has been revived. She has attained an artistic level not reached by her self-taught predecessors. Her pictures are characterized by a simplicity of subject matter, narrative qualities, keen observation of nature, and a delightful sense of humor. These qualities together form Grandma Moses’ highly (Continued on page 752)
Woodrow Wilson, in an address on June 14, 1915, uttered these words, "The things that the Flag stands for were created by the experience of a great people." In the light of that statement, it might be interesting to go back over the years to the beginning of our great State and to discover for ourselves what part flags played in the lives of the men and women in those times, the combined influence of the people and the flags on our history and development, and further, how many flags have flown over what is now California. The topic proposed for this little essay is California Under Ten Flags, a fact that, in itself, would mean a record unequalled by any other State in the Union. But we may find that there were more than that.

According to most historians, the first flag to fly over what is now California was the flag of the Spanish Empire, consisting of the crest of Carlos V, bearing the quartered arms of Leon and Castile, encircled by the Collar of the Golden Fleece, all on a white ground. The discovery of Lower California by Jiminez and Cortes in the early 1500's had stimulated the interest of Antonio de Mendoza, the first great administrator in the New World. He was the first Viceroy of New Spain; and, in furthering this interest, he sponsored three important interrelated expeditions, hoping to find fabulously rich deposits of precious metals, concerning which rumor was rife, or the equally alluring objective of a waterway between the two great seas, or finally, a short and easy route to the land New Albion.

Interest in this new land had been aroused in England by the piratical voyages of one Sir Francis Drake, who, as early as 1567, sailed on an ill-fated expedition to Vera Cruz. Five years later, he raided the port of Nombre de Dios on the Caribbean, crossed the Isthmus, and attempted to seize an immense supply of silver in Panama. But from then on, his burning ambition was to sail an English ship on the mighty Pacific Ocean. And on June 17, 1579, Drake sailed the Golden Hind into what is now known as Drake's Bay just north of San Francisco, anchored there, raised the English flag (the Cross of St. George), took possession for England by nailing a sixpence to a post he erected, and called the land New Albion.

When the word of Drake's achievements reached Spain, it caused great uneasiness. Obviously, the only way to protect California from seizure by the English was to occupy it and establish colonies. In 1602 Sebastian Vizcaino made an unsuccessful voyage to California. But it was not until 1769 that the Spanish flag was once more raised in the New World. This was when an expedition led by Gaspar de Portola and Father Juniper Serra reached San Diego Bay on May 17 of that year. They raised the flag of the Spanish Empire, the same as the one raised by Cabrillo, and it was flown over all Spanish possessions until 1785, when Spain adopted a new national ensign. It was quite different from the colors of Carlos V. It consisted of three horizontal stripes, those on the outer edges being narrow and red, while the middle one was broad and yellow. And on this yellow stripe, a little off center, was the crest of Castile and Leon halved and surmounted by a crown. This was the third flag to fly over California.

Some time after the Spanish occupation, interest in the northwest coast of America was awakened in Russia. In fact, as early as 1750 the Russian colony in Alaska furnished a potential threat to Spanish sovereignty, both in the Pacific and along the northwest coast. While England's interest had been accidental, this was not the case with Russia. Her ruler, the Czar, had learned of the wealth in sea otters that abounded in the waters of California; and he was determined to secure, if possible, a foothold on this coast. On September 10, 1812, while the United States was busily engaged in fighting England, Ivan A. Kuskof, under sanction from the Russian Empire, established Fort Ross and claimed northern California for the Czar. Here the flag of Russia, the diagonal cross of St. Andrew, light blue on a field of white, was unfurled. But in 1841, the Russian property was sold to John Sutter, and Russia gave up her claim to the California coast.

In the meantime, however, another flag flew over the bleak outposts of the Czar—the house flag of the Russian American Company, which was the commercial organization that had been given a royal license to hunt sea otters. Hunters from far-off Alaska paid homage to it whenever they arrived at Fort Ross or Bodega to dispose of their pelts. And even the Spanish Californians showed respect to it and the empire it represented. Of course, while the Russian occupation seemed on the surface merely a commercial venture, it was an attempt by the Czar to establish Russian sovereignty in California. This flag consisted of one wide white stripe at the top, bearing in the center of it the Russian double eagle in gold and colors, and beneath it two narrow stripes of deep blue and red. This flag came down in 1841 when the Russian national emblem was lowered, and the land passed into the hands of John Sutter. It has been suggested by some historians that John Sutter had a flag of his own flying over New Helvetia, as he called the large tract of land that had been given him.

Another flag to fly over California,
about which less is known than those
tioned before, was the revolu-
tionary flag of Buenos Aires. This
was introduced by one Hippolyte
Bouchard, commanding a French
privateer and accompanied by two
frigates. Bouchard landed at Monte-
rey, raised his flag over the Custom
House, and raided the village. Then
he sailed down the coast, plundering
Refugio Rancho north of Santa Bar-
bara. His final stop on the coast was
at San Juan Capistrano on December
14, 1818, where he burned a few
Indian huts and then departed on
December 16, having been here less
than a month. His flag was similar
to the present Argentine national en-
sign—three horizontal stripes of
equal width, the two outer ones blue,
the middle one white with a yellow
sun, a little off center, implanted
on it.

All during the time that Russia
was trying to take California from
the Spanish, revolt was brewing far
to the south in Mexico. The inhab-
itants of that once proud country
were smarting under the slavery im-
posed upon them by their Spanish
conquerors, and ultimately they were
in open rebellion. A humble Mex-
ican priest, Miguel Hidalgo, led the
revolt. It lasted 11 years but eventu-
ally succeeded, and Iturbide was de-
clared the Emperor of Mexico. So
the flag of the Mexican Empire was
raised at the Presidio of Monterey
on April 11, 1822. This flag con-
sisted of three vertical sections of
equal width—green, white, and red
in color, with the device of an eagle
holding a serpent in its beak, en-
circled by a wreath implanted in the
middle of the white section.

Almost before it got started, the
Mexican Empire failed. It lasted
only 2 years. Then the Mexican
leaders decided to follow the lead of
the United States and establish a
republic. The Emperor was deposed,
and a plan for a confederation of
States was adopted. This meant that
the flag of the Empire was hauled
down at Monterey when the news
reached there. For some time, fol-
lowing the fall of the Empire, how-
ever, Spanish Californians were in a
state of confusion as they wanted
neither a central federal government
nor a union of States. For a time
they lived under a government of
their own; but if they had a flag, we
do not know it. Eventually, a union
of States was adopted; and a flag,
which was virtually identical with
that of the Empire, was raised in
California.

Meanwhile, however, during this
confusion, two other flags made
their brief appearance. One was
raised in 1836 at Monterey by Isaac
Graham, a Kentuckian by birth, who
led a heterogeneous band of fur
hunters made up of Indians, Cali-
fornians, and American trappers in
support of Juan Alvarado's revolt
against the Mexican Government.
This was a flag with one star, sym-
bolizing the birth of a new republic,
the "free and sovereign State of Alta
California." The other was the rov-
ing flag carried by Fremont on his
exploratory expeditions in California
between 1844 and 1846 and unfurled
above every camp he made. This
was a curious and unusual flag, hav-
ing the 13 red and white bars of the
regular American flag and in the
upper left corner the usual blue field.
But on this field was superimposed.
in white, the American eagle with 2
rows of stars, 26 in all, above and
below it. Another curious detail was
the calumet or pipe of peace that
the eagle clutched in its talons. Fre-
mont added this because the Indians
thought the stars were threatening
arrows, and he wanted to assure
them of his entirely peaceful inten-
tions. Tradition has it that the flag
was backed by a piece of her wed-
ding dress given to Fremont by his
wife.

For many years the American
settlers in and about Sonoma had
increasingly resented the treatment
accorded them by the Spanish-Cal-
fornian authorities, and they decided
to rebel. On June 14, 1846—strange-
ly enough, the date we celebrate as
Flag Day—the Sonoma garrison was
captured and the officials were ar-
rested by a group of Americans who
promptly issued a proclamation de-
claring California to be an independ-
ent republic; and the first crudely
designed Bear Flag was raised. This
flag consisted of one wide white hori-
zontal stripe and a narrow red
stripe at the bottom. In the upper
left corner of the white stripe were
placed a single large star and a very
crude replica of a grizzly bear, with
the words "California Republic" in
black underneath.

California was a republic in its
own right for a very brief period,
only a few days, to be exact. The
Bear Flag flew over the Plaza at
Sonoma until Captain Fremont, hear-
ing of the capture of Monterey by
United States sailors under Commo-
dore John D. Sloat, ordered it hauled
down, and the Flag of the United
States was hauled up in its place.
This American Flag of 1846 had 13
stripes, but only 28 stars, represent-
ing the number of States then in the
Union. Captain William Mervine,
acting on orders from Commodore
Sloat, broke out the Flag of the
United States above the Custom
House of Monterey on July 7, 1846,
not many days ahead of English
men-of-war, headed for the same port
and with the same purpose in mind.

The official Bear Flag of today,
the twelfth flag, seemingly, to fly
over California, was redesigned and
made the State standard by legisla-
tive enactment on February 3, 1911.
More romance is woven into the
story of the Bear Flag than any other
that ever flew over our State.

Thus, into the cotton, or linen, or
silk en the threads of a Nation's Flag are
woven the ambitions and daring of
conquerors, the faith of founding
fathers, and the courage of pioneers.
From the deeds of men and women
alike, down through history, has
evolved the glorious standard of our
liberty and freedom to which, today,
in the length and breadth of our
land, we pledge our allegiance for-
ever.
Saturdays in the “Pen”  

By Ruth Robinson (Mrs. John L.) Cooley  
Mount Pleasant Chapter, Pleasantville, N. Y

The guard unlocked the massive outer gate at the Westchester County (N. Y.) Penitentiary; Margaret Dursin entered and crossed the courtyard alone. The inner gate swung open, and the guard who had admitted her turned to announce over the public address system the subject to be discussed at her Saturday morning history class in the prison library.

Mrs. Dursin, a member of Mount Pleasant Chapter of Pleasantville, N. Y., is sponsored in this work by the evening group of the chapter. Last year she spent every Saturday morning from early November through March with an interested class of 5 to 25 men. The project resumes this fall and Mrs. Dursin undoubtedly will have a completely new set of “pupils” because most inmates of the Westchester Penitentiary are short-term offenders; indeed, at the end of 6 or 8 weeks last winter the personnel of the class was entirely different.

The Mount Pleasant Chapter evening group is now 2 years old, and from its inception was interested in being of service to a correctional institution. The idea was presented by Mrs. Irene Franz, a member of the Reader’s Digest Special Service Department, who has represented her department at the annual Congresses of Correction, sponsored by the American Correctional Association, since 1951. Mrs. Franz has been in charge of the distribution of hundreds of thousands of gift copies of the Digest to prisoners in institutions and through her contacts is familiar with the great need for morale building.

Mrs. Franz, who was elected chairman of the evening group for the coming year, at the request of the members last year asked Warden Roberts J. Wright of the County Penitentiary if the Daughters could be of real service there. The warden invited all members of the chapter to a dinner meeting at which he presided, later taking them on a tour of the penitentiary buildings. Soon after, he attended one of the evening group meetings and told them that there were many requests from the prisoners for a guided discussion group on civic problems.

Mrs. Dursin came into the picture because she teaches Americanism to prospective citizens in the adult education program conducted in the winter at the Pleasantville High School. She was asked to outline and present to Warden Wright some sample lessons. In her own words, the warden was not anxious to have a woman teacher, but after an interview with her he suggested that she try teaching the class herself. He promised to produce 20 men for the first class. No woman had ever taught at the Penitentiary.

During that first meeting both the warden and a guard stayed through Mrs. Dursin’s lecture and the ensuing discussion which was a bit stiff. On the second Saturday morning the warden stayed away, and Mrs. Dursin asked the guard if he would mind sitting outside the library-classroom. He agreed, and the discussion became lively; from then on, no guard was present.

When Mrs. Dursin walks up to the gate, she never knows how large the class will be or how many of last week’s pupils will come back and how many will be new; she never knows what direction the day’s discussion will take; and she braces herself against being startled by any ideas voiced by these men.

At the beginning she tried to proceed with her history in an orderly chronological fashion, starting with George Washington. She found that subjects that included “debunking,” such as The Spoils System and Andrew Jackson or Boss Tweed and Tammany Hall, brought a larger crowd to the classroom. For one month last winter she had a group that was interested solely in history and would prepare lessons ahead; but for the most part she is presenting applied history in a manner that she calls “free-wheeling” and which includes psychology, civics, and ethics, as well as background history material.

In her “free-wheeling,” Mrs. Dursin has found that current events can frequently be aligned with similar situations in American history. She presents democracy to the men as a mechanism for correcting wrongs that may return two or three generations later and must be corrected again. She always tries to make her class hear both sides of any situation or controversy they want to discuss. Her lecture is never more than half an hour long, followed by discussion, which continues until it lags.

The offenses for which her pupils are serving time are not known to the teacher. She feels that she can do a better job if she is completely unfamiliar with their background. But sometimes their remarks and answers are very revealing. In a discussion of the township system of government, a young man explained that a township was “a place where you can’t peddle.” Asked to give

(Continued on page 740)
The Story of TEMPE WICK

By Rosemary Stephens
Loantaka Chapter, Madison, N. J.

As numerous as icicles in the bitter winters of 1777–78 and 1779–80—the years General Washington encamped in Morristown—are the true and legendary stories of the American Revolution in the vicinity of Morristown, Madison, and Chatham, N. J. Here Washington and his men endured privations as severe as those at Valley Forge. Continental soldiers left bloody tracks on the paths of Loantaka Valley. Continental soldiers marched back and forth on icy or muddy roads from Jockey Hollow through Bottle Hill (Madison) and Chatham, en route to fight the British in Short Hills and Springfield, and in houses along the way at various times Washington stopped for refreshment or secret meetings. During those war years Lafayette met with Continental officers in this area; the Spanish envoy became ill and died; a French nobleman—then an officer—fell in love with a Chatham girl and married her; Light Horse Harry Lee wrote letters and planned battles; and many other notable Revolutionary figures left their stamp upon the community. Several members of Loantaka Chapter reside today in houses that were built before those Revolutionary years of exciting incidents and daring adventures.

One of the most interesting of these adventures was that of Tempe Wick, a girl of American zeal and ingenuity, whose fame rests chiefly on the fact that she hid her horse in her bedroom.

The story of Tempe Wick has been told often, and accounts of just what happened sometimes vary. Letters penned at the time of the incident refer to it, however; papers written by persons who knew Tempe’s husband in later years describe her quick-witted action, and word-of-mouth stories within the family seem to substantiate this adventure and indicate that it is based upon facts. Visitors to the Wick house in Morristown National Park may view the Cape Cod farmhouse with its sweeping roofline, single chimney, and low eaves, and envision a breathless and frightened Tempe bringing her horse into it to keep it safe from marauding soldiers.

This is the story.

One cold afternoon in January 1781, soon after the death of her father, Temperance Wick, 21 years old, set off on horseback down the road toward Mendham to ask her brother-in-law, Dr. William Leddell, to visit her mother, who was ill in the house on the Wick farm. On that day the Mutiny of the Pennsylvania Line was in progress—one of the strangest mutinies ever recorded in a war. Badly fed and ill-clothed, the Pennsylvania soldiers, who had not see any pay for 12 months, became incensed at a bounty offered to new enlisting. Claiming that they had enlisted for 3 years, not for the duration of the war, many wished to resign in order to re-enlist and collect the bounty, while others merely wanted to return home, having already served what they considered the contracted time. Discontent bred action; and on January 1, 1781, soldiers of the Pennsylvania Line (except for portions of three regiments) initiated a mutiny that was not without violence. Capt. Adam Bettin was killed not far from Tempe’s house, and since Gen. Anthony Wayne’s magazine was located between the Wick orchard and the Jockey Hollow Road, the firing of muskets and shouts of disorder and rioting must have disturbed Tempe and her mother. One recorder states that Tempe carried her mother into the small room where she slept. After aid would be coming soon, and told her of the frightening incident on the road—her pet horse would be taken while she stood helplessly by.

Tempe immediately led the horse past the smokehouse and the well, through the back door into the large kitchen with its fire in the open hearth, into the tiny room where she slept. After attempting to obliterate the horse’s tracks in the yard, she hurried to her mother, assured her that medical aid would be coming soon, and told her of the frightening incident on the road. The two women, alone in the house, sat watchful for hours as mutineers prowled about outside, searching for food and horses. Whether anyone attempted to force his way into the house is not known. It is doubtful that it occurred to any marauding soldier that a much-needed horse was inside the house, hidden in Tempe Wick’s bedroom. A Continental officer, stopping by the house that night, described in a letter the terror of the two women, substantiating the story of Tempe Wick.

The mutiny ended when General Wayne’s troops left for Princeton, overtook the mutineers who surrendered to British spies to Wayne, (Continued on page 767)
Arkansas DAR Room
in the Old State House, Little Rock, Ark.

By Iris Moore Clark
Chairman, Room Furnishings Committee,
Arkansas State Society, DAR

In downtown Little Rock, surrounded by business and industrial buildings, stands, serenely, a magnificent symbol of the past—the Old State House—Arkansas' second capitol. This architectural gem, center of almost a century of Arkansas history, is acclaimed one of the most notable buildings in America.

The central Greek Doric "temple" and impressive flanking wings have been immortalized by artists and writers through the years, and Arkansas' Old State House has taken its place among the treasured shrines of a people rich in history and tradition.

This superb old building, where Arkansas Legislatures met from 1838 to 1910, has in recent years been restored and is now maintained and operated as Arkansas' Old State House Museum. Here the many rooms of patriotic and historic organizations are being restored with the décor and furnishings of their respective periods.

The Old State House Museum is a beautiful setting for the Revolutionary period drawing room being authentically decorated and furnished by the Arkansas Society, DAR.

The period furnishings in the room include many original Old World pieces. Along the north wall is an eighteenth century mahogany breakfront with elaborate inlay and original brass pulls. A pair of Hepplewhite settees (circa 1750) upholstered in rich crimson silk damask, are at the fireplaces; one of them centers each end. Opposite each settee is a handsome chair of the same period. A pair of early Hepplewhite consoles, acquired from the estate of the late Lady Anne Middleton of Essex, England, are against the south wall across from the breakfront. In the center of the room is a fine mahogany Georgian drum table on which is a rare Lowestoft bowl, as well as a handsome leather-bound book in which are recorded the hundreds of memorials, honor gifts, and donors that have made Arkansas' DAR Room possible.

On the center ceiling hangs an exquisite crystal chandelier made around 1800 by Perry, renowned English crystal designer. The silk damask window hangings of Restoration fabric, woven for this room by the famous Scalamandre Mills, are a soft gray-green, toning perfectly into the décor of the matching green walls and woodwork. The old sandstone mantels, restored to the original gray tones, add charm and elegant simplicity to the two fireplaces.

On the dark floor is a rare oriental rug of exquisite design and coloring. This treasured Kasharrie, made circa 1800 by master weavers of Persia and Arabia, with soft muted colorings in conventional Oriental designs, adds charm and elegance to the room. Rare old prints, one of Washington and one of Lafayette, lend color and interest to the south wall.

Here and there in the room and on the breakfront shelves are priceless (Continued on page 705)
Bronze Tablet Placed on Capt. John Lewis' Grave

By Velma Brown Vick
Russellville Chapter, Kentucky

A bronze tablet in recognition of the Revolutionary War services of Capt. John Lewis was dedicated and unveiled on June 20, 1957, at the old Lewis and Bibb graveyard between Russellville and Auburn, Logan County, Ky.

Mrs. Owen W. Moseley, then regent of Russellville Chapter, was in charge of the ceremonies and dedicated the tablet; she was assisted by Mrs. Jesse L. Riley, who acted as chaplain in the absence of Mrs. William A. Duncan. The great-great-great-grandson of Captain Lewis, Lowry Lamar Tims, Jr., unveiled this tablet, which was given through the Bernard Romans Chapter of Columbus, Miss., by descendants of the captain's daughter, Frances Lewis, who married Keeling Terrell—Dr. and Mrs. S. L. Hollingsworth, Columbus, Miss.; Mrs. Lowry Lamar Tims and sons Lowry, Jr., and Jim Tims of Cleveland, Miss.; Mrs. S. F. Bobyns, Kingsport, Tenn.; Mr. and Mrs. Ira C. Dimnick, Lake Charles, La., and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Sampson, Houston, Tex. All of them attended the ceremonies. Mrs. Tims was introduced and gave a sketch of the life of her ancestor, stating that Capt. John Lewis "has been resting in his grave over 131 years."

He was the son of Gen. Fielding Lewis and his first wife, Catherine Washington, daughter of Maj. John Washington of High Gate, Gloucester County, Va., and was born on June 22, 1747, at Fredericksburg, Va. When his mother died in February 1750, he was only 2 1/2 years old.

Some months after his wife's death, General Lewis married her first cousin, Betty Washington, the 16-year-old daughter of widowed Mary Ball Washington and only sister of George Washington, who was only 18 at that time.

Fielding Lewis was a third cousin of both his wives, as their maternal grandmothers were daughters of Augustine Warner, Jr. Another daughter of Augustine, Mary Warder, married John Smith, an ancestor of Queen Elizabeth II of England.

Mary Ball Washington had been one of the godmothers at John Lewis's baptism, and her daughter Betty was the only mother he could remember. Fielding and Betty had 11 children of their own but only 7 reached adulthood.

In 1752 Colonel Lewis had constructed a home in Fredericksburg which he called Millbrook; long after his death it became known as Kenmore and has been restored as a showplace.

Young John, as oldest son and heir of a prominent and wealthy man, was sent to England to school for part of his education and attended lectures at Oxford University. He returned to Virginia in his twenty-second year and was associated with his father in merchandising, shipping, real estate, and farming. He married five times into families of prominence in Virginia.

Col. Fielding Lewis was very actively engaged in manufacturing guns and gunpowder; at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War he put his whole fortune into this business in an effort to supply Virginia troops. John was associated with him, and in 1781, when the colonel became ill, the son took full responsibility and was made captain. Col. Lewis was made brigadier general.

John had several offices of public trust. He was a member of the Common Council of Fredericksburg and was succeeded by a local lawyer, James Monroe, later President of the United States; and the records of St. George's Church in Fredericksburg list John as vestryman in 1808.

John's oldest son, Gabriel, the only one to have heirs, was a surveyor. Before coming to Logan County, where he married Mary Bibb, daughter of Maj. Richard Bibb, in 1807, he did surveying at Georgetown, Scott County. It was here that he received a letter dated March 16, 1801, written by his father, telling him that his brother, Warner Washington Lewis, was en route to Georgetown.

Capt. John Lewis had eight other children, but only four had descendants—Mildred married William Minor; Gabriel married Mary Bibb, and some of the descendants lived in Logan and Christian Counties, Ky. (many migrated to Texas); Frances married Keeling Terrell, an attorney-at-law who was killed in a duel in Virginia—their descendants moved to Mississippi; Mary Ann married James Dillard in Logan County and they had two children, neither of whom had heirs.

It was about 1811 that Capt. John Lewis went with his daughter Mary Ann to Warren County, where he had a 10,000-acre survey for his military services, which caused them to remain there almost a year. John was left landless when the Kentucky courts upheld the claims of the "squatters" on his property. He moved to Logan County, where he made his home at Elmwood with his sons Gabriel and Warner. On November 23, 1825, Captain Lewis died at the age of 78. He is buried in the Lewis and Bibb graveyard on the farm of Maj. Richard Bibb, father of Mary Bibb, who had died in 1819.

It was through the clues given by Miss Nannie Starling, a descendant living in Hopkinsville, Ky., that

(Continued on page 766)
The word "minutes" has a very interesting Latin origin, coming from "minutus," meaning small. One of the definitions in use now is, and we quote, "A minute or a brief summary of a meeting." It was and is spelled m-i-n-u-t-e. The official record made of the proceedings of a meeting is now called "minutes."

Since our National Society uses Robert's Rules of Order Revised as the parliamentary authority, minutes are acted upon in three ways: (1) The minutes are read and approved as read; (2) the minutes are read, corrected, and approved as corrected; or (3) the reading of the minutes may be dispensed with (R.O.R. p. 250).

Usually minutes are approved by general consent. This is the simplest and most efficient way.

The regent, after the minutes are read: "Are there any corrections to the minutes?" If there are no corrections the regent instantly says, "The minutes stand approved as read." If there are corrections: "The minutes stand approved as corrected." The corrections are made informally. "Madam Regent, my initials are J.R. and not R.J., as they now appear in the minutes." The regent: "The secretary will please make the correction."

The question arises, may the minutes be approved by a motion? Yes, the minutes may be approved in this manner. Regent (after the minutes are read): "Are there any corrections to the minutes?" A member, after recognition, says, "I move that the minutes be approved as read." To approve the minutes is a main motion, which requires a second, is amendable, debatable, and requires a majority vote. The regent takes the vote in this manner: "All in favor of approving the minutes as read (or as corrected), say 'Aye'; those opposed say 'No'. The Ayes have it, and the minutes stand approved as "read" or "as corrected."

Minutes cannot be approved by general consent if there is a single objection. The objection may arise over a disputed fact or the accuracy of a statement in the minutes. If the matter in dispute is factual and the facts can be established, that will, of course, settle the matter, but if the correctness cannot be established by factual evidence a vote must be taken on amending the disputed entry (R.O.R. p. 148). This is done before the minutes are approved as corrected.

It is well to remember that the motion to approve the minutes, whether assumed or actually made, is a main motion and is treated as such.

Minutes may be corrected, however, when an error is noted, regardless of the time that has elapsed.

If at the same meeting an error is noted, it would require a majority vote to amend the minutes and correct the error. If an error is noted in the minutes at a future meeting, the motion then to amend the minutes and correct the error would take a two-thirds vote. If notice is given of the proposed amendment to the minutes, only a majority vote is necessary to make the correction (R.O.R. p. 148).

Avoid the use of the expression, "Are there any omissions or additions?" The phrase "Are there any corrections?" covers anything that might have been omitted or should be added.

The method of dispensing with the reading of the minutes is given in Questions and Answers, which appeared in the Magazine, November, 1960.

If the motion to dispense with the reading of the minutes is carried, the minutes may be taken up at any time during the same meeting when called for, if no other business is before the chapter (R.O.R. p. 250). If the minutes are not read at the same meeting they are read first at the next meeting, before the reading of the later minutes.

Executive Board minutes are not read at a chapter meeting, unless so ordered by a vote of the chapter. To order reading of the minutes of the Executive Board requires a two-thirds vote or a majority vote of the entire membership of the chapter. If notice is given, it requires only a majority vote to demand that the minutes of the Executive Board be produced and read.

A member of the chapter may vote to amend the minutes, whether she was present or not at the meeting at which the action was taken. The secretary may also vote if she wishes.

On an important issue a member may wish her vote recorded and this may be done by general consent if there is no objection. If there is an objection the chair must put the question to a vote of the chapter. A majority vote is necessary to have the vote recorded.

Convention minutes are read at the opening of business each day. The minutes of the last day, if it is not practicable to read them, may be approved by the Executive Board or by a special committee. This method of approving the minutes must be authorized by the assembly. The minutes are signed as usual by the secretary, and then the word "Approved," followed by the date and signature of the chairman of the committee authorized to approve them (R.O.R. 249).

The minutes should not be read at a meeting held 6 months or a year later, as it is too late to correct them intelligently or accurately. The interim between the adjournment of chapters in April until the first meeting in October is too great a period of time to correct the minutes accurately, and minutes should be approved before adjournment or a committee appointed to approve them. The committee, of course, has the power to make corrections; otherwise it would be nonsensical to appoint the committee.

A member of a chapter may not demand to inspect the minutes of the Executive Board; however, the board may grant permission. Only the chapter has the right to demand that the minutes of the board be produced and read to the chapter.

The words "Executive Session" and "Secret Session" have become synonymous. None but members of the chapter or such persons as the chapter may invite are permitted to be present at an executive session. The minutes of an executive session are not read at an open meeting. The minutes are usually approved (Continued on page 758)
How Government Agencies Changed Our History Textbooks

by Marian M. Strack

Shortly after the National Defense Committee, Daughters of the American Revolution, published its Textbook Study, one of the Daughters lent me a copy of “The Treatment of International Agencies in School History Textbooks in the United States,” a Government publication of 108 pages now out of print. It was prepared by the United States Office of Education in cooperation with the American Council on Education for the UNESCO RELATIONS STAFF of the Department of State which appears on the document as the sponsor of the study. Undated, it would seem to have been printed around 1949-1950 because no later dates appear in the pages. The findings were to serve as the basis for changing our American history textbooks.

It is hard to believe that two departments of the Executive Branch of our Government, Education and State, would thus conspire to change the emphasis of our own textbooks so that the student would acquire a strong attachment for certain international concepts by developing less attachment to the United States. But such was plainly the purpose as we read on page 14 the statement that the experts who made the survey decided to insinuate in future textbooks “language—such as ‘family of nations,’ ‘brotherhood of nations’ and ‘our regional neighborhood’ which would lead the student to some transfer to the international community of his affection for family, town and nation and possibly to a partial identification with peoples of other nations.”

At a time when this Country was (and still is) involved in an ideological war aimed at destroying all the values upon which we have grown great, our own leading educators and publishers conspired to use semantics to weaken us from within. Textbook publishers (all of whom are listed in this Government publication) who represented a business running well over $100,000,000 annually and who are supposed to be dedicated to the ideal of a free press, knuckled under to this infamous scheme, as did the publishers of current events sheets designed to supplement the student’s knowledge.

In explaining the methods and procedures by which our history textbooks were to be changed, the publication tells that 30 histories out of 120 were selected and examined for the best ways to influence the thinking of the students. The experts involved had three major objectives in view: (1) the ideas presented would be useful to the authors, editors and publishers who are confronted with the problem of selecting and organizing textbook materials dealing with international agencies of cooperation; (2) the experts’ suggestions would be useful for social science teachers, curriculum directors and school administrators in selecting history textbooks for classroom use; (3) the techniques of analysis employed could be applied in further investigations of learning materials—studies of films, filmstrips, pamphlets, recordings and current events material.

Among the arguments of the social psychologists for thus preparing to indoctrinate American school children, listed on pages 10 to 12 of the pamphlet, are that the United States because of its newly acquired position of influence in world affairs has a major responsibility for the success or failure of any general international agency; that increased interdependence among the peoples of the world makes international agencies more necessary; that modern technology has brought increasing communication making a world community; that we share the same basic goals of people of different cultural patterns; and other such clichés. Source materials used, the pamphlet states, included works by Mark A. May of Yale, Gardner Murphy, Hadley Cantril and the Institute of Pacific Relations, 1946. It is not recorded that any voice was raised in defense of freedom of the press nor in objection to turning our textbooks into rank propaganda.

Almost ten years later, the National Defense Committee Textbook Study gave some indication of how thoroughly successful these methods have been in slanting the facts and in weakening pride in the United States and in the kind of society in which we are so fortunate as to live. Even more horrifying, the reviewing committee found in some of the textbooks that the reading lists include many persons with long documented records of pro-Communist affiliations, so that Marxist infiltration into the field of education has been abetted as well as the international agencies of the United Nations.

Another defect pointed out in the National Defense Committee Textbook Study is substantiated in the Government pamphlet. It is noted that a lack of scholarship and a lack of unity of treatment from chapter to chapter in many texts would have an adverse effect on a student’s appreciation of good style. The Government pamphlet recommended that our history texts should contain more emphasis upon current events than upon true history; so teams of authors were assigned to produce such books—a specialist in history, for example, and one in education and teaching method. (For example, this technique accounts for such unhappy results as those in “Man’s Story” and in “Our Nation’s Story.”)

Other tortuous and specious reasoning was used by the experts. They expressed concern about the truthful treatment given the League of Nations in some texts; and they felt lengthy accounts of the struggle between the Executive and the Senate (i.e. the important and historic defeat of Woodrow Wilson’s aims) were unfortunate. In fact they said that in presenting the League of Nations, the number of unfamiliar names included might bewilder the high school youth rather than clarify the reasons for the Senate’s action. Just how history in its accepted sense could be taught without using unfamiliar names, they did not trouble to point out.

The fallacious explanation was advanced that current events should be given more space proportionately than actual historical events of the past and, for that reason, the United Nations should be more generously featured. Favorable mention was made...
of such texts as made comparisons between the Charter of the United Nations and the Constitution of the United States, and between the San Francisco Conference and the Philadelphia Convention of 1776. Every device imaginable was suggested to give the United Nations and its agencies, such as World Health Organization (WHO) and International Labor Organization (ILO) the "big sell"; by inference United Nations problems and failures were to be subordinated to United Nations achievements. On page 22 the use of the veto so frequently by Russia was explained away as a symptom rather than a cause of current problems within the United Nations. The veto was described as being desired by the United States and other nations, but as being used by Russia on issues of minor as well as major importance.

To prevent the youth of America from becoming disillusioned with the United Nations as happened in the case of the League of Nations, the textbook experts suggested that the students' minds be prepared to accept the fact that for some time to come the United States may have to provide the bulk of the fighting men in United Nations actions (such as in the Korean situation) simply because there has been no agreement on military quotas. The chapter ends with the reflection that the new international agencies can be adequately presented if an effective use of the space allotted to them is made. They trust the pamphlets of the Foreign Policy Association and of the Public Affairs Committee will be included in reading lists. (They have been!)

As if they had not done enough to distort the student's viewpoint, the pamphlet recommends on page 20 that while emphasis on United States power and world leadership is desirable to understand the connection between strength and responsibility, it should not contribute to jingoism, "we're bigger than you, so look out," because of the effect on the social attitudes of the learner!

Who helped put over this indoctrination plan on American school children? On the Advisory Board were Howard R. Anderson, Division of Elementary and Secondary Schools, United States Office of Education; Vera Michele Dean of the Foreign Policy Association; Merrill F. Hardhorn of the National Council of Social Studies; Msgr. Frederick G. Hochwalt of the National Catholic Welfare Conference; Edgar Ansel Mowrer (news commentator and United World Federalist); I. James Quillen of the School of Education, Stanford University, who is listed as Editorial Adviser of "Man's Story"; Ruth Russell of Brookings Institution; William E. Spaulding of Houghton, Mifflin Company; Edith West, University High School, University of Minnesota; Howard E. Wilson, Division of Education, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; and George F. Zook, President of the American Council on Education.

Acknowledgment is given in the foreword to other helpful persons who gave freely of their time or reviewed sections of the manuscript resulting in the government pamphlet on "The Treatment of International Agencies in American Textbooks." These include representatives of Harcourt, Brace, Henry Holt and Company, McGraw-Hill Book Company, the American Textbook Publishers Institute; the National Education Association; George Peabody College for Teachers and the League of Women Voters as well as such prominent educators as Harold M. Long of Giens Falls, New York and Everett Augspurger of the Cleveland, Ohio Public Schools, co-author of "Our Nation's Story."

At last it can be made public that tampering with our history textbooks was deliberate and official and that it was inaugurated by two departments of the Executive Branch of our own Government. Troubled patriots who have from time to time pointed out the inadequacies and deficiencies in the modern treatment of our history are fully vindicated.

* * *

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The Textbook Problem

An Address Given at the 4th Annual State Convention of the Minnesota Association of Public Schools at Willmar, Minnesota, January 27, 1960, by Mrs. Donzella Cross Boyle, Teacher and Textbook Author.

Among your keepsakes, do you have an old McGuffey Reader that belonged to your grandmother? In the days of the Little Red Schoolhouse, parents bought their children's textbooks directly. They read them, approved them, owned them, and treasured them. So McGuffey Readers were tenderly stored in farmhouse attics for posterity.

On a moving frontier, people took great pride in the little one-room school, if only a sod house on the prairie, and sang about it in the ballad, Uncle Sam's Farm. Although each stanza brags about the freedoms and opportunities offered in the United States, the closing lines of the final verse contain the biggest boast of all:

"For the nations must remember, Uncle Sam is not a fool, For the people do the voting, And the children go to school."

Free men! Free farms! FREE SCHOOLS! People were so proud of that public school where their children would learn how to vote to preserve the freedoms and opportunities passed down to them from their forefathers. You believe in the public school. Number one of the basic principles of your association states: PUBLIC SCHOOLS ARE AN ACCEPTED PART OF OUR WAY OF LIFE.

The public school, through faith of the people, gained a halo, and that halo became a liability. Blinded by its light, parents grew too confident. The public school was the crucible of freedom, the bulwark of liberty, and nothing could touch it. But practically everything has an Achilles heel.

Following World War I and the revolution in Russia, education veered away from the former goal of learning to the new goal of training. A feud arose between two opposing ideas. Shall education provide factual information, presented objectively, from which students can evolve their own living patterns and make their own decisions based upon truth? Or shall education tamper with truth and present only selected facts to establish thought control, feeding students precooked and predigested ideas for their political, economic, and social life? Forty years ago, a program of education for thought control was launched in our schools through textbooks. The socialist revolution in this country was to be accomplished with books and ballots, not blood and bullets. Children would be educated, not trained, to go to the polls, and, of their own free will, vote away their heritage of liberty, bit by bit.
Since most parents think schooling means learning, the goals of education for thought control could scarcely be achieved with local option. A concerted drive for consolidation of schools swept over the Nation. It was followed by another drive for "free" textbooks to be purchased with the taxpayer's money for the taxpayer's children. Without realizing what was happening, parents trooped to the polls and voted away their privilege to buy their children's school books directly, and surrendered their right to share the responsibility for the content of these texts.

I congratulate the people of Minnesota for their foresight in retaining the legal right for their local school boards to buy their children's books. But what control do these boards exercise over the content of these texts? What choice do they have?

In a short time, through centralization, an educational monopoly favoring education for thought control grew to power, financed by public funds, and cornered the textbook market. The old fashioned books based on education for learning tottered into the out-of-print cemetery. Lack of sales forced them off the market, and keeps them off the market.

A recent illustration! Anticipating you might ask if Quest of a Hemisphere was listed for sale in Minnesota, I inquired of your State Department of Education, and received this reply:

"The textbook in American History, Quest of a Hemisphere, that was published by the John C. Winston Company in 1954, was at one time on the list submitted by the John C. Winston Company in 1954 but as the book is now out of date it was withdrawn from their listing."

My publisher, not your State Department of Education, withdrew the book from your market. Yet publishers are in business to sell books. Any text with factual American history unadulterated with "slants and emphases" toward certain psychological ideas is out of date before the print is dry.

Consequently, most textbooks, now available in the social studies, follow the pattern of thought control dictated by a powerful educational bureaucracy entrenched through centralization, supported by the taxpayers. The buyer has little or no choice.

Publishers are in business to sell books and they print the kind of books the schools will buy. With centralized control increasing in education, the content of their textbooks must follow the pattern of thought control dictated by the powerful educational monopoly, if they want to stay in business. Publishers, too, have little or no choice.

Judging by the principles upon which this association was founded, you prefer education for learning, and textbooks featuring facts rather than propaganda. Number 2 states: "The purpose of public education is to prepare the individual for life as a responsible participating citizen in a republic with an economy based on private ownership of the means of production."

Most social studies texts today, from elementary through college, favor government ownership or control of the means of production. This idea, diametrically opposed to yours, has been successfully planted in the minds of youth, according to a recent national survey of high school graduates. Of students tested:

- 53% voted for government ownership of banks, railroads and steel companies
- 56% for close government regulation of business
- 62% said the government has the responsibility to provide jobs
- 62% thought a worker should not produce all he can
- 61% rejected the profit incentive as necessary to the survival of the free enterprise system.

In answer to the question of the capital investment needed to provide one job for the nation's work force, high school seniors estimated $81. In 1957, the national average investment per job was almost $18,000.

This colossal ignorance was achieved through the cardstacking technique of propaganda in their textbooks paid for by their parents. The trick is omission. When only the evils of free enterprise are mentioned, and only the "blessings" of government control, the cards are stacked. In any textbooks you have in your schools, search for this statement made by Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury under Washington, in his famous report to Congress on the finances of the new nation. He said:

"Indeed it can hardly ever be wise in a government to attempt to give a direction to the industry of its citizens. This, under the quicksighted guidance of private interest, will, if left to itself, find its own way to the most profitable employment; and it is by such employment that the public prosperity will be most effectively promoted."

If any of you find this quotation in any textbooks used in your schools, I would welcome a postcard with the title and publisher. I will write the publisher and congratulate him.

Number 4 of your basic principles reads:

"The schools should develop in the student an appreciation of the greatness of our country, its Constitution and its history."

In order to accomplish this goal, one word needs to be changed and the sentence read:

"The textbooks should develop in the student an appreciation of the greatness of our country, its Constitution and its history."

In reading the social studies texts you consider for purchase,—I hope you read before you buy—you have noted, no doubt, that the material on the Constitution follows a general pattern, the lie of the half-truth. Although the apparent goal of education for thought control is to vote away the safeguards of the Constitution, a frontal attack would be too obvious and would be resented. Therefore, authors—that is the moneymakers—present the Constitution as a great document. Rah! Rah! But—confidentially—my dear children, the men who made it were propertied aristocrats, men of property. (Property is the root of all evil, the child is led to conclude.) These men owned land. (Many of them were actually land poor.) They were successful. They were leaders. So, they framed the Constitution to protect their property rights and their capital investments. Rah! Rah! The stars and stripes! What is the effect of this cardstacked presentation upon the impressionable teenager?

A few of you, perhaps, have lived long enough to remember the old vaudeville days when a poor act of magicians would pull flags out of hats to get a curtain call. Everybody clapped—for the flag.

The "Founding Fathers," an old term of respect strangely absent in many texts, were successful leaders
and they had acquired property. Would the child reader respect these men if these facts were also placed before him? The other half of the truth that was omitted?

Approximately 60% of delegates in the Constitutional Convention had served in their colonial and state legislatures; 10% were State Governors, called Presidents then; 50% had been in the Continental Congress; 30% had been officers in the Revolutionary War; 10% had signed the Declaration of Independence; 50% were practicing lawyers or statesmen well versed in law. Look for this information in the texts you are examining to buy for your children in your schools.

James Wilson, a great lawyer and signer of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, was invited to speak at the Fourth-of-July celebration held in Philadelphia in 1788, when enough states had ratified the Constitution to make it a reality. He began his address to the crowd gathered on Union Green:

"A people, free and enlightened, establishing and ratifying a system of government, which they have previously considered, examined and approved! This is the spectacle which we have assembled to celebrate; and it is the most dignified one that has yet appeared on our globe."

Throughout his speech, he warned the people that the success of government by the governed depended upon them, and outlined their duties and responsibilities. He told them:

"If the people, at their election, take care to choose none but representatives that are wise and good, their representatives will take care in turn, to choose or appoint none but such as are wise and good, also."

Good advice in an election year!

"Let no one say that he is but a single citizen, and that his ticket will be but one in the box. That one ticket may turn the election. In battle, every soldier should consider the public safety as depending on his single arm; at an election, every citizen should consider the public happiness as depending on his single vote."

Isn't this advice as good today as yesterday? In the history textbooks you buy, have you read about James Wilson? Only a few even mention his name. Yet he is only one of the "men of property" who framed a Constitution that is now the oldest in the world. Omission—the trick.

Number 10 of your basic principles reads:

"United States is a Christian nation. The Ten Commandments given to Moses by God on Mount Sinai are the basic moral laws of man for all time, in the public schools as well as in man's other aspects of life on earth."

It is quite a study to analyze the various techniques used in some educational materials to bypass Christian morals and principles upon which this nation was founded. In a large way, the settlement of both Americas was a missionary movement. In the American history texts you buy, do any print a complete copy of the Mayflower Compact? Recently, I checked in about 20 texts on my book shelf, finding a complete copy in one, a 1915 edition of a copyright 1904. And, I was so surprised to find another copy in a text copyrighted as late as 1934 that I immediately phoned the city library to learn if the book was still listed in the publisher's catalog. Alas! Out of print. That left only one copy since 1915 in the books I examined, except Quest of a Hemisphere, which is also out of print.

However, only ten days ago, in my attorney's office, the Vice President of the John C. Winston Company agreed to cancel my contract, and I hope the cancellation will be ready for my signature when I return. Then I will have full rights to the book.

A few texts quote phrases from the Mayflower Compact but delete the phrase stating the main reason the Pilgrims came to America—"for ye glory of God and advancements of ye Christian faith."

Rarely mentioned is the fact that the first representative assembly in 1619 in Jamestown, Virginia, was opened with a prayer by the minister, "that it shall please God to guide and sanctify all our proceedings to His own glory and to the good of this plantation." This custom has been followed by Congress, State Legislatures, and law-making bodies except the United Nations, where this tradition of prayer would offend the Soviet Union and its satellites. God, too, gets the omission treatment.

Number 3 of your basic principles states:

"The classrooms of the public schools should not be used to indoctrinate the pupil in any ideology foreign to our American way of life."

It takes a book to explain how this is done, and I've had the temerity to write one, which I hope will get into print some time this year. So many parents at meetings where we discussed textbooks have asked for help in evaluating their children's textbooks. For them, I wrote this little book, easy to read, including a simple chart. As an aid, I prepared an easy to use outline of the pattern for thought control.

Since the trick is omission, it is sometimes easier to evaluate a text in the social studies by counting the words and pages of content for the American way of life, rather than against it. How many words in a chapter emphasize national sovereignty and love of country?

In many schools all over this country, our high school children are being stampeded with fright to go to the polls in a few years, at 21, and vote away the independence of this nation to One-World government. We will all be destroyed by atomic bombs. Babies will be born so deformed that they won't even resemble human beings. We can no longer live as an independent nation. To survive, we must surrender our national sovereignty. One world! What a catch-phrase! Destruction by atomic bombs might be more merciful than survival, if we lose national sovereignty.

Compare the number of words used in these books to explain the system of free enterprise and its advantages with the number advocating government, yet I feel great distress, from a rather interesting game, and quite revealing, to check the number of words and the kind of copy written on Presidents of the United States. Try it sometime.

Begin with George Washington if you like. He usually rates a portrait as a stuffed aristocrat in silks and satins, a rich landowner whose wealth brought him fame, without much content on what kind of a man he was. When Washington was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army by the Continental Congress, he replied:

"Though I am truly sensible of the high honor done me in this appointment control of business. It is a consciousness that my abilities and military experience may not be equal to the extensive and important trust. However, as the Congress desire it,
I will enter upon the momentous duty, and exert every power I possess in their service, and for the support of the glorious cause. As to pay, Sir, I beg leave to assure the Congress that no pecuniary consideration could have tempted me to accept the arduous employment at the expense of my domestic ease and happiness, I do not wish to make any profit from it. I will keep an exact amount of my expenses. Those, I doubt not they will discharge, and that is all I desire.

When elected President he also requested to serve without salary. Less than six months after his inauguration, Washington toured the New England States to visit the little mills just starting to use some machinery, and encourage the growth of business upon which the prosperity of the nation depended. At the first inauguration, both Washington and Adams wore suits made from cloth woven in this country. We are still following the advice of Washington in his farewell address:

"To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace."

Will information like this affect the child reader's opinion of Washington? Look for it in your textbooks.

The class struggle theme, the haves versus the have-nots, is the core of the pattern for indoctrinating youth in a foreign ideology. Big business is the big, bad wolf. Private property is tinged with evil. If the government controls the means of production, the "Great White Father" will take care of his children. Does this explain why youth today wants security more than opportunity?

Today, many young men of outstanding ability are willing to settle in mediocre jobs with pension, instead of dashing headlong into a life of risk and adventure as did their forefathers, who built this nation.

In some texts, the Revolutionary War is treated as a struggle between the rich and the poor;—the aristocrats in satin coats, silk stockings, and powdered wigs; the "common man" wearing leather breeches, homespun shirt, and his own hair without any powder—not a war for independence. "Men of property" framed the Constitution to protect themselves, not the "common man."

In the Declaration of Independence, our forefathers stated "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights." When a man believes he is created by God and destined to return to God, who is a "common man"? The term is psychological, fitting neatly into the philosophy of "scientific humanism,"—the idea that man, being only biological, has all the powers of greatness within himself, and does not need God. Article I of the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights," sponsored by the United Nations states, "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights." Under Christianity, men are created; under "scientific humanism," men are born.

In the prison camps of Korea, according to the report of Dr. Meyer, the class struggle theme was a lethal weapon. (You can get this report from your Congressman.) Our soldier boys, who expected to be tortured as prisoners, were pleasantly surprised when their Chinese captors showered them with sympathy. Their Communist teachers, who spoke English, many having been educated in our schools, felt so sorry for the Americans. They lived under a government where the big corporations were permitted to exploit the workers. These unscrupulous rich men who unjustly owned the means of production had sent them to fight in foreign lands to protect their property. There was nothing for them to return to in their own country, reeking with capitalism, with decadent social order, rotting away. Thus the Chinese Communists were able to break the morale of so many prisoners by merely continuing their education in the class struggle theme.

For the first time in American history, not one man escaped from prison. Too many informers among his "buddies." Approximately one-third of the prisoners cooperated in some way with the enemy. Four out of every ten men died in prison from give-up-itis, and the callous indifference of their fellow countrymen, not from physical abuse by the enemy. Over 200 Turks, every man sick or wounded when captured, obeyed their leaders, maintained discipline, nursed their sick, shared their food, and resisted Communist indoctrination so firmly that their Chinese captors gave up. Every Turkish prisoner survived, and crossed the line to freedom. Education for thought control paid off in Korea—for the enemy.

Greatly disturbed by this sorry record, more deaths than Andersonville, the Defense Department of the United States Government framed a code of honorable conduct for members of the armed forces when captured by the enemy. The last paragraph reads as follows:

"I will never forget that I am an American fighting man, responsible for my actions, and dedicated to the principles which made my country free. I will trust in my God and in the United States of America."

Where is a "fighting man" going to learn about the principles which made my country free? In his school books? How can a "fighting man" enduring the hardships of prison, "trust in my God" if textbooks fail to identify these principles as the God-given rights of man? How can he trust "in the United States of America," if he does not believe he is defending these principles for his country, himself, and posterity?

The people of Minnesota are very fortunate. They can have any kind of books they want for any kind of education they want for their children. Under the section—COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICTS—subdivision seven states:

"The board shall superintend and manage the schools of the district; adopt, modify, or repeal rules for their organization, government, and instruction and for the keeping of registers; and prescribe textbooks and courses of study."

According to this law you can have textbooks in your schools to carry out your basic principles. All you have to do is buy them. But where? That's the big question. Where? Through consolidation of school districts, centralization of public funds and purchasing power for "free" textbooks, the educational monopoly is able to swing enough big city and state adoptions to control the content of textbooks for everybody. A publisher with a large organization must get his share of these big adoptions to stay in business. He follows the line laid down for him—or else. If, in a reckless mood, he prints a text unacceptable to the monopoly, business necessity can force him to take it out of print. The monopoly has its fingers on the taxpayer's blank check.

(Continued on page 750)
Helen Pouch Scholarship Girls at Lincoln Memorial University

By Lynn Brussock

National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee

As juniors throughout the nation energetically carry on their DAR activities during the holiday season, they focus their attention on their common goal: Helping to top last year's total contributions of $6,664.97 to the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund.

Last month we visited Tamassee DAR School, which received $2,600 from the Fund, our committee's only national fund-raising project. This month we shall meet the Helen Pouch Scholarship girls at Lincoln Memorial University, to which we gave $2,300 from the 1959-60 Fund.

Lincoln Memorial University, in Harrogate, Tenn., near Cumberland Gap, has an enrollment of about 500 students, most of whom come from the rural and small town areas of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia within a radius of 150 miles of the college. Founded upon the Lincoln ideal in education, "to make education possible for the children of the humble common people of America among whom Lincoln was born," LMU is dominated by the Lincoln spirit in all of its activities. A living memorial to Lincoln, the college gives students the opportunity to study his life and to find inspiration in his devotion to the ideals of American freedom.

At Lincoln, scholarships vary in size according to individual needs. Assistance from our Fund is made most useful by combining it with student work programs and loans. In this way, scholarships are stretched as far as possible. They help to pay for regular college expenses, such as tuition, board, and room, but not books or other out-of-pocket costs. Financial need is therefore the criterion for granting these scholarships. Nevertheless, our scholarship girls almost always achieve excellent scholastic ratings.

Last year the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund gave much-needed assistance to 11 girls at LMU. Their scholarships ranged from $50 to $225 and made it possible for them to continue their studies. All of these young women have fine records in college, and many of them had also been outstanding students in high school.

Several of our Helen Pouch Scholarship girls graduated in June. One of them, Martha Ann Henard, from Kingsport, Tenn., received help from the Fund during all of her four years at Lincoln. Glenda Howard also received her degree in June; she is from Eton, Ga. In the Junior class the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund helped Janice Ray Carter and Lana Kay Turner, both of whom are from small communities in Virginia—Janice from Clintwood, Lana Kay from Woodway. Sophomore Neta Zelma Sue Mullins, was preparing to teach by studying mathematics and physics. Another, Lana Kay Turner, is interested in becoming a librarian.

As we help young women such as these to enter their chosen fields, we can easily see that the work they do in future carries the fruit of our efforts far and wide. Thus, the gifts that you send from every part of the Nation are constructively and meaningfully used to benefit Americans wherever our Helen Pouch Scholarship students, as mature men and women, are helping us to build a greater America.

Next month we shall conclude this series with a review of the use of our Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund at Kate Duncan Smith DAR School.

Arkansas DAR Room

(Continued from page 697)

pieces of Meissen, old Dresden, French, and English porcelains and other objets d'art; rare old books, with original leather bindings, add further interest and color.

Since the DAR sponsorship of this endeavor began in 1951, the room has been made possible by increasing interest and loyal cooperation of Arkansas chapters and DAR members. The Room Committee is responsible for extensive research in procuring authentic pieces in addition to the necessary financing and general supervision of this State project; outstanding Little Rock decorators have been employed for the room's décor. By request, helpful advice has been graciously given by the Curator of the National DAR Museum in Washington, D. C.

The Revolutionary period drawing room, now basically furnished, has become the most important State project of the Arkansas Society. Annually thousands of Arkansans, tourists and students visit the DAR room; here informative talks are periodically given, presenting not only a picture of the fascinating 18th century, but developing deeper appreciation of the lives, customs and times of our Revolutionary forebears.

It is apparent that through increasing efforts and enthusiasm for the room and its beauty, authenticity, and historic interest, this project has become an inspiration for greater achievements in all endeavors of DAR work; here, through happy associations and mutual interest, warm and lasting friendships have been made. Arkansas members and chapters appreciate and have felt the impact of this lovely project; through the room, our Society has gained enthusiasm and momentum for the great objectives of the Daughters of the American Revolution.
State Activities

OKLAHOMA

The 51st State Conference of the Oklahoma Society was held March 8–10, 1960, in the Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City. The State Regent, Mrs. Grover C. Spillers, presided at all sessions and serving as her page was her granddaughter, Miss Anne Terrill. Hostess chapters were Cushing, Council Grove, Col. John Starke, Sr., Guthrie, Oklahoma City, Wunagisa, and Cimarron, with Mrs. Glen Delaney of Oklahoma City as General Chairman.

A special honor guest was Oklahoma's Vice President General, Mrs. Earl Foster; out-of-State guests were the State Regents of Arkansas and South Carolina, Mrs. Benjamin W. McCrary and Mrs. R. E. Lipscomb, and a National Vice Chairman of Press Relations, Mrs. O. Myking Mehrus of Kansas City, Mo.

Total registration was 203, and included 9 Honorary State Regents: Mesdames A. R. Hickam, L. E. Tomm (also past Librarian General), J. J. McNeill, N. R. Patterson (also Past Vice President General), Lewis L. Snow, J. Robert Ray, W. W. Starr, Curt Buddrus, and Earl Foster, and State Officers: Mesdames H. D. Rinsland, 1st Vice Regent; Sam Myers, 2d Vice Regent; Velma Jayne, Chaplain; J. L. Lockewitz, Recording Secretary; Charles A. Parkin, Corresponding Secretary; R. B. Hager, Treasurer; Fulton Murphy, Librarian; and Paul I. John-}

An impressive memorial service was held Tuesday afternoon, conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Jayne, assisted by Mrs. Foster. That evening Mrs. Melvin R. Race presided over the annual State Officers' Club dinner.

Tuesday evening at the opening session, Mrs. Spillers introduced the speaker, Preston J. Moore of Stillwater, immediate Past National Commander of the American Legion, who spoke on The Fabulous '60's. An informal reception followed when, along with other special guests, the State Regent presented a group of DARs from the Woodward Chapter (Mrs. M. S. Scott, regent), and Mrs. Milton Biggs of Seiling, her eight daughters, and one granddaughter, who joined Mrs. Biggs' chapter at Woodward last November 12, and all were present for the reception.

Exceptionally beautiful music for the conference was given by Mrs. Jesse Hoke; award winning students, Miss Brenda Boyer and Mrs. Carole Sue Frederick; and operatic star Mrs. Fred L. McKinnis, with accompanists, Mrs. Roy Brewer, Mrs. J. I. Payte, Miss Judy Arthurs, and Miss Carole Gravley. Mrs. Delaney presided over the Chapter Regent's Club breakfast Wednesday morning, when Dr. Louis J. West, professor and head of the Oklahoma School of Medicine, spoke on Brain Washing.

Wednesday noon, Roger Gets, President of Bacone College, addressed the conference, and Mrs. Getz, a member of the Muskogee Indian Territory Chapter, was introduced as a special guest. Mrs. Spillers presented the Good Citizens awards as follows: First, Miss Robin Evans of Chickasha, who won the $100 United States savings bond; second, Miss Frances Parks of Okemah, who received a $25 savings bond; and third, Miss Geraldine Moore Cramer of Tulsa, who was given a $10 check. Gary Carr of Sapulpa was present; he won first in the Americanism contest with his essay on former President Taft.

A social highlight was the reception Wednesday afternoon in the Governor's mansion, when Oklahoma's first lady, Mrs. Howard Edmondson, received delegates and guests. Mrs. Edmondson has just recently had the lovely old mansion redecorated and it is now a place of beauty to which Oklahomans can point with pride. Conference guests were then taken a couple of blocks away to the State Historical Building, where the Oklahoma DAR society maintains a beautifully furnished colonial parlor, with many old and valuable treasures on display.

Wednesday night's session was a unique one. Following the banquet, the State Regent conducted a panel discussion with chapter regents. Having previously studied the regents' reports, Mrs. Spillers called upon each regent for some special discussion of a project or accomplishment of her particular chapter. For instance, one regent was asked to tell the most difficult thing her chapter had to do to win the gold honor roll and to explain how they did it; another told of her chapter's outstanding success in JAC work; a third was asked to tell how her chapter raised money for an especially worthwhile project. It proved to be a different and most interesting "Regents' Night."

Excellent reports were given by all committees, with 10 chapters qualifying for gold honor roll ribbons and 6 chapters for the silver honor roll; 3 chapters earned honorable mention. It was voted to use $600 of State funds ($130 more was donated) to buy additional 1850 Census microfilm, leaving only a few films needed to complete the project of placing a complete set in the DAR State genealogical library, in the historical building on the Capitol grounds.

New State officers elected at the closing session were Mrs. Henry D. Rinsland, Norman, State Regent; Mrs. D. W. Humphreys, Cushing, 1st Vice Regent; Mrs. Melvin R. Race, Shawnee, 2d Vice Regent; Mrs. John H. Poe, Tulsa, Chaplain; Mrs. Samuel Pangburn, Alva, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Elmer Capshaw, Norman, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. John W. R. Myers, Treasurer; Mrs. Floy Parkinson Gates, Registrar; Mrs. E. B. Dunlap, Historian; and Mrs. Gordon Rankin, Librarian.

The invitation of the Enid Chapter and of the Northwest District to entertain the 1961 State Conference was accepted.

—Mrs. Curt Buddrus.
with the CHAPTERS

Alexander Love (Houston, Tex.) proudly presents two 50-year members.

(Left) Miss Frances A. Lide and (right) Mrs. Merrill E. Brown compare pins.

Miss Frances A. Lide, a native Texan, received her 50-year DAR pin at an anniversary meeting, October 8, 1959, honoring charter members of Alexander Love Chapter. Miss Lide, a retired teacher, is a charter member of two other Texas chapters: Pocahontas and Esther McCrary. Her life is an inspiration to her many friends and acquaintances and to the hundreds of young people who have had her as a teacher. She has given two full scholarships to Tamassee DAR School and a medical scholarship. She attended the Sixty-ninth Continental Congress as a representative of Alexander Love Chapter.

Mrs. Merrill E. Brown, a charter member of Alexander Love Chapter, received her 50-year pin on March 2 at a party, also in celebration of her 91st birthday, held at St. Luke's Hospital, where she is recovering from a broken hip. Mrs. George L. Barr, chapter regent, presented the pin to Mrs. Brown, with a red, white, and blue corsage, in honor of Texas Independence Day. Mrs. Brown, a native of Connecticut, has also lived in Virginia and in Florida. She was born in New London and after her marriage moved to Derby, where she joined Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter. The Browns moved to Houston in 1919. Mr. Brown was a YMCA General State Secretary for many years and was a Rotarian. Mrs. Brown is a very proud "Rotary Ann," and a member of First Presbyterian Church.

Alexander Love Chapter is fortunate and happy to claim these two outstanding women as members.—Julia L. McFarland.

Ruth Wyllys (Hartford, Conn.) opened its season with a kinswoman tea at the impressive Burr house, owned by Miss Katharine Seymour Day, our honorary hostess, to which members brought relatives and friends. A delightful afternoon brought in several new members as a result. Miss Day has since celebrated her 90th birthday.

In October the chapter was hostess to an all-day regional meeting of several chapters; part of the time was used for round table discussions, giving an opportunity for the State Officers and Chairmen to become acquainted with the local officers and to spread national aims and plans in a most direct way. Mrs. Philip V. Tippet, State Regent, presided.

At later meetings, a travel picture and talk on Scandinavian Highlights by Mrs. Gilbert Erickson and another on Korea by Dr. and Mrs. Mowat G. Fraser, who lived there for several years, were most instructive and entertaining. Mrs. Tippet gave a comprehensive review of DAR ways and means at the February meeting, telling of our impressive possessions, our Continental Congress, and many other items, one being the correct use of our insignia.

William S. Wise, Director of the State Water Resources Commission, gave a most enlightening talk on Connecticut's Water Resources Problems in March.

The exercises closed with a benediction by the chaplain, Mrs. Robert W. Sawyer. It was interesting to note that among those present were three direct descendants of Mr. Dudley.

On April 7, several members (Mrs. E. Winter Eastman, Mrs. Cecil Comfort, Mrs. Leroy Junkans, and Mrs. Nathan Morse) were present to greet area residents who became naturalized in Superior Court in Exeter, county seat of Rockingham County. Mrs Charles E. Jewell, regent, spoke for the chapter.

Our vigorous Junior group, 29 members, has enjoyed a musical, slides and talks on the Hartford Rehabilitation Center, an address on the population explosion by a professor at the Theological Seminary who comes from India and a talk on East Berlin vs. the East, in addition to joining the Senior group in two meetings.

The chapter has presented four United States Flags to various Boy Scout Troops in Hartford. Our regent, Mrs. Edward S. Churchill, and Mrs. Lee Giles are to present 315 certificates of perfect attendance for 1 year. 35 gold pins for perfect attendance for three years, and 210 American Flags 3½ x 5, to the graduates of the Hartford Adult Evening School—Elementary and Foreign Born.

On February 26, 1960, the death of Mrs. Nellie Alice White Faxon at the age of 102 years marked the close of a very remarkable life. Her DAR ribbon bore 10 bars, signifying 11 ancestors of the Revolutionary era. Her national number was 2084 (she became a member of the society in 1893). She created a banner for Ruth Wyllys Chapter that has occupied a prominent place for years at our meetings; the embroidery and color of the insignia portrayed are exquisite.

At the age of 96, Mrs. Faxon donated all of her 11 patriotic society badges to the Connecticut State Library. As a member of the Colonial Order of the Crown, she traced her ancestry back to the Emperor Charlemagne, and as a member of the National Society Magna Carta, her lineage took her back to one of the barons who forced the Magna Carta on King John in 1215.

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the highlight of the year. Herbert A. Philbrick, author of I Led Three Lives and an FBI counterpupy for 9 years, spoke on The Red Underground. Chapter members were proud to hear Mr. Philbrick praise the patriotic accomplishments of the National Society. He emphasized that we, in the United States, must have the courage to face the fact that we are in World War III and that we are losing that war. He explained how Communists use propaganda and how brainwashing works. He urged the reading of documents on subversive activities and particularly recommended reading of The Naked Communist by W. Cleon Skousen, former FBI agent.—Eliner F. Meerve.

Hannah Bushrod (Los Angeles, Calif.). Hannah Bushrod Chapter placed a bronze plaque on the one-room schoolhouse at Knots Berry Farm in Buena Park. It was built in 1879 by Iowa farmers and brought to California from Beloit, Kan. Thus, on June 18, 1960, recognition was given to the contribution made to our educational system by the one-room schoolhouse.

The dedication ceremony was a colorful event. The Colors were presented by E Company, 7th Cavalry, Ghost Patrol, of Knots Berry Farm. Twelve honorary colorbearers represented Helen Jean Christie Tent 17, Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War; Olympic Auxiliary 2317, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States; and Theodore Roosevelt Auxiliary No. 5, United Spanish War Veterans. The Pledge to the Flag was led by Coby Wilcox, Past Department Commander, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

Mrs. Hazel Joy Monk and Mrs. Marie Kienzel Hardy—both pupil and teacher in a one-room Iowa schoolhouse—related a few of their interesting experiences. Glenn H. Dysinger, Superintendent of the Centralia School District, spoke briefly on The Evolution of the Modern School Building. Mrs. Charles Russell Smith, Past State Officer, described the DAR Schools.

The dedicatory prayer was given by Miss Mary Ellen Dickison, past regent, Hannah Bushrod Chapter. The bronze plaque was presented by Miss Persia Porter, regent of Hannah Bushrod Chapter, and received by Walter Knott. The mistress of ceremonies was Mrs. Edna W. McElvee, past regent, who initiated the project and carried it to fruition.

Following the ceremony, which closed with the firing of a volley of shots by the Color Guard, refreshments were served by the Ghost Town hostesses in the costume of the period.—Edna W. McElvee.

Thankful Hubbard (Austin, Tex.). Guest speaker for the Washington's Birthday luncheon was Mrs. Loretta Grim Thomas, Ex-Vice President General, who spoke to more than 100 members and their guests about The Greatness of Washington. Musical selections were sung by an Austin High School choir. Junior members, with Mrs. George E. Meyer, general chairman, were hostesses. Honorees were 13 chapter-sponsored Good Citizens, one of whom, Ann Driscoll, received the State award. Mrs. L. C. Procter, Chairman of DAR Good Citizens, introduced each girl and her mother. Each girl received a pin. The program was completed by placing a wreath at the statue of George Washington on the University of Texas campus.

Mrs. John F. Springfield, regent, and Thankful Hubbard's 165 members have concentrated their efforts toward adding new members, DAR Good Citizens, history awards, and DAR Magazine subscriptions, as well as on presenting programs planned to emphasize the NSDAR theme and promote interest in DAR objectives.

With Mrs. George H. Wells as program chairman and Mrs. Glenn Moore Tooko, Jr., as chairman of music, all programs have been outstanding. Highlights have been Constitution Week observance under the leadership of Mrs. Jesse L. Rose; an address by Mrs. Frank Garland Trau, State Chairman of National Defense and Ex-Organizing Secretary General; The DAR in Education, by the chairman of Approved Schools, Mrs. E. D. Gatlin, and a program of American Music as a welcome to new members.—Elizabeth Tuley Dugas.

Edmund Randolph (Richmond, Calif.). The December meeting in 1959 was the occasion for presenting an Americanism medal to Anthony G. Papadakis, a naturalized citizen since 1916. Mr. Papadakis is of Greek parentage and a native of Turkey. He has resided in Richmond since 1910 and has a most impressive record for outstanding civic service.

Mrs. E. C. Anderson, chapter regent, in reading the achievements of Tony, as he is known to all, mentioned that this award was only the 10th to be given in California and the second in the Bay area.

The medal was presented by Mrs. Otis W. Swanison of Piedmont, National Vice Chairman of the Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship Committee, and was the first such award to be given by the chapter. The qualifications of Mr. Papadakis, as related during the presentation, include the following activities: Anthony G. Papadakis is an outstanding citizen in our community and one of the best-known and beloved men ever to live in Richmond. In his younger years he had a small business—a restaurant and candy shop. Later he was employed by the Richmond Park Department. Not only has he shown his civic devotion to our city in more ways than can be named, but he raised his two children and put them through college by himself after the early death of his wife.

He was an officer in the Army Training Corps during World War I; he is a charter member of the American Legion Post No. 10, serving for 42 years as its treasurer, the longest period for any Legion treasurer in the United States; he sold $134 million worth of United States Savings Bonds during World War II; and he served over 700 hours in the Ground Observer Corps. Both his son and daughter were in service during the war. Mr. Papadakis served throughout the Korean crisis as ground observer. The list of his other contributions is lengthy indeed.

Many relatives and friends attended the award program, and all remember "Tony's" touching remarks of acceptance:

I feel so humble to have your organization seek me out to give me this medal and high honor. All these things that I have done are only a part of my duty as an American citizen.

—Mrs. Lee A. Viano.
Fort Assumption (Memphis, Tenn.). Two years under guidance of Mrs. Herbert D. Sullivan, chapter regent, and her board have been most fruitful for this chapter, organized in 1942 and named for the earliest fort built by Bienville in 1739 between St. Louis and old Fort Rosalie (Natchez) on the Mississippi.

In addition to earning a place on the Gold Honor Roll, the chapter in the fall of 1958 sponsored a silver tea and sale of antiques by a Memphis collector, Miss Louise Louise, realizing profits to establish a chapter college scholarship for some deserving Memphis student. Mrs. Lois D. Bejach was chairman. Royce Porter, Kingsbury High School graduate, was selected as recipient and is majoring in journalism at Memphis State University.

In December 1959, the chapter, as its community project, presented at Brooks Art Gallery a color-slide program, Christmas at Rosalie, having as guests the members of two other Memphis chapters (Hermitage and Watauga) which co-sponsored with us our John Sevier Society, CAR. Our chapter gave a new American Flag to the society, received by Sally Lemley, CAR President, and Mrs. Frank Smith, Senior President. Christmas decorations emphasized a modern flocked tree contrasted with an old-fashioned tree, decked with colored paper-chain and popcorn-cranberry garlands, striped candy canes, and gingerbread men. Slides were furnished through courtesy of Natchez Trace Society, CAR, at Jackson, Miss., which originated the program and presented it for use by Mississippi DAR and CAR.

On February 29 and March 1, 1960, the chapter sponsored an antebellum Then and Now Fashion Show and The Natches Pilgrimage color-film benefit event in Goldsmith's Robert E. Lee Room. Honor guests were Mrs. Ashmead White, President General; Mrs. E. C. Brewer, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Theodore Morford, Mrs. Louise M. Heaton, and Mrs. B. W. McCravy, State Regents, respectively of Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas; and Mrs. H. D. Forrest of Jackson, Miss., Rosalie Board Chairman. News-paper, radio, television, and wire public-licity drew local and distant-town audiences whose donations assured a full 4-year education for the chapter's scholarship winner.

Mrs. Thomas P. Hughes, chapter associate member and Rosalie Slide chairman, was commentator for slides and antebellum fashions, assisted by Mrs. Harry E. O'Hara, Vice Chairman. Hoop-skirted board and chapter members greeted the audience with traditional Southern hospitality. Twenty-five antebellum costumes worn by chapter members and honor guests contrasted with latest Goldsmith fashions.

Added attraction was autographing of the book, Six Little Girls of Lanadowne, by a Natchez author, Mrs. George M. Marshall, III, present in costume with the little granddaughters about whom this attractive children's book was written.

Honoring the distinguished guests were an advance dinner and reception in the lovely contemporary home of Mrs. O'Hara; a Deep South country ham and spoon-bread brunch at the Coach House; and a DAR buffet supper in Goldsmith's Colonial Room. It is believed Fort Assumption is the only Tennessee chapter to date that has donated funds from sponsored benefits within the course of 2 years for the full college education of a chosen student.

At our 1960 State Conference, the chapter won first place for donating more funds during the past year to State and National projects than any other Tennessee chapter, not including the Royce Porter scholarship; it also won first place for its Press Book.

The chapter has donated $25.00, honoring our President General, to the Doris Pike White auditorium-gymnasium at Kate Duncan Smith School.

-Mrs. T. P. Hughes.

General Mercer (Trenton, N.J.) celebrated its 50th birthday with a luncheon April 5 at Hotel Stacy-Trent. Attending were 46 members and 9 State Officers, including Mrs. George Skillman, State Regent, and Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Honorary Vice-President General. Regents from three neighboring chapters were guests.

We honored two charter members, Mrs. Edward W. Dunham and Mrs. Maxwell C. Rockhill, the daughter of our organizing regent, Mrs. Howell C. Stull, who served as regent for 25 years. Miss Dorothy Cadwallader, present regent, presided. A memorial service followed.

The chapter history, compiled by Mrs. Ivan Frank Bird, historian, was presented, with musical interludes, in three 20-year periods, by Mrs. William Johnston, Mrs. Leslie Perrine, and Mrs. Bird, who were attired in costumes appropriate to each era.

Our chapter (No. 21 in New Jersey), with a present membership of 70, was organized June 5, 1900. We are named in honor of General Hugh Mercer who came to America in 1747 from Scotland and was mortally wounded in the Battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777.

The highlights of the past 60 years include the planting of 16 trees on the River Road in honor of the Revolutionary ancestors of the 16 organizing members and since 1925, yearly gifts of children's books on American History to the libraries of two of Trenton's Elementary Public Schools—approximately 1550 to date. During the war much material aid was given to the war effort.

We have actively supported all national philanthropies; distributed numerous manuals to new citizens; helped furnish the drawing room in William Trent House; furnished one complete room at the Old Barracks in authentic pieces of the period prior to 1800; established six JAC clubs; and preserved many copies of records and papers for the National Library; and for sponsoring a Good Citizen annually. Scholarships to a DAR school are given in honor of each retiring regent and also as memorials for deceased members.

We hope to continue our patriotic, historical, and educational activities during the next 60 years.—Marjorie D. Bird.

Irondequoit (Rochester, N. Y.). Ceremonies on March 2 dedicated a county marker on the lawn at the chapter house. The marker was provided by the Supervisors of Monroe County in connection with their plan for marking four historic places in the city. The regent, Mrs. W. Coburn Seward, gave a history of the house and an appraisal of its historic value. The chaplain, Mrs. H. Eugene Dutcher, made the dedicatory prayer. Guests of honor included Arch Merrill, author of many books of local history; Mrs. B. Court Lee, and Mrs. Emlyn W. Snyder.

Dedication of Monroe County marker on lawn of Irondequoit Chapter House. (L. to r.) Dr. Blake McKeelley, Mrs. W. Coburn Seward, Mrs. George Howard, Mrs. B. Court Lee, and Mrs. Elmer W. Snyder.

DECEMBER 1960
and the chapter had "open house" on Flag Day, June 14. For 40 years it has been the home of Irondequoit Chapter, now 66 years old and the largest of 179 chapters in the State. It is in the Greek Revival style of architecture with four massive Doric columns, and on each side of the porch are templelike wings. It is considered one of the finest examples of this type of architecture in western New York. It is on an eminence and so has a majestic appearance. It was built in 1837 for Hervey Ely, one of the first millers of Rochester. Hugh Hastings of Connecticut was the architect of this beautiful mansion in what was called the ruffled-shirt ward. It is in keeping with the historical aims of the National Society that Irondequoit Chapter has preserved this old-time mansion.

The chapter is very proud that Susan B. Anthony, one of the greatest women of this country, was a life member and that her birthday, February 15, is the same day as the chapter founding. A bronze tablet in the hall memorializes her. She is the only member of the DAR elected to the Hall of Fame in New York City. — Martha Taylor Howard.

Priscilla Abbot (Andover, Mass.) at its regular meeting on April 12, unveiled and dedicated a plaque at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Young on Elm Street, Andover. The house, built about 1680, came into prominence when, during the Revolution, Deacon Isaac Abbot petitioned the General Court for a tavern license because many weary travelers stopped there on their way from Haverhill to Boston and requested board and lodging.

According to legend, his daughter, Priscilla, for whom the Andover Chapter is named, one morning sewed up a tear in President George Washington's glove and received a kiss on her cheek. She did not wash her face for a week, so the story goes. It is certainly true, however, that the President did stop there on his way to Boston in 1789, soon after becoming the first President of the United States. This house was also the first post office in Andover and is still in a good state of preservation.

The town fathers, members of patriotic organizations in the town and other invited guests were present at the occasion, and the invocation was given by Rev. J. Allyn Bradford of the Free Christian Church, a direct descendant in the 11th generation from Governor Bradford of Pilgrim fame.—Mrs. Ernest C. Edmonds.

Mention, "I Read it in the D.A.R. Magazine." —

Gov. William Paca (Bel Air, Harford County, Md.) Katherine Streett Scarborough and Robert Lee Snyder, members of CAR in Maryland, presented a red, white, and blue bouquet to Mrs. Frank Shramek, State Regent, Maryland DAR, at the 1960 State Conference. Kathie is the daughter of Mrs. G. Curtis Scarborough, member of Gov. William Paca Chapter and Organizing President of the Rocks of Deer Creek Society, CAR, sponsored by the chapter. Robert is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Snyder of Baltimore and the grandson of Mrs. Walter S. Snyder, Organizing President of the Jonathan Hager Society, CAR, in Hagerstown, Md.—Mrs. H. Turner Timberlake.

![Calvary Studio](image)

Little Katherine Streett Scarborough and Robert Lee Snyder, who presented a bouquet to Mrs. Frank Shramek, Maryland State Regent, at the 1960 State Conference.

Alliance (Urbana-Champaign, Ill.). Dr. Ruth Painter Randall, author of six books and more than a score of magazine and newspaper articles on the Lincoln family, was given an award for distinguished service to American history by Alliance Chapter on May 13, 1960 at a luncheon. A complete set of Dr. Randall's books graced the speakers' table, including her latest volume, Colonel Elmer Ellsworth: A Biography of Lincoln's Friend and First Hero of the Civil War, which was officially published May 18, 1960, just 100 years to the day when Lincoln's nomination for President of the United States was announced. This charming story of the gay young officer who became the first northern casualty of the Civil War is also the first of Mrs. Randall's six books not dealing directly with the Lincoln family.

Her first book, Mary Lincoln: Biography of a Marriage (1953), was immediately a best seller, made available in both the regular edition and through four book clubs; it was also condensed by The Reader's Digest and selected for international editions, which included translations into French, Spanish, Italian, German, Finnish, Portuguese, and Japanese. It was also translated into Braille and recorded on Talking Books for the blind. The regular edition is now in its 13th printing. In 1961 the Dell Publishing Co. will issue a paperback edition.

The second volume, Lincoln's Sons (January 12, 1956), logically followed the first. It was adopted by Doubleday's Family Reading Club, and a condensation featuring Ted Lincoln appeared in McCull's Magazine for January 1956. It was also chosen as an alternate for the Civil War Book Club and is available on Talking Book records.

The Courtship of Mr. Lincoln, published February 4, 1957, has wide appeal for all ages. It was reprinted in full in Doubleday's Best-In-Books in July 1957 and listed by the American Library Association in January 1958 in its column, Interesting Adult Books of 1957 for Young People.

July 7, 1958, and July 15, 1959, saw the publication of two new volumes, both designed for young people but both equally popular for all ages.

Lincoln's Animal Friends came first—a delightful book planned especially for 9-year-olds and up. It was followed the next year by a biography of Mrs. Lincoln for young people under the title, I, Mary, from the marriage ceremony. Both have been enthusiastically received by all ages.

Astonishing and inspiring as this record of six powerful books in 7 years has been, it is not all that prompted Alliance Chapter to honor Ruth Painter Randall. She has accomplished the almost unbelievable feat of clearing American history of the long-standing misrepresentation that had clouded the good name of Mrs. Lincoln ever since that eccentric citizen of Springfield, Ill., William H. Herndon, published his Biography of Lincoln, a volume replete with his personal psychological fabrications, and yet a book accepted for many years as an authority on the Lincoln family affairs.

Any attempt to check unfavorable gossip is always difficult—but to be able to discredit and end for all time character-smirching stories that have been published and accepted for many years—that is a truly monumental achievement.

Dr. Randall, in her quiet, dignified way, has accomplished this superhuman task for the Lincolns. Herndon's carelessly published lies are no longer believed because she has had the courage and the skill to hunt down and present the truth.—Ruth M. Van Deventer.

Moses Cleveland (Cleveland, Ohio). A grave-marking ceremony by the chapter was held February 9, 1960, in Lakeway Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio, in the Francis Wagar lot honoring a (Continued on page 762)
Ardinger Bible Records (owned by Walter Clay Ardinger in 1938, Halfway, Md.: sent in by Mrs. Dennis T. Zeller, 103 W. Potomac St., Williamsport, Md.)

First owner was his grandfather, John Ardinger, b. 22 Aug. 1813, d. Oct. 5th, 1860. Williamsport, Md.

Second owner was Henry Clay Ardinger, Walter's father, d. Dec. 2: 1844 (Williamsport, Md.).

Third owner is Walter Clay Ardinger, b. Jan. 10th, 1882, at Williamsport, Md.

John Ardinger and Maria Smith, was m. July 9, 1835. Henry Clay Ardinger and Sarah C. Long, was m. Dec. 24th 1866, at the Lutheran Parsonage in Wmspt. By the Reverend Md.: Sent in by Mrs. Dennis T. Zeller, 103 1858. Walter's father, b. Dec. 2: 1844 (Williamsport, Md.).

Amanda Virginia Ardinger, b. Sept. 28, 1841. Henry Clay Ardinger, was b. Dec. 2, 1844. (1) His wife—Sarah Catharine Long, was b. Feb. 26th, 1848 at Williamsport, Md. (2) John Ardinger, was b. Aug. 22, 1848.

Children of H. C. and S. C. Long Ardinger, b. at Wmspt., Md.


Anna Catharine Poffenberger, b. Feb. 21, 1902 Hagerstown.

Deaths

Mrs. Hannah Ardinger, d. Mar. 16th 1834.

Mrs. Mary Smith, d. Aug.—185—.

Miss Martha Ann Ardinger, d. Aug. 28th, 1858.


Anna Maria Ardinger, d. Aug. 5, 1906, in Williamsport.


George Ardinger, d. May 1936.


Henry A. Poffenberger, d. Feb. 27—1913, aged 74 years—11 months and 11 days.

FOOTNOTE—Minnie, was nickname for Amanda Rebecca Ardinger. Mattie, was nickname for Martha Elizabeth Ardinger.

* * *

Putnam (Putnam) Family Bible Records (the Bible is owned by Mrs. Earl M. Putnam, R. 1, Ovid, Mich. Records sent by Mrs. Edward H. Reeves, Race Hill Rd., Madison, Conn.)

Births

1756 Jan. 7th John Putnam was born. 1756 Jan. 1st Elizabeth Putnam was born.

1799 Oct. 9th Cornelius Putnam was born. 1802 Oct. 1st, Eliza Ann Johnson was born.

1767 Dec. 4th Nichols Johnson was born. 1778 Dec. 4th Abraham Johnson was born.

1824 Nov. 7th Gitty Maria Johnson was born. 1828 May 8th John Cornelius Putnam was born.

1833 Feb. 10th Ezekiel T. Putnam was born. 1826 Jan. 26th Barnet Johnson Putnam was born.

1840 March 18, 1818 ( ? ). James Hobbs and Jerusha Atkinson were m. Dec. 24, 1932.

Marriages

James Hobbs and Jerusha Atkinson were m. the 27 of Sept. 1810.

John Nash and Louisa Hobbs were m. July the 10th, 1834.

William V. Nash and Mary Hobbs were m. Oct. the 30th, 1834.

Elijah Moor and Manerva Hobbs were m. Jan. 13th, 1835.

James Smith and Sarah an* Hobbs were m. Dec. the 22nd, 1835. "* an (probably Ann not capitalized and written with a * "*)

James A. Powers and Jane C. Hobbs were m. Feb. the 21, 1843.

Samuel Wells and Emily were m. July the 1 (?), 1852 (?)

Green Hildard Gunter and Anguline Hobbs were m. May the 11th, 1853 (?)

Wilson H. H — — — — (?) and Peninah A. Clayton were m. Aug. 12th, 1855.

Julia Gunter and Dolert Coleman were m. June 10, 1884.

Nina Gunton and Joe Murray were m. Nov. 4, 1880.

Mary Gunton and Frank Reeves were m. Nov. 10, 1881.

Rebecca Gunton and Samul Hodge were m. Oct. 29, 1887.

Willie Gupton and Alice Justice were m. Feb. 4, 1887/79.

Lillie Murray and Jessie Green were m. April 23, 1905.

Maggie A. Murray and Edd Spencer were m. Dec. 22, 1906.

Dessie Cora Murray and John Jackson were m. Dec. 11, 1910/11.

Virginia Jackson and Homer Blankenship were m. Dec. 24, 1932.

Deaths

James Hobbs, d. Mar. the 17th, 1838.

Sarah Ann Smith, d. Feb. the 18th, 1838.

Louisa Nash, d. Oct. the 29th, 1846.

William G. Wells, d. Feb. the 27th (?), 1854 (?).

James Agustin Hobbs, d. June 1st, 1864.


John Howard to Rebecca Williams, 3 Jan. 1841.

Ansel Brassel to Susannah Brassfield, 14 Jan. 1841.

Norris McCommon to Saraete Jan Applegate, 11 April 1841.

William Cox to Eliza Jane Gibson, 18 April 1841.

James E. Darnaby to Sarah Ann Merrill, 1 April 1841.
James Finley to Nancy Evans, 11 May 1841.
John S. Marshel to Nancy Young, 25 Feb. 1841.
Harvey Belcher to Susan Williams, 13 Sept. 1841.
John Griffith to Sarah Prichard, 21 July 1841.
John S. Darnaby to Caroline Thompson, 6 Sept. 1841.
Bm. Castaline to Rebecca Scott, 20 Aug. 1841.
W. T. Fitzpatrick to Martha Williams, 3 Dec. 1841.
John Belew to Cincinnatus Dunkenson, 26 Feb. 1841.
Jack Calver to Patsy Bennett, 26 Sept. 1841.
John Chaney to Elizabeth Given, 17 Aug. 1841.
Isaac L. Caste to Dorothy Moore, 14 Oct. 1841.
Sparton F. Rhea to Nancy Micky, 29 Sept. 1841.
Robert Carkey, Carroll Co. to Joanna Foster, 28 Oct. 1841.
William Horatio Moss to Narcissa M. Dunkinson, 29 April 1841.
Jane Boyce to Dorrinda Peery, at the house of Robert Peery, Esq., 1 Sept. 1841.
Peter Cain to Ann Mullins, 30 Nov. 1841.
Hiram Fisher to E. C. Mattex, 19 July 1842.
Peter Cain to Ann Mullins, 30 Nov. 1841.
James White to Caroline Wooly, 14 Dec. 1841.
John McCammon to Frances Suler, 29 Jan. 1842.
Jesse N. Perkins to Wady McClelland, 13 Jan. 1842.
John Moore to Elizabeth Speer, 25 March 1842.
John Blackburn to Elanor Smith, 6 Jan. 1842.
John Johnson to Nancy Ellen Ordryke, 2 Jan. 1842.
Robert Killin to Grizzilla Henry, 17 March 1842.
Benjamin Farley to Mary Pruell, 28 July 1842.
James Messer to Mary Sweet, 12 Feb. 1842.
William Rayburn to Elizia Hobbs, 27 Feb. 1842.
John Uttinger to Sally C. Aubray, 29 May 1842.
William R. Morgan to Margaret N. Conner, 1 Sept. 1842.
George Storr to Jane Watt, 21 July 1842.
Jeremiah Terry to Rachal James, 2 July 1842.
David Tailor to Milly Smith, 5 June 1842.
Marvin Stewart to Sally Ann Flowers, 6 Feb. 1842.
Robert Speer to Peggy Kelso, 8 Sept. 1842.
Stanley Hatfield to Ester Hatfield, 28 Aug. 1842.
William Peery (George's son) to Lucy Ann Pfeiker, 19 July 1842.
Robert Peery to Malinda Wasson, 12 June 1842.
Greenbury Harris to Clarissa Weldon, 13 Oct. 1842.
George W. Booth to Mary Ann Mullins, 2 Jan. 1842.
James Claypole to Mary Ann Chapel, 20 Dec. 1842.
William Muns to Charlotte Davis, 11 Nov. 1842.
William M. Snodgrass to Katherine Chrisman, 3 Nov. 1842.
Benjamin Morrison to China Best, 3 Nov. 1842.
Henry Tandy to Narcissa B. Perry, at the house of George Perry, 13 Jan. 1842.
James M. Newlin to Eliza Matix, 24 Nov. 1842.

1843

Jessie Kelly to Rachael Davis, 12 Jan. 1843.
Thomas Holman to Luticia Thompson, 15 Feb. 1843.
Frances B. Grubb to Martha A. Tucker, 5 Jan. 1843.
Joseph Freet to Martha Bailly, 28 Dec. 1843.
Henry D. Kelso to Margaret Keith, 13 April 1843.
Hiram Stanley to Hannah Bellle, 27 Feb. 1843.
Thomas B. Clark to Catharine England, 10 May 1843.
Henry E. Newlin to S. Adair, 31 May 1843.
John C. Griffin to Nancy Clark, 6 April 1843.
Thomas Z. Witten to Rachel Smith, 28 Feb. 1843.
Thomas Bellow to Mary Ellis, 16 April 1843.
Adam C. Gahn to Mary Moore, 23 April 1843.
James Parsons to Mary Prichard, 26 March 1843.
Alfred B. Mullins to Jane Sevacy, 21 March 1843.
Ebenezer B. Neff, Davis Co., to Mary Blackburn, 12 March 1843.
James Barset to Ginny Hart, 16 March 1843.
John Reeves to Diana Wood, 9 March 1843.
Abner Brown to Priscilla Gibson, 25 June 1843.
Richard Ford to Mary Booram, 18 May 1843.
Hiram Marshall to Sarah Hall, 7 Feb. 1843.
Abner Drinkard to O. Hasting, 3 Aug. 1843.
James R. Brus to Mary Jane Bruce, 18 Aug. 1843.
Samuel Benner to Sarah Booller, 22 Aug. 1843.
John S. Howard to Rebecca Prewit, 10 Aug. 1843.
Charles M. Scott to Sarah Scott, 5 Oct. 1843.
James Peery, Howard Co., to Sarah Peery, at the house of Evans Peery, Esq., 31 Aug. 1843.
James W. Brown to Eliza Jane Sullivan, 21 Nov. 1843.
John Anderson Smith to Magdalene Uttinger, 20 Dec. 1843.
William Rucker to Mary Ann Priest, 31 Dec. 1843.
James C. Nelson to Mary A. Tindle, 23 Nov. 1843.
William Cook to A. E. Samuels, 28 Dec. 1843.
Jackson Elkins to Lucinda Henson, 10 Oct. 1843.

1844

William J. Girdner to Catharine Merrill, 10 Feb. 1844.
Henry W. Lyday to Elizabeth Neelyn, 29 Feb. 1844.
Charles BoilIs to Harriett Shavers, 6 Feb. 1844.
Ira Chenweth to Jane Blackburn, 14 March 1844.
John M. Nichols to Mercy Ann Evitte, 10 Jan. 1844.

Alexanderson to Mary Ann Thompson, 31 Jan. 1844.
James Perry Marsh to Frances Brummett, 28 March 1844.
John Holland to Margaret Speer, 14 Jan. 1844.
Martin Moss to Mary Maclemnel, 18 Jan. 1844.
John Chappell to Mary Shuler, 23 June 1844.
John Campbell to Tempay Newlin, 13 Jan. 1844.
Samuel Crow to Oma Young, 18 Feb. 1844.
Elie Shin to Margaret M. Tandy, 27 Dec. 1844.
Lilbern Renfro to Mary E. Applegate, 9 April 1844.
Thomas P. Wynn to Lucinda Ford, 7 Jan. 1844.
Cornelius Darnabay to Charlotte Merrill, 8 Feb. 1844.
Martin Stucker to Hannah Chrisman, 15 Feb. 1844.
Edwin Austin to Mary Ann Stucker, 17 April 1844.
William Yates to Margaret Howard, 27 Feb. 1844.
Allen Scott to Rachel Miller, 28 April 1844.
John Favour to Mary Thompson, 24 March 1844.
Tolbert Rockhold to Mariah L. Laughlin, 25 March 1844.
Howard Moore to Eliza Wasson, 10 March 1844.
Michael Chrisman to Lydia Rooks, 17 May 1844.
Elleum Dye to Mary Jane Rook, 21 July 1844.
Jonathan Woodruff to Mary Aubrey, 3 Oct. 1844.
Zacharial Wells to Eliza Bayton, 16 Oct. 1844.
William C. Benson to Elizabeth Walker, 26 Dec. 1844.
Israel Nordryke to Alivra Medcalf, 21 Dec. 1844.
Laburn Curtis to Sarah Bellle, 15 Dec. 1844.
Miles Wasson to Nancy Wells, 21 Dec. 1844.
Joseph Lovett to Herenetta I. Duncan, 5 Sept. 1844.
Samuel Everett to Lucinda Morgan, 20 July 1844.
Esq. Mr. Benjamin Franklin Newlin to Mary Gann, 24 Nov. 1844.

* * *

Bryant Family Bible Records (this
Bible was in possession of Walter O. Barber, Findlay, Ohio, when records were copied. Mr. Barber purchased it in a collection of old books while he was a resident of Kentucky. There was nothing identifying in it except a post card ad-
dressed to Mr. D. B. Cheatham, Fairfield, Ky., and postmarked Taylorsville, Ky.,
April 15, 1899. Contributed by Mrs. Geo. B. Reddin, 714 North Main Street, Findlay, Ohio).

Aaron Bryant was b. in Orange County, Va., Mar. 21, 1779, d. Sept. 5, 1866.
Anna Bryant, was b. in New Arle, N. J., Aug. 13, 1796, d. June 26, 1842.
Fannie Bryant, daughter of A. Bryant, was b. May 3, 1806.
Sallie Bryant, b. Nov. 9, 1808.
Drusilla Bryant, b. April 1, 1811.
Mariah Bryant, b. Jan. 29, 1815.
Martha A. Bryant, b. July 11, 1819.
Nancy J. Bryant, b. Jan. 10, 1824.
### Queries


**Stam (Stamm—Stem—Ston)—** Want proof of births of Jacob's and Elizabeth's children, George and Abraham, and prob. Susannah. Joseph Jr., b. in Washington Co., Md., aft. 1772. Lester and Dry Run, prob. in the Clearspring dist. Have proof of b. of Alexander, Catherine, and Henry, b. in Paradise Twp., York Co., Pa., and Mary K. S. C. Which was the dau. of Susannah, b. abt. 1740. Will pay $50.00 for proof of births.—Mrs. Lillie Hornsby, 15455 Biltmore, Detroit 27, Mich.

**Barber—** Want inf. as to parents, bros., etc., of William Barber, b. N.C. June 25, 1789, d. Cobb Co., Ga., 1876, mar. Rachel Daniel, 1810, Clarke Co., Ga. How was he connected with George Barber, etc., of Clarke and Oglethorpe Co., Ga.? Will ex. inf. on Barber—Gann—Alexander families.—G. E. Barber, Box 153, Mahleton, Ala.

**Laycock—** Jordan — Wanted parents, dates, and places of Reuben Laycock, b. 1770-80 Pa. (where), mar. Sarah Jordan in Clermont Co., Ohio 1804, also her parents.—P. R. Peterson, R. 6, Box 397, Anderson, Ind.


**Christy—** Want ances., parents, descs., dates, and places of Robert Christy, b. 1740 Scotland, fought in Rev. War under Gen. Putnam. Also full inf. of his son David Christy, professor and author, who lived in Philadelphia. Recommended to the Congress legislatively, and also of his son John Christy, who set. on Peter Creek, now in Independence National Park in Philadelphia. Will ex. inf. on Barber—Gann—Alex—Anderson families.—G. E. Barber, Box 153, Mahleton, Ala.

## Daniel Okeson Bible Records—Births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of Birth</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Parents</th>
<th>Spouse</th>
<th>Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Okeson</td>
<td>7th Oct 1755</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sarah Okeson</td>
<td>Polly Ross</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas Okeson</td>
<td>8th Mar 1782</td>
<td></td>
<td>Margaret Okeson</td>
<td>Polly Ross</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Okeson</td>
<td>1st Feb 1763</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Margaret Okeson</td>
<td>16th Mar 1763</td>
<td></td>
<td>John Okeson</td>
<td>Polly Ross</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard Okeson</td>
<td>15th Apr 1768</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abbie Okeson</td>
<td>25th Sep 1799</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Okeson</td>
<td>Jan 1795</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Okeson</td>
<td>20th Jun 1782</td>
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<td>Edward Okeson</td>
<td>19th Oct 1802</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Okeson</td>
<td>11th Nov 1805</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## Deaths

- Dan Okeson, d. in Tuscarora Valley, Penna., 15th day June A.D. 1801, aged eighty seven years four m. and two days.
- Anglesea Albertson Okeson, departed this life in Tuscarora Valley, Penna., Oct. 11th at half after 5 o'clock in the morning, A.D. 1807, aged 74 yrs 7 ms 6 days. **• • •**
When this reaches you it will be December, and you will be busy with plans for Christmas. To every State JAC Chairman, chapter chairman and club director, and through you to every JAC member, we send our wishes for a very happy Christmas. Your JACs have discovered that the secret of a happy Christmas is to make others happy. According to your reports, they did many things last Christmas—sent greeting cards, sang carols, made personal visits and took gifts to shut-ins and those in hospitals and homes for the aged; collected toys and gave parties to children in hospitals and homes for children; collected good used clothing and toys and sent them to DAR Schools; and took part in Christmas plays and parties, thus giving happiness to many both young and old. This is the best way to celebrate the Birthday of Jesus. No doubt you JACs will be just as busy this Christmas. Write to us, and tell all about their activities.

Mrs. G. Murray Campbell, National Vice Chairman, JAC, North-Central Division, sent in an interesting report from Mrs. L. J. Augustine, State JAC Chairman of Iowa, including several newspaper clippings. Mrs. Augustine reports that Clear Lake Chapter, DAR (Mrs. Adam Yurigan, JAC chairman), sponsors three 6th grade JAC clubs in the Garner-Hayfield School, and one 6th grade club in the school at Britt, Iowa, with a total membership of 91 students. With the permission of the principal the clubs were incorporated as a part of the class work, and meetings are held twice a month. These clubs have many activities. Last Christmas they sang carols to shut-ins, followed by Christmas parties, and collected toys and clothing for Crossnore. They had Valentine parties for their mothers and members and gave a Mother's Day Tea with a program of music, skits, readings, and recitations. The local newspaper, The Garner Leader, in its write-up about the latter event (which included two newspaper pictures), stated:

An abundance of talent, both as leaders and entertainers, was brought out in this program. This will be a wonderful asset to the community when these boys and girls take their places in the adult community.

The clubs also participated in Memorial Day services. At the closing of the school the outstanding member of each club was presented with the Thatcher Award pin by Mrs. Yurigan. The recipients were Barbara Pipps, Brent Abele, and LaDonna Greiman, of Garner-Hayfield School, and Barbara Pierce of Britt School. This event was also written up in The Garner Leader, with a picture of the winners and Mrs. Yurigan.

The editor, Mr. Elling, is interested in the work of these young people and has given their activities good publicity. Mrs. Augustine made a display of newspaper clippings at the State Conference in Des Moines. Such publicity encourages other DAR chapters to sponsor JAC clubs.

Mrs. Campbell reported that Mrs. Raymond F. Le Mieux, State JAC Chairman of Wisconsin, had put on a fine radio program for JAC. She also spoke enthusiastically of the fine work done by Miss Hazel Mortimer in Rockford, Ill. The activities of the two clubs at George Washington Junior High School, sponsored by the Rockford Chapter, were described by Miss Mortimer in her article, Seasoned With Salt, which appeared in the October issue of the DAR Magazine.

Mrs. Jack Nye, State JAC Chairman of South Carolina, sent us a fine write-up in The Lancaster News of the JAC clubs in Lancaster, S.C. These clubs are sponsored by the Waxhaws Chapter, DAR. The editor writes:

With patriotism as their theme, members of JAC Clubs in the Lancaster schools learn the fundamentals of a democratic nation. Their objectives are the mutual improvement of members by the study of the history of the United States and the underlying principles of national, state and municipal government; the discussion and practice of patriotism and promotion of good citizenship and sincere preparation for intelligent and unselfish participation in the duties of citizenship.

One of the most active clubs in Lancaster is in the Rice School, under the direction of Miss Nancy Crocket. For its final meeting in June members studied Mark Twain and dramatized the famous episode, Whittington the Fence, from Tom Sawyer. An excellent picture was included in the write-up.

Mrs. Nye also sent a newspaper picture of members of four JAC clubs in the Blake School, Greenwood, S.C., who presented a program on good citizenship at a meeting of the sponsoring DAR chapter, Star Fort.

Send in stories of your JAC club activities, and we will use them in order of their receipt. Get as much publicity as possible on JAC activities in your local papers and send it in for the 1960-61 JAC Publicity Scrapbook. Help us make this scrapbook twice as good as the last one. First, second, and third prizes will again be given to the States that send in the best publicity. Also encourage participation in the national JAC contests—essays, posters, poems, songs, plays and programs, and club projects. The subject this year is Our Charters of Freedom. Copies of the letter of the Contest Chairman, Mrs. Bowman, with instructions, may be obtained without charge by writing to the Business Office, National Headquarters, NSDAR, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

And last, but of great importance, urge all your JAC chairmen to subscribe to the DAR Magazine. It is still only $2.00 a year—the only thing I know of that has not gone up in price.

The President General has been asked to serve on the Awards Jury that will select the recipients of the Freedom Foundation awards; it will meet at Valley Forge from November 27—December 3. Mrs. White also has acted as a member of the Panel of Judges in the Television Class to select the winners of GMA (Glass Manufacturers of America) Life Line of America trophies.

The National Society complied with the invitation of the Association of American Physicians and Surgeons to exhibit literature of our organization at the annual meeting of the association in St. Louis September 29-30; Mrs. Frank I. Henderson of St. Louis, Missouri's State Chairman of the National Defense Committee, took charge of the booth at the request of Mrs. Ashmead White; she was assisted by several St. Louis members.

Note: The Author of How Fruit Came to America, in the November Magazine, was Belle Lillard Huff, not Belle Tillard Huff.
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, offered prayer, 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. Erwin Frees Seimes, called the roll. The following members were recorded present: National Officers: Mrs. White, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Stribling, Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Baker, Miss Burns, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Hoke, Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Maddox, Mrs. Cagle, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Wrenn, Mrs. Patrick, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Lange, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Pilkington, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Tuthill, Mrs. Stotts, Mrs. Carlson, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Schneider. State Regents: Mrs. McCrary, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Holcolm
remained at home until July 5 when I flew back to Washington.

Thursday, July 7, Mrs. Agnes Beaton, Safety Department, Women’s Division, Allstate Insurance Company, entertained in my honor with a luncheon at the Washington Hotel Roof. That afternoon, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, Past Organizing Secretary General, drove me to Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington, where I was the guest of the Virginia State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, at the presentation ceremonies of a 50-star Flag by General Lemuel C. Shepard, U.S.M.C. Retired, to Mr. Robert V. H. Duncan of Alexandria, President of the Virginia Sons of the American Revolution. A wreath was placed at General Washington’s tomb and a private tour of Mount Vernon was enjoyed. That evening your President General was a banquet guest of the Alexandria Chapter, S.A.R., Rear Admiral Dwight M. Agnew, President.

Friday, July 15, I drove to New Bern, North Carolina, with Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, National Chairman of our Press Relations Committee, and Mrs. William Seth Kenyon, National Chairman, Genealogical Records Committee, to visit Tryon Palace. While in New Bern, we enjoyed the cordial hospitality of Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, Honorary President General of the National Society.

Miss Mayme C. Parker, of the Francis Wallis Chapter of Virginia, invited me to a special showing of Woodlawn, the home of Nellie Custis Lewis, on July 22, followed by a luncheon at her home.

Mrs. Anna B. Sandt, National Vice Chairman of the D.A.R. School Committee, entertained the members of the District of Columbia who made the money corpsages which were for sale during Congress for the Doris Pike White Auditorium Gymnasium Fund, at a supper party at her home on Sunday evening, July 24, which party your President General was among the guests.

Wednesday, July 27, I flew to Erie, Pennsylvania, where I was a house guest of Mrs. Macdonald S. Reed. Mrs. Reed drove me to Chautauqua, New York, on Thursday the 28th to attend the luncheon and meeting of the Chautauqua Circle of the Daughters of the American Revolution held in the Hotel Athenaeum. At this meeting, attended by many members from many states, I gave the principal address, with Miss Lucile Thomas, President, presiding.

August 6 I flew to Maine for a short vacation at my home. August 25 I left for New Hampshire to be the speaker on August 27 in Rindge at the Vesper Service of the New Hampshire Society D.A.R. in the Cathedral of the Pines. It was a pleasure to greet so many members from so many states here at this inspiring spot.

Thursday, September 1, found me back in Washington. On the evening of September 2, I witnessed the Evening Parade at the United States Marine Barracks through the courtesy of Mrs. Frank R. Heller, National Chairman, The Flag of the United States of America Committee. A special pleasure was to attend a performance of “The Merry Wives of Windsor” at the historic Gadsby’s Tavern in Alexandria, Virginia, on the evening of September 3, as the guest of Mrs. James M. Haswell, Chairman of the National Board Dinners Committee.

At the invitation of Mr. William F. Laukaitis, Postmaster of the City of Baltimore, on September 14, your President General attended the Francis Scott Key “American Credo” Stamp celebration at Baltimore. The Advertising Club of Baltimore was host for luncheon which was followed by an address by the Postmaster General, Arthur E. Summerfield. A Patriotic Pilgrimage followed under the auspices of the Society of the War of 1812 when I had the honor to place a wreath on the Aquilla Randall Monument. That evening exercises were held at Fort McHenry with a simulated bombardment of the Fort.

The following day I drove with Mrs. Frank Shramek, State Regent of Maryland, and Mrs. Ross B. Hager, Librarian General, to the United States Chemical Center at Aberdeen to attend the State Chairman’s annual meeting.

By invitation of the Thomas Lee Chapter, Mrs. Fred P. Smoke, Regent, on September 17 I gave an address at the Constitution Day Exercises at Stratford, Virginia, the home built by Thomas Lee and where so many men of that name, famous in our country’s history, lived.

Friday, September 23, I enjoyed viewing an exhibit of Antique Silver, collected from homes in Alexandria, in Gadsby’s Tavern, as the guest of the Mount Vernon Chapter. Mrs. Seddon P. Sadler, Regent.

I flew to Boston on Monday, September 26, and was the overnight guest of Miss Gertrude A. MacPeek, National Chairman of the D.A.R. Magazine Committee, who drove me to Swampscott on Tuesday to attend the Massachusetts Fall Meeting. That evening I enjoyed the hospitality of the Massachusetts State Officers Club for dinner, Mrs. Edwin R. Sparrow, President, and spoke briefly. Wednesday morning I attended the Junior Members Breakfast, Mrs. James J. Lucas, Chairman. The Fall Meeting opened at two o’clock that afternoon with Mrs. Willard F. Richards, State Regent, presiding, when your President General brought greetings from the National Society and made a short talk. The Banquet was held that evening when I gave my address, which was followed by a reception. Mrs. Leslie P. Barfield, National Chairman, American Indians Committee, and Mrs. William Seth Kenyon, National Chairman, Genealogical Records Committee, also addressed the meeting. On Friday, I returned to Washington with Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon.

Saturday morning, October 8, I greeted the Chapter Chairmen of the D.A.R. Museum Committee of the District of Columbia at a meeting held in our D.A.R. Museum, and that afternoon drove with Mrs. James M. Doyle, Vice Regent, Fairfax County Chapter, to Fairfax, Virginia, to participate in ceremonies at the unveiling of a tablet by the Fairfax County Chapter in memory of the American Soldiers of World War II and the Korean War at Fairfax County Court House, Mrs. J. H. White, Jr., Regent, presiding.

Sunday, October 9, I was a guest at a tea at the home of Mrs. Virginia Heckert Lambert for the benefit of the school projects of Francis Scott Chapter.

Upon invitation from Mr. Paul S. Willis, President, Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., your President General served as a member of the Panel of Judges for 1960 for the Television Class relative to the annual trophy to be given by the Grocery Manufacturers of America.

It is with pride that I report being elected as an Honorary Member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, District of Columbia Society.

In cases where it has been impossible for your President General to attend certain ceremonies, she is indebted to those who represented her.

On May 16-18, Mrs. Ben Page of Kansas City, Missouri, represented our Society at the National Convention of the American National Red Cross held in Kansas City, Missouri.

On May 30, Mrs. Thomas Wright McConkey, State Regent of New Hampshire, laid our Society’s wreath at the home built by Thomas Lee and where so many men of that name, famous in our country’s history, lived.

On May 30, Mrs. Walter Lyde McCleery, State Regent of Hawaii, attended the ceremonies held by the AMVETS for the dedication of their memorial Carillon at the site of the U.S.S. Arizona at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, thus representing the President General.

On August 21-26, Mrs. Clarence Wickersham Wacker, Vice President General of Michigan, represented our Society at the National Convention of the Ladies Auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

On September 17, Mrs. Ross B. Hager, Librarian General, represented the President General and gave greetings to...
the new citizens at the Naturalization Proceedings during the National Conference on Citizenship held in Washington.

Due to conflicting engagements it was not possible for me to personally present our Society's award to all of the various United States Service Academies. Mrs. Richard F. Carlson, Vice President General of Colorado, presented our Society's check on June 6 to the winner, Cadet Wilfred L. Goodson, McAlester, Oklahoma, at the United States Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Mrs. Ross Boring Hager, Librarian General, presented the Society's award of a camera to Midshipman Tracy Clark Tucker of Sheridan, New York, on June 7, at the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.

Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, of New York, National Chairman of Motion Picture Committee, presented the Society's award, a $100 Savings Bond, at the United States Merchant Marine Academy in King's Point, New York, to the winner, Deck Cadet David G. Hassi of Des Moines, Iowa.

Upon invitation from the Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc., our Society sent samples of its publications for display at a booth to be allocated to us during the Association's Annual Meeting, held in St. Louis, Missouri, September 29, October 1 and 2. We are indebted to Mrs. Frank and Henderson, Missouri State Chairman of National Defense Committee, and her helpers for manning this booth for us.

To give you a brief summary of accomplishments, I report the following:

Windows on the third floor of Memorial Continental Hall have been replaced.

The Banquet Hall has been renovated—for the first time in many years. (Chapters which donated the original chairs have cooperated by sending $5 per chair to cover the cost of re-upholstering chair seats.)

The Landscaping Project for the Grounds at National Headquarters is progressing. The landscaping on the C Street side of the Building is completed, and plans are moving ahead for the Memorial Garden on the D Street side of our Buildings.

50-year Membership Certificates have been issued for presentation to members by chapters.

The D.A.R. Handbook, revised by Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., First Vice President General, has been received from the printers and orders are invited.

A new Booklet of Prayers, compiled by Mrs. T. Earle Stribbling, Chaplain General, has been issued.

A $500 D.A.R. Occupational Therapy Scholarship was awarded to Miss Marjory Kuhn of Rockville Center, New York.

The renewal of the Patent covering the D.A.R. Insignia for the next 14 years has been handled and is covered by Private Law 86-412—86th Congress, passed by the U. S. House of Representatives and the U. S. Senate July 12, 1960.

Cases to display effectively our ever growing silver collection have been installed in the Museum.

My gratitude is expressed to each of you for your cooperation and devotion in our work.

Doris Pike White,
President General.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., read her report.

Immediately following the Congress of last April, final copy for the 13th edition of the DAR Handbook was prepared for the printer, to include the necessary changes voted upon by the Congress. After reading, correcting and amending innumerable copies of proof it was finally time to prepare the Table of Contents and the Index, entailing much meticulous work. You can imagine the joy with which its editor opened the cover of the first copy of the completed Handbook upon her return from a brief holiday after Labor Day! It is hoped each member of the National Board will become well acquainted with this edition and urge the membership to do likewise. Familiarity with the contents will help to eliminate much correspondence. A special thank you to all who cooperated in any way in this endeavor.

Due to changing her place of residence from Garden City to Scarsdale, New York, in June, this officer did not attend the June Board meeting. However, as a loyal DAR she did keep her promise and traveled more than 500 miles to address two chapters in New York (Mohawk and Enoch Crosby) the week of the move, as well as journey to Bristol, Rhode Island, to address a group at the time hurricane "Donna" arrived in the vicinity.

It was a privilege to be a guest at the 50th Anniversary of Richmond County Chapter, on Staten Island, New York, in May, when our President General, Mrs. White, and our Honorary President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, were the guests of honor.

As your First Vice President General this officer enjoyed the very cordial hospitality of the Vermont Daughters at their 61st State Conference in White River Junction, September 21-22, where she was the banquet speaker and partook in a radio broadcast in Hanover, Vermont. October 4-6 saw her in Albany, New York, as a guest of the 64th New York State Conference, where she gave a brief message relative to the 70th anniversary of the founding of our Society.

On September 16th she was the guest speaker at the luncheon meeting of the Polly Wyckoff Chapter of Tenaify, New Jersey, and three other chapters, David Demarest, Elizabeth Parcellis DeVoe, and Red Mill in that area, with the New Jersey State Regent, Mrs. Skillman, in attendance.

Appreciation and thanks are given at this time for the many state and chapter yearbooks received, as well as the numerous invitations to attend meetings. Due to not only a change in address, but also the change in name from a "Erb" to "Sullivan," some of the mail went astray and was not always forwarded. Acknowledgment of all yearbooks and acceptance of all invitations was not possible, but each was sincerely appreciated.

Annie Woodhouse Sullivan,
First Vice President General.

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

During the summer I had the pleasure of compiling a prayer booklet containing some of the inspiring devotional contributions made by the state and chapter chaplains. Forty-nine state societies had a part in this project and I now wish to express my sincere gratitude to the State regents for this cooperation. The task of selecting the contents was difficult but I hope that you approve of what I have done and that you will receive as much joy and satisfaction from the use of this book as I did in preparing it for you. It is now available in the Business Office at the same price of thirty-five cents per copy.

Since last we met, I have attended many functions, social, civic and patriotic, as a national officer of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and everywhere I have been received with cordiality and respect. It has made me both grateful and humble.

In May I went to New Bern, North Carolina, to confer with printers and had the opportunity of seeing Tryon Palace and enjoyed a visit with Miss Carraway.

It was my pleasure in August to represent the President General and the National Society, at the Southeastern Divisional Meeting of the Children of the American Revo-
tion, held in my state and at our own Berry Schools. Constitution Week celebration made for a busy September. I traveled from the mountains of north Georgia twice to the Georgia coast and Georgia is a large state, I welcome at all times the duties of this office in the service of my Society and fellowman for it is my belief that service is the rent we pay for our place on this earth.

LENAMAE F. STRIBLING,
Chaplain General.

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

At the close of the 69th Continental Congress resolutions and letters as directed by the Congress were sent to the President of the United States, members of the Cabinet, heads of the Defense, Army and Navy establishments, members of the United States Congress and others.

The resolutions adopted by the 69th Continental Congress were prepared and printed in pamphlet form for distribution.

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

The amendment to the Bylaws of the National Society was prepared for distribution. We also prepared the Bylaws for reprinting, incorporating the amendments adopted since the last printing.

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

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

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

Since April 16, 1960, 2,364 membership certificates have been prepared and mailed, also 52 commissions to National Officers, Honorary Vice Presidents General, State Regents, and State Vice Regents.

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

It was a pleasure to be with Mrs. Hager, Librarian General, in Annapolis when the D.A.R. award was made.

My thanks to the staff in my office. Their devotion to the duties of this office is greatly appreciated.

BETTY NEWKIRK SEIMES,
Recording Secretary General.

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

The Office of Corresponding Secretary General embodies many interests as evidenced by the variety of subjects contained in the correspondence. With requests for program suggestions, to an inquiry from a high school student in Turkey, asking for our sponsorship of his emigration to the United States for college work, the replies demand thoughtful consideration. Letters of thanks to chapters sending in their yearbooks have been written. Only one letter protesting the action of Congress in raising the dues has been received. It was with profound sorrow that I advised you of the death of another of our beloved Honorary Vice Presidents General, Mrs. Harper Donelson Sheppard, of Pennsylvania. Two thousand seven hundred and three letters have been written, including a personal letter of con-

gratulations to each of our newly elected Vice Presidents General.

I attended the annual Constitution Day banquet given by Grenada Chapter on September 15.

I regret that circumstances prevent my acceptance of invitations to attend the Fall State Conferences.

My gratitude and loving appreciation for the continuing solicitude of so many friends about my own welfare. I wish everything about me were in as good condition as my back!

Since my last report to the Board 123,289 pieces of requested and directive literature have been mailed.

The first major undertaking was the directive distributions of 3,915 copies of the resolutions and 3,185 copies of the Amendment to the Bylaws; 3,099 packets of letters of instructions issued by the National Officers and National Chairman; 3,404 copies of the Directory of Committees; 201 copies of the Proceedings of Congress; 2,526 copies of What the Daughters Do booklet to new members admitted at the past three Board meetings.

Complying with the requests of our members, the following supplies have been mailed: Application blanks, 22,809; Applicants' working sheets, 15,345; Ancestral charts, 4,045; What the Daughters Do booklets, 3,778; Highlights of Program Activity booklets, 446; Welcome Cards for New Citizens, 3,803; Membership cards, 19,000; Resolutions, 1,699; Directories of Committees, 110; Library booklets, 140; Postals, 1,353; Is That Lineage Right? booklets, 560; Proceedings of Congress, 199; Americanism Medals, 16; Bylaws, 615; Transfer cards, 1,198; Packets of letters of instructions, 45; Information leaflets, 2,342; Requirements for and Preparation of Application Papers, 1,949; DAR Patriotic Education booklets, 932; Miscellaneous leaflets, 1,704.

Orders for the D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship have been filled to the number of 25,071. PLEASE note the Manual is now available in ENGLISH only.

May I reiterate what our President General has stressed over and over again—material sent from headquarters should be studied carefully and filed for ready reference. An informed membership is of vital importance!

IONE B. BREWER,
Corresponding Secretary General.

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

It is interesting to compare our six-month report from March 1960 through August 31, 1960 with the figures for those same months last year, the first year of this administration.

In the current fund, revenue exceeded that of last year by $11,111.13 and disbursements were $7,241.98 less. However, this last figure would have been smaller had an invoice for the Doris Pike White Auditorium Gymnasium fund not been sent for payment. In the current fund, revenue exceeded that of last year by $83,536.38, the increase largely due to the contributions for the Doris Pike White Auditorium Gymnasium fund and to the Investment Trust fund. Remember however that special funds are not applied to general operating expenses, all operational expenses being paid from our current fund.

In the six-month period, balances shown in the special funds exceed those of last year by $83,536.38, the increase largely due to the contributions for the Doris Pike White Auditorium Gymnasium fund and to the Investment Trust fund. Remember however that special funds are not applied to general operating expenses, all operational expenses being paid from our current fund.

I would like to thank the members of the National Board of Management, the National Chairs and the many members whose open endorsement of the necessity to increase the dues in the National Society did alert our membership to our need. Your splendid support made possible the result we obtained. This increase will not be reflected in reports of the Treasurer General until 1961.

I hereby submit the summary statement of Current and Special funds for the six months ended August 31, 1960, and the supporting schedules thereto.
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT AND SPECIAL FUNDS
FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 1, 1960 TO AUGUST 31, 1960

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<th>Cash Receipts</th>
<th>Cash Disbursements</th>
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<td>$321,893.48</td>
<td>$568,882.69</td>
<td>$840,157.10</td>
<td>$2,212,232.55</td>
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(*) The current fund balance at August 31, 1960 includes $1,517.00 received for 1961 dues which will not be available for use in the operations until March 1, 1961. In addition approximately $25,900.00 in dues and fees had been received from applicants and will not be available for operations until the applicants are admitted to membership.

Schedule 4

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS
AS OF AUGUST 31, 1960

CURRENT FUND
90 day U.S. Treasury Bills (maturity value $250,000.00 due at various dates from September thru October, 1960)

<table>
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<th>Investments</th>
<th>Cash</th>
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DECEMBER 1960
### Special Funds

- **National Defense Committee**
  - Eastern Building and Loan Association $ 5,000.00

- **Charles Simpson Atwell Scholarship Fund**
  - 97 shares Detroit Edison Company $ 3,375.60
  - 208 shares Texaco, Inc. 5,600.00 $ 8,975.60

- **Doris Pike White Auditorium and Gymnasium**
  - 10 shares Ford Motor Company $ 840.00
  - 90 days U.S. Treasury Bills (maturity value 30,000.00 due September, 1960) $ 29,826.30 $ 30,666.30

- **Reserve Fund for Maintenance of Properties**
  - 90 day U.S. Treasury Bills (maturity 30,000.00 due October, 1960) $ 29,808.00

- **Combined Investment Fund**

  **U.S. Government Securities:**
  - U.S. Treasury 3% Bonds, due 2/15/95 $ 60,602.78
  - U.S. Treasury 3 1/4 % Bonds, due 6/15/78-83 $ 10,027.81
  - 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. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, due 2/15/61 $ 1,007.19
  - Federal Land Bank 3 1/2 % Bonds, due 5/1/71 $ 13,425.00
  - International Bank for Reconstruction 3%/ % Bonds, due 10/1/81 $ 11,375.00

  **Corporate Bonds:**
  - Appalachian Electric Power Co. 3%/ % Bonds, due 12/1/70 $ 12,862.50
  - Commonwealth Edison Co. 4% Bonds, due 3/1/87 $ 10,290.00
  - New York Telephone Co. 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%/ % Bonds, due 2/15/82 $ 15,505.00
  - Union Electric Co. of Missouri 3%/ % Bonds, due 5/1/71 $ 7,845.00
  - Washington Gas Light Co. 5% Bonds, due 11/1/60 $ 9,975.00

  **Corporate Stock:**
  - 40 shares American Can Co. 7% preferred $ 1,680.45
  - 150 shares American Tel. & Tel. Co. $ 8,694.65
  - 127 shares Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co $ 4,285.96
  - 50 shares Detroit Edison Co. $ 1,900.00
  - 137 shares duPont (E.I.) de Nemours & Co. $ 24,163.37
  - 100 shares General Electric Co. $ 6,066.03
  - 200 shares General Foods Corp. $ 5,336.75
  - 177 shares General Motors Corp. $ 9,299.50
  - 34 shares Kansas Power & Light Co. $ 854.25
  - 200 shares Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) $ 10,747.41
  - 200 shares U.S. Steel Corp. $ 11,357.96
  - 200 shares Utah Power & Light Co. $ 7,022.76
  - 200 shares Virginia Electric & Power Co. $ 5,658.00
  - 104 shares Washington Gas Light Co $ 3,497.00
  - 197 shares Wisconsin Electric Power Co. $ 5,536.75

  **Uninvested principal cash** $ 3,583.22 $ 383,086.48

### Total Investments
- **Special Funds** $ 457,536.38
- **Current and Special Funds** $ 705,835.88

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

MARIAN BURNS,
Treasurer General.

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

As Trustees of the Pension Trust Fund of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, we herewith submit the accompanying statement of cash receipts and disbursements for the six months ended August 31, 1960.

DORIS PIKE WHITE,
President General, N.S.D.A.R.
MARIAN BURNS,
Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R.

JANIE H. GLASCOCK,
Clerk to Personnel Committee.

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

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
March 1, 1960 to August 31, 1960

RECEIPTS:

Contribution from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution .................................................. $22,922.54
Employees' contributions .................................................. 687.62
Net income from investments ............................................. 1,966.32

Total receipts ........................................................................ $25,576.48

DISBURSEMENTS:

Insurance premiums .............................................................. $27,043.27
Portion of Society contributions paid to employee withdrawing from fund .................................................. 144.26

Total disbursements ................................................................ $27,187.53

Excess of disbursements over receipts .................................. (1,611.05)
Balance at March 1, 1960 ....................................................... 11,277.41

Total balance ........................................................................ $ 9,666.36

Balance consists of:

Cash—The Riggs National Bank:
Trustees Account ................................................................. $2,686.01
State Mutual Assurance Company Account ......................... 480.35

Investments:
U.S. Treasury Bonds, 2 3/4% due 9/15/61 ........................................ 2,000.00
U.S. Treasury Bonds, 3% due 2/15/95 ........................................... 500.00
U.S. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, 4.375% due 5/15/61 ........... 4,000.00
Total investments .................................................................. $9,666.36

In the absence of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mrs. U. Amel Rothermel, the report was filed.

The Finance Committee met October 10, 1960, and examined the records of the vouchers signed by the Chairman from March 1, 1960 through August 31, 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 six-month period from March 1, 1960, to and including August 31, 1960, vouchers were approved in the amount of $275,428.63.

JOSEPHINE N. ROTHERMEL,
Chairman.

In the absence of the Chairman of the Auditing Committee, Mrs. Henry J. Walther, the President General stated that the books had been examined by the auditors and found in order, and that the auditors' report would be filed.

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

October 10, 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 six-month period ended August 31, 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 Pension Trust Fund for the six-month period ended August 31, 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.

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

October 10, 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 Trustees, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution Pension Trust Fund for the six-month period ended August 31, 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 Trustees summarizes fairly the recorded cash receipts and disbursements of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution Pension Trust Fund for the six-month period ended August 31, 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 or losses thereon.

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

DECEMBER 1960
Miss Burns moved that 199 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Baker. Adopted.

The Treasurer General, Miss Burns, gave the following report on membership:

Deceased ........................................ 1,256
Resigned .......................................... 889
Reinstated ........................................ 199
Dropped ........................................... 622

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

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since June 1st: Number of applications verified, 1,980; Number of supplementals verified, 660; Total number of papers verified, 2,640.

Papers returned unverified: Originals, 34; Supplementals, 24; New Records verified, 294; Permits issued for official insignia, 397; miniature, 369; ancestral bars, 453; Letters written, 5,711; Postals, 1,714; Photostats—papers 1,256—pages 5,032; Data—pages, 881; Total number of pages, 5,913.

MARThA B. HAYWARD,
Registrar General.

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

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

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from June 1st to October 12th:

The State Regent of Texas requests that the organizing regency of Mrs. Hazel Moss Irby be changed from Clarks- evo into New Boston.

The State Regent of Oregon requests that the authorization of the chapter at Prineville be cancelled so an Or- ganizing Regent may be confirmed.

Through their respective State Regents the following ten members at Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Jamie Reese Doyle, Gulf Breeze, Florida; Mrs. Blanche Sharp Presley, Milton, Florida; Mrs. Gertrude Cunningham Brown, Hiawassee, Georgia; Mrs. Alice Marsh Speri, South Yarmouth, Massachusetts; Mrs. Kathleen Sanders Ross Vardaman, Hattiesburg, Mississippi; Mrs. Frances Patricia Hamilton Isham, Farmington, New Mexico; Mrs. Edith P. Westerman, Terrace Park, Ohio; Mrs. Velda Azella Huston McKenzie, Prineville, Oregon; Mrs. Sylvia LeHuquet Wilson, Bellevue, Washington; Mrs. Arlene Brackett Moore, Moses Lake, Washington.

The following seven organizing regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Mabelle C. Darrow, Glenwood Sprin gs, Colorado; Mrs. Pauline J. McConnell, Hiawassee, Georgia; Mrs. Hazel Crane Amos, Shawnee, Kansas; Mrs. Mildred Bishop Rogers, Valley Station, Kentucky; Mrs. Mayne Hart Johnson, Whites Creek, Tennessee; Mrs. Jessie McIlroy Smith, Tolar, Texas; Mrs. Elizabeth Doloros Sutter, Burlington, Wisconsin.

The following seven organizing regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Mabelle C. Darrow, Glenwood Springs, Colorado; Mrs. Pauline J. McConnell, Hiawassee, Georgia; Mrs. Hazel Crane Amos, Shawnee, Kansas; Mrs. Mayne Hart Johnson, Whites Creek, Tennessee.

Authorization of the following chapter has expired by time limitation: windy Hill Beach, South Carolina.

Through the State Regent of California, Colonel William Cabell Chapter requests permission to change its location from Balboa Island to Newport Beach.

Through the State Regent of Arkansas, Polk Chapter requests permission to change its name to James K. Polk.

The following nine chapters are presented for official disbandment: William and Mary Alexander, Maui, Hawaii; Madrid, Madrid, Iowa; (The membership of this chapter has fallen below the required minimum for the period of one year.) Elijah Gove, Stromsburg, Nebraska; Republican Valley, Alma, Nebraska; (The membership of this chapter has been below the required minimum for the period of one year.) Cohocton, Cohocton, New York; Fort Washington, New York, New York; Nancy Wolcott Squire, Oberlin, Ohio; Thomas Holden, Marshall, Texas; Dayton, Dayton, Washington.

The following two chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for con- firmation: Good Wife's River, Darien, Connecticut; Pontotoc Hills, Pontotoc, Mississippi.

ELIZABETH H. BAKER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Baker moved a change in location of one organizing regency, cancellation of one chapter authorization, con- firmation of ten organizing regents, reappointments of three organizing regents, change in location of one chapter, change in name of one chapter, disbandment of nine chap- ters, confirmation of two chapters. Seconded by Miss Burns. 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 six-month period.

In August, letters were sent from this office and from the Chairman of the American History Month Committee outlining the general plans for the promotion of the study of American history. The responses to our suggested programs for the second year of endeavor indicates increased interest and an earnest desire to advance our program of his- torical undertaking, thus inculcating ideals that strengthen love of country, a better understanding of good government and the privileges of citizenship in a free nation.

More chapters are cooperating and reporting encourage- ment, and in many instances success, in obtaining the interest and participation in our essay contest by the super- intendants of schools, teachers and students in stressing the study of United States history. Our essay contest in element- ary and junior high classes of public, private, and parochial schools on "Historic Waterways" is proving to be of interest. It is gratifying to note each year the number of American History Certificates issued and the number of American History Medals given as awards to history students. Mrs. Robert P. Sweeney, our first and continuing custodian of our NSDAI American History Medals, has just contributed generously to our Americana Restoration Fund.

Of interest is the appeal of two members of Kentucky's Limestone Chapter to the State Textbook Commission ask- ing that it be alert to the contents of the textbooks used in the schools to prevent future selection of books containing subversive material.

During the summer, Senators and Representatives were again contacted by your Historian General and your Chair- man of American History Month, Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe, and chapter members in a continued effort to have S. J. Resolution No. 164, requesting the President to proclaim February as American History Month, enacted into law. A special American History Month poster is now available for use in February.

Our Society is always happy and willing to give permis- sion for the copying and reprinting of any item from our Repository of Americana. Both Mrs. White, our President General, and your Historian General were happy to give permission to Rear Admiral E. N. Eller and the Depart- ment of Naval History to microfilm documents pertaining to
naval history of the Revolutionary period. One of the major projects of the Navy in this field is the collection and ultimate publication of naval documents pertinent to the Revolution. Of especial interest was the hand-written diary of Commodore Joshua Barney, letters in the Convention Collection, the 1804 William Eaton letter and the accounts of the Battle of Hampden in 1814.

Admiral Eller, in a letter of appreciation to our President General, made a personal visit to the office, writing, “the manner in which the manuscript are preserved and displayed, reflect great credit on the National Society.” He was most appreciative of the splendid assistance given by our secretary, Mrs. Mackey.

The Delaware State Society, for the first time, set up a booth at the Kent and Sussex County Fair depicting the work of the DAR as a public service and public relations medium. This stressed the preservation of historic spots and our vital interest in American history. The Historian General is happy that cooperation and material aid could be given this project. New York also is represented at a fair.

We are appreciative of your response to the Americana Fund. Remember this fund makes possible the proper preservation and display of the many valuable records entrusted to our keeping. Come to the Americana Repository—inspect the historic documents. It is your repository of priceless records. Let this office serve you.

The generosity of the States, which is indicated by the gifts listed in our statistical report, shows the warm interest in national, and to the Historian. The portfolio of Signatures of First Governors continues to grow, an increase of five original signatures since the first of April which brings to 13, the number of originals. We are holding two photostats in addition, awaiting the originals.

Reports have come to us of the fine and constructive use being made of the recording of an address given by Mrs. White, our President General, on the Walter-McCarran Immigration Act, in the teaching of American history classes in one of our schools.

A note from Susan Hudson of Hattiesburg, Mississippi, national first-place winner in the 5th-6th grade “Historic Trailways” essay contest, was received in which she expressed her thanks for the bond and book received as awards. The two winning essays appear in the October 1960 issue of our DAR Magazine.

The chapters continue their activity in promoting the marking of historic spots, graves of Revolutionary soldiers, those of Real Daughters, as well as the graves of the wives and children of these soldiers. It has been the privilege of your Historian General to participate in a number of these dedicatory ceremonies.

The summer months have been busy ones for the office force as the work of cataloguing the items, under two classifications, of Americana and the DAR Archives, continues to go forward. An accomplishment of merit is that of the completion of a cross index of markers reported placed on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

The office of Historian General has issued 1,722 American History Award certificates; 6,308 American History Month stickers; 1,578 American History Medals, and received contributions to the Americana Fund amounting to $11.50.

The number of markers reported as placed totaled 11 of an historical nature and 53 member markers. In addition, reports were received of an additional 83 historic markers which had not been previously catalogued. Seventy-eight of these were for marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. Eight donors to the Repository of Americana gave a total of 37 individual documents during these six months.

**Kansas—First Lieutenant Commission for Peter Bryant, 4 May 1861, signed by C. Robinson, first Governor of Kansas, Samuel Linscott Chapter, Mrs. Frank L. Davis.**

**Kentucky—Land Grant to Amos Edwards of Commonwealth Land, signed 25 November 1814, by Isaac Shelby, first Governor of Kentucky, Russellville Chapter, Colonel Edward M. Manley through Mrs. J. Wells Vick.**

**Maine—Handwritten Commission to Caleb Lloyd as Master in the Court of Chancery, signed 19 March 1798, by R. Howell, Governor of New Jersey; handwritten appointment of Caleb Lloyd as Notary, signed 26 March 1799, by Richard Howell, Governor of New Jersey; printed appointment of Caleb Lloyd as Surrogate of the Prerogative or Ordinary's Court, signed 11 April 1796, by Richard Howell, Governor of New Jersey; handwritten appointment of Caleb Lloyd as Master in the Court of Chancery, signed 19 March 1798, by R. Howell, Governor of New Jersey; printed appointment of Caleb Lloyd as Notary, signed 26 March 1799, by Richard Howell, Governor of New Jersey; printed appointment of Caleb Lloyd as Surrogate of the Prerogative or Ordinary's Court, signed 4 November 1801, by Joseph Bloomfield, Governor of New Jersey; handwritten recommendation for Caleb Lloyd to practice as a counselor-at-law, signed 15 November 1804, by Joseph Bloomfield, Governor of New Jersey; handwritten appointment of Caleb Lloyd as Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, signed on 5 November 1812, by Aaron Ogden, Governor of New Jersey; handwritten Land Grant to Thomas Brabson, assignee of John Branch, assignee of Kader Ballard, “late a captain in the North Carolina line, during the late war”, signed at the General Land office, Washington, D. C., 20 May 1824, by James Monroe, President, bereavement acknowledgment card, inner and outer envelope, dated September 1901, from Mrs. McKinley (widow of the President) to Mrs. Henrietta Johnston (daughter of Caleb Lloyd): Eunice Farnsworth Chapter, Mrs. C. A. Wentworth, Sr.

**Michigan—Appointment as Justice of the Peace for Ziba Swann, signed 28 March 1833, by George B. Porter, Governor in and over the Territory of Michigan and counter-signed by Stevens T. Mason, as Secretary of the Territory and later the first Governor of Michigan, Michigan State Society, and Mrs. Viggo Nielsen; 18 items concerning certifications of membership concerning transfers to a church in Alexander, Genesee County, New York, ca 1815; purchase of ¼ of a church slip; annual numerical report of members of Alexander Church; petition to Presbytery of Genesee by Union Church to unite with First Congregational Church of Alexander; receipt to John N. Benedict for tuition at Genesee and Wyoming Seminaries, Alexander, New York, Pet-to-se-ga Chapter, Mrs. Ora A. Porter.**

**New York—Commission to Hosea Beebe, signed 30 September 1876, by George Clinton, first Governor of New York, anonymous donor.**

**Wyoming—Letter to Mr. John Hunton, 6 March 1893, signed by F. E. Warren, first Governor of Wyoming; Mrs. Walter Gray, State Historian.**

**Archives Collection**

**Louisiana—Autographed copy of sheet music of the “Song of the Women’s Army Corps”, 1951; words and music by Jane Douglass and Camilla Mays Frank, Vieux Carre Chapter, Mrs. Sydney T. Frank.**

**Pennsylvania—DAR membership certificate of Mrs. Sara Louis Deming Spencer, 6 November 1896, signed by Letitia Green Stevenson, President General; Bower Hill Chapter, Mrs. Philip H. Dowdell.**

**California—“Paul Revere’s Ride”, composed for the piano by E. T. Paull, copyright MCMV, “respectfully inscribed to the Daughters of the American Revolution”, Indian Trails Chapter, Mrs. N. C. Roloff.**

“I would like to thank our office personnel, Mrs. Mackey...
and Mrs. Stone, for their cooperation and very efficient work.

FRANCES BRYAN HOKY
Historian General.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Ross Boring Hager, reads her report.

The work of the library has been carried on as usual since the last regular meeting of the Board.

An unusual number of visitors worked in the library during the summer months, all welcoming the facilities offered them; some were seeking lines for joining the Society and many members were working on supplemental lines and helping prospective members.

A letter with list of requested books for the library was sent to State Librarians in July. The many contributions which have come in since July indicate the continued interest in your library at headquarters. Indiana, North Carolina and West Virginia have completed their request list and are continuing to send in valuable gifts. I have received many copies of letters the State Librarians have sent to chapters, all outlining the work and listing the books requested from the library. The co-operation of the State and Chapter Librarians, through the medium of letters brings to us many of the requested books.

Contributions have been presented for my special project of microfilming valuable books which can no longer be handled. Many have continued to send money for the re-binding of library books.

We have received three metal Guide O'Files from the Virginia D.A.R. These files are very helpful for current correspondence and finger-tip information. We are most grateful for the kindness of the Virginia D.A.R.

I presented the National Society Award to Midshipman Samuel W. Johnson. 1956. From Mrs. Martha E. J. Land through Pierre S. DuPont through Delaware D.A.R.

I presented the National Society Award to Midshipman H. Bayliff. 1959. From Mrs. Henry C. Mitchell.

I presented the National Society Award to Midshipman Harriett A. Shaw through Caesar Rodney Chapter.

The work of the library has been carried on as usual since the last regular meeting of the Board.

Catherine Brown through Kirkwood Chapter.


An index of the Source Records of Maryland. Eleanor P. Passano. 1940.


The Forty Days of Christmas. Dr. Morris L. Radoff through Toaping Castle Chapter.


The Young Family of Georgia. A. C. Felton. 1955. From Capt. Thomas Cobb Chapter.

Florida

District of Columbia


History of Records of Hamilton, Mass. to the Close of the Year 1849. 1908. From Mrs. Nellie P. Lutes through Victory Chapter.

The Romance of the Revolution. 1879.


Three 2 books from Capt. Wendell Wolfe Chapter:


The Young Family of Georgia. A. C. Felton. 1955. From Capt. Thomas Cobb Chapter.

ILLINOIS


The Young Family of Georgia. A. C. Felton. 1955. From Capt. Thomas Cobb Chapter.

INDIANA


The Genealogy of the Storm Family, Lloyd E. Stuart. 1938. From Mrs. Vincent B. Key through Christopher Harrison Chapter.


The Librarian General, Mrs. Ross Boring Hager, reads her report.

The work of the library has been carried on as usual since the last regular meeting of the Board.

Folowing 3 books from Independence Bell Chapter:

The Romance of the Revolution. 1879.


Folowing 2 books from the Capt. Wendell Wolfe Chapter:


FLORIDA

District of Columbia


History of Records of Hamilton, Mass. to the Close of the Year 1849. 1908. From Mrs. Nellie P. Lutes through Victory Chapter.


ILLINOIS

Following 4 books from Illinois D.A.R.:


INDIANA


The Genealogy of the Storm Family, Lloyd E. Stuart. 1938. From Mrs. Vincent B. Key through Christopher Harrison Chapter.


The Young Family of Georgia. A. C. Felton. 1955. From Capt. Thomas Cobb Chapter.

IOWA

The Young Family of Georgia. A. C. Felton. 1955. From Capt. Thomas Cobb Chapter.

Iowa Society Daughters of the American Revolution Sixty-first Year Book. 1960. From Iowa D.A.R.

The Young Family of Georgia. A. C. Felton. 1955. From Capt. Thomas Cobb Chapter.

KANSAS

Following 2 books from Mrs. Mabel C. Amsite through Council Oak Chapter:


Old Kentucky Homes and Gardens. E. P. Thomas. 1939.


KENTUCKY


Maine

Barrettstown (Hope), Maine Town Book, 1790-1830. From Lady Knox Chapter.

MARYLAND


Following 15 books from Minnie F. Dick through Dorset Chapter:


An Index of the Source Records of Maryland. Eleanor P. Passano. 1940.

Maryland Records Colonial, Revolutionary, County & Church from Original Sources. G. M. Brumbaugh. 2 vols. 1910.


American Colonists in English Records, 1st and 2nd Series. George Sherwood. 1932 & 1933.


MICHIGAN

Historical and Pictorial City Directory of Hillsdale. 1923. From Vivian L. Moore through Ann Gridley Chapter.

Directory of the City of Detroit with Its Environ and Register of Michigan for the Year 1837. J. P. B. MacCabe. 1837. From Mrs. Maxwell S. Austin through Atlanta Chapter.

The Young Family of Georgia. A. C. Felton. 1955. From Capt. Thomas Cobb Chapter.

MISSOURI
Missouri Historical Review. Vol. 54, 1959-60. From Mrs. Omie P. MacFarlane.

NEBRASKA

NEW HAMPSHIRE
The Early History of Wilmot. C. L. LaVarr. 1957. From Abigail Webster Chapter.

NEW JERSEY
Following 3 books from New Jersey D.A.R.:

NEW YORK
Following 2 books from the author through Catherine Schuyler Chapter:
Following 4 books from Washington Heights Chapter:

REVOLUTIONARY WAR VETERANS
Through Binghamton Chapter.

NORTH CAROLINA
Following 4 books from North Carolina D.A.R.:

OHIO
Following 2 books from Mrs. Anna C. S. Pabst through Delaware City Chapter:

PAULINE K. SKINNER

SOUTH CAROLINA

SOUTH DAKOTA

TENNESSEE

TEXAS
Some Mallorys and Bells. J. R. Mallory. 1950. From Mallory Ligon Griffith through Joseph Ligon Griffith

VIRGINIA
Following 6 books from the Virginia State Society:

WEST VIRGINIA
Following 4 books from West Virginia D.A.R.:
The Irvins, Douks, Logans and McCampbells of Virginia and Kentucky. Margaret L. Morris.

OTHER SOURCES
History of South Carolina. David Ramsey. 2 vols. 1858.
Cherokee Council No. 5, Royal and Select Masters. E. W. Bridges. 1960. From the compiler.
Following 3 books at the bequest of Mrs. Lillian H. Wageman:
Genealogical Record Including Two Generations in Female Lines of Families Spelling Their Name Spofford, Spofford, Spofford, Spofford, Spofford.
Orchard Genealogy. Samuel Burnham. 1894.
Writings on American History. 1933. From Smithsonian Institution.

DECEMBER 1960
[725]
May I mention here that the installation of the new conservatories which Mrs. Harrison had greatly enlarged, was purchased for this collection. Such installation would also improve the general appearance of the Museum. The Kansas City Chapter, through its Regent, Mrs. Ben Page, who is also a Museum Advisor, has already supplied $400 toward these cases. I hope you will add additional highlights to report this October. A handsome low stool as a much needed complement to the American piano has been added by purchase a walnut side chair of Gothic style which we understand was owned by the Harrisons and used in their respective State Rooms as may be deemed essential.

A group of items belonging to George Clymer of Pennsylvania and members of his immediate family have been received from the chapter bearing his name in Towanda, Pennsylvania.

Interesting silver, Chinese export porcelain, costume items, handmade fabrics, two interesting small paintings by Henry Inman, pottery and glass items are among the accessioned highlights to report this October. A handsome low boy of the early 18th century came all the way from California recently along with three other items of interest. Numerous books in the antique category also have been received.

The ever-increasing number of visitors to the Museum and State Rooms helped to make the summer an exceptionally busy one. In August, alone, the number exceeded by almost 400 the 1,576 visitors of August 1959.

There appeared in the publication Interiors this summer for the International Silk Association ad the interior views of the Tennessee State Room and the President General’s Reception Room.

Special time has been given to the following State Rooms regarding improvements, additions, color post cards and slides: Kentucky, Maine, West Virginia, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, Alabama, Indiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Missouri, District of Columbia, Illinois, Tennessee, Maryland, Oklahoma and Louisiana.

We do believe that the special waxing of the wainscot paneling and all the furniture in the New Jersey Room is an improvement of visual consideration as well as preservation of the antique and historic wood. This act is obviously the first such waxing which this room has ever received so thoroughly since its installation many years ago. The same type of waxing has also been done to the New Hampshire Children’s Attic. The other period rooms have received attention, but did not require as much time or effort.

An antique bookcase has been acquired by the Tennessee Society for its State Room. This will afford needed space for books as well as small items of historic interest to the members of that Society, and it will improve immeasurably the overall room furnishings.

To the Oklahoma Kitchen have been added three ladder back chairs, as well as items of iron, the gift of a member from Maryland.

The Curator has reported enthusiastically about the cooperation from the Regent of Louisiana concerning their State Room, a courtyard. I do believe that this was due to the fact that so little attention has been given to this area in recent years. It was a great pleasure for him to have the same immediate assistance that other Regents and Room Chairmen have given our office in the past few years.

The West Virginia Society has added an 18th century stool as a much needed complement to the American piano.

The Maryland Society has added a handsome American chest of Chippendale design, circa 1770, honoring the State Regent, Mrs. Frank Shramek.

May I mention here that the installation of the new aluminum framed windows in the State Rooms on the third floor of Memorial Continental Hall was accomplished without mishap to the contents of any of these rooms, which are under the care of our department. The following State Societies benefited from these multi-paned double-hung windows: Wisconsin-4, Kentucky-1, Rhode Island-1, Maine-2, West Virginia-1, Delaware-1, Virginia-2. It is hoped, since the payment of the window installations was made by the National Society thereby relieving the State Societies of this expense, that this will encourage and stimulate those Societies to make such interior improvements and additions in their respective State Rooms as may be deemed essential.

Museum Gifts

Alabama—$10.
Arizona—$3.
Arkansas—$20.75.


Colorado—$10.15.


Florida—$38.

Georgia—$1.


Michigan—$9; Art $6.

Minnesota—$60.25. Canary glass plate; silver blue glass master salt, Mrs. James A. Vaughan, Monument Chapter.

Mississippi—$7.

Missouri—$300. Conch shell used as a horn during the Revolution by Private Us Barns, Mrs. James Harrison Barns, Jr., Columbia Chapter. Book, Common School History by Peter Parley, Philadelphia 1843, Mrs. Ben Page, Kansas City Chapter.

Montana—$3.

Nebraska—$2.

Nevada—$10.


New Jersey—$24. Hitchcock-style American side chair, c. 1825, Miss Iva Kline Vander Voort, through General Frelinghuysen Chapter. Silver spoon, Philadelphia 1813, Mrs. H. D. Strack, Old Topanemus Chapter.


New York—$75. Footed glass bowl, blue-green, possibly American c. 1800-25, Miss Edith M. Carpenter and Mrs. Mary Carpenter Smith, Chemung Chapter. Rosewood Canterbury; pair of bronze and marble three-branch candelabra (decorative items), Mrs. William H. Pouch, Richmond County Chapter. Silver spoon, American c. 1790, Mrs. William F. Russell, Saguertyes Chapter. United States ship masters papers signed by Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, and James Madison, Secretary of State,
1804, Mrs. J. Kissen Innes and Mrs. Harry S. Rade, Lord Stirling Chapter.

Items owned by George Clymer, Signer of the Declaration, and members of his family: woman's wig, natural hair, brown; fichu, c. 1850; fichu, late 19th century; lace cap, c. 1840-50; mitts, hand knitted of green silk, c. 1820; bonnet of steel gray silk taffeta lined with rose silk taffeta, American c. 1800; woman's shoes, exterior covered with ivory silk satin, c. 1795, man's fine silk handkerchief, c. 1810; woman's ornamental hair comb, tortoise shell, c. 1790; pair of man's hose, ivory knitted silk, c. 1820; letter dated Philadelphia, 1801, signed by George Clymer; likeness of George Clymer engraved by John Sartain after Benjamin Trott miniature; likeness of George Clymer engraved by L. B. Longacre after original by Trott; likeness of George Clymer engraved by Hooker after Trott; 2 likenesses of George Clymer etched by Rosenthal, Philadelphia 1888, after C. W. Peale painting; photograph of George Clymer from C. W. Peale portrait above which is photograph of oval likeness by J. Trumbull used for Declaration, George Clymer Chapter.

Rhode Island—$2.
Tennessee—$7.
Texas—$15. English Sheffield sauce pot, 18th century, LaMerle Kelly Hunt (Mrs. Lawrence C.), Nacogdoches Chapter.

Vermont—$7.
Virginia—Brooch, gold frame holding faceted clear (paste) gems, French, 1835, wedding gift from David Henry Cuyler to his wife, Helen Suttle Cuyler, October 10, 1838, Mrs. E. Frank Taylor, Falls Church Chapter.
Washington—$2.
West Virginia—$2.
Wisconsin—$2.
Nonmembers—Chinese porcelain plate, c. 1760; Chinese export porcelain tub, c. 1770; Chinese export porcelain plate, c. 1770, Mrs. William A. Sutherland, District of Columbia.

Museum Purchases

Covered vegetable dish, English, by Clews, warranted Staffordshire 1824, transfer commemorating the landing of General Lafayette in Castle Garden, New York, August 16, 1824.
Silver spoon, American, 1760. Silver sugar tongs, American, c. 1780-90, belonged to mother of John Floyd, Governor of Kentucky and Virginia.
Glass tumbler, American, Bakewell, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, c. 1820.
Side chair, American Gothic style in walnut, c. 1860. Family history is that this chair was in the White House when President and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison were in residence.
Black silk satin panel embroidered with silk floss and chenille. According to the family this was made by Caroline Scott Harrison.
Portrait of President Benjamin Harrison by Jerome Uhl.

State Room Gifts

California—American flag, 48 stars, the first U. S. flag raised at Ludwigshafen, Germany, March 23, 1945, Mrs. John Trumbull Marshall, Beverly Hills Chapter.

Maryland—American chest, Chippendale design, c. 1770, State Society.
Tenness—Cherry two-part bookcase, 1790-1800.
West Virginia—English stool, c. 1790.

VERNA HAMILTON COOK, Curator General.

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

This summer's work consisted primarily of checking the reports of the located graves of Revolutionary soldiers which had been sent to us by our State Historians. The total number of names received was 617 which broke down into the following categories: 376 newly reported and thus to be included in the report to the Smithsonian Institution; 181 had been previously reported and printed; 38 did not have sufficient data and so not printed; 21 graves of wives and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers not printed; 1 duplicate from two states.

This breakdown report, covering 1959-60, for the 63rd Smithsonian report was sent out to each State Historian with the hope that it would show the duplication of effort which has to be put forth in the office in the checking of the files. Also to show that a lack of complete data prevents publication and the graves of wives and daughters have no value for this listing. The office does send back to the State Historians the names of soldiers with insufficient data that it may be secured and returned for a later listing.

The card catalogue of these located graves is open to both members and the public for use in research. We find it is being used more frequently. More and more often the word is coming back to us that the information found has proven an excellent lead in the search for a soldier of the Revolution.

The 61st Smithsonian Institution report has been delivered and is available in the Business Office. The 62nd report is at the government bindery and they expect to deliver it to us within the next few days.

The 63rd report is being edited. The work is being much easier this year as only four State Regents failed to adhere to the word limit and the narrative type of report. Only one State Regent failed to send in a report for the work in her State. It is hoped that this 63rd report of the 1959-60 work of the Society will be available for purchase by the next Continental Congress.

Mrs. Mackey ably carries on the work of this office and received splendid assistance from Miss Lena Ralston who joined the staff this summer to carry on the details of preparing the located grave section of the report.

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

Mrs. Houghton, Vice Chairman, read the report of the Buildings and Grounds Committee.

As you know, the Buildings and Grounds Committee is responsible for the care, repair and improvement of the property of the National Society. During the summer months, a good part of this work—both inside and outside—must be done. In the past few months, the buildings were inspected for termites; this we do each year. The draperies in the lobby were vacuumed and stored; lounge furniture moved to the lobby level and covered. This is necessary because of summer dampness in the lounge. Rugs were vacuumed, rolled and placed on a platform. The President General's Reception Room was dismantled—chairs and furniture were covered to keep clean. Floor of tiers in Constitution Hall was painted—also steps back stage and other places throughout the buildings where the traffic is heavy. Bookkeeping Office was painted; new window shades in-
calls—put in a bulb, fix a desk drawer, adjust a chair and numerous other jobs.

As soon as Congress was over, we had to get ready for the opening of the United States Chamber of Commerce convention. The President and many other distinguished people addressed the gathering. This program is held here each year, and it is always one of our most outstanding meetings.

Constitution Hall has a very full schedule for the coming season. At this time, it looks as though it will be one of the largest. Leonard Bernstein conducted the New York Philharmonic last Sunday afternoon before a sold-out house. The National Symphony Orchestra opened their season last evening before a brilliant audience. We wish you could have been there. Incidentally, all the orchestra seats were cleaned last month.

You can not imagine how very happy we are to report the completion of the installation of the new windows on the third floor of Memorial Continental Hall. In May, 1957, new windows were put in the Banquet Hall and the corridors. Now, all of the State Rooms on the third floor have the new doublehung aluminum windows. The old casement type was damaging to the beautiful hangings, as the wind would blow them open during a storm. Since they started deteriorating, they never closed properly. Each time we had a snow storm, our men had to shovel the snow away from the windows, or the snow and water would lie against the window frames, causing them to rot. We will save money, as these frames will not need painting.

The renovation of the Banquet Hall is almost completed, and we hope you are pleased. We believe you will like the papiered panels, chandeliers and blue venetian blinds. It is hoped that in the near future we can get the draperies and recover the sofas. The pantry has also been painted and a new flooring laid.

The ventilating system in the Library has a large fan in the basement, which draws fresh air through a tunnel and distributes it throughout the entire Library. This is as old as the building, I believe. To our knowledge, it has never been repaired. This summer, just when it was needed, the motor and controls broke down. They had not been overhauled for at least twenty years. We had the motor completely overhauled, and at the same time, installed new modern controls.

The Executive Committee authorized us to do some pointing on Constitution Hall and Administration Building. This work is now being done. In several places, the mortar had fallen out, causing water stains on the building. If not given immediate attention, the water would eventually seep into the buildings.

Our biggest project at the moment is the supervision of the work in the Memorial Garden on the D Street side of the building. The preliminary work has been completed, and work has been started on the grading and drainage. The gates will be installed in the next few days. By springtime, we hope Mrs. John Baber, National Chairman of the Conservation Committee, who is in charge of this project, will have received enough donations, so we may complete this landscaping. It has been our pleasure to supervise this work for Mrs. Baber.

Most of the forty-eight-star flags in our buildings have been replaced with fifty-star flags. We have orders in for two more, but our flag dealer is so swamped with orders, there will be a delay of several weeks.

The National Officers Club Board Room has been painted and some of the furniture recovered. New hangings have been ordered. We are most grateful to the National Officers Club for this much needed improvement.

Rhode Island and Washington States paid for their air-conditioners this year. An air conditioner was installed in the Business Office this summer.

Our grounds have received their usual excellent care. The lawns have been fertilized and grass seed sown. Our trees have been pruned—removing dead limbs and hanging branches, which could cause damage. We have had the trees sprayed twice.

Interesting statistics: Our heat is purchased from United States Government—the bills run from $75 in summer for heating water to $1,400 during the winter months; electric light bills run between $700 and $900 each month; paper products—towels, tissue, etc., cost approximately $1,000 annually; electric light bulbs approximately $800.

As I have mentioned before, in cleaning our rooms and offices we use large quantities of dusting cloths. May I ask you again to send us your old sheets, bath towels, and other cotton cloths.

Many of the chapters from the District of Columbia and nearby states have accepted our invitation to hold a meeting in our buildings, followed by a tour. We would like to extend an invitation to the chapters who have not been able to arrange a visit to try to plan a pilgrimage in the near future. Anyone interested may write the Buildings and Grounds office, and it will be our privilege to arrange your meeting and tour.

Madam President General, may I express my appreciation to you for your warm cooperation with all our problems during the year.

Ethel D. Hartman, Chairman.

Miss Gertrude MacPeek, Chairman, read the report of the D.A.R. Magazine Committee.

The magazine balance on April 30 was $8,820.15 which was not much with which to face the summer months. However by being very careful—and the income from advertisements brought in by New York State, Indiana and Michigan, we were able to get through the summer without borrowing.

The balance on September 30 was $13,641.32 but out of that is the printing bill of $9,382.00 for the August-September issue. Therefore we remain in the black and I look forward to an easier year financially although we are not out of the woods yet.

Subscriptions stood up remarkably well. At Congress in April we had 37,812 subscribers. Our peak was reached in June with 38,147—the first time we have ever exceeded 38,000. On September 16, this figure had dropped to 35,095—a loss of 2,468.

This situation is not unusual altho the drop usually comes in July but this may now come in September since the August-September issue is combined.

So far this month the subscriptions are surpassing the same period last year and I have no doubt that by mid-November we will have recovered the loss. I have a feeling that before too long we will go over the $40,000 mark and I am depending on our State Chairmen to accomplish this.

The success of the magazine depends upon a chain of workers—those in the chapters who are interested enough to display the magazine, to ask for subscriptions; to the State Chairmen upon whom we depend for results in their states; on our National Vice Chairmen who watch over their states in their areas and finally the sum total in the form of dollars comes to your National Chairman who is actually the Business Manager and who must stretch every dollar as far as it can be stretched.

We have had so many pleasant comments on recent issues of the Magazine; it is most gratifying to Miss Winslow—for the choice of material is hers.

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

A general letter with attached kit of advertising material was sent in May to each State Regent, State Chairman, and Chapter Regent. The immediate response in advertising submitted and from states requesting approval for sponsoring specific issues of the Magazine, was truly gratifying. During the summer months advertising income usually reaches a low point, but not so this year. New York is our valued stand-by for the June-July issue, and Indiana, Michigan, West Virginia deserve special recognition and commendation for sponsoring the August-September and October issues, securing an amazing amount of advertising which certainly added much needed income to our magazine account. Their success with advertising from national firms should be an inspiration to others. This is such a fertile field, scarcely touched, and one which should be given much more attention.

The total value of advertising actually appearing in the Magazine March 1960 through October 1960, is $35,354.33, including cuts and mats. A comparative total for 1959 is $27,235.96, or a gain of $8,118.37. A monthly break-down of these totals follows:

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>1959</th>
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<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>$9,442.83</td>
<td>$9,046.69</td>
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<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>8,560.27</td>
<td>9,131.24</td>
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<td>May</td>
<td>4,764.40</td>
<td>4,974.69</td>
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<tr>
<td>June-July</td>
<td>3,473.51</td>
<td>3,147.13</td>
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<td>Aug.-Sept.</td>
<td>1,260.54</td>
<td>6,044.26</td>
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<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>994.95</td>
<td>3,010.32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$27,235.96</td>
<td>$35,354.33</td>
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Working two months ahead of the printer, money is sent to the office of the Treasurer General two or more months before the advertising appears. From March 1960 through September 1960, a total of $23,180.07, was received in that office. This compares to a total of $13,126.51, for the same period in 1959, or a gain this year of $10,053.56. It is apparent that our greater income is received from October to March.

From March 1, 1960 to August 1961, all but twelve states participated or will participate in sponsoring advertising. To each of the sponsoring states our heartfelt thanks. This is a special appeal to those twelve states from whom we have not heard, to select a specific issue as soon as possible, contacting the Office for verification. We do need the continued support of all states to keep this project successful. Won't you do all you can to help in promotion and aid your state to win a National prize.

In connection with the prize for the best historical advertising, it is an honor to announce the following well-qualified judges: Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe, Chairman of American History Month; Mrs. Lowell C. Burnelle and Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, Past Historians General. They are just waiting to review a wealth of good material, so send it on and give them a busy time deciding the winner.

We urge you to read this Committee's brief monthly article in the Magazine and keep up to date on Magazine Advertising news and accomplishments.

This report congratulates Miss MacPeek for her masterful handling of the Magazine finances, and gives most appreciative recognition to Mrs. Florence Checchia, as well as Mrs. Frances Hobbs and all of their assistants in the office, whose cooperation and loyalty go far beyond the call of duty. Thousands of general and personal letters have been sent from the Advertising Office and from your Chairman. We do try to serve you well.

The realization of a hope for increased advertising is in your hands and mine. We have opportunities and responsibilities to accomplish much. Let us join hands in concentrated effort and look ahead to continuing success.

JUSTINA B. WALZ, Chairman.

Miss Mabel Winslow, Editor, read her report.

I thought that, this morning, you might like a preview of some of the treats we have in store for you in forthcoming issues of the Magazine.

November, we think, is going to be fine. Our leading feature is the story of Ephraia Cloister in Pennsylvania, supplied by the Pennsylvania State Historical Commission. We will also have "Eliza Hart Spalding, Runner-Up." She was the dauntless pioneer missionary who accompanied Narcissa Whitman and her doctor husband across the Rockies. As luck would have it, we also have a review of a new book on Narcissa Whitman. We will use the story of Iowa's two-bus school tour last June. There will also be a discussion of Fruit in America, appropriate for Thanksgiving.

December, just going to press, will include the account of our National Bus Tour to the Schools, which starts tomorrow, prepared by our Chairman of Press Relations, Lois Clark, with, we hope, a good picture of ground-breaking ceremonies at Kate Duncan Smith next week for our December Frontispiece. The Pioneer Women of Crawford Notch, N. H., will be given recognition. Tempe Wick, the little New Jersey girl who hid her horse in her bedroom during the Morristown campaign, is a delightful legend.

We could go on and tell you our plans for some months ahead. Look for articles by men in forthcoming issues. Although one of our members wrote that there surely must be enough brilliant women in the DAR so that we didn't need to go outside for material, don't you think the masculine viewpoint tends to keep us in better balance?

An estimate of Washington, the Leader, by a retired general, should interest us in American History Month—February.

Have you ever realized how many of our readers are men? I have heard of dozens of husbands who sit right down with the Magazine the day it comes and refuse to budge until they have read almost every word.

We are trying to procure informative articles from our National Chairmen to clear up points that chapter members may not understand. For example, chapter reports show us that many do not seem to differentiate between Good Citizen awards and Good Citizenship medals. The D.A.R. Good Citizens Chairman, Mrs. Lyle Howland, is going to write for us a feature on the selection of Good Citizens. Don't you like the series by our National Parliamentarian? Be sure that you deluge Mrs. Leonardy with questions—she is a fountainhead of information.

In conclusion, again we note that often we are delayed in going to press by late advertising designated for a specific issue. Frequently we have had to pull out material already set in type to accommodate these late comers, thereby altering our plans and making a shambles of our arrangement.

The National Park Service is announcing a list of historic sites eligible for marking as such. These places should open opportunities for many good feature stories. Why don't you write to the Park Service in Washington for the list, and see what you can supply about your state?

MABEL E. WINSLOW, Editor.

Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease, Chairman of the D.A.R. School Committee, read her report.

From March 1, 1960 through August 31, 1960, a total of $44,030.90, has been sent through the Treasurer General's office for all schools.
TAMASSEE
Arkansas $ 2.50 New Jersey $ 410.00
California 332.54 New York $ 1,236.00
Colorado 13.00 North Carolina 12.00
Delaware 88.50 Oklahoma 5.00
District of Columbia 30.00 Oregon 15.00
Florida 402.75 Pennsylvania 2,377.25
Georgia 185.49 Tennessee 12.00
Illinois 728.73 Texas 450.00
Indiana 407.70 Vermont 17.00
Iowa 210.00 Washington 10.00
Kansas 5.00 Wisconsin 165.00
Kentucky 24.00 Wisconsin 10.00
Louisiana 63.70 Canal Zone 50.00
Maine 2.00 Cuba 157.00
Massachusetts 20.00 Appropriation from 452.75
Michigan 2,790.71 National Society, 2,000.00
Minnesota 11.20 Miscellaneous—Sale 30.00
Missouri 107.50 of Herb Cookbooks 52.00
Montana 7.50 at Congress 52.00
Nebraska 130.00 Total $12,545.57
New Hampshire 4.50

Scholarships and Endowment $ 2,901.39
Special Projects 5,174.21
Undesignated 2,469.97
Appropriation from National Society 2,000.00
Endowment Scholarship from Mrs. H. A. Ironside, Ga. (reported 10/10/60) 10,000.00

KATE DUNCAN SMITH
Alabama $ 8.50 Nebraska $ 26.00
California 68.50 New Hampshire 2.50
Delaware 14.50 New Jersey 280.00
District of Columbia 58.50 New York 917.50
Florida 530.75 North Carolina 2.00
Georgia 15.00 Oklahoma 5.00
Illinois 336.00 Oregon 15.00
Indiana 3,595.50 Pennsylvania 425.00
Iowa 235.00 Rhode Island 1.00
Kansas 5.00 Tennessee 13.00
Kentucky 39.00 Texas 1,597.75
Louisiana 12.50 Washington 7.00
Maine 1.00 West Virginia 75.00
Massachusetts 35.00 Wisconsin 10.00
Michigan 200.00
Minnesota 21.25 from National Society 2,000.00
Mississippi 16.00
Missouri 2.50
Montana 7.50 Total $10,327.76

DORIS PIKE WHITE AUDITORIUM-GYMNASIUM
Alabama $ 9,134.98 Mississippi $ 1,472.20
Arizona 450.00 Missouri 1,030.00
Arkansas 120.00 Nebraska 507.75
California 1,097.50 Nevada 35.00
Colorado 265.50 New Hampshire 209.52
Connecticut 528.00 New Jersey 963.05
Delaware 556.00 New Mexico 58.00
District of Columbia 1,313.50 New York 1,348.80
Florida 1,252.00 North Carolina 588.66
Georgia 1,270.00 North Dakota 33.20
Idaho 12.50 Ohio 1,336.50
Illinois 1,382.00 Oklahoma 9.00
Indiana 19.00 Pennsylvania 360.00
Iowa 55.00 Rhode Island 314.65
Kansas 1,210.25 South Carolina 50.00
Kentucky 158.50 Tennessee 282.55
Louisiana 41.00 Utah 25.00
Maine 1,562.37 Vermont 201.90
Maryland 457.90 Virginia 902.50
Massachusetts 1,099.70 Washington 118.55
Michigan 1,100.00 West Virginia 404.94
Minnesota 16.00 Wisconsin 261.00

Mexico $ 40.00 Vice Presidents
France 10.00 General Club $ 100.00
Interest on investments 299.10 Connecticut 1,000.00
Miscellaneous gifts 20.00 New York 10,000.00
Sale of Money 4,768.50 Total $49,987.47

NOTE: Cash as of October 11, 1960 $50,625.22

REMAINING UNPAID PLEDGES
Alabama ($15,000.00) stage 5,685.02
District of Columbia, Concrete Slab Sales Room 735.00
New Jersey 5 skylights for gym @ $80.00 ea. 400.00
Ohio ($4,000.00) Windows 2,744.00
Maryland ($500.00) 12 doors @ $50.00 ea. 142.10
Texas 5,685.02 Rummage Sales Room—painting & lighting 1,000.00
West Virginia ($1,100.00) painting and lighting 395.06
Northeastern Division ($18,000.00) lobby 3,521.66
New Hampshire ($1,000.00) ($350 has been paid)
Iowa 1,000.00
Florida 12 doors @ $50.00 ea. 600.00
Mississippi ($2,000.00) painting gym 527.80
Alabama Mr. & Mrs. A. S. Mitchell 1,500.00

$18,690.64

Total cash as of October 12th $50,625.22
Total unpaid pledges as of October 12th $18,690.64
Remaining to be raised $57,684.14

PROJECTS FOR D.A.R. SCHOOLS
TAMASSEE:
California Electric Stove for Kitchen $ 665.00
Special cabinets & mirrors @$100.00 300.00
Tile for one music room 150.00

$1,115.00

District of Columbia—Student Center (gift toward) $ 250.00
New Jersey—Tile floor for Music Room 24 x 60 @ $50.00 per square (to be paid $375.00 per year) 750.00
Florida—Scholarship $ 200.00

$2,315.00

KATE DUNCAN SMITH:
California
4 steel filing cabinets $ 192.00
4 cork bulletin boards 120.00
20 chairs for typing 250.00
25 chairs for primary room 250.00

$1,312.00

District of Columbia—Mimeograph machine $ 200.00
New Jersey—20 desks for Science Room 175.00

$1,775.00

The Louisa St. Clair Chapter of Michigan is to be commended upon completion of the Mooney-Goddard Cottage for Little Boys which is to be dedicated at the time of the School Bus Tour. Furnishings and equipment have been given by the Michigan Society. Also from Michigan is the sidewalk given by Mrs. Raymond Berry of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter.

Gifts to be dedicated at Tamasee:
Walk extending from Gibson Chapel to the Auditorium—memorials for Mr. and Mrs. James Crant Park (New York).

South Carolina Playground—gift of the South Carolina Daughters.

Milking Barn—gift of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Simpson Atwell.
Georgia C.A.R. Walk—$250.
National Society C.A.R.—National Junior President presented the schools with a check for $580 when the South-eastern Region group visited the school.
Memorial Lights—Gift of Mr. Rothermel. Mrs. Lewis H. Reid and brothers, memorial gift of $1,300, balance for Memorial Scholarship. Gift of Chicago Chapter; gift of M. Anne Moore, member of Boxwood Hall Chapter, California.
Memorial Scholarship—Blanche and Katherine Zimmer Memorial Scholarship, Nancy DeGraff Toll Chapter, Monroe, Michigan.
Indiana Lighting System and Sound System for the Auditorium-Gymnasium.
California—11 mirrors and cabinets for classroom—Sarah Corbin Robert School Building.
Stage Furniture given by Colorado Daughters.
Walk—Junior Committee of Quee Alliippa Chapter, Mckeesport, Pa.
Portrait of the late Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart to be placed in the Ohio-Hobart Dining Room.
Furniture—12 chairs given by Mr. Henley to be used in All States Dormitory after renovation of dormitory. Two Louis XVI solas given to Mrs. R. E. Lipscomb and to be placed in South Carolina Cottage.
Gifts to be dedicated at Kate Duncan Smith:
Katherine Zimmerman Storage Building—Michigan Soundproofing of Music Room—Michigan Juniors
Lathé for Mechanical Arts Building—Baton Rouge Juniors of La.
Campus Lights—New York.
Chapel Walks—gift of Mrs. Welch of Laurel, Mississippi Indiana Model Farm Automatic Milking Installation—gift from Indiana at a cost of $4,200.
Heaume Kitchen Renovation—Ohio New York Faculty Cottage or Duplex Apartment—Teacherage
Shrubbery and Landscaping of Chapel Grounds—Alabama Officers Club
Retaining Wall in front of Chapel—California Texas Rooms—Science Lecture Room and Laboratory
Urgent needs:
K.D.S.—Improvement and expansion of water system—to cost several thousand dollars. 
Tamassee—Renovation of All States Dormitory. Honors go to the Iowa Daughters for their very successful School Bus Tour during June.
Many inquiries have been received by this chairman regarding point six on the Honor Roll—“Did your Chapter send aid of any kind to at least one of our D.A.R. Schools or Approved Schools?” I would like to suggest to this Board that this be changed to read “Did your Chapter send a cash donation to at least one of our D.A.R. Schools or Approved Schools?” It does not seem fair for a chapter that sends only a few articles of used clothing to receive the same donation to at least one of our D.A.R. Schools or Approved that this be changed to read “Did your Chapter send a cash donation as one that sends a large cash donation.
Memorial Scholarship—Blanche and Katherine Zimmer Memorial Scholarship, Nancy DeGraff Toll Chapter, Monroe, Michigan.
Indiana Lighting System and Sound System for the Auditorium-Gymnasium.
California—11 mirrors and cabinets for classroom—Sarah Corbin Robert School Building.
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VERA L. GREENLEASE, Chairman.

The meeting recessed at twelve-fifteen o’clock.
The afternoon meeting was called to order by the President General at one-forty o’clock.

Miss Burns moved that the National Board of Management recommend to the Tamassee Daughters of the American Revolution School Board that the Bylaws of the Tamassee Daughters of the American Revolution School Board be amended so that the President General shall be permitted to appoint to the Tamassee Daughters of the American Revolution School Board five additional members. Seconded by Mrs. Harris.

Mrs. Stirling moved to amend by adding “based on the present Board of fifteen members.” Seconded by Mrs. Irwin. Adopted.

The motion as amended was adopted.

Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, Chairman of National Defense, made an informal report.

Mrs. Seimes read the following recommendations of the Executive Committee and moved their adoption: To recommend to Continental Congress 1961: To amend Article XI, Section 6 of the Bylaws by striking out “four” and inserting “seven” so that the amended section would read:

The annual dues of a member at large shall be seven dollars payable to the Treasurer General on or before the first day of January.

Seconded by Mrs. Maddox.

Mrs. Heaton moved to amend by striking out “seven” and inserting “ten.” Seconded by Mrs. Brewer. Lost.

The original motion was adopted.

That twenty-five cents (25c) of each member’s dues be appropriated to the Investment Trust Fund. Seconded by Mrs. Cook. Adopted.

The President General announced the following dates for the winter meetings: The Executive Committee to meet on Monday, January 30; the State Regents’ meeting on January 31; and the Board of Management on Wednesday, February 1. The interim Board meeting will be December 7, 1960.

Miss Burns moved that 10 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Baker. Adopted.

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

Number of applications verified, 110. Total number of verified papers reported to National Board today: Originals, 2,090; Supplements, 660; Total, 2,750.

MARTHA B. HAYWARD, Registrar General.

Mrs. Hayward moved that the 110 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 2,090 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Harris. Adopted.

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

Through her respective State Regent the following member At Large is presented for confirmation as Organizing Regent: Mrs. Wilda Biewett McEllhiney, Northport, Alabama.

ELIZABETH H. BAKER, Organizing Secretary General.

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

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Stirling, announced that there is a plan to build a Bell Tower at the Cathedral of the Pines in New Hampshire. In response to her inquiry, a number of the State Regents said they believed their members would be interested in contributing to this on a voluntary basis, and Mrs. Stirling agreed to send a letter to the State Chaplains and to announce the details for the handling of the funds.

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

Following the benediction by Mrs. Stirling, adjournment was taken at twenty-four o’clock.

BETTY NEWKIRK SEIMES, Recording Secretary General.

VERA L. GREENLEASE, Chairman.

The meeting recessed at twelve-fifteen o’clock.
The afternoon meeting was called to order by the President General at one-forty o’clock.

Miss Burns moved that the National Board of Management recommend to the Tamassee Daughters of the American Revolution School Board that the Bylaws of the Tamassee Daughters of the American Revolution School Board be
The Old Stagecoach

D RUMS the rain and sears the sun. Now its hardy course is run, And the vines and meadow grasses Rusts its iron, rots its leather, Draw it to oblivion. Parts its hickory, peels it paint, And the steeds that swung together Gallup far and faint.

U.S. Mail and brave Wells Fargo! Dancing harness, screeching brakes, Reinsmen, bold, superb, loquacious, Sawed-off shotgun dispositions, Miners, gamblers, dames flirtatious, Dusters, pokes and wideawakes— By the winding purple canyons Over granite crests you rolled, Storm and battle your companions Glitter in your hold. Where is now that gallant cargo Of the days of old When the West, to jingling traces Bounced and skimmed on thorough-braces— Rocked and banged through sun and shadow Up the trails of El Dorado? Veterans of the craggy passes, From their oat bins in the sky Call your vanished six. Prince, Beauty, Lady, Star, Nell, Lightning! Ay Back, you wheelers, swing-span, leaders! Now, by foothill oaks and cedars, Spring for pine-clad heights and rusty Sinks of sage and alkali. Box a-clink and stout defended, Roll, O coach, refreshed and splendid.

Nay. The odyssey is ended, Charge delivered, waybill filed, Passengers and whip descended, Concord long outstyled, And the grand old rubbish yields To the fingers of the fields. —Anonymous.

Dear to the hearts of those of us who reside in Northern California, whose ancestors came West with the great immigration of 1849 and on through those years made the trip an easy one, are the stories and landmarks of pioneering history.

Years of deterioration and the indifference of newcomers make serious inroads on the few remaining buildings left to us today. In the Mother Lode area we are fortunate and very grateful for the works of an artist who has preserved for us, in beautiful soft paintings, many buildings and scenes of a century ago. Even during his time many of the buildings have been destroyed; we no longer see teams of four or six sturdy horses pulling Concord coaches or heavy stages, a few of which remain to us in museums.

We have his paintings on our walls in various sizes, on cards and stationery. So, if you have ancestors who came to our Northern California’s gold fields a century ago, you will love the paintings of George Mathis as we love them, and you will love this artist who has preserved some of the scenes that were familiar to our grandfathers and grandmothers.

One of these scenes is his well-known picture of the Old Stage Coach and the Sierra Buttes, which through his generosity we present for you (p. 690). We regret that it cannot be shown in the soft coloring that makes his work so charming.

The stage coach came to early California in response to the demand for more convenient contact with other localities and with “the States,” also the demand for safe transportation and shipment of gold and other valuables. Probably the first stage lines in Northern California were established in 1851 or 1852. The coaches, called Concords, were built in Concord, N. H., to meet the needs of the expanding travel to the Pacific. They were beautifully built vehicles, the melon-shaped bodies swung on heavy leather straps instead of springs. Thus the body of the coach rocked with more ease for both passengers and driver and relieved the horses of shock when a quick stop or heavy jolt might jerk them. A leather or canvas boot or platform extended from the rear of the body and held 800 pounds of express or mail sacks. Other baggage went under the driver’s seat in front or on the top, where a railing kept it from falling off. Sometimes passengers rode on an extra seat on top also. Inside, the seats were finely upholstered; there was usually room for nine people, and sometimes as many as could hang on rode on top with the baggage. The inside of the coach was protected from dust and rain by curtains and glass windows.

Some of these vehicles were beautifully decorated on sides and doors with scrolls, scenes, and even Cupids and portraits. The great Troy coaches for 27 passengers were drawn by 8 horses and had the right of way over all others. On their first runs they were driven by “Big John” and “Big Jake” on alternate days. The real names of these famous drivers were John Littlefield and Jacob Putnam, and many tales were told of their prowess. Many stories were told, too, of the experiences of early-day drivers. Sometimes an overloaded coach, top-heavy and close-coupled, overturned or bogged down in mud.

We are inclined to think of pioneer coach drivers as of the rough-and-ready type, tobacco chewing and gun toting. This was not the case with the express messengers of Crandall & Hall, Adama & Co., or the Baxter line—all early California companies. Their drivers were express messengers of the most trustworthy type and were carefully chosen for sobriety, honesty, and experience. Their dress, required by the express companies, included a high silk hat and long coat, white vest and heavy black cravat, and highly polished boots.

The horses chosen for the coaches were the finest that could be had, chosen for looks, speed, and endurance. They were decorated with ivory rings, colored tassels on their head stalls, and trappings on the harness, generally as fine as could be acquired. There were always six horses and often eight on the teams, according to the load or hill travel. Often the roads were not even well defined. Sometimes the trip was made through heavy mud and streams swollen with rain and to be forded where it was possible to negotiate a crossing.

Heavy shipments of gold were made by the express companies over the coach lines. Such shipments were common, and often an armed guard rode with the driver, who was also armed. Express companies extended their lines as new areas were settled. But with the coming of the railroads the coach lines, like the covered wagons, had served their purpose and passed from use.

“Concord long outstyled, And the grand old rubbish yields To the fingers of the fields.” —Edna Reynolds Hollenbeck, (Mrs. Millard A.)
HONORING
MRS. WALTER MARION FLOOD
STATE REGENT OF CALIFORNIA
1960-1962

CALIFORNIA STATE SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
PROUDLY AND AFFECTIONATELY PRESENTS
ARTA BRADT FLOOD
AN OUTSTANDING LEADER, AN ABLE ADMINISTRATOR,
A DEVOTED DAUGHTER
CALIFORNIA’S
GREATLY ESTEEMED AND DEDICATED
STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD
THE EAGLE ROCK

A huge outcropping of rock, bearing a distinctive formation, resembling an outstretched eagle in flight, is known as the Eagle Rock. Its history predates the American Revolution. It was discovered in 1769 by Gaspar de Portola, a Spaniard, seeking the “Lost Bay of Monterey.” They called it the Roco Gordo or “Fat Rock.”

In one of the first major land grants in Southern California the Eagle Rock was mentioned as a boundary. On October 20, 1784, Jose Maria Verdugo, a Spanish soldier, received title from King Carlos III to the 36,000 acres, which he named Rancho San Rafael.

Present day cities of Eagle Rock, Highland Park, Glendale, Burbank, Montrose and part of Los Angeles are on the land that was the Rancho San Rafael.

Geologically, the rock is believed to be 12,000,000 years old, being a conglomerate known as puddingstone. The cave on the side of the rock was a favorite hiding place for historic bandits and their loot. Tiburcio Vasquez hid there before his capture in 1784.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Regent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Mrs. Marvin C. Williams, Regent</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Miss Beth McCall, Regent</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Mrs. L. Boyd Mayfield, Regent</td>
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<td>Mrs. James D. Smith, Regent</td>
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<td>Martin Severance</td>
<td>Miss Adele E. Spofford, Regent</td>
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<td>Milly Barrett</td>
<td>Mrs. Henry Waldemar Larson, Regent</td>
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<td>Pasadena</td>
<td>Mrs. C. Hal Reynolds, Regent</td>
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<td>Mrs. Stephen H. Wright, Regent</td>
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<td>San Rafael Hills</td>
<td>Mrs. Metta G. Baisch, Regent</td>
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<td>Santa Ana</td>
<td>Mrs. Herman H. Basler, Regent</td>
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<td>Santa Anita</td>
<td>Mrs. Edward Barnes, Regent</td>
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<td>Mrs. Archer S. Frey, Regent</td>
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<td>Tierra Alta</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles M. Summerville, Regent</td>
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Palm Springs, California
The great American desert's protected winter playground

Cahuilla Chapter, D.A.R., hopes many of our members throughout the country will visit us here, enjoy our hospitality and "discover" the whole of our great desert.

The above air view gives a fair idea of our mountain protection and whose snow-caps provide us with the best of waters. D.A.R. workers on our Indian program will be interested to note the undeveloped squares. These are Indian lands, extending way thru the canyon and beyond. The Agua Caliente tribe of Cahuillas will greatly benefit by the present opening of these areas for future development. It is history in the making.

This page is sponsored by the following friends of our work and their community development.

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Cosy, secluded, with kitchens

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See our antiques!

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DECEMBER 1960
We, here at the Lafayette Hotel, are again extremely proud to have the D.A.R. make the Lafayette Hotel their home during their meetings and Convention . . . and for those of you who as yet have not been a guest of The Lafayette may we say, when in Southern California make it a must to stop at The Lafayette, where you will enjoy the true feeling of warm hospitality.

JOHN E. MCKENNON
General Manager

Saturdays in the “Pen”
(Continued from page 695)

Mrs. Dursin uses the DAR Manual for Citizenship as a textbook in her class, and the Mount Pleasant evening group under the leadership of Mrs. Franz is ready to supply her with whatever other material she may need. The group has also donated Reader's Digest educational textbooks and acceptable magazines for the use of prisoners at the Penitentiary, as well as a relief map of the United States.

Margaret Dursin is a third generation member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She first joined Schoharie Chapter of Schoharie, N. Y., transferring to Mount Pleasant Chapter on moving to Pleasantville. Her mother, Margaret Taggart Smith, was a member of Akron Chapter in Akron, Ohio; her grandmother, Eliza Wallace Taggart, belonged to Wooster-Wayne Chapter in Wooster, Ohio; and her aunt, Miss Clementine Taggart, was a charter member of Wooster-Wayne Chapter, chartered in 1905.

She is a graduate of Pembroke College and studied at Akron and Columbia Universities. She has been active in community affairs during the 6 years she and her family have lived in Pleasantville. Her husband, Henry L. Dursin, is in the public relations department of the General Electric Company in New York, and they have three children.

At the close of Mrs. Dursin’s first year of teaching at the Penitentiary, Warden Wright said, “We are very pleased with Mrs. Dursin’s approach to the difficult task of leading a prisoner discussion group. The men have reacted favorably to this experiment and we hope she feels it sufficiently worth while to continue. We appreciate her contribution of time and talents.”

Also indicative of her success is the story of the inmate scheduled for release who went to the warden and begged to be allowed to return Saturday mornings for her class! Of course, his request couldn’t be granted.

But Mrs. Dursin has been looking forward to her own return to the “Pen,” and Mount Pleasant Chapter members, who have followed her work with great interest, anticipate her progress reports at chapter meetings.

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The Season’s Greetings
TO ALL DAUGHTERS!

And a Cordial Invitation to visit Yosemite
and other California beauty spots.

Extended by the following California Chapters and their Regents:

---

**YOSEMITE FALLS**

a breath taking sight when the water is pouring over
the top of the cliff at full volume,—one of the startlingly
beautiful features of Yosemite National Park, where an-
nually more than a million people from every corner of
the globe, spend spring, summer, autumn, or winter vaca-
tions. “The most songful streams in the world, the loftiest
granite domes, the deepest, ice-sculptured canyons,—”,
wrote John Muir, “are found in Yosemite.” His words have
stood the test of time.

---

### Chapter | Location
--- | ---
ALTA MIRA | LINDSAY
Mrs. Arline Hargiss, Regent.

CAPTAIN JOHN OLDHAM | GRASS VALLEY
Mrs. Ernest F. Buck, Regent.

CHICO | CHICO
Mrs. Elizabeth Laughlin, Regent.

EL PASO DE ROBLES | PASO ROBLES
Mrs. Ulmont P. Pastorino, Regent.

EL TOYON | STOCKTON
Mrs. Robert E. Pruitt, Regent.

EMIGRANT TRAIL | AUBURN
Mrs. Keith E. Lukens, Regent.

FRESNO | FRESNO
Dr. Adah Ruth Taylor, Regent.

GENERAL JOHN A. SUTTER | SACRAMENTO
Mrs. Colin S. Millar, Regent.

LA CUESTA | SAN LUIS OBISPO
Mrs. Francis R. Scott, Regent.

LOS PADRES | CAMBRIA
Mrs. M. Arthur Bridge, Regent.

MAJOR HUGH MOSS | MODESTO
Mrs. Earl E. Coil, Regent.

MAJOR PIERSON B. READING | REDDING
Mrs. Cuthbert P. LeBrun, Regent.

MANZANITA | SUSANVILLE
Mrs. Carl N. Lewis, Regent.

MME. ADRIENNE DE LAFAYETTE | VALLEJO
Mrs. Sabin W. Rich, Regent.

REDWOOD FOREST | EUREKA
Mrs. W. Donald Thomas, Regent.

SANTA ROSA | SANTA ROSA
Mrs. Henry D. Kramer, Regent.

WILLOWS | WILLOWS
Mrs. Ernest O. Baker, Regent.
A View of the Old Fort at Fort Point, Presidio of San Francisco

This brick fort was built as a Civil War fortress, and commanded the Golden Gate for half a century. Today, the Golden Gate bridge passes almost directly over it. Marin County is shown in the background. Although declared obsolete in 1905, and its batteries abandoned in 1914, the grim brick fortress at the Golden Gate is still solid as the rock on which it was built.

The inscription on the tablet that was placed on the wall of the fort by the San Francisco Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution, in 1955, is as follows:

“The first ship to enter San Francisco Bay, the San Carlos (Capt. Ayala), dropped anchor off this point August 5, 1775. Lieut-Colonel Don Juan Bautista de Anza planted the cross on Cantil Blanco (White Cliff) March 28, 1776. The first fortification, Castillo de San Joaquin, was completed December 8, 1794 by Jose Joaquin de Arrillaga, Sixth Governor of California. In 1853 United States Army engineers cut down the cliff and built Fort Point, re-named Fort Winfield Scott in 1882. This fort is a partial replica of Fort Sumter and is the only brick Fort west of the Mississippi. Its sea wall has stood undamaged for 100 years.”

California Chapter, Miss Helen M. Bruner, Regent
La Puerta de Oro Chapter, Mrs. Albert L. Campodonico, Regent
Presidio Chapter, Mrs. Herbert W. Hopkins, Regent
San Francisco Chapter, Mrs. William J. Hayes, Regent
Sequoia Chapter, Miss Dorothy Lowe, Regent
Tamalpais Chapter, Mrs. Thomas E. Jackson, Regent
DEDICATION OF "THE COURT OF FREEDOM"
AT FOREST LAWN MEMORIAL PARK

The prayer of dedication given by Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid immediately followed the unveiling of the mosaic. Left to right: Captain Horton, Sons of the Revolution; Mr. Sargent, Sons of the American Revolution; Dr. von KleinSmid; Lon E. Peek, II, Children of the American Revolution; Mrs. Champieux, Daughters of the American Revolution; and Elizabeth Hampton, Children of the American Revolution.

These Sixteen Chapters of So. California
Pay Tribute to
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Alhambra San Gabriel       Los Flores
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DECEMBER 1960
[745]
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of
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Naturalist

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from
CALIFORNIA DAUGHTERS

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National Defense
(Continued from page 704)
in enough places to control the textbook market.
I've been told a publisher must sell 25,000 of any text, in any subject,
to get his cost of production. And he
must sell many more to cover other expenses of doing business and realize a profit.
Therefore, to get textbooks to carry out your principles, you must have volume enough to support a publisher,
and make him independent of dictation from the educational monopoly.
That may be possible sooner than we think.
At present, about 16% of our school children are in private schools,
church and non-denominational, and
the number is steadily increasing.
These schools also want textbooks on your basic principles. A year ago I
was invited to speak at a conference (Continued on page 760)
Standing in front of the world's smallest cable railway is the California State Vice Regent, Mrs. Frank J. Mettlach, between George Turner, California State Vice President C.A.R., and Lon E. Peek II, Regional Vice President, N.S.C.A.R.

This little railway in downtown Los Angeles has carried as many as 5000 passengers a day from the top of Bunker Hill to the busy city streets below.

At the time of its construction in 1901, Angel's Flight was considered a mechanical marvel.

This page is sponsored by the following State Vice Chairmen Honoring the State Vice Regent Mrs. Frank R. Mettlach

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Grandma Moses

(Continued from page 692)

personal style, which is recognized
the world over.

The importance accorded the work
of Grandma Moses is proved by many
exhibitions in this and foreign coun-
tries. Her paintings are owned by
museums the world over, including
the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the
William Rockhill Gallery of Kansas
City, the Phillips Gallery in Wash-
ington, D. C., the Musée National
d'Art Moderne in Paris, museums of
Brisbane and Sidney, Australia, the
State Gallery in Vienna, and the
White House in Washington. And,
in the Americana Room of the
Daughters of the American Revolu-
tion hangs her painting of the Battle
of Bennington, which she presented
to the National Society.

Fame and success are of small con-
sequence to Grandma, and they have
not changed her daily life. She still
paints a little each day, eagerly
greets her many callers and enjoys
her family, her grandchildren, and
her great-grandchildren. She has be-
come America's best-loved painter.
She is that rarity in the art world,
an artist whose work is hailed by
expert critics and by men in the
street who know nothing of art.

When reminded that she is often
called America's greatest living primit-
itive painter, Grandma smiles and
says, “If my work can show to the
peoples of the world what the aver-
age human being can do in our land
of freedom, I am satisfied. Ameri-
cans should be proud to live in a
country where an elderly person like
myself, with no formal training as
an artist, can bring happiness and
joy to so many people by just paint-
ing pictures.”

Grandma Moses is an inspiration
to everyone. At an age when so
many are ready to relinquish their
positions to the upcoming genera-
tion, she started out with renewed
vigor and carved for herself a path-
way to fame. The example she of-
ers is not restricted to the elderly.
To young and old she symbolizes the
success that can be the lot of every
person who possesses talent, the
willingness to work, and eagerness to
live. The fame she has won is not
fleeting. It will endure as long as
her paintings arouse the admiration
of patrons of the arts.

Grandma Moses became a mem-
ber of Hoosac-Walloomsac Chapter of
Hoosick Falls, N. Y., on February 1,
1952, and in recognition of her birth-
day, her chapter presented her with
a corsage of red roses; she was pre-
sented with a bouquet of American
Beauty roses by the New York State
Daughters on the same occasion.

An article giving the genealogical
background of her families appeared
in the June 1952 issue of this Maga-
zine.
One of the most colorful episodes in the history of our country is the story of the Pony Express, the centennial of which was celebrated this year. These heroes of the West were a fleet of fast riders who carried the mail from St. Joseph, Mo., to Sacramento. The first trip began on April 3, 1860, and ended triumphantly with the delivery of mail in California 9 days later—10 days faster than the stage coach record. A year and a half later the Pony Express ended but not before establishing an outstanding record of courage and daring in the history of carrying the mail.

CORDIAL GREETINGS TO ALL DAUGHTERS

from

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DECEMBER 1960
U.S. FLAG WHICH ONCE FLEW OVER WASHINGTON—Presentation Ceremony To Twentynine Palms Park & Recreation District—Constitution Day, September 17, 1960

OASIS DE MARA CHAPTER, N.S.D.A.R.

TWENTYNINE PALMS, CALIFORNIA

Photo by Richardson

Miss Ruth Markell, Music; Mrs. Walter Gillis, Custodian; Capt. Ralph Tufts, S.A.R. & former New Hampshire State S.A.R. Board Member; Albert Beller, Pres. Park Dist. Board; Daisy Seymour Nokes, Regent; Mrs. Ralph Lutz, Jr., Past Regent; Mrs. Clint Rowe, Pledge, Treasurer.

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CHRISTMAS GREETINGS TO N.S.D.A.R. FROM A TWENTYNINE PALMS PIONEER

MAGAZINE NOTES

Natchez Chapter, Mississippi, sent in 83 subscriptions out of a membership of 102.

Miss Mary E. Timberlake, Jackson, Tennessee, has been a constant reader of our Magazine since August 1905.

Mrs. Albert D. Dunlap of Alexandria, Va., in renewing her subscription recently wrote: “Although my subscription has run for many years through the Shanghai Chapter, now dissolved, I am sad to say, it is a great pleasure to belong to a group (the Dr. Elisha Dick Chapter) so conscious of DAR principles and purposes and so able in carrying them out in honor... Our magazine is one to explore from cover to cover... on arrival! The historical sketches are delightful and the notes ‘With the Chapters’ May I thank the personnel and contributors?”
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DECEMBER 1960
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from the D.A.R. Magazine Staff

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CHRISTMAS

By Erma Powell (Mrs. C. E.) Lawhead
Fort Lee Chapter, Charleston, W. Va.

Because of the Christian principles
upon which our Government was
founded and because the teachings of
Christ have been interwoven into the
very fibre of our American way of
life, we are regarded as a Christian
nation throughout the world.

We cherish and hold dear the tradi-
tional observance of Christmas as a
Holy Day, commemorating the birth
of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.
And as we make plans for the celebra-
tion of Christmas, may we keep upper-
most in our thoughts the real signifi-
cance of this Holy Day and make it a
Christian celebration. For in celebra-
ting Christmas we are celebrating the
most important event in history—the
birth of the Saviour.

Christmas belongs to the Christian
Church. Regardless of how much its
meaning and purposes have been dis-
torted and commercialized, it is never-
theless a religious celebration and de-
serves worthy observance by young and
old. We find the secret of a meaningful
Christmas lies in planning for the
coming of the Christ Child, so that from
the youngest to the oldest He may find
a welcome in the hearts of His people.

The first Christmas was in a home,
not a very pretentious home—just a
stable—but a home, nevertheless, be-
cause there were people there and there
was love! Since Christmas is a Home
celebration as well as a Church cele-
bration, parents need to bring the true
spirit of Christmas into their observ-
cance of the day, that the children may
think of it as not just a day when they
receive gifts, but as a day set aside to
honor the birth of the Christ Child,
always a religious celebration and de-
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torted and commercialized, it is never-
HONORING

MRS. GEORGE CASTLEMAN ESTILL

FLORIDA STATE REGENT

MAYAIMI CHAPTER

Presents with Pride and Affection

The Organizing Regent

DECEMBER 1960
National Parliamentarian
(Continued from page 699)

before adjournment of the executive session or at a special meeting where the only business to come before the meeting is the approval of the minutes of the executive session.

Although a chapter may have a recording secretary and a corresponding secretary, the term “secretary” always refers to the recording secretary.

The secretary, in recording the report of the tellers, records the report in full unless ordered by the chapter to record the results and not the votes. When a count has been ordered or where the vote is by ballot, the secretary shall record the number of votes on each side (R.O.R. p. 249).

The desk of the secretary should be near that of the regent. The secretary should have available at all meetings of the chapter and the board a copy of the bylaws, rules of order, standing rules, a list of the standing committees, special committees, and the minutes of the chapter. It is also the duty of the secretary to prepare for the use of the regent the agenda for the meeting and such other and further duties as are required by the bylaws and Robert’s Rules of Order Revised. Since carbon paper is so easily acquired and readily used, the secretary should make a copy for the regent of the minutes of each meeting and mail them to her as soon as possible after she has written the minutes of the meeting. Minutes should be written as soon as possible after the meeting has adjourned. It is not necessary to type the minutes, but it is desirable.

A good rule to follow in preparing the minutes is to state what was done and not what was said. A secretary does not have the right to make comments in the minutes, be they good or bad, on anything that was said or done. The secretary only records and may not change the contents except to correct grammatical errors, renumber paragraphs and articles, etc. You will find excellent discussions concerning the duties of the secretary in R.O.R. pp. 247-250, and in P.L., pp. 313-316. The minutes should be clear, concise, accurate and brief.

WHAT THE MINUTES SHOULD CONTAIN

1. The kind of meeting (is it a regular, special, adjourned, etc.?).
2. The name of the chapter.
3. The date of the meeting. This should include not only the month but also the year; namely, November 27, 1960, and the place, if the meetings are movable.
4. The fact must be stated that the regent and the secretary were present or if they were absent the names of their substitutes.
5. The action taken on the minutes of the last meeting.
6. All main motions, whether lost or carried, must appear in the minutes. Withdrawn motions are not included in the minutes. All points of order and the decision of the chair thereon must appear in the minutes, as well as all appeals from the decision of the chair and whether the appeal was sustained or lost, and all other motions THAT WERE NOT LOST or withdrawn.
7. Usually the hour of meeting and the time of adjournment, if the meeting is solely for business.

If a report is of great importance the chapter may order that “The report of the National Defense Committee be entered on the minutes.” Otherwise reports are not recorded in the minutes but filed with the secretary.

(Continued on page 767)
Honoring
MRS. JACKSON
E. STEWART
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Orlando, Florida
National Defense
(Continued from page 750)

of Lutheran ministers who were seeking a way to buy better textbooks for their schools than the present market affords. The Missouri Synod alone has about 2000 schools, I was told. With a few more associations like this one for public schools, cooperating with the parents and teachers of the 16% of our school children in private schools, a market can emerge to support an independent publisher. He will print the kind of books you want for the kind of education you want for your children, if you will order enough copies to make it pay. Form committees of parents and teachers to read and make written reports on textbooks before you purchase them. Be a well-informed and discriminating buyer. The customer is always right, you know, if he has his own money in his own pocket.

You are an association of independent school boards. But as long as you are forced to buy school books with content dictated by the educational monopoly, not always in sympathy with your program, you are not independent. Without a free market, you are not free. The textbook problem can be solved in the good old American way of free enterprise and competition, without suspicion and name-calling. Competition is always healthy. Confidently, I think the textbook publishers would like to be free, too, and they would welcome the opportunity to bid for your business. Only you, the taxpayer, can free them.

Not so long ago, as time is reckoned, man planted his dream of the ages in a New World—FREEDOM UNDER GOD. Every child born in this country has the inalienable right to learn the truth about his heritage, lest he go to the polls and vote away his birthright for a collectivist mess of pottage. This is your duty,—and mine.
IN LOVING MEMORY OF
KNOX JOHNSTON ABERNETHY (MRS. R. S.)
Ponce de Leon Chapter, D.A.R.
WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA

Born: November 3, 1878

Died: August 13, 1960

Regent Ponce de Leon Chapter
Winter Haven, Florida
1928 and 1929
1934 and 1935
1946 and 1947

Florida State Offices
Chaplain: 1932-1933 and 1933-1934
Recording Secy, 1934-1935 and 1935-36
Second Vice Regent: 1939-1940
Vice Regent: 1940-1941
Regent: 1941-1942 and 1942-1943

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With the Chapters
(Continued from page 710)

Lucy Dwelley Wagar as a Real Daughter. Her father at 13 drove a commissary wagon on our rebel side in the Colony of New Jersey. This qualified his descendant, Hazel Baker Clark (Mrs. Sheldon Pettibone Clark) for the Moses Cleaveland Chapter; she now lives in Massachusetts and is a member of the Paul Revere Chapter of Boston.

Assisting at the dedication of Wagar plaque were the regent, Mrs. William E. Billings; vice regent, Mrs. W. T. Prior; chaplain, Mrs. Paul Holden (Betty Burrows); registrar, Mrs. H. J. Nord; and guardian of the Colors, Mrs. H. T. Amerman, and Mrs. C. O. Bartlett (who struggled with the chapter's Flag in a heavy wind); and Mrs. W. Baker King, press. Also present were Mr. and Mrs. Maynard Murch, former neighbors of Mrs. Clark, and Mrs. Murch, a member of Moses Cleaveland.

It would be interesting to know how many Real Daughters are buried west of the Allegheny Mountains.—Hazel Baker Clark.

The ground floor includes the kitchen and tearoom, where we held our meeting, with tea afterward. Here is a long glass case of mannequins wearing lovely gowns that represent 18 administrations. One gown was given by Mrs. Truman. Most of the others were the inaugural gowns of the Governor's ladies.

Altogether the Museum is a treasure house of heirlooms, well worth a trip to see it (open 1 to 4, Mondays to Fridays). Best of all, it is maintained by the generosity of private citizens, without any tax money.

This trip to Jefferson City brought to our attention the fact that for a good part of this year, we have been a chapter on wheels.

The meeting of September 12 was held in the lovely country home of our past regent, Mrs. Thomas R. Douglas. It is 125 years old. We went there in private cars.

(Continued on page 769)
Mrs. Roy C. Jones, Regent, Himmarshee Chapter, receives gift of Colfax Family heirloom, from member, Mrs. K. E. McCamey. Inkwell was used by General George Washington at his Headquarters, Pompton Plains, N. J.

Himmarshee Chapter, N.S.D.A.R. sincerely thanks the following sponsors of this page:

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In Pensacola the visitor may be thrilled as he sees the replica of “Old Spanish Village”; the museum in the Old Christ Church; Ft. Pickens—where Geronimo was prisoner; unique Ft. San Carlos; historic St. Michaels Cemetery; Dorothy Walton’s home (wife of a signer of the Declaration of Independence); where Andrew Jackson lived as Governor; replica of the warehouse of America’s 1st millionaire. In addition to these and other historic sites, Pensacola enjoys the world’s most beautiful beaches, modern industry, Restaurants and Motels and over 125 years of Navy Neighbors.

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The subtitle—An Evergreen Garland Filled with History, Folklore, Symbolism, Traditions, Legends, and Stories—gives a better idea of the scope of this charming volume than could be presented in a review. According to tradition, the Christmas Tree originated in the Paradise Tree so common in medieval Miracle and Morality plays. As Germans celebrate Christmas so enthusiastically it is not surprising that the decorated Christmas Tree of today, with its lights and gay trimmings, has long been beloved in Germany.

It was introduced to England by Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria, and soon became immensely popular there. Many beautiful Christmas legends are presented and Christmas customs of many lands are reviewed. The growing of Christmas trees as an industry is discussed. Old and new ways of trimming trees are pictured; many of these descriptions are illustrated with quaint old pictures, and modern decor, including espaliered trees, is not forgotten.

The jacket is unusually appealing; the well-printed pages are ornamented with charming little green and red sketches of Christmas ornaments from many lands. The long list of credits bears witness to the immense amount of research that resulted in such an appealing book. It would be very helpful for teachers in planning Christmas programs and would be an ideal gift for “the person who has everything.” Not the least of the charms of “The Christmas Tree” is the complete and usable index. This reviewer would like to thank Mr. Foley for the illustration, “The Yule Log,” from Chatterbox, which was always a beloved Christmas gift in her very early childhood.


(Continued on page 768)
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DECEMBER 1960
Capt. Lewis’ Grave
(Continued from page 698)

the location of Elmwood was learned; Miss Starling was 97 years old at the time and an authority on her family. Miss Mary Belle Morton of Russellville located this graveyard.

Appreciation was expressed to the Russellville Chapter for suggesting that descendants place a Revolutionary War Soldier’s Marker at Capt. John Lewis’s grave and for arranging the dedication ceremony. Mrs. Tims recognized the kindness of Prentiss Price of Rogersville, Tenn., a noted Lewis and Washington authority; he gave very helpful assistance to Mrs. Tim’s mother, Mrs. S. L. Hollingsworth, who prepared much of the history.

Other descendants attending the dedication were Mrs. Eleanor McFaul of Springfield, Tenn.; Mr. and Mrs. Claude Pottinger; and Mr. Robert Markham of Auburn, Ky. At the conclusion of the ceremony, taps were sounded by Raymond, son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Davis.

Dear Gabriel:

E’re this comes to hand I expect your Brother Warner will be with you. If you conclude on a Trip down the River and should want funds you can draw on me on a certainty of payment for $1000—at 30 days after sight or even a shorter sight if necessary.

Yet I wish the time 60 days if to be had as I can be making an advantage of the money in the meantime the above sum I have rec’d since Warner left this indeed I have come to a settlement with Wilkerson he has paid me between 11 and 1200 $ cash and at 60 days for the balance.** There is a mistake in your Credit of the Frankfort an. I have written to Ford on the business. Send me the Course of The 1000 Acre tract I bought of Capt. Springer. The patent issued to me from the Kentucky office say what lines bounds on Mercer’s Survey. Flour is at 11 and 11 1/2 Dollars per barrel and do expect it will be higher. If you buy flour it should be of good quality I’d buy none else. Flour must be high at N. Orleans by the time you can get there. I urge you not to this business unless it meets your approbation. Cotton in return from the Mississippi might answer. It is worth at Baltimore and Philadelphia, N. York as stated. Yet probably dollars may be a better cargo. Write me of Bledsoe any prospect of selling Ken.land at Chilicothe. My best respects to Mr. and Mrs. H. all well. W. M. is again taken to the bottle more than formerly. Milly is truly miserable as she writes me. If I could I would get her away from him. W. M. is drunk every day and night never I believe sober. Warren made a bad bargain with Swearingin. I shall abide by it certainly. Give my love to him.

Your affectionate Father

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CHAPTER

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National Parliamentarian
(Continued from page 758)

The name of the maker of a motion is generally recorded but now the name of the seconder. If you
read your R.O.R. carefully you will find that it is not mandatory to include the name of the maker of a
motion, but it is usually desirable. If minutes are to be published the procedure is quite different, and you
will find an excellent example in the Proceedings of Continental Congress (R.O.R. p. 250).

Tempe Wick
(Continued from page 696)
and accompanied the rebellious but now orderly soldiers to Princeton
and spoke on their behalf.

Each year more than half a million people visit Morristown National Historical Park a few miles
south of Morristown and explore the Jockey Hollow campsite, the Continental burying grounds, Dr. James
Tilton’s camp hospital building, Continental officers’ huts, and the Wick farm. Henry Wick came here from
Long Island, building his home in 1748. At that time he and his wife, Mary Cooper Wick, had four
children: Henry Jr., Mary (who married Dr. Ebenezer Blachly), James, and Phoebe (who married Dr. William
Leddell). A fifth child, Temperance, was born here in this house in 1758, growing up in the peacefull New Jer-
sy countryside, only to have the main Continental Army camp upon her doorstep when war was declared
against England. Tempe later married William Tuttle, a captain in the New Jersey Line during the Ameri-
can Revolution.

The Wick house, on a new foundation, has been restored by the Na-
tional Park Service to appear as it did in Revolutionary War days. A
black iron knocker decorated with the British lion hangs on the large
oak door, similar to the knocker placed there by Henry Wick long be-
fore he became a captain in the Morris County Militia. From the small
front entrance, one can go into the dining room or formal sitting room
on the right where, among the Early American furnishings, is a desk that
was a Wick family piece. A small
(Continued on page 769)
Indian reservation in Oklahoma, where, however, from the time he was among the first students to enter Stanford; his entire resources totaled $600; but he secured a job totaling $600; but he secured a job typing in the geology department under Laban Miles, took him to live on an Indian reservation in Oklahoma, where he attended school with Indian children and learned much Indian lore, including the making of bows and arrows. Mrs. Hoover died when Herbert was 8, leaving three children to be "farmed out" among relatives. Largely self-taught in a great many subjects outside the regular public school courses, in his teens he was already well-prepared book shows how he attained his chieftdom. Left fatherless at an early age, he assisted his widowed mother, a Friend, by doing more than his share of chores. An uncle, Maj. Major Miles, took him to live on an Indian reservation in Oklahoma, where he attended school with Indian children and learned much Indian lore, including the making of bows and arrows. Mrs. Hoover died when Herbert was 8, leaving three children to be "farmed out" among relatives. Largely self-taught in a great many subjects outside the regular public school courses, in his teens he was already well-informed. He was among the first students to enter Stanford; his entire resources totaled $600; but he secured a job typing in the geology department under Dr. Branner, who also procured a summer position for him with the Arkansas Geological Survey. Various jobs, including the position of manager of the football team, gave him a variety of interests; but possibly his friendship with Lou Henry, later Mrs. Hoover, gave him his greatest inspiration. After graduation, therefore, he doggedly set to work to earn a living large enough to justify marriage. It is an outstanding fact, however, that, from the time he secured a position as assistant engineer for Louis Janin of San Francisco in 1896, he never again had to ask for a job—so firmly did he build his reputation for capability, skill, and honesty.

The story of Herbert Hoover's masterful handling of food distribution in Europe during and after World War I earned Hoover the almost hysterical reputation for capability, skill, and honesty. The first of a number of jobs outside this country was with a gold-mining company in Western Australia; he then moved on to China, where a salary of $20,000 a year, plus expenses (back in 1899, mind you!) permitted him to marry his Lou. They were in China, as is well known, at the time of the Boxer Rebellion, and were under siege for over two weeks. Hoover's earliest experience with relief of human suffering was attained during the dreadful days of the Rebellion, where a number of countries vied with each other to see who could steal the most from the Chinese. The story of Herbert Hoover's masterful handling of food distribution in Europe during and after World War I earned Hoover the almost hysterical gratitude of many peoples. He is that rarity—a legend in his lifetime. Everyone is familiar with the events of his Presidency and of the activities of his later years, including the master plan for Government reorganization on a more efficient basis.

He has not been given the credit due him, however, for a dry wit and an ability as a raconteur. At his fishing camp down in Virginia, he was the principal teller of stories around the campfire. Some of his speeches are masterpieces of dry humor. It is this well-balanced mixture of efficiency, understanding, and humor that makes him our most admired Senior Citizen.

To anyone who worked under the direction of Herbert Hoover, however remotely, he was always "The Chief." Dorothy Horton McGee's informative and well-prepared book shows how he attained his chieftdom. Left fatherless at an early age, he assisted his widowed mother, a Friend, by doing more than his share of chores. An uncle, Maj. Major Miles, took him to live on an Indian reservation in Oklahoma, where he attended school with Indian children and learned much Indian lore, including the making of bows and arrows. Mrs. Hoover died when Herbert was 8, leaving three children to be "farmed out" among relatives. Largely self-taught in a great many subjects outside the regular public school courses, in his teens he was already well-informed.

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With the Chapters
(Continued from page 762)

The meeting of October 10 was held in the historic town of Arrow Rock, 45 miles away by chartered bus. It was a luncheon meeting in the 125-year-old Arrow Rock Tavern, which is in the custody of the Missouri DAR's. The speaker, Col. A. R. Troxell, gave the life history of Missouri's famous painter, George C. Bingham, who had lived in this town. Later we drove to the Bingham home, which is in the process of restoration.—Cara N. Barns.

Santa Rosa (Santa Rosa, Calif.)
At the recently held Annual Conference of the California State Society, our chapter received honorable mention for its activities during Constitution Week in 1959. Mrs. Sam H. Haven, our regent, brilliantly led our chapter in making Constitution Week a memorable one in this community. On October 16, our mayor proclaimed the week of October 17 Constitution Week. Mrs. Haven talked on the local radio, urging reverent observance and display of the flag by all citizens. During the week, special prayers were said daily in all churches for the preservation of our Constitution. High school history classes devoted 2 days to special study of the great document.

A highlight of the week's observance was the display occupying the front
(Continued on page 771)
In the centennial year of the birth of their Founder, Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. begin their fifth year as proud stewards of the Juliette Gordon Low Birthplace. These drawing rooms reflect the belief that present-day Girl Scouts and visitors to the lovely old Regency home can have experiences for enriching life in the 1960s by learning more about the creative and purposeful personality of “Daisy” Low. She chose Savannah to found the Girl Scouts in 1912 and the Girl Scout Council of Savannah still occupies the headquarters she established in the old carriage house of the Low home just a few blocks from the Gordon property.

Savannah is a city rich in beauty and history dating from the Colonial period. It offers many rewarding opportunities to visitors.

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Constitution Week window display of Santa Rosa Chapter, Santa Rosa, Calif.
A window in our largest department store for the entire week. In the center of this window was a 100-year-old wedding dress on a model, in a baroque white frame, backed by a large Flag. Below this frame was a parchment copy of the Mayor’s proclamation, with a copy of the Constitution itself at the right, accompanied by a picture of all its signers. To the far right of the window was an old spinning wheel. Other objects in the window were a 36-star Flag, a picture of Betsy Ross making the first Flag, a copy of the Declaration of Independence, an old quill pen and inkwell, and various old documents belonging to chapter members. Mrs. Haven and her committee were responsible for this display, which commanded a great deal of attention from passers-by and was described in our local newspaper. —Harriet Crossland

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D.A.R. MAGAZINE ADVERTISING NEWS

Isn’t December a magic word? An attempt to analyze the age-old yearly reaction to the word is truly frustrating. December brings the season when nostalgia, anticipation and realization are more acute than at any other time of the year. This is when the spirit of giving is eminent everywhere. Possibly that spirit was at work several months ahead of time as you will realize when you read the exciting total added to the Magazine Account by California and Florida, the States sponsoring this Issue.

Each of California’s 139 Chapters has space in the December Issue, making a repeat of 100% Chapter participation. Isn’t that marvelous? A total of $3,433.00 in advertising and $100.00 for cuts appears in this Issue. La Puerta De Oro Chapter leads with $745.00 plus $10 for a cut, followed by Rodeo De Las Aguas Chapter with $340.00 and a $10.00 cut, and the State Society with $300.00 and $10 cut. This 100% participation should be an inspiration to all other States to go out and do likewise! Many, many thanks, California. The State Regent is Mrs. Walter M. Flood, the State Chairman, Mrs. William C. Braly, the State Vice Chairman, Mrs. William H. Gunther.

38 Chapters in Florida responded with a total of $2,327.00 including $72.00 for cuts and mats. Isn’t that fine? Orlando Chapter leads with $305.00 plus $18 in cuts and mats, then Ponce de Leon Chapter with $300.00 and $20 for cuts, Lake Wales Chapter with $175.00, and we must mention St. Andrews Bay Chapter for they secured a close $170.00 in advertisements. Our thanks to Mrs. George C. Estill, State Regent, Mrs. Lonsdale B. Green, State Chairman, and the Florida Daughters.

Miscellaneous advertising amounts to $1,215.20 plus $13.00 for cuts and mats, making the grand total for December, $7,088.20.

An important reminder—Copy for Honor Roll credit must be in the Magazine Advertising Office in Washington by February 1st, 1961. Chapter copy is to relate to advertising or sponsored space for Honor Roll credit. State Conference articles do not count for such credit.

Excellent material has been received for the January Issue from Connecticut, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, North Carolina and Oklahoma. It is not too soon to be thinking of approval for space in specific advance Issues. If your State has not yet reserved future space, won’t you please do so, and keep in mind that we do need sponsors for the August-September and October 1961 Issues? Our sponsors for those Issues this year supplied much of the income that made it possible to operate all phases of work in the Magazine Office during the summer without having to borrow from the general fund.

Do you feel as I do that this year December has a deeper meaning as it kindles the re-birth of hope for peace on earth among men of good will? The girls in our Advertising Office join me in saying “Little prayer go far and wide, bless all our friends this Christmastide.”

JUSTINA B. (Mrs. George J.) WALZ
National Chairman

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JUSTINA B. (Mrs. George J.) WALZ
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LOOK FOR FOREMOST AT YOUR FAVORITE FOOD STORE . . . or let us deliver right to your door!

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