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Scenes of Colonial Philadelphia artistically reproduced in deep charcoal brown on ivory queensware. The subjects are from the collection in The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, including famous Birch drawings, Joseph Pennell’s etching of the Liberty Bell, and John Trumbull’s painting of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence.

The inside border records the historic statement from the Declaration beginning: “We hold these truths to be self-evident…”

See the Liberty Bowl at the Caldwell Exhibit at the Seventieth Continental Congress

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
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Chestnut and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

OFFICIAL JEWELERS AND STATIONERS N.S.D.A.R.
Some say that ever 'gainst that season
comes
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated
The bird of dawning singeth all night long;
And then, they say, no spirit can walk
abroad;
The nights are wholesome; then no planets
strike,
No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to
charm,
So hallow'd and so gracious is the time.
Shakespeare; Hamlet, Act I, Scene 1.
The patio of the Bellingrath Home, an architectural masterpiece with English, French and Mediterranean influence, is a beauty spot the year-round.
AS I WRITE this December Message, I have just returned from a most interesting and rewarding visit to Wyoming, North and South Dakota, and Indiana. It was my good fortune to be driven for miles over the vast expanses of these States, so different from my rugged Coast of Maine.

In Wyoming I had the opportunity to visit great ranches—Eaton Ranch, a so-called “dude ranch,” the PK Ranch, and the Quarter Circle A Ranch at Bighorn, home of the Bradford Brinton Memorial, a treasure house of paintings, etchings, and sculpture of the Old West, by such famous artists as Frederic Remington and Charles M. Russell.

By traveling throughout our vast land and seeing its many splendors, one cannot help but be thrilled and love it even more.

While in South Dakota, I visited St. Mary’s School for Indian Girls, supported by the Episcopal Church, the DAR, and the CAR, and had the pleasure of dedicating the DAR History Room in the new building. The hope for American Indians is education, not only from books but in spiritual and moral values. Great credit for the success of this school goes to Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon Cull for their individual and combined efforts in character building of the Indian students and raising of the level of the school educationally.

At Indianapolis, the Indiana Daughters took me to the home of our first President General, Caroline Scott Harrison. It was a happy privilege for me to wander through the rooms of the stately Victorian mansion, amid the furnishings and ornaments associated with Mrs. Harrison.

In a few weeks the hallowed season celebrating the birth of Christ will be with us. Henry Van Dyke has written that it is a good thing to observe Christmas Day, that it is a wise and wholesome custom when men agree to stop work and make merry together. But, he says, there is a better thing than the observance of Christmas Day, and that is keeping Christmas.

To keep Christmas we should be willing to forget what we have done for other people and remember what other people have done for us, and to realize that probably the only good reason for our existence is not what we are going to get out of life but what we are going to give to life.

We should be willing to stoop, considering the needs and desires of little children and remembering the weakness and loneliness of people who are growing old; to stop considering how much your friends love you and ask yourself whether you love them enough; and to make a grave for your ugly thoughts and a garden for your kindly feelings, with the gate open.

My personal greetings and best wishes for a Happy Christmas go to each and every member.

DORIS PIKE WHITE,
President General, NSDAR
A miniature bronze replica of the Andrew Jackson equestrian statue in Lafayette Square, Washington, D.C., is now on display in the Andrew Jackson Historical State Park museum near Lancaster, S.C. The original statue, one-third larger than life size, was unveiled in 1853. A duplicate was dedicated in New Orleans in 1856 and a triplicate in Nashville in 1880.

The miniature in the South Carolina park is the gift of Dr. and Mrs. David E. Finlay of Washington. Dr. Finlay, Director of the National Gallery of Art from 1938 to 1956, was president of the American Association of Museums from 1945 to 1949.

The replica, a bit over 2 feet in height, is one of a number cast from the original small clay model fashioned by Clark Mills. It is made of bronze scraps from the three large statues. According to Dr. Finlay it was probably the property of W. W. Corcoran, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Finlay.

Clark Mills, the sculptor, was born in Onondaga, N.Y., in 1810. Orphaned at an early age, he ran away from his uncle’s home when only thirteen. Drifting from place to place, he worked as a farmhand, a millwright apprentice, a cement worker, and a plasterer until he landed in New Orleans. After a year there he made his way to Charleston, S.C.

In Charleston he worked with stucco until 1835, when he began molding busts from clay. He discovered a new method of making molds from the living face. So rapidly and so life-like could he make the busts that his works were soon in great demand.

He took up marble cutting. Friends began to urge the talented artist to go abroad for study. He refused. However, he did accept William C. Preston’s offer of a round trip to Washington to study statuary there. On his way he stopped in Richmond, where he saw Houdon’s statue of Washington—the first real statue he had ever seen.

Inventive though he was, Clark Mills was astounded when approached in 1848 by a committee with the request that he create a bronze statue of Andrew Jackson, hero of New Orleans and seventh President of the United States, for exhibition in Washington, D.C. After months of intensive study, he produced a small model of Jackson seated on a rearing horse. He was commissioned to execute the statue, with the promise that old cannon captured in the Battle of New Orleans be furnished for its making.

Mills proposed to make the statue one-third larger than life size. For a workshop site, he chose a piece of unoccupied ground near the White House. He purchased the famous horse, Olympus, from Virginia and trained the horse to take the desired position. He studied horses—he dissected horses that he might study their anatomy. He procured the best likenesses of Jackson he could find.

At the end of 2 years Mills had completed the colossal plaster model. Ready to cast the bronze, he learned the heartbreaking news that no foundry in America was equipped to undertake such a task. Undaunted, he built his own foundry, using methods of construction never employed before. Fire destroyed his shop. He rebuilt. He had to train his own workmen. He was forced to do much of the actual work himself. By October,
BELLINGRATH Gardens and home, on the idyllic Isle-Aux-Oies River west of Mobile, Ala., are now world famous for their incomparable beauty and have been known to attract as many as 17,000 visitors in one day.

Such rare loveliness did not just happen, but was the creative work of the late Walter Duncan Bellingrath, who pioneered the Coca Cola Bottling Co. in Mobile in 1903, when that beverage was yet new on the market, and of his wife, Bessie Morse Bellingrath, who was, until her death, a member of Mobile's Virginia Cavalier Chapter, DAR. Mrs. Bellingrath's unending love of beauty led her to plant azaleas in the woods around what began as a fishing lodge in 1917. The first effect was so beautiful that it led the Bellingraths to consider the possibility of creating a wondrously beautiful garden from the lush forest around them.

The Seed of an Idea

When touring Europe in 1927, the Bellingraths were enormously impressed by the formal gardens they found there, and on their return to Mobile enlisted the aid of George B. Rogers, internationally known landscape designer and architect, in the major aspects of transforming the wilderness around their lodge.

Over the years, the Gardens grew in size, and additional acres of woodlands were landscaped and planted, developing the Camellia Arboretum, Mirror Lake with its rustic bridge and walks, and the later construction of the Bellingrath home near the site of the old fishing lodge.

The mansion itself was built in 1935 and was also designed by the late George B. Rogers, who incorporated Mediterranean, French, and English influences. The decor of the interior, chiefly the work of Mrs. Bellingrath, represents a blend of English Renaissance and Colonial America.

Built of old brick and wrought iron, the home, which was opened to the public in 1956, after the death of Mr. Bellingrath, houses the fabulous Bessie Morse Bellingrath Collection of antique silver, china, and furniture, the size and scope of which overwhelm the average visitor. That the priceless articles within the home were lived with and daily enjoyed by the Bellingraths seems a transport into the fey world of imagination rather than the truth of past reality. This was expressed in 1959 by Charles Laughton, who, touring with the First Drama Quartet in Shaw's Don Juan in Hell, said, after a visit to the Gardens and home, "How can I play the devil tonight after being in Paradise this afternoon?"

A Tour of the Bellingrath Home

In touring the Bellingrath home, the visitor will first see the Date Parlor, a small room off a flagstoned colonnade where Mrs. Bellingrath sometimes received friends. The room overlooks the patio and is artfully furnished, as are all rooms, with every piece a collector's item.

There are three magnificently furnished dining rooms, the first of which is just off the Date Parlor, and might well be called the "international room," with its Russian church candelabra and Russian teapot, Chinese urns, Early American Beehive candlesticks, hand-decorated French china, and English covered cups and saucers. Off the drawing room is the banquet room, considered one of the most impressive dining salons in the world. Covering the floor is a 250-year-old Aubusson rug, handmade in France. The mammoth dining table and its 16 chairs were once owned by Sir Thomas Lipton, the English tea magnate. The assemblage of rare treasures defying description includes the silver service that was the beginning of Mrs. Bellingrath's silver collection.

In comparison with the elegance of the others, the porch dining room seems simple in its tasteful furnishings. It was here that Mr. Bellingrath was most fond of dining, overlooking his beloved Fowl River. The floor is of mosaic tiles that were manufactured in "Mr. Bell's" own tile factory. It is largely covered by a vivid Chinese carpet. Large needle-
point portraits of Generals Washington, Lee, and Jackson are a feature of the room and could well be valued as an historic addition to the collection now being gathered by President Kennedy's wife for restoration of the White House in Washington.

In the collection room, one finds four sets of 22-carat gold-plated service plates, nine complete dinner services of the finest china, an impressive display of Old English silver, huge, heavy Sheffield trays, giant candelabra, intricately wrought epargnes, handsomely embossed punchbowls (one with a set of 12 silver cups), and many other items that stagger the viewer with their magnificence and range.

Mr. Bellingrath's large, comfortable bedroom is filled with items of interest, including an ivory chess set with its handsome ebony case inlaid with mother-of-pearl, a gift of Queen Victoria to Paul Morphy, world champion chess player of the 19th century and a former student at Spring Hill College in Mobile. Another feature of great interest in this room is a beautiful Mallard chest, originally built for Jefferson Davis' grandfather.

Mrs. Bellingrath's bedroom, which overlooks the patio, is decorated in soft pinks and blues and is a place of charm and comfort, as well as a collector's delight. The appointments include a porcelain and ormolu Sevres jewel casque, beautifully carved mahogany day bed, and other items too numerous to describe. On the wall near her bed hangs her DAR membership certificate in gold filigree frame.

"Mr. Bell," as he was known in his lifetime and is still referred to today, and Mrs. Bellingrath were deeply loved and respected by all with whom they came in contact. Nell Palmer Curran, who, with her mother, assisted the Bellingraths in their search for treasures for both the Gardens and the home, wrote:

In 1927, our association with the Bellingraths began. It ended with Mrs. Bellingrath's death in 1943. Through those 16 years, dealing with a wide variety of people, we never saw them (the Bellingraths) lose sight of the rights of the person from whom they were making a purchase. At least two-thirds of the articles in Mrs. Bellingrath's collection, as well as the original specimen bushes Mr. Bellingrath used in the garden, were purchased from a descendant of, or the original owner. It would be hard to find anyone who did not feel they were well paid for their cherished possession.

The Bellingrath-Morse Foundation

Before his death in 1955, Walter D. Bellingrath established the Bellingrath-Morse Foundation, providing that the proceeds received from the admission of the public to the Gardens and home be used to "aid materially in inculcating in the youth of our Southland a zealfulness to preserve our American heritage and a firm and unwavering faith in our Almighty and Most merciful God."

In the opening paragraph of the instrument of the Foundation, Mr. Bellingrath states:

"In the evening of our lives my beloved wife, Beatrice Morse Bellingrath, and I found untold pleasure and happiness in the development of the Gardens which bear our name. During the past decade thousands of our fellow citizens have enjoyed the rare and lovely spectacle which nature, with our help, has provided in this "Charm Spot of the Deep South." The inspiration which we received as we carried on our work of developing the Gardens and the pleasant and appreciative reaction of the many visitors to the Gardens resulted in plans for the perpetuation of this beauty, so that those who come after us may visit the Gardens and enjoy them. In working out our plans, it occurred to us that the operation of the Gardens would be carried on in a way that would continue their existence and yet fulfill another worthy objective of ours. To this end, I am providing herein that the income from the operations of the Gardens be devoted to the intellectual and religious upbuilding of young men and women of our Southland, as well as to foster and perpetuate those Christian values which were recognized by our forefathers as essential for the building of a great nation.

"It is for these purposes, therefore, that I wish to provide in this instrument for the establishment of... The Bellingrath-Morse Foundation.

And so it is that the love the Bellingraths felt for beauty continues to uplift the visitors to the Gardens and home and those whom the foundation has helped through its contributions to designated colleges and churches. The lavish and incomparable Gardens and home are a "must" on the itinerary of all who visit the Deep South, and they are open every day of the year.

The National Society regrets to report the deaths of:


Sources of North Carolina Research — Where To Find Them

For all practical purposes, it is sufficient to say that the public records in North Carolina go back to approximately 1700. There are some records prior to this time in those counties that were taken from Albemarle in 1670, namely: Chowan, Currituck, Pasquotank, and Perquimans. There are papers from Albemarle County in the State Archives that date back to 1678, which include land grants, proclamations, commissions, petitions, powers of attorney, record of Bath County Court, minutes of provincial council, 1708–9, and some other papers dated and undated. These early North Carolina counties were located east of the Chowan River and north of Albemarle Sound, in the very northeastern corner of the State, but originally, they reached southward to Pamlico Sound. From this area, the State gradually reached to the south and west; and, in less than 75 years, the State had extended to the Blue Ridge Mountains. It is necessary to have some knowledge of this movement of civilization toward the south and west in order to have a clear picture of the various counties as they reached toward the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Early Counties of North Carolina

As the settlements spread westward, new counties were needed to serve the people. By 1700, we had the following counties in the northeastern corner of the State:

- Perquimans: 1670
- Pasquotank: 1670
- Currituck: 1670
- Chowan: 1670
- Bath: 1696

Beginning with the year 1740, the following counties had been formed south and west of the original counties already named above:

- Bladen: 1734
- Carteret: 1722
- Beaufort: 1712
- New Hanover: 1729
- Bertie: 1722
- Hyde: 1712
- Onslow: 1734
- Craven: 1712
- Tyrrell: 1729

By 1760, the following counties had been formed in the period beginning with 1740:

- Anson: 1749/50
- Rowan: 1753
- Orange: 1752
- Cumberland: 1754
- Halifax: 1758
- Northampton: 1741
- Granville: 1746
- Johnston: 1746
- Duplin: 1750
- Dobbs: 1758
- Edgecombe: 1741
- Pitt: 1760

I will include the following to take up the Revolutionary War, which will give us the counties where records may be found of Revolutionary soldiers before 1776. Of course, many of the soldiers moved about and settled in other counties from time to time, but I would say that most of the records that are searched for veterans of that war will be found in the above counties.

Formation of North Carolina Counties, by D. L. Corbitt

For further information as to the formation of North Carolina counties, there is a volume that is a necessity to the researcher, which shows, by well-drawn maps, the establishment of the various counties as they spread westward. The volume is The Formation of the North Carolina Counties, 1663–1943, by David Leroy Corbitt, who has for many years headed the Division of Publications of the North Carolina State Department of Archives and History. This book may be purchased from the Department for $3.00. I know of no volume that is more useful in research work in North Carolina. It is found in most of our libraries in this State as well as the better libraries all over the country.

If we add the following counties, we will have the list up to the Revolution:

- Mecklenburg: 1762
- Tryon: 1768
- Surry: 1770
- Guilford: 1770
- Chatham: 1770

Losses of Records by Fire or Otherwise

Of the counties that have been named, the following have lost records by fire or otherwise for the years indicated, meaning that total or partial destruction had taken place:

- Bladen County: Had courthouse fires in 1800 and 1893, with almost total destruction of all records.
- New Hanover: Had some losses in 1798 and 1840, but far from total.
- Onslow: Many records destroyed in 1752 and 1786.
- Anson: Most of records other than land records were destroyed in 1868, including most of the wills, marriage records, court minutes, but not the real estate deeds.
- Hertford: Fires in 1832 and 1862 caused almost total loss of records.
- Pitt: Most of wills, marriage records, and court minutes totally destroyed in 1857.

Many counties have been formed since 1775 from those listed; for data on these, I use the three volumes published by the North Carolina Historical Commission (now State Archives Department) and the Works Progress Administration in 1938. These three volumes give inventories of all records in each county courthouse and the State Archives. A brief history of each county is also given, as well as dates when there have been losses by fires and otherwise in the courthouses. These volumes are out of print and are considered indispensable by researchers who wish to save time and travel. Often a researcher may drive several hundred miles to find, when he arrives at his destination, that the records have been destroyed, either partly or totally. These volumes are entitled, The Historical Records of North Carolina. I suggest that they be used constantly for reference.

It is a very rare thing to find a complete set of county records in a courthouse; in fact I do not know of one in this or any other State that has not had losses of some kind. Owing to fires, careless public officials, and other causes (including water damage, rats, and insects), we have lost many priceless records. In order that the information will be

By Wm. D. Kizziarah
Genealogist, Salisbury, N. C.
available in this paper, I shall include herewith a list of courthouses that have been burned. This information is not given in many of the best reference works, so I will include it here because of its great importance.

County    Date of fire
Anson     1868 (Many wills saved, also land records saved; marriage bonds lost; some court minutes saved.)
Bladen     1893-93
Buncombe                        1830-35
Burke     1865 (Burned by Federal Army; complete loss.)
Cabarrus                           1874 (Most records saved, except many old wills lost.)
Cultrict                            1842
Greene                              1872
Guilford                            1872 (Most records saved.)
Hertford                             1832-62
Iredell                             1854 (Most records saved; marriage bonds lost, as well as most of County Court Minutes.)
Jones                                1862
Lenoir                               1878
Martin                               1884
Montgomery                           1835 (First 16 deeds books lost, and most of other records.)
Moore                                1889 (Almost total loss of records.)
New Hanover                          1798-1819-1840 (Only partial loss of records.)
Orange                                1789 (Most of records saved.)
Pasquotank                           1862 (Most of records saved.)
Pitt                                  1857 (Most of records saved.)
Rockingham                           1906 (Most of records saved.)
Rutherford                           1857 (Most of records saved.)
Sampson                              1921
Washington                           1862-1869-1873.

The loss of the Bladen County records was very serious, as many later counties were formed from territory that was formerly Bladen. This is true also of Burke County, created in 1777 from Rowan.

North Carolina Genealogical Reference, by Wallace R. Draughon

There are thousands of fine books in the various libraries in North Carolina, as well as in most of the better libraries all over the country, to which reference might be made, but it is possible within the scope of this paper to give but a few of them. I shall list some of those that are the most useful and helpful to the average researcher. Mr. Wallace R. Draughon has published a wonderful volume on North Carolina Genealogical Reference, which is found in most libraries. This book is for sale by the author, whose address is Durham, N.C., for $5.00. Useful items in this volume include the following:

1. Genealogical records in the libraries and archives of North Carolina, listing books and other sources of information in the following places:
   - Greensboro, N.C. Public Library, State Dept. of Archives and History, Raleigh, N.C.
   - North Carolina State Library, Raleigh, N.C.
   - List of North Carolina County Histories (about 60 have been published).
   - List of 556 printed genealogies and family histories, available at the above places and at the University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill, N.C.
   - Data to be found in the State Land Grant Office, State Library Building, Raleigh, N.C. Includes alphabetical list of land grants, locations, etc.
   - Available records in the U.S. National Archives, including passenger lists of ships arriving at Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, New York, and Philadelphia. Also passport applications from 1791 to 1905, giving many genealogical data.

Church Records

List of church records and whom to write to for information, including the following:
- Baptist: Librarian, Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, N.C.
- Episcopal: University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill, N.C.
- Quaker (Friends): Librarian, Guilford College, Guilford College, N.C.
- Methodist: Duke University Library, Durham, N.C.; Methodist Church Archives, Lakeland, N.C.
- Presbyterian: Dr. T. H. Spence, Presbyterian Historical Foundation, Montreat, N.C. (one of four in the U.S.)
- Moravian: Archivist, Moravian Church, Winston-Salem, N.C. (They make a charge for research but have wonderful records.)
- Evangelical and Reformed: Rev. F. W. Snyder, Maiden, N.C.

Courthouse Records of the Various Counties of North Carolina

The various county officers who have charge of the public records do not have the required personnel to do research work in answer to the great numbers of requests that come in by mail daily. It is necessary, in most instances, to secure the services of a researcher to examine the records. Over a period of 30 years, I have found this by experience.

Two principal offices in each county courthouse have records that are vital to the researcher—the Clerk of Superior Court, in each county seat, and the Register of Deeds, in each county seat. I will list here the more important records these two offices hold that are usually consulted by researchers.

Register of Deeds Office

All real estate deeds, grants, mortgages (cross-indexed as to seller and buyer). Maps of real estate (indexed).

Minutes of the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. This is one of the most valuable sources of genealogical information, listing jurors, guardians, road overseers, county officers, constables, sheriffs, etc. Also routes of roads, appointments of guardians, administrators, executors, names and ages of orphans of deceased persons, trials, witnesses in court cases, and many other vital sources of genealogy and history.

Land Entry books, giving dates, landowners, adjoining landowners, acreage, names of streams, and often other valuable data used by genealogical researchers.

Tax lists.

Marriage bonds to 1868, when they were discontinued and licenses required.

Records of births since 1913.

Records of deaths since 1913.

Soldiers' honorable discharges, World Wars I and II.

Office of the Clerk of Superior Court

Minutes of the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, which I have described under Register of Deeds Office. In some counties it is found in either office, but is properly an item in the Clerk of Court's Office. In most counties it is found in the Clerk's Office.

Appearance Docket, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Trial Docket, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Minute Docket, Superior Court.

Trial Docket, Superior Court.

Tax lists.

Settlement of estates.

Division of estates.

Bonds of county officers.

Minutes, Court of Equity (usually deals with settlement of land disputes); contains valuable genealogical data in many instances.

Special proceedings.

Record of jurors.

Records of wills (a most widely used source of genealogical information. Wills name the deceased, usually name his survivors, and often relatives, describes his property, etc. These are indexed to show all persons named in the will).

Administrators' bonds.

Guardians' bonds.

Appointments of administrators and guardians.

Processioners' returns, establishing boundary lines between land owners.

Record of widows' dowers.

Marriage bonds (originals or records of same, to 1868, when the law was...
Record of "permanent registration" under the Grandfather clause, usually arranged by township.

Apprentice bonds, when minors were "bound out" until they reached maturity. Applications for Confederate pensions; records of Confederate soldiers.

**School Records**
The Superintendent of Schools for each county is the custodian of all records pertaining to schools, including lists of pupils. Often these are of great value in genealogy.

**The McCubbins Collection of North Carolina Genealogy**
The late Mrs. Mamie G. McCubbins, of Salisbury, N.C., spent a great part of her life collecting material on history and genealogy, mostly of Rowan County and of central North Carolina; but she also collected many items of Statewide interest. This collection was presented, at her death, to the Rowan Public Library, Salisbury, N.C. The writer of this paper has for several years been indexing the McCubbins Collection. Approximately half finished, it is a most useful source of information on thousands of families in this area. It has been estimated that this is the largest collection of its kind in the entire State and contains something like 150,000 items. Most of the data were taken from the Rowan County records that go back for 206 years, but a great quantity was also compiled from cemeteries, family Bibles, newspapers, family records, courthouses in various counties, and old people who knew many of the events back to the Civil War. The Rowan County records cover more than 30 other counties formed from Rowan.

The collection is housed in steel filing cabinets and in large manila jackets, with each jacket indexed on the front. A card index is being prepared showing in which jacket any particular family may be found. About 12,000 cards have already been prepared. The Rowan County Court Minutes, dating back to June 1753, are in this collection; these are being typed and run up to 1795.

Also in this collection are many tax lists from the Rowan records.

The McCubbins Collection is open to the public each week day from 9 to 5 p.m. The library does not do research but will help visitors in every way possible. It refers inquiries for work to a researcher, usually the writer of this paper. The great value of this collection is attested by the fact that the Mormon Church of Salt Lake City had a photographer here all summer several years ago to microfilm the McCubbins Collection. The microfilm is on file at Salt Lake City for the use of researchers who go there to consult material in the great genealogical center owned and operated by the Church.

**Valuable Sources of Genealogical Data**

We do not have the space to list all of the great, numerous, fine genealogical volumes or those that contain valuable data, but some will be listed that have been found to be the most valuable and useful to a great number of people who have used them.


Consists of eight volumes, completely indexed, giving many family data on the Germans who came to Rowan County (now Forsyth) from Pennsylvania in 1755. The colony settled on 100,000 acres at the present Winston-Salem, then in Rowan County. It recorded about everything that happened, even telling what the people had for meals, what the weather was, and the visitors from other places. The ministers reported on the families that they visited all over this area. The Moravian Archives at Winston-Salem contain a great volume of genealogical data. A fee is required for a search of the records.

**1790 U.S. Census of North Carolina.**

This volume is indispensable for the researcher. It contains the names of the heads of families, listed by counties, showing the number of males and females under age 10, from 10 to 16, and over 16, with the number of slaves or other persons. The compilation is found in virtually all of the better libraries all over the country.

**Happy Valley, by Felix Hickerson.**


This work gives names of persons, names of ships, dates, and places of sailing, and much valuable genealogical information. The emigrants were mostly Germans from the Palatinate who came to Philadelphia from about 1755 and later. Found in most libraries in the various States.

**Wheeler's History of North Carolina.**

This history supplies much historical and genealogical information, listed under counties. It is found in most libraries over the country.

**Colonial and State Records of North Carolina.**

Published by the State of North Carolina, from original records in this State and in England. These are completely indexed and are found in most libraries. Each county has a set in the Clerk of Court's Office. They contain the 1790 U.S. Census and lists of Revolutionary pensioners and are the finest reference books on the State that have been published.

**Roster of Revolutionary Soldiers of North Carolina.**

Published by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Contains all known soldiers of this State in the Revolution, with detailed information on some of them. This is the most complete list that is known and the volume is completely indexed. It is available in most libraries.

**DAR Lineage Books.**

Completely indexed; found in the larger libraries in North Carolina and virtually all of the States.

**Marriage and Death Records From the Raleigh, N.C., Register and North Carolina Gazette.**

Listed by years, and alphabetically, from 1799 to 1887. The marriages are cross-indexed, and both marriages and deaths cover the entire State. While not completely indexed, they are a wonderful source of information that often cannot be found elsewhere. These volumes are on file at the North Carolina State Library, as well as in most libraries throughout the State.

**Land Grants in the Land Grant Office (State Library Building).**

Card index in alphabetical order, and by counties. Usually a plot of the land is attached to the grant showing the acreage and, at times, the adjoining landowners. Photostats may be procured for a reasonable fee.

**Principal Libraries in North Carolina Having Genealogical Information**

University of North Carolina Library

Duke University Library (many data on Methodist Churches; no research but open to the public).

Greensboro Public Library

Charlotte Public Library

Rowan Public Library (fine genealogical collection)

Salisbury, N.C.

Wake Forest College Library (has many data on Baptist Churches of North Carolina; Winston-Salem, N.C.)

Presbyterian Foundation (has large collection of Presbyterian church and other records)

North Carolina State Library

Raleigh, N.C.

**Histories of North Carolina Counties**
The better histories and other helpful volumes on North Carolina counties include the following:

*The Mackeys, by Beatrice Mackey. Encyclopedia of American Quaker*
Genealogy, by William Wade Hinshaw.
Compendium of American Genealogy, by F. A. Virkus (Several volumes published progressively.)
Kinfolks, by William Curry Hartrie (3 volumes)
North and South Carolina Marriage Records, by William W. Clemens, 1927.
Some Interesting Colonial Churches in North Carolina, by J. K. Rouse. (In course of publication.)
Cyclopedia of Eminent and Representative Men of the Carolinas, Vol. 2, 1892.
Bryant & Fuller, publishers.
The Lost Tribes of North Carolina, by Worth S. Ray.
The North Carolinian (periodical).
Wm. Perry Johnson, editor, Raleigh, N.C.
North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register, by J. B. Hathaway.
History of Old Tryon and Rutherford Counties, by Clarence Griffin.
Found in most libraries in North Carolina and better libraries over the Nation.
These are two very important counties from a genealogical point of view.
North Carolina Wills, Abstracts, by J. Bryan Gues.
Best cover the period from 1690 to 1760, at which time the wills were recorded in the various counties. A valuable work that goes back to the very beginning of records in this State. Completely indexed.
Abstracts of North Carolina Wills, by Fred A. Olds.
This volume supplements the volume above by Grimes, picking up where Grimes leaves off (in 1760).
History of Rowan County, N.C., by Dr. Joseph Williams and Margarette Glenn Griffin,
One of the best that has appeared in this State and by an able historian.
The Rowan Story, by James S. Brawley.
The second history of Rowan County, well written and full of useful data.
Abstracts of Anson County, N.C., Records, by May Wilson McDee.
A valuable source of genealogy based on records of the county that include all of western and central North Carolina.
Abstracts of New Hanover County Court Minutes, by Alex M. Walker, 1738-1769.
New Hanover is a very important county—having the major portion of old records of Rowan County—being the first, followed by a search at the local county records be searched there first, followed by a search at the local source in the county.
Records of North Carolina, published by the State Historical Commission, now the State Department of Archives and History. These volumes are as important as any that will be found helpful.
The State Archives and History Department have the United States Census records from 1800 to 1880, on microfilm, of all the counties, with the exception of two or three that have never been available. This is a time-saving asset to those whose time is limited, at the same time giving them access to great numbers of other records that will be found helpful.
State Archives and North Carolina State Library.
Many counties have deposited some or all of their records of certain types in the State Archives at Raleigh, where one can save much time and effort because records from many counties are available at one central place. Both offices are closed on Saturdays. The State Library has well over 4,000 volumes of genealogical volumes, as well as microfilm and other types of records.
A free leaflet of 8 pages may be procured from the State Department of Archives & History, Raleigh, N.C. It gives useful information as to the records in that department.
The State Department of Archives and History, at Raleigh, N.C., has microfilm records of most of the original records of the older counties; these have the indexes usually found in the older record books, and, in some instances, modern index volumes. The visitor to Raleigh therefore has access to a great mass of records which can be searched in one central place without the time and expense of traveling about over the State. A further incentive is the fact that both the University of North Carolina and Duke University are nearby, giving the researcher the benefit of several of the finest libraries in the Nation within a small area.
Both the State Library and the State Archives Department have the United States Census records from 1800 to 1880, on microfilm, of all the counties, with the exception of two or three that have never been available. This is a time-saving asset to those whose time is limited, at the same time giving them access to great numbers of other records that will be found helpful.
The State Archives Department has the largest genealogical collection in the State, since it has 100 counties to draw from. All researchers visiting North Carolina should include this and the State Library in their plans. When the county of residence is known of any ancestor, I suggest that the local county records be searched first, followed by a search at the Archives and State Library. It is much easier to trace backward there than at the local source in the county.
After all, most of the records by which the researcher may trace a family line are county records, made in the county where the ancestor lived and at the time he was living and helping to make the records. In fact, he was a part of the history of that county—a living actor on the scene. I cannot put too much stress on the importance of the various county records. They usually reveal the very truth that one is seeking and in documentary form. Again, I call attention to the three volumes, The Historical Records of North Carolina, published in 1938 by the State Historical Commission, now the State Department of Archives and History. These volumes are as important as any that will be found helpful.
(Continued on page 754)
OUR TRAFFIC SAFETY PROBLEMS

By Gertrude F. Dinkey
National Chairman, Transportation Committee;
Pittsburgh Chapter, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IF EACH of us would do her part—if each of us would accept her responsibility, safety on the highways could become a reality. Instead, the needless killing on American highways has so long been sustained that we endure it much like the world endures the thermonuclear bomb. How else can we explain the public's apathy to the slaughter and injury on the Nation's highways—figures like 38,000 killed and nearly 2½ million injured during 1960—and the economic loss of over $6 billion? It is a grim picture, and it will continue to be with us in even greater proportions before we solve this problem. With traffic tragedies occurring daily, one wonders why we fail to take a stand to curb this needless killing. Should this enemy be allowed to continue to destroy and maim our citizenry? Can our resources, so dedicated to citizenship, including safety, be reexamined and rechanneled to prevent people from using motor vehicles to destroy and kill?

Engineers and designers have attempted to put into the blueprint of the automobile safe design, comfort, and efficiency. The science of manufacturing cars is being improved constantly, but who has developed the science of understanding the human operator? As J. D. Mooney, management expert, said: "The genius for invention, organization, and operation characteristic of industrial growth was rarely devoted to the study of human beings, by and for whom the industrial structure was developed." He also stated that the attention directed to humans dealt with the industrial unit from the general social standpoint rather than the individual.

Yes, we are truly living in an age that gives us the gadgets to live richly, but for some reason knowledge of the nature of man and his environment we do not have. Perhaps if we did, we could survive harmoniously in this motorized age.

The Human Element

If you were to say that the human element plays a major role in causing accidents, you would not be wrong. It is true that poorly engineered roads, bad driving conditions, and defective cars are also responsible factors. But these are controllable to a great extent by human capabilities. The prudent driver does not speed, does not mix drinking with driving, and slows on bad roads or when the driving situation becomes hazardous. In other words, when he is in his car, he is like the pilot of a ship or plane—he is constantly on the alert, evaluating dangerous situations and adjusting his operation of the car to avoid them. He takes proper care of his car so that it will give satisfactory and safe operation.

Since the primary causes of accidents are traceable more often to human behavior and attitudes rather than the road or the vehicle, let's take a look at the individual—the man (or woman) behind the wheel. We know that an improper attitude of the driver toward his duties and responsibilities and the rights of others underlies the four major causes of accidents. These are speed, ignoring traffic laws, violating traffic laws and regulations, and driving while under the influence of alcohol. Can we change or reeducate this attitude? Little success has been experienced in changing attitudes unless the individual is unsure of his own form of behavior. Unfortunately, though, too few drivers feel the need to change their driving habits. When they are convinced by their actions, the damage has usually been done. Quite obviously, if a person's attitude is to be changed, it can only happen when there is the proper atmosphere and when there is a strong desire on the part of the individual to make the change. Methods skillfully employed to impress upon the individual that his actions are not in line with society will yield better results. Certainly, it would be much easier to mold the teen-ager into proper driving attitudes than it would be to convince the adult that there is a more correct way to drive.

Inadequate Roads

Another reason for accidents on our highways has been our inadequate network of roads for the increasing number of motorists clamoring to use them. Recently we witnessed the passage of the Federal Highway Act of 1956. This new system of roads, some 41,000 miles of highways, is the most ambitious public works program since the emperors of Rome built their 50,000 miles of roads over a 500-year period. This is certainly one of the most encouraging signs, for this new interstate system will materially reduce the number of traffic accidents that are so costly in lives and money.

Substandard Traffic Courts

There is another basic cause to be added to the list. When the Nation's professional organization of lawyers states that 25 million Americans each year are losing respect for the law because of substandard conditions in our traffic courts, we see the third basic cause for traffic accidents. How can we expect a person to improve his driving when no one has attempted to impress upon him the importance of safe driving?

Since the human element is the most important factor in the traffic accident picture, we wonder how we shall begin to remedy this human factor.

Throughout the United States considerable research is underway to analyze the personality makeup of the man behind the wheel. Through the efforts of citizens like yourselves, more courses in high-school driver education are being offered to eligible high-school students. Educational institutions and scientific laboratories are making every effort to understand and cure the human causes of traffic accidents.
Good Citizenship a Key to Safety

As members of our great National Society, we must find the way to Safety—through good citizenship. What has citizenship to do with the human factor in traffic accidents? It would be wonderful if we had the facts to prove the connection. Would that we could say with authority that the driver who has never had an accident is also the one who pays his debts, votes on election day, works for his community, and never cheats on his income tax! However, it is so difficult to prove this statement. We never really have a chance to analyze the personality make-up of a driver. If you have ever been involved in a traffic accident, you know that your private life is not one of the things that the police or judge will question.

A study of some 1,000 drivers by Dr. Earl D. Heath, New York Center for Safety Education, revealed that the driver who repeatedly turns up in traffic court is likely to be young, unmarried, and a job changer and has usually been discharged from his past jobs. Another interesting study was made by the Howard School of Public Health. The results of this study showed these personality characteristics most clearly related to high accident rates: Aggressiveness, antisocial trends, social irresponsibility. Now what does all this mean in terms of citizenship? What are the traits of a good citizen? Is he not the person whose makeup includes consideration for others, stability, love for his fellowman, and responsibility for the welfare of his community?

Would injecting better citizenship traits into all drivers help cure the traffic accident problem? For the answer the Nation looks to our National Society for help and guidance.

Let's begin with the extreme cases first—the accident repeaters. These are the drivers who appear in our traffic courts over and over again. Would not setting up of a traffic-court school, where education in responsibility and good citizenship could be offered to traffic violators, be an effective means of curbing the accident repeater?

Not so pleasant to think about is the willful violator—the drinking driver. Would not stricter penalties for driving under the influence of liquor make us more appreciative of our citizenship and our privilege to drive on the highways?

And now the problem of the youthful drivers. How can we do a preventive program in applying citizenship to this group, to whom the automobile is a symbol of power, freedom, and competitiveness? Would not courses in high-school driver education, which would include the importance of good citizenship on the highways, help to instill good attitudes and habits in the teenage driver? You and I—as parents, too, have a responsibility in this connection. We must impress upon our children that poor citizenship, like poor sportsmanship, is not smart behind the wheel of an automobile!

As civic leaders we must remember that good citizenship begins with ourselves. It is our duty to set the example to be followed by our family and friends.


Speaking about driver licensing, do you remember how you got your license? Perhaps you took a driver's test, then you went into an office, answered a few questions, signed your name, paid out a small sum of money, and walked out—walked out with one of the most valuable pieces of paper you will ever own.

Isn't it interesting that people used to get their citizenship papers in about the same kind of atmosphere early in the century. Perhaps not quite so bad, but certainly not inspiring. Then one day—The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, decided there was need for a change. Manuals on citizenship were prepared and distributed to foreign-born people preparing themselves for American citizenship. Society members visited Americanization schools throughout the country. Today, because of our efforts, there is dignity in the naturalization ceremonies. Because of our work a most important item, the American Flag, is in evidence. Wouldn't it be wonderful if we could inject some of this same inspiration and patriotism into the business of becoming a driver? Perhaps it might be just the taking of an oath before the American Flag to drive safely and sanely on the highways and respect the rights and privileges of others who use those highways.

It would be a tremendous job. But the members of our National Society, the experts in citizenship, are the ones who could do it.

Devotion

A Prayer for the Day

Each day Thy guidance we would ask That we may humbly meet our task, Give us firm faith and courage too, Our loyalty wilt Thou renew; Teach us to love our country more, Protect our homes from shore to shore, Show us new tolerance and grace That we may sing new hymns of praise To Thee Dear Lord.

We ask Thy care, we entrust to Thee Our loved ones far across the sea, We pray their varied paths Thee guide, In heart, in thought be near their side; For through Thy strength and love we know Their steadfastness shall stronger grow, And for that final day of peace When strife and death and battle cease We Thank Thee Lord.

We praise Thee for our glorious past, Our heritage shall ever last, Our struggle for democracy Shall set at last all Nations free; Ring out sweet bells of liberty From land to land across the sea, Again may we more ably live And gladly in full measure give Devotion Lord to Thee.

Lines by BERTHA WEAKLEY CARRIER
Rebecca Parke Chapter
Galesburg, Illinois.
"THE SECOND TIME AROUND"

By Pauline (Mrs. Flournoy) Corey, Historian, Iowa State Society

Members of the second DAR School Bus Tour of the Iowa Society, June 16-26, 1961

THE SECOND Iowa Society Tour of the DAR Schools was held from June 16 to June 26, 1961. It proved, to the satisfaction of all, that 103 people can live on three buses for 11 days—live, learn, and love it. Represented among the 98 women passengers were DAR members from small towns, farms, and cities, and they came in all shapes and sizes. The three buses loaded at Des Moines, Marshalltown, and Cedar Rapids. Anticipation was heightened by the assurance that we might “rest easy” in the experienced hands of our State Regent, Mrs. Sherman B. Watson. Lucille Watson faced a monumental task that few, indeed, of us would choose to tackle. For this was to be far more than simply a visit to our DAR schools in Alabama and South Carolina. The route as planned would take us into 9 States (counting Iowa), really 10, if allowing for the corner of Virginia we cut across, and would include at least three other mountain schools and some extensive travel back into America’s history in all the States. Many letters had to be written for accommodations, meals, reservations, and tickets of admission to shows and historic homes, parks, and museums. Also, arrangements were made for guides, guidebooks, and informative literature. Maps of each of the nine States, with the specific routes marked out on each individual map, and tour books were prepared for each of us, with her name, and distributed the first day.

Quentin Carroll and Jack Thews, the two popular drivers on the 1960 tour, were with us again this year, and the third driver, Willard Norriss, measured up to them in every respect in courtesy, in reliability, and in popularity. We also had this year an “assistant driver” — Roy Watson, Lucille’s teen-age son—who merited his own, and equal, rating. If you chose to ride on Bus 1, your driver was Quentin, and your hostesses were State Corresponding Secretary Alice Brenecke and State Librarian Maurine Champion. If you went on Willard’s bus, No. 2, you were watched over by an Honorary State Regent, Erma Owings, and a chapter regent, Zana Holland. Or, if you boarded Bus 3, with Jack as your driver, you were greeted by State Recording Secretary and Tour Treasurer, Lillian Burd, and State and Tour Historian, Pauline Corey. Name tags were ready for us and attractive white buttons with the blue DAR insignia. Identification cards were tucked into our purses; specially printed notepads and our blue song books were ready.

Our first stop was the New Salem School, it was clear that the school had not forgotten us, either, for there was a welcoming group and cries of greeting going both ways as we began to disembark. We were greeted by Mrs. Lee Allen Brooks, State Regent of Tennessee, who brought us her warm welcome and the good wishes of her State Society; then we departed to follow the sirening motorcycle policeman on a quick tour of the city. What a thrill to go through the red lights with three huge buses... all in a row!

Reunion at K.D.S.

About 5:00 P.M., we climbed Gunter Mountain. Jack and Quentin had not forgotten Kate Duncan Smith and were as excited as any of us. As we drew up at the front of the school, it was clear that the school had not forgotten us, either, for there was a welcoming group and cries of greeting going both ways as we began to disembark. We were greeted by Mrs. Lee Allen Brooks, State Regent of the Alabama Society, and immediately she became “Kit” to all of us. Mrs. John McDermott of the
Guntersville Chapter was there, and behind the broad smile was Walter Ned Cary, Executive Secretary of the school. The Head Bookkeeper, Mrs. Murlee Holliman, was on hand, and so was the principal, Mr. J. O. Hamner. Mr. and Mrs. Smith Fallaw of Birmingham were there (Mrs. Fallaw is the National Chairman of the Student Loan and Scholarship Committee), and many other loyal friends of the school all joined to make us feel welcome. We were so sorry not to see Mrs. Henry Grady Jacobs, Chairman of the Board of K.D.S., who was attending a very ill sister, and P. M. Wilder, Head of Vocational Agriculture and friend extraordinary, who was absent from the campus on a teaching mission. What a reunion! Then, warned by “Kit” that dinner was nearly ready, we scurried to our assigned rooms and gathered later at the lunchroom for a truly magnificent and luscious meal of fried chicken, light-as-a-feather hot rolls, and every conceivable sort of trimming supplied by the Tidence Lane (Scottsboro) and Heroes of Kings Mountain (Guntersville) Chapters. We needed no urging to “have another biscuit” as we began to fill our plates again.

The next morning, when we gathered for breakfast, we noticed, for the first time, a big bulletin board covered with dishes and for the first time, a big bulletin board was specially excited to see the Doris Pike White Gymnasium standing against the piney woods background. And, then ... our Basket Dinner! What can I possibly say to describe this? All my best words were used up last year, trying vainly to do justice to its wonderful flavor and to the munificence and generosity demonstrated so convincingly by the fine people to whom K.D.S. is a source of learning and inspiration and the heart of community life. The entire surface of a table approximately 125 feet long was covered with dishes and dishes of food. New features had been added, we found. Last year, Jack was heard wishing for a dish-pan-size plate, that he might more fully take advantage of the delectable offerings. This year, all four men were presented with bright dishpans, with their names emblazoned on the sides. It is a wonder they did not burst!

We made our farewells reluctantly . . . farewells to the mountain's people, to the campus, to the school people, and to all who contributed to our pleasure and to our comfort. Sadly, we headed down the mountain and across the State. Then, as our hearts grew lighter again, we entered the “Gates of Opportunity” that led to the Berry Schools and College. After our excellent dinner, Dr. John Bertrand, President of Berry, and his assistant, Dr. Inez Henry, made us all feel welcome and told us of the school. The next morning the rains came; but under the guidance of Dr. Henry and Mrs. Lillian Farmer, we toured the school, and how we all loved “Possum Trot”! To many, this was a long awaited dream; and, with Dr. Henry telling of the school while we sat on the wooden benches, we felt Miss Martha Berry was once again standing there. (Who is to say that she wasn't?) It was our privilege to visit the gracious mansion of Oak Hill; and then, after a luscious luncheon, we boarded our buses and left for Tamassee amid showers and heavy clouds.

Rain at Tamassee

What would ordinarily be a 4½-hour trip turned into an 8½-hour one for us. The rain poured, the black-topped roads were slick, thick fog descended upon us, the windshield wipers fell apart, and we crept along at a very slow, a very cautious, but a safe pace. So, at a very late hour (9:30 P.M.), we arrived at Tamassee DAR School and found Dr. Ralph Henry Cain, raincoated and umbrellaed, out to greet us at the bus doors. How good the big, attractive dining hall looked to us! There we were met by our most hospitable South Carolina friends: Mrs. Charles B. Richardson, Jr., State Regent of the South Carolina Society; Mrs. Richard E. Lipscomb, Vice President General; Mrs. Ralph Henry Cain; and many other DAR members and officials of the school. How toothsome was the roast beef dinner, kept warm for us for nearly 4 hours. Nothing, surely, can be so cheering to the weary traveler as to find a welcome like this at journey's end.

Wednesday, June 21, was Lucille’s birthday, but it was filled with rain and a “rainy” rain it was, too . . . literally coming down in sheets. A tour of the campus was impossible, so the Story of Tamassee was told to the members in the Auditorium, and from there we went to the South Carolina Cottage for a warm reception in our honor. The highlight for Lucille was to again see Marshall Nichols, an alumnus who is now in Clemson University. She has worked hard and long for music scholarships for this capable, likable, handsome young man. He sang for us, including “Happy Birthday” to her, and played the piano. Iowa's Daughters enjoyed seeing and hearing him, since they, too, have contributed to his scholarships. It is somehow fitting that, as the buses drew away from the campus, our last glimpse of Tamassee should be Dr. Cain gallantly standing in the rain to wave us off with a farewell smile. It is the fervent wish of every Iowa Daughter that we will see him for many years when we return to Tamassee, “the Place of the Sunlight of God.”

Journey Through the Mountains

All through the rain we traveled to Cherokee, N. C., but as we arrived, out came the sun! Boundary Tree Motor Court was again our stop, and how glad we were to see Mr. Berheimer, genial host and manager. This was one of our nicer stops, without a doubt. Again, we drove to the stores that evening to browse about. The baskets were such a temptation, and so were the hats!

We left the next morning, crossing Newfound Gap, with its glorious scenery, and arrived in Gatlinburg for a memorable afternoon, night, and next morning's stay. Good accommodations, good food, delightful shopping, and marvelous scenery filled us to the brim. But, onward we went, over Clinch Mountain, with more glorious views, and to Lincoln Memorial University at Harrogate, Tenn., where Dean Livesay and his staff made us welcome. Amid this memorial to our beloved President, and with the delightful “Southern fried-chicken dinner” in our memories (and our stomachs), we reluctantly bade them farewell and crossed Cumberland Gap to Middlesboro and our night's accommodations.

Saturday morning, June 24, we rode through the lovely Cumberland
Mountains, stopping at Renfro Valley, so well known to all of us on the radio Sunday mornings. After some delightful “looking” and “buying”, we set off for Berea, arriving there for a delectable luncheon at the Boone Tavern, complete with spoonbread, hot biscuits, and a pecan torte. (Oh, my ailing diet!) Dr. Francis Hutchins, President of Berea College, arrived to welcome us, and then again we were off for a “full” afternoon.

A Pause in Kentucky

A quick stop at Danville to view historic Constitution Square and a more leisurely stop at Harrodsburg to see Old Fort Harrod were memorable, indeed. Then, on to Bardstown, Ky., to spend Saturday evening. En masse, we attended “The Stephen Foster Story”, a drama given outdoors under a beautiful Kentucky moon. Even though we were a bit chilly, we listened reluctantly to the finale and knew that again we had to board our buses for our trip back to our beds and blankets. The management declared that evening Iowa Night and welcomed the State Regent, her State Officers, and all members of the Iowa Society.

On Sunday morning, June 25, Mrs. J. W. Hammond of the John Fitch Chapter, accompanied by Mrs. James Arnold and Mrs. A. D. Steely, rode in our buses to show us the historic and important places of interest in Bardstown. Of course, the highlight was our delightful and leisurely visit to the State Shrine, “My Old Kentucky Home”. This was an especial delight after seeing “The Stephen Foster Story.” Our next stop was at Hodgenville, to visit Lincoln’s Birthplace. This is a beautiful memorial to our “Man of the Ages”.

And then, via Kentucky turnpike to Louisville, where we were met by our patrolmen, who escorted our caravan of three huge buses through busy Sunday traffic. Time was taken for us to see Churchill Downs, and our members were delighted to be allowed to roam there at their will, even to stepping into the “Winner’s Circle”. And, now, goodbye to Kentucky, and hello to Indiana as we crossed the Beautiful Ohio and journeyed back to Vincennes.

Back to Indiana

What fun to be again met by friendly Mrs. Ellwood Ramsey, regent of the Frances Vigo Chapter, and to be whisked to Grouseland, home of William Henry Harrison when Governor of Indiana, for a part in the reception that honored Mrs. Charles F. Stone, National Chairman of the American Music Committee and also our Lucille and her State Officers. Delicious punch, delightful rooms, hospitable new-made friends, and warm, warm Hoosier hospitality made this one of our more pleasurable experiences; to some, it was the highlight of their trip. Our sincere thanks to the Daughters of Vincennes.

Memories of Lincoln

Monday morning dawned bright and sunny, and we said goodbye to our new “Iowan”, Miss Virginia Johnson of West Virginia. But through Illinois we rode, arriving in Springfield for a stop at Lincoln’s home and museum and then on to his tomb, a never to-be-forgotten view amid a beautiful expans of green. After this tour, we do, indeed, all feel as though we are now a part of his life, having seen his birthplace (Hodgenville), where he lived and practiced law as a young man (New Salem), his home (Springfield), and finally his resting place (the tomb).

But we are not quite home yet, even though only about 200 miles separates us from Iowa’s borders. One final stop is to be made at the Haeger Pottery Plant in Macomb, Ill. I will let you imagine this picture in your mind’s eye... 102 individuals in one showroom delighted with pottery and “just not able to pass up such a bargain”!! How the buses groaned when they started off after this stop! But on we went to Donnellson, Iowa, and our last dinner together. There we bade goodbye to our members and drivers, since it was here the three buses separated, each going to its own destination. Our grateful thanks were expressed to our fine drivers and to our hostesses on the buses, and, of course, to our State Regent.

Tour Statistics

Perhaps you will be interested in a few statistics. There are 86 chapters in Iowa, and now representatives of 58 of them, or 67 percent, have seen our schools; 11 State Chairmen of the 25 committees, or 44 percent, have been with us, and 9 out of 10 of the State Officers, or 90 percent have visited the schools on Iowa’s tours. Surely Iowa is now a well-informed and interested State. Can any other State do better? Sixty-three different pieces of literature and maps were handed out to each of our passengers on this trip alone, a staggering sum of 6500 pieces, weighing 5 pounds for each tourist. So, we were educated as well as amused and entertained on Iowa’s tours.

It is good to be home again, but we will never again be quite the same individuals who left 11 days ago. Our eyes have seen the glory of ideals brought into living, working, and effective, concrete being. Can we ever forget, or fail in our appreciation of, these schools and the needs that they try so successfully to fill? Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, Tamasssee DAR School, Berry Schools and College, Berea College, Lincoln Memorial University, and the Pi Beta Phi Settlement... each one of them founded for, and dedicated to, the altogether noble purpose of bringing enlightenment into the lives of fellow Americans. We had a marvelously good time, yes! But, each of us will discover within herself a feeling of rededication to this same purpose. Everyone will contribute in whatever manner she is able, to uphold the goals of these founders—and now there are 102 more of us.

Members of Tour

Those fortunate to be members of the Second Iowa Bus Tour to the Schools and their chapters were:

State Regent: Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, Ashby; Honorary State Regent: Mrs. George L. Owings, Spinning Wheel. State Officers: Mrs. William Eugene Burd, Marion Linn; Mrs. A. L. Brennecke, Marshalltown; Mrs. Flournoy Corey, Mayflower; and Mrs. Maurice K. Champion, Lucretia Deering. National Chairman: Miss Virginia B. Johnson, John Young, Charleston. District Director: Mrs. H. H. Lamb, Waterloo. State Chairmen: Mrs. Carl F. Bartels, Dubuque; Mrs. Genevieve Braun, Francis Shaw; Miss Nadine Fillmore and Mrs. A. O. Harstaff, Ashley; Mrs. Mauritius T. Godsey, Jean Espy, and Mrs. Dan P. Ward, Spinning Wheel. Past State Officer: Mrs. William H. Collins, Dubuque. Past District Director: Mrs. Donald Huntoon, Dubuque. Chapter representatives: Mrs. John H. Alvine, Winfield; Mrs. W. F. Douglas, Candlestick; Mrs. L. M. Gangestad, Mary Brewster; Mrs. George Holland, Jean McCall; Mrs. Charles Hollingsworth, Dubuque; Mrs. Tom Potter, Mary Ball Washington; Mrs. Aletha Redman, Pilgrim; Mrs. Frederick J. Schueler, Ashley, and Mrs. Everett Williams, Nathaniel Fellows. Chapter members: Miss Eva Armstrong,

(Continued on page 728)
As the joyous holiday season approaches, we are once again reminded that "Christmas is for children." It is said, over and over again, in the sparkling eyes and eager smiles of youngsters crowding the toy departments of stores, helping the grown-ups with holiday preparations at home, earnestly bending over their carefully chosen Christmas presents for the other members of the family, and excitedly unwrapping their own gifts when Christmas arrives at last.

While exchanging gifts is stressed at Christmas as the symbol of our joy for God's gift of His Son, Juniors throughout the country contribute in the same spirit of generosity to the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund during all 12 months of the year. In fiscal 1960-61, total contributions to this, the Junior Membership Committee's only national fund-raising project, reached $6,752.39. Proceeds from the 1960 Continental Congress Bazaar added $550.00 to this total.

In the same spirit in which the contributions were made to the Fund, $3,600 was allocated to each of our own DAR schools, Kate Duncan Smith and Tamasee. At Kate Duncan Smith the funds are being used for the medical program for the school, to meet the health needs of the children and their families through medical care and the salary of the school nurse. Tamasee uses its share of the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund for scholarships for boarding students.

The Juniors earn their contributions to the Fund in a variety of ways. Many sell notepaper, which is available from two suppliers who work with the committee in this joint effort. Some sell engagement books, wrapping paper, candy, dishcloths, or other locally popular items. Bazaars, white elephant sales, card parties, fashion shows, silver teas, and auctions help the Juniors swell the Fund. And Juniors in every part of the country send articles to the Continental Congress Bazaar to add their bit to the Fund in this way. Many chapters include the Fund in their budget to support the committee work and to encourage their own Juniors. All of these gifts, large or small, are important, both in the dollar amount and in the efforts they represent.

The Juniors also express their year-round Christmas spirit through special State and local projects, most of which are for children. These include: sending boxes of used clothing to the schools; individual scholarship awards; gifts of books to libraries, either local or at one of our schools; financing of repairs on buildings at our schools; obtaining toys and clothing for local needy children; and providing the funds for a playground at Tamasee.

In all of these activities the Juniors work hard to make their gifts possible, for they realize that, as Christmas is for children, so too their Christmas spirit of giving grows in the children whose lives they help to mold. While each of us is preparing for Christmas, let her remember our special Junior project, the Helen Pouch Scholarship boys and girls, and through them help keep this year's Christmas spirit living in the months ahead.

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Successful Experiment in Statewide Cooperation Between Schools and Industry Sets Nationwide Precedent

A pioneer program of major educational significance has been successfully launched in New Jersey on a State-wide basis, following a 2-year trial period. Under the auspices of the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation, leading New Jersey industries have joined hands with the State Board of Education in a pilot project that points to new Nation-wide directives in the crucial field of science and mathematics education.

Groundwork for the cooperative experiment had been laid as early as 1956, fully 1 year before the launching of Sputnik 1, with formation of a Committee on School-Industry Cooperation. Created for the purpose of formulating essential goals and workable cooperative methods, the committee comprised teachers of science and mathematics from throughout the state on the one hand, and representatives of such key-based New Jersey industries as Esso Research and Engineering Company, the Bell Telephone Company, Merck & Company, and the Radio Corporation of America on the other. The necessary funds for a provisional 2-year period were donated by 26 industries and administered by the foundation; essential office facilities were provided by the educators.

Today, the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation reports that the resultant 2-year program, inaugurated in the Fall of 1958, has been incorporated as an integral part of New Jersey secondary school operation. School-industry cooperation will continue as a regular function of the New Jersey Department of Education's responsibilities—a milestone in science education.

The educational significance of the project is summed up by George Froeb, Executive Director of the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation:

What goes on in nearly every science classroom can be helped directly by the industries local to every State. The palpable feel of science in action... is the great adventure that industry can offer to the young student.
The Amazing Story of Douschka Pickens
By Susie Blaylock (Mrs. M. M.) McDaniel

IN ALL the annals of the Old South, there is no more remarkable and romantic story than that of the life of Douschka Pickens. This story was related some years ago by Brig. Gen. George F. Alford, Confederate veteran, member of the Texas Legislature and prominent businessman in his native State. In his youth, he lived in Nacogdoches and attended the old academy there. Among his schoolmates was the beautiful Lucy Petway Holcombe, daughter of Col. Beverly LaFayette Holcombe, a Virginian, who had gone to Texas and, in the early days of the Republic, built himself a brick mansion in the pinewoods. According to the general's story, Lucy Holcombe was the most beautiful girl in Texas and a very brilliant young woman, who became a belle of the South and infatuated all who met her. General Alford had intended to marry her but during the gold rush of the 1840's went to California and was away from home for some months. While he was away, Lucy Holcombe was sent east to finishing school and there met and married Francis Wilkinson Pickens of South Carolina.

Career of Francis W. Pickens

Francis W. Pickens was the son of Governor Andrew Pickens, Jr., of South Carolina and the grandson of the famous Gen. Andrew Pickens of Revolutionary fame. He was educated at Franklin College, now part of the University of Georgia, and at South Carolina College, now the State University. He was also trained in the classics by his distinguished father. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1828; he became a partner of Eldred Simkins of Edgefield and later married his daughter, who died after several years, leaving him four daughters. He then married a Miss Dearing, who soon died, leaving one daughter. Then he met and married the beauteous Lucy Holcombe.

The large country estate of Pickens was near Edgefield and was known as Edgewood. Here he lived and entertained in the lavish style of the aristocratic families of the Old South. He had inherited wealth from both parents and had acquired more by his three marriages. He was influential in the politics of his native State and was a passionate State's righter; he became a member of the State Legislature and later went to Congress. In both bodies he made speeches on States' rights, slavery, foreign relations, and treasury reforms that marked him as a leader in the country.

Soon after his third marriage, he was offered the post of Ambassador to Russia by President Buchanan and, at the insistence of his young wife, accepted it and went to St. Petersburg. There he is said to have served with no great distinction, but his wife became extremely popular in the society of that capital. So fond of her was the Czarina Catherine, wife of Czar Alexander II, that when Mrs. Pickens' child was to be born, she invited her to move into the palace of the Romanoffs in order that the royal physicians might attend her. This she did and on May 24, 1858, there was born to her a beautiful little golden-haired, blue-eyed girl.

When the day for christening of the child arrived, the Czarina claimed the privilege of being her godmother, and when the officiating church dignitary asked, "What shall this child be called?" she replied, "She shall be named Douschka." This means, in English, "sweet little darling." So she was christened, but, in accordance with Russian royal custom, she was given a multiplicity of names—Douschka Olga Neva Francesca Eugenie Dorothy Pickens—but was always called by the Czarina's pet name—Douschka.

The stay of the Pickens family in Russia was not long, for on the day in November 1860 when Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States, Francis Pickens was elected Governor of South Carolina and returned home to face the outbreak of the Civil War in his own State and to play his important part in the historic events of those troubled days.

Douschka's Childhood and Girlhood

According to the general's story, Governor Pickens was invited by General Beauregard to inspect the fortifications in the forts along the waterfront at Charleston just before the attack on Fort Sumter. He took with him his wife and little Douschka. When the preparations were finished and the first gun was to be fired, the general took the 3-year-old child in his arms, placed a lighted match in her fingers, and told her to apply it to the fuse. Thus she is credited with firing the first shot of the war; however, this story is disputed by Miss Anna Holcombe Smith, historian of the Holcombe family and a niece of Lucy Holcombe Pickens.

Another dramatic story of Douschka's childhood is told. It is said that, during the latter part of the war, while Charleston was under bombardment by the Federal gunboats, one of Douschka's half sisters was being married in old St. Michael's Church. The wedding ceremony was in progress, with the bride and groom at the altar. Douschka, serving as flower girl, stood by her sister, holding a beautiful bouquet of flowers. Suddenly, just as the groom took the bride's hand in his, waiting to hear the words that would make them man and wife, a cannonball tore through the wall of the church, struck the bride full in the breast, and killed her instantly. Her lifeblood was spattered over the white dress and lovely flowers of Douschka. Surely this was one of the most tragic weddings in all those tragic years in Southern history.

During the war, Lucy Holcombe Pickens sold the jewels that had been given her by the Russian royal family to outfit a regiment in the Confederate Army; and a friend of the family, C. C. Memminger, who was Secre-
loved—that of a country gentleman; Edgewood, where he lived the life he
ly reduced by the war and by lavish
former slaves around him, chose the
This picture has been ascribed to
ary of the Treasury in the Confed-
be that of Lucy Pickens.

Postwar Life of Douschka Pickens
After expiration of his term as
Governor in 1862, Pickens retired to
Edgewood, where he lived the life he
\[\text{head rode a slight, red-robed figure. This was Douschka, who had become an expert horsewoman. After this demonstration, the Negroes gave no more trouble.}

As the years went by, Douschka
assumed responsibility for running
the large plantation, which had once
maintained 100 slaves. She established
a system of paying the freed
slaves a bonus in accordance with
their production.

Later Douschka married Dr.
Dugas, a banker of Augusta, Ga.,
and by him she had three children—
Lucy Frances Pickens Dugas, Louis
Alexander Dugas (who died at the
age of 14), and Adrienne Dorothea
Rebecca Dugas.

While on a visit to her mother at
Edgewood, she died and was carried
to her grave by the same faithful
Negroes who had been her father's
pallbearers. They laid her beside him
under the oak trees at Edgewood.
When the casket was opened for a
last look at the face of this remark-
able woman, observers saw about her
neck a beautiful jewel given her on
the day she left the palace of the
Romanoffs.

Miss Anna Holcombe Smith, pre-
viously mentioned, is authority for
the details of the children of Dousch-
ka. She stated in a letter written in
1959, that Lucy Frances Pickens
Dugas married Sen. Benjamin Till-
man of South Carolina, but later di-
 vorced him. After the divorce, she
took back her maiden name and had
the name of her daughter, Sarah Till-
man, changed to be the same as her
own—Lucy Frances Pickens Dugas.
There was an older daughter,
Douschka Tillman. Miss Smith stated
that, a few years ago, Lucy Frances
Pickens Dugas and her daughter of
the same name were living in Arling-
ton, Va. Miss Smith was said to be
writing a book on the life of her
amazing Aunt Lucy.

Surely, in all the history of our
country, no other woman has been
a participant in so many dramatic
and historic incidents as did this
dughter of the Old South.

In doing research for a history of her
great-great-grandparents, William and
Sarah Pickens Henry, the author ran
across various references to Douschka
Pickens and decided to trace them. She
unearthed the facts contained in this
story.

This history of the Henry family has
been published, and may be obtained
from the author, Mrs. Susie B. McDaniel,
Ringgold, Ga.

It contains, in addition to lists of all
descendants of this couple that could be
obtained, historical sketches of the Henry,
Pickens, Houston, and Van Swearengen
families, all of which tie in with Colonial
history.

New Indian Program

In an address before employees of the Bureau of Indian Affairs on September 26, 1961, the Secretary of the Interior stated that three basic objectives of the new Indian program were: (1) Maximum Indian economic self-sufficiency; (2) full participation of Indians in American life; and (3) equal citizenship privileges and responsibilities for Indians. However, aid from the Indians themselves is crucial to achievement of these objectives and their approval must be secured before programs are commenced.

Termination (of Federal responsibility) was not even considered in drafting the program; when the objectives of the program are attained, termination will cease to be a factor.

Improvement in the lives of Indians on the reservations is a prime factor. In addition, support will be given to Indians who wish to hold their land and even to acquire more land when they can use it productively. About 40,000 tracts, worth about $180,000,000 all told, are lying idle because of the heirship problem.

To care for its proposed program of Indian improvement, the Bureau requested an appropriation of $140,000,000 for the fiscal year 1962; the appropriation for the fiscal year 1952, which at that time included health and sanitation activities, was $68,000,000.

The latest addition to current proposals to designate certain areas of the United States as National Seashores is the Sleeping Bear region in Michigan, comprising “glistening beaches, forests, crystal clear lakes, and a large offshore island.”

The National Park Service, sponsor of the proposal, states that Sleeping Bear National Seashore would include 77,000 acres, 11,000 of which is water surface of inland lakes. It stretches along the most scenic part of the Lake Michigan shoreline and goes for 37 miles along bays and bluffs, beaches and dunes, in a continuous panorama on the northwest coast of Michigan’s Lower Peninsula.
From the Desk of the National Parliamentarian

By Herberta Ann Leonardy, Registered Parliamentarian

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

QUESTION: Does the regent leave the chair when an appeal is made from her decision or ruling?
ANSWER: No. The presiding officer does not leave the chair during an appeal, but handles the appeal. The chair opens the case by putting the question of the appeal on the floor and, after giving the reasons for the ruling, calls for debate from the chapter. The question is always "Shall the chair be sustained?"

ANSWER: The chair closes the debate just as the prosecuting attorney closes a case and then takes the vote. The vote differs: A majority vote sustains the chair, a tie vote sustains the chair, and the chair may make the tie. There is an old form of "Shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the assembly?" (Elegant, isn't it?)

QUESTION: If a member believes the regent does not announce the vote correctly on a voice vote, what can be done?
ANSWER: Call for a division of the house. It is handled in this fashion:

Member: "I call for a division of the house.

Regent: "A division has been called for. All voting in the affirmative, please rise. (After counting the votes): Be seated. Those voting in the negative, please rise. (After counting the votes): Be seated. There are 30 votes in the affirmative; 15 votes in the negative. The affirmative has it, and the motion is carried."

It is well to remember that a call for a division of the assembly may be applied only to a viva voce vote or show of hands. (R.O.R., p. 95, lines 9, 10, 11.)

QUESTION: Do we have an approved Schools Committee, and if we do not what shall we do to form the committee that formerly had that name?
ANSWER: The name is now DAR School Committee. This change was made by the National Board of Management on April 16, 1960. In "DAR" we no longer use periods. The DAR MAGAZINE carries Minutes of the National Board of Management meetings and should be in the hands of every chapter officer and member. The subscription price is only $2.00.

QUESTION: Do you advise a revision of Chapter Bylaws?
ANSWER: Yes, I do, unless your Bylaws follow the pattern of the model bylaws in the DAR HANDBOOK, 1960 Edition. Bylaws are like your clothes—they need altering from time to time by amendment and at other times require a general overhaul, such as a revision. Would that all chapters would adopt, with necessary modifications, the model form?

QUESTION: Are minutes required to be handwritten?
ANSWER: Certainly not. If you will read the note at the bottom of page 248, R.O.R., Robert speaks of "copied into the permanent record." The minutes can be copied either by hand or typewritten. On page 250, he says that, at some annual conventions, a stenographer is employed as an assistant to the secretary. It is common knowledge that stenographers type notes. The Courts would take judicial notice of this fact. We do not know where the idea came from, largely to permit the stenographic record to be rewritten, but you will certainly not find such a statement in our Parliamentary Authority.

QUESTION: May a chapter be disband for cause?
ANSWER: Yes, a chapter may not only be disband, but may be reprimand or censured by the National Board of Management if found guilty of violation of the Rules of the National Society or of action discrediting the organization. (National Bylaws, Art. XVII, Sec. 4.) All decisions in such proceedings shall be by ballot vote and shall require a two-thirds vote of those present and voting.

QUESTION: Is the National Society Incorporate?
ANSWER: The first certificate of incorporation was for a period of 20 years. The present Act of Incorporation by the Congress (Public Law 19) has been amended a number of times to permit the holding of real and personal property of greater value. Why not read the Act of Incorporation that appears in the forepart of your National Bylaws?

QUESTION: Should a chapter be incorporated under the laws of the State in which the chapter is located?
ANSWER: Not unless the chapter wishes to own property, and in that case it is necessary for the corporation papers to be drawn according to the laws of the State in which the chapter is located. The laws of the several States vary, and it is necessary to employ an attorney to draw the necessary papers. It is not necessary for either a chapter or a State organization to obtain permission from the National Board of Management to incorporate. When the transaction is completed, the Organizing Secretary General should be so notified by the State Regent, who in turn reports the fact to the National Board of Management.

QUESTION: What is the origin of the office of Secretary?
ANSWER: The word originally came from the Latin secretum, which means "a secret", and therefore meant one who attended to correspondence, records, etc., of a private and confidential nature. Since most of our chapters do not have any carefully guarded secrets, the meaning of the word has broadened and is usually applied to the officer who keeps the records and other papers that pertain to the business and correspondence of the chapter. The term has now been spelled out in our adopted parliamentary authority, Robert's Rules of Order Revised (pp. 244-247), or these duties are modified by the Bylaws of the chapter.

QUESTION: When does a plurality vote elect a candidate to office?

ANSWER: A plurality never elects, except when there is a rule to that effect. (R.O.R., p. 24.)

QUESTION: Is there such a motion as a motion to censure?
ANSWER: Yes there is such a thing as a motion to censure. It is usually used when the presiding officer will not put motions to vote or is malicious or incompetent. The member making the motion of censure not only states the question but should also put it to vote and then declare the vote. The member does standing at the platform and does not go on the platform. (P.L. pp. 497, 498, question 243.)

"A motion to ratify may be amended by substituting a motion of censure, and vice versa, when the action has been taken by an officer or other representative of the assembly." (R.O.R., pp. 173, 174.)

This motion is debatable and has the peculiar property of opening the entire question to debate. Acts of other officers may be censured, but the motion is handled by the chair. If a motion to censure is on the floor, the question may be amended by striking out the word "censure" and inserting the word "thank". The word is antagonistic but germane. Both words relate to opinion of certain conduct. (R.O.R., p. 144, lines 11-15.)

QUESTION: Our chapter postponed a motion until our next regular meeting. When should the motion come up?
ANSWER: A matter postponed to the next regular meeting would come up under unfinished business because it becomes a general order of business. (R.O.R., p. 262.)

QUESTION: Is the motion to reconsider a vote always debatable?
ANSWER: No. The debatability of the motion to reconsider is determined from the motion to which it is applied. (R.O.R., p. 157.) If the motion had had the previous question ordered or was not a debatable motion, then this motion to reconsider the vote is not debatable.

QUESTION: Our chapter voted early in the Spring to have a picnic on September 17 for the purpose of celebrating Constitution Day. At the September meeting we found it was impossible to have the picnic and nothing had been done toward holding the picnic. What could we do to relieve ourselves of the responsibility?
ANSWER: You had a choice. Since nothing had been done, you could have voted to rescind the motion. Without notice, this would require a two-thirds vote. You also could have used another incidental main motion to POSTPONE THE PICNIC on September 17 for the purpose of celebrating Constitution Day indefinitely. This requires a two-thirds vote.

Both motions are incidental main motions, and both require a two-thirds vote in the affirmative to carry. (P.L., p. 14.)

You are not postponing the motion; you are postponing the event. It is the incidental main motion to postpone indefinitely and not the subsidiary motion to postpone consideration of a question indefinitely.

QUESTION: What is the significance of the mace?

(Continued on page 753)
A MESSAGE FROM THE NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

This month, December, we celebrate the blessed season of Christmas. It is fitting that we again give thanks to God for His greatest gift to mankind, our Saviour, Jesus Christ. We are grateful to Him for the many blessings, both spiritual and material, which we enjoy in the United States. We remember also with grateful hearts our forefathers who acknowledged God as the source of their freedom and natural rights and who sacrificed their lives and fortunes to the end that the land of their descendants should forever be a free and independent Nation.

Material prosperity, such as the world has never known before, has been the fruit of the protections afforded generations of Americans as they lived secure in the enjoyment of their Constitutional rights. So secure have they been that they forgot the truth that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. While the American people slept in June 1960, the Senate and House of the Congress of the United States enacted, without a public hearing, a law creating the United States Citizens Commission for NATO. Delegates selected by this Commission are meeting in London with their counterparts from other NATO nations to select a meeting place for a Convention to be attended by members of NATO Commissions from these respective countries.

The National Chairman of National Defense, NSDAR, has written a booklet, Two-Faced NATO, which tells you in the words of leading Constitutionalists in this country why the creation of this Commission is fraught with peril for the Constitution of the United States. This booklet was compiled with the hope of awakening and educating the people of this country concerning the true character of NATO, and to reveal, before it is too late, the aims of those who have already been partially successful in transforming the NATO Military Alliance from its original form into a regional arm of world government. Whether they will be able to accomplish this purpose will depend entirely on whether the American people and the Congress are alert and take vigorous action to reject the transformation of the United States from a sovereign Nation of sovereign States to a dependent appendage of a superstate called “Atlantic Community.”

Copies of Two-Faced NATO are now on sale at National Defense Headquarters, 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., for 50 cents a copy—3 for $1.25. It is of the utmost importance that you study your copy of Two-Faced NATO and see that everyone of your acquaintance who is interested in preserving the United States of America as a Constitutional Republic, a free, independent, and sovereign Nation, has an opportunity also to read Two-Faced NATO.

The United States needs allies, but it cannot allow them to form its policy, since their interests are not always ours. It is time that we formed our policy according to our own interests. We know that European nations, to which we shall probably be asked to bind ourselves economically and politically, have not the same regard for the principles which have made this country the great free Nation it is today.

Once before, when the Connally Amendment was threatened in 1960, the American people told the Congress in no uncertain terms with thousands of telegrams, letters, and phone calls, that they would not accept any change in the Amendment which would have forced this country to surrender its sovereignty. You must act now as individuals as you did then to inform yourself about this newest and gravest threat to our Constitution.

Senator Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has declared that the North Atlantic nations, in which he includes the United States, must give up some of their sovereignty in order to meet the communist challenge. As Chairman, his views today bear great weight with the Foreign Relations Committee as they did when the question of the Connally Amendment was debated only a year and a half ago. Repeal was, however, defeated, and a resounding victory recorded for those who cherish the benefits of Constitutional Government. Tremendous forces again will be opposed to you as they were then, but we can overcome them if we recognize the crisis and plan effectively to meet it, bearing in mind that For evil to triumph, good men need only do nothing.

Christmas, that blessed season observed throughout the Christian world as a time of rejoicing in the birthday of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, is also the time when we exchange gifts with our friends and loved ones as a symbol of the Great Gift of God to all people. Some of our members have suggested that they would like to send Two-Faced NATO as one of their gifts this year, stating that unless we bestir ourselves at once, we may never again know the blessings and joys of Christmas in a free and independent America.

Resolutions adopted by the Continental Congresses of our National Society have expressed vigorous opposition to any form of world government, totalitarianism, or the welfare state. We have pledged allegiance to the United States of America, a sovereign Nation of sovereign States, and deplored and rejected any violation of the word and intent of its Constitution. Our Constitution will survive only if the people who love it fight harder and more skillfully than its destroyers.

Elizabeth Chesnut Barnes.
THE CONNALLY RESERVATION
AND THE DANGERS
OF TREATY LAW

By Charles K. Pulse

[Charles K. Pulse is a prominent attorney in Cincinnati, Ohio. In giving his permission to reprint, he wrote that his article developed directly out of two talks that he made on the subject, first before the John Marshall Chapter, NSDAR, Louisville, Ky., and later at the Cincinnati Chapter, NSDAR.

After reading this article, Frank E. Holman, former President of the American Bar Association and an authority on Constitutional Law, stated: "It is one of the clearest and most informative presentations of the issues involved that has come to my attention. The author, in analyzing the issues, has in my opinion, produced a masterpiece of clarity and persuasion."

* * *

Under the Charter of the United Nations, an International Court of Justice was established which, as a principal organ of the United Nations, was intended to function under the provisions of a so-called statute made a part of that Charter.

This World Court is composed of 15 members, or judges, of which only one is a citizen of the United States.

Three of these judges are, for the present time, from common-law countries—the United States, Great Britain and Australia; the majority are from countries whose legal principles and concept of government are completely foreign to our own. It is not required that they be lawyers or have judicial experience.

Although Mr. Stettinius, who was Secretary of State at that time, declared that the Charter jealously guarded and protected national sovereignty, and in no sense contributed to a plan of World Government, the Internationalists and World Government enthusiasts have not remained satisfied with that understanding.

Article 2, Sub-paragraph 7 of the United Nations Charter specifically prohibits the United Nations from intervening in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State; nor does it require members to submit such matters to the World Court. This sounds encouraging and as though the individual, the American citizen, need have no fear of the operations of this international, judicial body. Yet we cannot be too certain about that protection.

The World Court is in no way bound or guided by any definite rules or system of law such as the common law or the American law of constitutional government. It is entirely free to make up its own rules and to render any judgment its members can agree on. Incidentally, it also follows the idea that legal precedents may be ignored, or also be bolstered by literature, psychological treatises, psychiatric treatises, scientific journals, and so on, without respect to the background of the source. It approaches the guise of a legislative body, in that it issues "advisory opinions" to the United Nations organization that assume the authenticity of statutory law. Students of International law claim that it has authority to determine its own jurisdiction.

* * *

At the time that the United Nations Charter was ratified by the United States Senate, there was very little dispute or debate over the ratification of the Charter. However, when it came time to file the acceptance of the United States to the jurisdiction of the World Court (and incidentally the members of the United Nations do not automatically become subject to the World Court's jurisdiction but have to show an affirmative acceptance either to a specific case or a general acceptance), when that matter came up in the United States Senate on a resolution to enter a general acceptance to the jurisdiction of the World Court, we have to thank Providence that a number of senators, suspecting that internationalists were laying plans to have the United Nations exercise the powers of a World State, gave critical consideration to the matter.

So, on August 3, 1946, by a 51 to 12 vote, the Senate wrote in what is known as the Connally Reservation, which provided and provides that the World Court's jurisdiction...

* * *

"shall not apply to disputes with regard to matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States, as determined by the United States."

That saved our rights and much of our liberties for the time being. But there is no rest for patriots; these six words can be repealed by the same body that insisted on putting them there, namely the United States Senate.

For a time after 1946, there were fulminations and proposals of the internationalists, some of them members of the American Bar Association, and others who were eminent public servants, to eliminate those six words "as determined by the United States." But then in 1948 and after, the General Assembly of the United Nations formulated its "Declaration of Human Rights"—and also a Genocide Convention, and other conventions as well, which, it was intended, should be ratified as treaties, and through the means of which the United Nations could interfere in our domestic affairs to the extent of defining, determining and changing the rights of American citizens as guaranteed by our own Constitution and Bill of Rights.

The debate over these matters and the patriotic indignation that most of them generated caused the opponents of the Connally Resolution to subside temporarily. However, only two years ago in 1958, some internationalists, followed by Senator Humphrey in the Senate, and with the approval of Secretary Herter and President Eisenhower, resurrected the idea of the repeal of the limitations of the Connally Reservation, and Senate Resolution 94 resulted. Fortunately for us, this resolution has been temporarily defeated.

But it will be back again; soon.

* * *

You say, "Why was there such a furor over this World Court matter; over a matter which would be of interest only to international lawyers; why should we, who live here in Louisville or Cincinnati, be concerned about such an item?"

As patriotic American citizens we are concerned with anything that reflects upon our national sovereignty, anything that is likely to take away some of our blood-bought rights and privileges as citizens of this Great Country.
Neither the United States Government nor any of its citizens have any right to bargain away or give away any of the sovereignty of the United States or any of the rights and privileges of the citizens of the United States. These are in sacred trust for future generations. Quoting the late Senator Robert A. Taft—

"Fundamentally . . . the ultimate purpose of our foreign policy must be to protect the liberty of the people of the United States. . . . To achieve that liberty we have gone to war, and to protect it we would go to war again. Only second to liberty is the maintenance of peace."

(A Foreign Policy for Americans)

Supposing we decide to discontinue foreign aid to some communist or neutralist nation now receiving it, and that nation sued us in the World Court because we were hurting its economy. Since, under the terms of the United Nations Charter, we have already pledged ourselves to promote full employment and social and economic progress for all people, who is to say that the World Court would not consider it an international dispute, especially since our own State Department in 1950 declared that there is no longer any real difference between domestic and foreign affairs?

Or suppose, under some of the provisions of the Covenant on Human Rights which the United Nations has adopted, that the World Court should decide to insist that the right to private property be subject to complaint filed before it by some communistic government.

We have had a lot of trouble about segregation in this Country.

Suppose the United Nations or some country encouraged by the Covenant of Human Rights should appear before the World Court and bring a suit against the United States based on the segregation issue as an international dispute.

Remember, the United Nations has been persistently endeavoring to interfere in the South African difficulties and is now head and heels immersed in Congo troubles.

The Panama Canal could create a live issue. Senior Castro or some other enemy of the USA could appear before the World Court and challenge the right of the United States to maintain its proprietary interest in the Panama Canal.

Only recently, under pressure from Panama and our own "liberals," we have flown the Panamanian flag alongside our own Flag in the Canal Zone. Now we learn that certain Panamanians are demanding the political incorporation of the Zone into the adjoining Panamanian State.

There are many domestic matters that could be covered in this kind of situation, such as the text books taught in our schools, tariffs which affect international trades and trade barriers, matters of social legislation, not only in the United States, but in the individual states of this country, economic legislation, labor legislation, health and socialized medicine, immigration, yes, the whole field of human endeavor.

But, you say, "Surely that can't be. The United Nations would never dare to interfere in the domestic affairs of the United States." Let me give you some instances—

In 1948, two cases were decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. One of the cases came from Missouri, one from Michigan. They involved the validity of "race" restrictions to the use and occupation of private property, residential real estate. The Supreme Court held such restrictions to be in violation of the 14th Amendment of the U. S. Constitution.

These cases involved purely States' domestic matters; State contracts; between citizens of the same States; no international question involved; absolutely and entirely a domestic matter. (A great array of counsel representing many organizations; among them—filing briefs urging the unconstitutionality of these DOMESTIC agreements—was a brief filed on behalf of THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS—by Alger Hiss.)

These cases are reported in the Supreme Court Reports, Shelley vs. Kraemer, 334 U. S. Supreme Court Reports, Page 1.

Previously the Supreme Court, in a case concerning the right of the Soviet Socialist Government of Soviet Russia to claim property in the State of New York belonging to a Russian Corporation (both the corporation and the property ownership having existed before the Russian Revolution, in Czarist times) had ruled in 315 U. S. 203, UNITED STATES vs. PINK—(decided February 2, 1942)—

"State law must yield when it is inconsistent with or impairs the policy or provisions of a treaty or of an international compact or agreement."

(this was of course before the formation of the United Nations Organization.)

In fact, this philosophy or interpretation of the Treaty Supremacy clause was buttressed by reference to the opinion of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes in the case of the "Migratory Bird Treaty" (252 U.S. 416) holding that the provisions of a treaty with Great Britain overrode the statutes and constitution of the State of Missouri. This was in the year 1920; but the Migratory Bird decision has been stretched unmercifully to support modern doctrine. This indicates how such theories develop.

In 1952, President Truman attempted to nationalize the Steel Mills—in order he explained (in part at least) to comply with our obligations to the U. N. O.

332 U.S., page 633 OYAMA, et al. vs. CALIFORNIA (decided January 1, 1948) is a Supreme Court decision of great interest in this respect. This was a construction by the Supreme Court of the California Land Law forbidding ownership of lands in California by alien Japanese.

This involved a purely State matter: The validity of the California Land Laws. The Supreme Court held these laws unconstitutional. We do not quarrel with that decision. It may be considered sound. But, it is alarming to find Justice Black, and Douglas concurring, saying—

"I should prefer to reserve the judgment on the grounds that the basic provisions of the California Alien Land Law violates the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment" (which Justice Vinson had already found in the majority opinion) "and conflict with federal laws and treaties governing the immigration of aliens and their rights after arrival in this country." (Emphasis our own.)

What treaties could he have meant? The Japanese treaty in 1911 had already been abrogated and no new treaty yet made with Japan.

And then Justice Murphy came forth with this pregnant reason for invalidating a sovereign State's laws—


"State law must yield when it is inconsistent with or impairs the policy or provisions of a treaty or of an international compact or agreement."

What treaties could he have meant? The Japanese treaty in 1911 had already been abrogated and no new treaty yet made with Japan.

And then Justice Murphy came forth with this pregnant reason for invalidating a sovereign State's laws—

We give great credit to the late Justice Jackson, to Kentucky's own Justice Reed, and to Ohio's Justice Burton, who strongly dissented.

However, these opinions so far have not marked our complete defeat. There is another side to the coin.

State courts in a belated reaction against this trespassing upon State jurisdiction and individual rights have fought back. An example is the RICE case (245 Iowa, 157)—

In the RICE case, in the State of Iowa, Sioux Indians tried to enfore through judicial process the claimed right to burial of Sioux Indians in an exclusively white cemetery in Sioux City. The argument was made in support of this claim that the UNITED NATIONS CHARTER prohibited all such discrimination.

The Iowa Court held that the UN Charter "has no application to the private conduct of individual citizens of the U.S."

The Iowa Court quoted from a Michigan Court opinion, in the SIPES case (316 Michigan 614), where it is declared that Articles 55 and 56 of the UN Charter—

"are merely indicative of a desirable social trend and an objective devoutly to be desired by all well thinking peoples,"

and yet they do not and cannot affect the rights of the individual citizen.

BUT THE SUPREME COURT of the UNITED STATES deadlocked when the Sipes case came before it (and without opinion).

Mr. Frank E. Holman, a former President of the American Bar Association, an eminent attorney of Seattle, Washington, in a pamphlet which he published at his own expense and circulated among the members of Congress and the United States Senate in opposition to the repeal of the Connally Resolution, makes the following statement—

"Whatever the reasons of the Senate at the time of the passage of the Connally Resolution, the reasons now for its retention are clear and manifold. It is the only real safeguard we have had during the years 1946-56 and that we still have against that school of internationalists who believe it honest and necessary for World peace to circumvent and distort the language and intentions of the Charter with respect to the sovereignty and independence and the domestic affairs of the United States."

The retention of the Connally Reservation is all the more necessary when we consider the fate of the so-called Bricker Amendment.

Article VI of the Constitution provides that the Supreme Law of the Land shall consist of the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States.

Most of us do not rub shoulders with treaties every day, and we are prone to forget that the treaties which have been made by this Country are part of the Supreme Law of the Land and that we are subject to them and affected by them the same as by any other laws.

In 1952, Senator John Bricker of Ohio, submitted a resolution providing for an amendment to Article VI of the Constitution to provide as follows:

Section 1, "A provision of a treaty or other international agreement which conflicts with the Constitution or which is not made in pursuance thereof, shall not be the supreme law of the land nor be of any force or effect."

Section 2, "A treaty or other international agreement shall become effective as internal law in the United States only through legislation valid in the absence of international agreement."

The Bricker Amendment was defeated in the Senate by one vote by those who espouse World Government, contrary to the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

Let's return again to our Supreme Court cases:

"State Law" (i.e. the law of California, Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio) "must yield when it is inconsistent with or impairs the policy or provisions of a treaty or of an international compact or agreement." (This is in the Pink Case.)

And yet in the same decision, the late Chief Justice Stone in a dissenting opinion said:

"We are referred to no authority which would sustain such an exercise of power."

Thomas Jefferson wrote—

"If the grant of the treaty making power is boundless, then we have no Constitution."

And again in the Oyama case (The California Land Law case)—Mr. Justice Black, and also Murphy, held that the California statute was void because it conflicted with "Treaties governing the immigration of aliens and their rights after ar-

rival in this Country." (And yet at the time of this decision, the Japanese treaty of 1911 relied upon, had been abrogated because of the state of War existing with Japan.) By "Treaties" was meant the UN Charter.

(Justices Burton and Jackson dissented on the grounds that the State of California had the inherent reserved right to exercise its police power within its own borders.)

The State of California lost the case.

* * *

There is now on the calendar, lying dormant until the Senate convenes again, the so-called Law of the Sea Convention—a "Convention" (another name for Treaty) developed after several years' work by a Commission of the UNO. It has come before the Senate for approval as a Treaty. The President and Secretary of State recommend its passage. On May 26, 1960, the U. S. Senate approved this Treaty by a vote of 77 to 4. Then, on the same day, Senator Byrd and others, having become aware of a point overlooked, filed a motion to reconsider; and on reconsideration, the Approval was rescinded. Then on May 27, another motion to reconsider was made, and the entire matter is now awaiting further Senate action.

Why all the commotion about this "Law of the Sea"? The thing that suddenly loomed before the startled eyes of Senator Byrd and the others was the Provision or Protocol called "Executive N," part of the treaty, that read—

"disputes arising out of interpretation or application of . . . the law of the sea shall lie within the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice." (No reservation as to domestic jurisdiction; a completely open door to the ICJ, the World Court, to exercise its complete powers.)

This admittedly, as acknowledged by proponents of the Convention, would nullify the Connally Reservation, in many matters arising under this proposed, quite far reaching treaty.

What do we have to do with the "Law of the Sea"? We here in Cincinnati, a thousand miles inland? Much, very much. Do we travel abroad? Do we travel to Puerto Rico, or the West Indies, or the
Bahamas? Do we ship goods in foreign trade? Isn't the World contracted? We are a great maritime nation; we have gone to war in the past and have faced war many times to protect our maritime rights.

But by far the greatest emphasis is upon the purpose of this clause to defeat the Connally Reservation.

For it can be circumvented by Treaties, which are Supreme Laws of the Land.

John Foster Dulles (April 12, 1952) at Louisville, Ky., before he became Secretary of State, said:

"The treaty making power is an extraordinary power liable to abuse. Treaties make international law and they make domestic law. Under our Constitution treaties become the supreme law of the land. They are indeed more supreme than ordinary laws, for Congressional laws are invalid if they do not conform to the Constitution whereas treaty laws can override the Constitution. Treaties for example, can take powers away from the Congress and give them to the President; they can take powers from the state and give them to the Federal Government or to some international body and they can cut across the rights given to the people by the Constitutional Bill of Rights."

Treaties do not affect us individually?

There are more than 1,000 treaties that this Country has entered into; more than 60 of them, of recent date, agree to the jurisdiction of the World Court free of the Connally Reservation.

No, the battle isn't over; it isn't lost; it isn't won. Witness an article by William Hard, in the June '60 Reader's Digest. Mr. Hard writes glibly, and superficially, for a surrender of American sovereignty by repeal of the Connally Reservation. The Ford Foundation has contributed $25,000 to the campaign to promote

"WORLD LAW YEAR."

Duke University has a half million dollar foundation devoted to it.

Slogans are being blazoned on editorial pages, in articles, and on TV screens—

"TIME TO STAND UP FOR WORLD LAW, WORLD PEACE THROUGH LAW, INTERNATIONAL ORDER UNDER LAW" on the other hand—

The columnist, George Sokolsky, asks pertinently—

"Will Russia accept World Government over the Soviet Universal State?"

and we can give the answer in Khrushchev's own vulgar words—

"Not until shrimps learn to whistle."

Thank God, there are strong and alert forces fighting to preserve those six words of the Connally Reservation.

I have an editorial from May 12, 1960, Saturday Evening Post, entitled—

"SHOULD WE TRUST A WORLD COURT TO STAY OUT OF OUR AFFAIRS?"

and it ends with a strong statement of Philip Marshall Brown, former professor of international law at Princeton—

"At this time of world revolution and cold war we Americans need to observe the utmost caution in taking any steps which might impede our freedom of action in unforeseen emergencies."

In the Senate hearings on the Law of the Sea last winter, Mr. Arthur H. Dean, of the State Department, in answer to Senator Long (La.) who asked Mr. Dean—

"Would you be willing to have that Court have unconditional jurisdiction if the Communist powers gain a majority on that Court?"

Mr. Dean is friendly to the World Court idea. He was urging the approval of the Law of the Sea without reservation.

The proponents of World Government see the Connally Reservation as a roadblock to their dreams. The proponents of the UN blame that organization's ineffectiveness upon Nationalism; upon its inability to reach out and grasp the individual. It is the individual, say the champions of World Government,

"who is the object of all concern."

It is seriously proposed that, since nations such as the USA refuse to allow the UN to delve into their domestic affairs by open above-board grant and permission—RECOUFE THEREFORE MUST BE HAD—"TO THE IDEA OF

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES," which, says Moses Moskowitz, a New York lawyer and authority on the UN and World Government—

"circumvent the provisions of Article 2 (7), or the Domestic Jurisdiction Clause."

Therefore, we now find the Internationals and the One Worlders, seeking not only to circumvent the Constitution of the United States, but also the United Nations Charter itself.

What kind of protection do the individual citizens, not only of the USA but as well of all World Nations have against that sort of philosophy?

"The desire for power over our equals is an intolerable lust of the human soul."—wrote—St. Augustine.

The battle is still with us. We have not won; we are still unbeaten.

Look to an article entitled "Blue Print for World Federalism" by Paul Shipman Andrews, Dean Emeritus of Syracuse University Law School, in August '60 Current History. Mr. Andrews outlines a World Government, its structure, and its purposes. It would include—

1. A World Police Force—armed and powerful.  
2. A World Court—with universal power.  
3. Universal Disarmament.  
4. World Detective Force—free to circulate through all nations.  
5. A Supreme Executive or Director General.  

Dr. Andrews emphasizes, as does Moskowitz, and also the late Judge Lauterpach of the WC, that the World Organization (and the World Court)—

"Must be able to act upon individuals.  
"Must have compulsory jurisdiction to try national leaders or other individuals,"

and yet he argues that National Sovereignty will remain unaffected. That is ridiculous.

The battle is still with us. It will burst forth anew when Congress reconvenes in January. It will be fought out, won or lost . . . this winter.

The House of Delegates of The American Bar Association voted in favor of repeal of the Connally Reservation. The vote was 85 (Continued on page 744).
General Marquis Calmes (Versailles, Ky.) About 50 persons gathered at the old Trabue burying ground on what is now the Etherton-Contee farm, on the Tyrone Pike, at 3:00 p.m., Monday, September 4, 1961, to dedicate the restored gravestone of Col. Edward Trabue, a Revolutionary soldier and early Woodford County pioneer. A marker, recently erected to Col. Trabue's mother, Olympia Dupuy Trabue, patriot, with a new stone wall enclosing the graves, was included in the dedication service by members of Gen. Marquis Calmes Chapter.

The ritual service was led by Mrs. Will White, chapter regent. Jim Bond Lewis, an Eagle Scout, carried the Flag, and Lawrence Davis sounded taps.

Gen. Field Harris told of the efforts made by descendants—now scattered in many states—to restore the monument, which had fallen into decay, and to build a permanent wall about the cemetery. Gen. Harris complimented the chapter on its success in providing funds for the restoration, which was due largely to the efforts of Mrs. Hardin Robinson, of Kansas City, Mo., who originated the idea.

Trabue descendants attending the dedication were Mrs. Hardin Robinson, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Irene Thatcher, Bozeman, Mont.; Mr. Lawrence Trabue and family, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Esther Waggoner, Alton, III.; Judge Richard Hill, Louisivlle, Ky.; and Dr. M. R. Trabue, Lexington, Ky.—Mrs. William L. White.

John James Audubon (Baton Rouge, La.) and Shreveport (Shreveport, La.) held a joint dedicatory service, Saturday, Sept. 9, for a DAR Revolutionary marker to the memory of James Penny (1762-1845). The program was held at 10 o'clock at the Penny Graveyard, west of Highway 61, about 10 miles north of Baton Rouge on the plantation of J. W. Decker.

Mrs. Keller McKown, vice regent of John James Audubon Chapter, presided over the dedication. The pastor of the Plains Presbyterian Church, Rev. C. J. Matthews, gave the invocation and the benediction. Music was provided by Johnnie Mayfield, Past President, C.A.R., while the marker was unveiled by Mrs. James C. O'Neal, historian of Shreveport Chapter. The marker was dedicated by Mrs. James B. Shackelford, State Regent, and Mrs. Edward J. Schneider, Vice President General. Floral presentations were made by Sharon Ann Fox and Judith Lill Morgan, descendants of the Revolutionary soldier, James Penny, and granddaughter of Mrs. Frank E. Morgan.

The Revolutionary soldier was eulogized by Charles A. Perrileaux, Past Commander, Veterans of Foreign Wars. Taps, sounded by the bugler, brought the program to an end.

Attending the services, to which the public was invited, were the 95-year-old Mrs. Frank E. Morgan of Ruston, granddaughter of the Revolutionary soldier, and members of her family.

Following dedication of the DAR marker, John James Audubon Chapter honored Mrs. Morgan with a beautifully appointed luncheon in the Industrial Room of the Capitol House Hotel. For the occasion the dining room was fragrant and colorful in autumn flowers. Honor guests included, in addition to Mrs. Morgan, Governor Jimmie H. Davis; Rev. T. Harry Williams, Louisiana State University Department of History, gave a witty résumé of events in Mrs. Morgan's long and colorful life. The opening invocation was presented by Mrs. Gilmor C. Reeves, regent of the John James Audubon Chapter who presented Mrs. Morgan with a booklet, tied in DAR colors, containing James Penny's Revolutionary record, his will, and other data on the family.—Mrs. Gilmor C. Reeves.

Dorset (Cambridge, Md.). At 4 P.M. on Sunday, July 9, 1961, Dorset Chapter held a ceremony dedicating a new permanent-type marker on the Becky Phipps cannon at Taylor's Island. This historic relic of the War of 1812 was captured with a ship of war Dauntless attached to Admiral Cockburn's fleet. In the winter of 1814 the British were pillaragings the shores of Chesapeake Bay in search of provisions. Lieutenant Phipps and crew of 17 men an i colored woman (cook) were taken prisoners at James' Point by Capt. Joseph Stewart's company of militia, composed of men from Taylor's Island and Tobacco Stick.

This cannon, which was named Becky Phipps from the names of the cook and the British lieutenant, was, in later years, intended to celebrate election victories and finally exploded. It lay abandoned until 1931, when Dorset Chapter had the broken
parts assembled and mounted at the entrance to Taylor's Island. The present aluminum marker replaces the original marker.

The dedication ceremony, which was attended by approximately 200 persons, began with the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and the singing of The Star-Spangled Banner. The ritual was conducted by the regent, Mrs. Emmett Andrews, and the chaplain, Mrs. Calvin Harrington.

The first vice regent, Mrs. Jean Noble Harrington, introduced the speakers: Former United States Senator George L. Radnitz, a President of the Maryland Historical Society; Emmett Andrews, President of the Dorchester County Historical Society; and Thomas Flowers, educator and historian, who gave the history of the cannon and an original poem. Mrs. William A. Percy, State Editor and past regent of Dorset Chapter, brought greetings from the Maryland State Society. Boy Scouts of America, Troop 194 formed a color guard.

The meeting closed with the singing of America. The large audience was served refreshments in the Fire House by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Taylor's Island Fire Company.—Adele Bosley (Mrs. Duncan L.) Noble.

Grenada (Grenada, Miss.) held an outstanding meeting April 21, 1961; 30 members and 73 guests attended, including Myers G. Lowman of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. W. E. Brunson, chapter regent, introduced Mrs. H. A. Alexander, who made a history of the Grenada Chapter. Mrs. Alexander, well-qualified for such a talk, has spent 2 years of concentrated study and contact with leaders and experts who devote their entire time to the subject of American survival. She has given 25 years to DAR work.

The audience was warned that communism is a godless ideology, so that they would know and recognize the communist's subtle pattern of frontal assault, infiltration, division, and surrender. Parents were urged to find out what is in the school child's textbooks and other reading material, recognizing the fact that propaganda on one-worldism and peaceful coexistence is designed to dull the devotion to defend our country at all costs in the hearts of American young people. A brief report was given regarding the Mississippi textbook study by teachers and lay people, on the lookout for subversive and un-American elements.

Documented reports and patriotic literature were distributed.

The Grenada Chapter is honoring Mrs. Alexander as a member. She directs the Mississippi National Defense Council of 22 members, promoting a program of patriotic education throughout the States.

Hostesses were: Mrs. John C. Lake, Mrs. Marvin Cutler, Mrs. C. H. Calhoun, Jr., Mrs. W. E. Holcomb, Mrs. Hortense Matthews, Mrs. L. E. Stevenson, Mrs. C. W. Pool, Mrs. J. P. Reaves, Mrs. Ozelia B. Whiting.—Mrs. J. C. Holloman.

White Plains (White Plains, N.Y.) marked its 56th Anniversary March 15 at the White Plains Woman's Club, with a meeting and tea honoring Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, past regent of the chapter and State Regent of New York.

Mrs. William McKinley, regent, presided at the meeting. Many members and honored guests were present. Among the guests were three Honorary State Regents: Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., First Vice President General; Mrs. Thurman C. Warren Jr., a Vice President General; and Mrs. Frank H. Parcel, a Fast Organizing Secretary General. Several State Officers and a number of National and State Chairmen and Vice Chairmen were present, also the regents of the Westchester County Regents' Round Table. Mrs. Cuff was the speaker for the meeting.

The chapter gives an annual scholarship of $200 for its student at Tamasssee, plus a Christmas box and birthday gift and contributes toward a scholarship for Kate Duncan Smith School and to the Indian Student Nurses Fund. This year a substantial sum was given toward the building of the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium at Kate Duncan Smith, the Cuff Cottage and the DAR Museum.

Cash awards and Good Citizenship Medals were given to three Junior High Schools; two Good Citizens Certificates and Medals to two Senior High Schools, one from Elmsford and one from the White Plains High School for the essay contest sponsored by the National Society, DAR. Susan Kobren, White Plains High School, was the winner of the DAR essay contest, having Mrs. Alexander as a member. She directed the Mississippi National Defense Council of 22 members, promoting a program of patriotic education throughout the States. Mrs. Alexander, well-qualified for such a talk, has spent 2 years of concentrated study and contact with leaders and experts who devote their entire time to the subject of American survival. She has given 25 years to DAR work.

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The meeting closed with the singing of America. The subject was presented by the Lincoln High School Band, Boy Scout Troop 47 presenting the Colors. This was followed by the Pledge of Allegiance, the singing of The Star-Spangled Banner by Kendall Hearn, an invocation by Rev. Douglas McGuire, and a few words of welcome by Mayor Thelbert Beasley, responded to by Mrs. Stewart Hunt.

Burton Risinger, L.Ed., of the School of Business Administration at Louisiana Tech, gave an address in which he traced the history of the Old Wire Road, bringing out the relationship between it, present Highway 80, and Interstate Highway 20 and showing how the last two were not only logical developments of each other but also of the original road, which was itself based on Indian paths and trails. Dean Risinger stated that, in its heyday, the Old Wire Road was part of the longest stagecoach route in the South and one of the most heavily traveled, since it was the route used by the hordes of immigrants into Texas and points west.

Following Dean Risinger's talk, Mrs. Shackelford dedicated the marker. Immediately preceding the ceremony she was presented a corsage by Miss Judy Lil Morgan, only member of the CAR in Ruston. Miss Esther Lou McFarland and Miss Louise Morgan, junior members of
Long Leaf Pine Chapter, served Mrs. Shackleford as pages and unveiled the marker.

Among those attending the services, in addition to Mrs. Schackelford, were Mrs. Edward Davis Schneider, Vice-President General and past State Regent; Mrs. Paul Fletcher Stinson, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. J. B. Fain, recording secretary of Dugdemona Chapter, Jonesboro, La.; and Miss Ruth McBride, registrar of the same chapter.—Mrs. T. E. Melton.

Olean (Olean, N.Y.). A monument recognizing the contribution of Daniel Frederick Bakeman, the last Revolutionary War pensioner to die, and, through him paying tribute to all soldiers of that war, was dedicated on August 13, 1961, by Olean Chapter. The granite monument was unveiled by Mrs. Paul Melrose and Mrs. Earl Beckwith.

Miss Julia Pierce, Cattaraugus County Historian, gave a résumé of Bakeman’s life, reading from a speech prepared and delivered by the late Miss Maud D. Brooks, a charter member and past chapter regent, who spoke at the same scene in 1915 when a bronze DAR marker was placed on the soldier's grave.

They lived together 81 years and had eight children.

The veteran always celebrated Independence Day by firing off his musket, “Hurrah for Washington, Putnam, Gates, and Lee and all the brave soldiers who fought for Liberty.” He voted at every presidential election from the founding of the United States Government, casting his first vote for Washington and his last for Grant. The old soldier waited almost 50 years for his pension, which was delayed, probably because of the various spellings of his family name. Payment was finally authorized by a special act of Congress, February 22, 1867.—Eva A. Beckwith.

Piety Hill (Birmingham, Mich.). "Piety Hill!" This name, familiar to local residents in the early 1800's, has recently become synonymous with "antique show". For the Piety Hill Antique Show and Sale is an outstanding annual attraction in Birmingham. Sponsored by the 145 members of Piety Hill Chapter, this year’s event was in progress at the Birmingham Community House September 20-23.

This was the eleventh year for the show, unique in that it draws many out-of-State dealers, in addition to fine local dealers. Sam Yeagley, manager, from Annville, Pa., has contracted with dealers from New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Delaware, New York, and Michigan. The items for sale range from country furniture to jewelry, glass, and silver, pewter, and copper wares.

In 1819 Piety Hill was a tiny hilltop community on an Indian trail running between Detroit and Saginaw, Mich. Itinerant preachers used to hold religious services there. Later, in 1832, the now larger village near industrial Detroit changed its name to Birmingham after Birmingham, England. Since that time the village has snowballed. After being incorporated into a city almost 30 years ago, it has become a thriving suburb of Detroit. The old Indian trail? It is now a superhighway trafficked by the products of the famous Motor City. Much of the charm of Birmingham’s early days is recaptured at the Piety Hill Antique Show and Sale.—Mrs. L. J. Quirt.

Bethia Southwick, (Wellsville, Ohio). Sixty-four attended the annual countywide Flag Day observance at the Riverside United Presbyterian church.

Luncheon for the annual affair was served by the regents’ class. Mrs. Winfred Neitz of Lima presented an organ recital as the guests assembled. Mrs. John C. Little of Canfield gave a prayer as acting chaplain.

Mrs. Mabel Curby, chapter Flag chairman, led in the Pledge of Allegiance. Mrs. Jane Ann McClain, Mrs. James Sanko, and Mrs. J. Warren Bettis sang two selections, accompanied by Mrs. Neitz.

Rev. John C. Little, Canfield, General Presbyter of the Mahoning Presbytery, was guest speaker. He used the theme of Christian living, asserting that we are living in an age of fear and hate, but we can match this hate with Christian love and the spirit of devotion. The speakers’ table was decorated with floral pieces and figurines representing the Spirit of ’76, arranged by Mrs. Clarence Green.

The 1962 meeting will be at Lisbon.—Kathleen (Mrs. F. S.) Ball.

Fort Miro (Monroe, La.). A marker designating the original site of Fort Miro was unveiled by Fort Miro chapter on September 28, 1961. The marker is on the original site of a stockade built in 1790 by Comm. Juan Filhiol and Lt. Joseph de Baume of the Ouachita District. This stockade, known as Fort Miro, was the beginning of the city of Monroe.

Research for the script on the marker was done by John R. Humble, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. Pictured are Mrs. Alymer E. Montgomery, chairman of the historical marker committee, and Mrs. Richard D. Kellogg chapter regent.

Golden Anchor (North Miami Beach, Fla.). This is written to tell other young chapters how we entertained a large State group. We were only 4 years old, but our 25 members were willing, when it was suggested that we invite Florida’s District 5 to hold its first fall meeting in our area.

First, we sent our invitation to the State Regent, Mrs. George C. Estill. Upon her acceptance, we wrote our State Director, Mrs. George E. Evans, for an outline of necessary details. She sent us a typical program, which we followed carefully.

The place selected was the beautiful Golden Gate Hotel, with its fine staff. The dates were October 25, from 7 to 10 p.m., for our reception, and October 26 for our (Continued on page 744)
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

LINEAGE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Vice Chairmen and State Chairmen.—There have been requests for the names and addresses of the State Chairmen of this committee with the idea that correspondence between them could result in mutual benefit.

Vice Chairmen

Mrs. Ivan T. Johnson, 2 Cobb Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
Mrs. William A. Furman, 943 Edgewood Ave., Trenton, N. J.
Mrs. Elenor D. Rule, 403 Tennessee Ave., Signal Mountain, Tenn.
Mrs. Lester L. LaMack, 4310 Washington Ave., Racine, Wis.
Mrs. Grady Kirby, 2332 Timber Lane, Houston, Tex.
Mrs. John Wesley Smith, 177 Kerrmit Ave., Williamssburg, Ohio.

State Chairmen

Ala.—Mrs. J. E. Robb, 409 Meadow Brook Lane, Birmingham.
Alaska.—Mrs. Jack F. T. Morris, Nome.
Ariz.—Mrs. Harry Jackson, 602 Copper Basin Rd., Prescott.
Ark.—Mrs. H. C. McKinney, Jr., 2100 Cailon Rd., El Dorado.
Calif.—Mrs. Scott Roundtree, 1148 Oakland Ave., Piedmont 11.
Colo.—Mrs. Donald K. Bishop, 6025 E. 44th Ave., Denver 20.
Conn.—Mrs. William L. Fletcher, Jr., 118 Penfield St., Groton.
Del.—Mrs. Rees Jarmon, 14 Kells Ave., Newark.
D.C.—Miss Isabel E. Myrth, 1908 2nd St., N.E.
Fla.—Mrs. Alfred W. Neeb, 1828 S.W. 13th St., Miami 33.
Ga.—Mrs. Ezekiel Smith, Homerville.
Hawaii.—Mrs. Joel M. Brooks, 905 Alewa Dr., Honolulu 17.
Idaho.—Mrs. John Cupples, 1214 Dearborn, Caldwell.
Ind.—Mrs. John S. Devanny, 230 S. Kickapoo, Indianapolis.
Iowa.—Mrs. Loyd Melton, R.R. #1, Palo.
Kans.—Mrs. H. D. Ransom, Rt. 1, Box 18, Freeport.
Ky.—Mrs. Robert E. Gatten, 215 Desha Rd., Lexington.
La.—Mrs. John N. Pharr, Gorham Pl., New Iberia.
Maine.—Mrs. Earl C. Wing, North Anson.
Md.—Mrs. Charles H. Beiler, Jr., 4490 Verplank Pl., N.W. Washington 16, D.C.
Mass.—Mrs. Erskine D. Lord, 9 Pilgrim Rd., Cambridge.
Mich.—Mrs. Glenn D. Curtis, 716 Rivard Blvd.
Miss.—Mrs. Minn Celia M. Cutter, 1871 Grand Ave., St. Paul 5.
Miss.—Mrs. Milton R. Jones, 151 Cherry Street, Clarksville.
Mo.—Mrs. Ralph S. Coughenour, Taneywood, Rockaway Beach.
Mont.—Mrs. D. M. Ness, 2323 Virginia Lane, Billings.
Nebr.—Mrs. Elliott O. Strand, 1024 Duncan Ave., Alliance.
Nev.—Mrs. Lucile Snyder Parks, 2880 Plumas Ave., Reno.
N. H.—Mrs. Maurice Poor, Box 222, Amstrin.
N. Y.—Mrs. Frances A. Booth, 79 Soundview Rd., Huntington.
N. C.—Mrs. Sam H. Lee, P.O. Box 26, Monroe.
N. D.—Mrs. Edwin G. Clapp, 623 S. 8th St., Fargo.
N. J.—Mrs. Daniel D. Rapp, 4500 Dublin Rd., Columbus 21.
Ohio.—Mr. Frank Sewell, 325 N.W. 41st St., Oklahoma City.
Okla.—Mrs. John T. Kovatch, 519 N. Fifth Ave., McAlester.
Pa.—Miss Calla L. Stuhmann, 158 Grant Ave., Vandergrift.
R. I.—Miss Alice B. Almy, 21 Constitution St., Bristol.
S. C.—Mrs. H. L. Simril, 360 Park Ave., Rock Hill.
S. D.—Miss Jessie E. Boyce, 1215 S. Willow, Sioux Falls.
Tenn.—Mrs. Wade Flenor, Box 11, Jonesboro.
Tex.—Mrs. Margaret S. Carruth, 4524 Edmondson Ave., Dallas 5.
Utah.—Mrs. Palmer Cushman, 1778 Oskrige Dr., Salt Lake City.
Vt.—Mrs. Joseph A. Wilson, Sr., Sycamore Lane, So. Shaftsbury.
Va.—Mrs. Don C. Ritchie, 3205 No. Pershing Dr., Arlington 1.
Vt.—Mrs. L. G. Lewsthow, 4707 Greenwood Ave., Seattle 3.
W. Va.—Mrs. Herbert Shodgrass, RFD #2, French Creek.
Wash.—Mrs. Darice Watson Lord, 3546 No. 7th St., Milwaukee 6.
Wyo.—Mrs. E. Floyd Deuel, Rt. #2, Box 1567, Cheyenne.

* * *

Abstracts of First Wills

Registered in Bedford Court House, Bedford, Bedford County, Pa. (Copied from Court House Records by Charlotte Hay Beard (Mrs. R. E. Edward), for Braddock Trail Chapter, Pa.)

1770


July 19, 1778

File Box A: Jacob Alexander. Son, William; son, Hugh; dau., Polly; dau., Peggy; dau., Isabel.

June 22, 1791

File Box A: Robert Akers, Sr., Providence Township. Grandson, Robert; son, Abair; son, Ralph; dau., Naomi (Joanes); granddau., Lilah Akers.

1793

File Box B: Joseph Beaker. Kedey (10 pounds), Peggy (5 pounds), Jacob, George, Elizabeth, Admr, son John and mother, Jonathan, John.

Sept. 4, 1794

File Box B: Thomas Boyd. Samuel, (living on Jacobs Creek, Fayette County, Pa.). My dear Mother, Jean Boyd; Brother Layering to become compensated, my sister, Mary Heuthorus, near Beason and Brother Reed's acc't of books settled; and Brother Joseph Cresap to be Executors. What remains I bequeath to Mr. Thomas Wit:—Henry Layering—William Morton.

1794

File Box C: William Clark. Wife, Margaret; son, Stephen (tract, Dunning`s Kk.), part of Old Tract; son, Samuel Thomas (part of tract adjacent), the division to include dwelling house; son, Daniel Clark (tract on Dunning`s Kk., warrant in his name, Apr. 4, 1787); balance of estate divided amongst children, viz:—James, John, Mary McCoy, Elizabeth (Anconelli), Margaret Gordon, Rachel Sappington.

May 20, 1790


1783

File Box F: Moses Fisher. Daughter, Elizabeth Beaty; daughter, Mary; James and Margaret Cannon. Wit:—Thomas Blair-Morgan. 

Sept. 13, 1775

File Box F: James Folley, Duplin Twp. Wife, Mary; dau., Elizabeth; son, James; to Henry Hackney (colt); dau., Elinor, one Negro named Hannah (clothing); eldest son, John; dau., Margaret. Wit:—John Dallington—Samuels—Matthone. 

Jan. 7, 1798


January 29, 1784

File Box F: Lodowich Friedlein, Milford Twp. Wife, Margaret; sons, Peter, Lodowich, George; dau., Maria; Christopher Cooper and Christopher Benne (Beam, Bame). 

January 9, 1786

File Box F: John France, Coserain Twp. Wife, Mary Agnes; son, John. Wit:—John Hagar (Hagan)—Nicholas Ruf—Thomas Stewart. 

July 16, 1794

File Box G: William Gaff (Goff, Groff). Eldest dau., Katharine, Jane, Sara; sons, William, James; niece, Margaret Mitchell. Wit:—Isaac Mair and John Stephens.

April 13, 1783


April 30, 1793

File Box G: Albert George, Belfast Twp. Wife Caty; sons, Michael, Phillip; dau., Caty, Dority, Margret, Barbary, Mary; exec., son-in-law, James Long- stack. Wit:—Wm. Gaff (Ring), Wm. Gaff (Wink) and Peter (Illegible).

November 19, 1785


June 9, 1799

File Box G: Thomas Gillum, Exec., John

February 7, 1787


December 13, 1792

File Box I: Jacob Laman, Brothers Valley Twp. Wife, Mary; my father and mother to be supported; Wife to care for children. Wit.—Frederick Oldfather, George Layman. 

1781

File Box M: Jacob Mauk. Wife, Merci Dority; dau., Dority, Madeleine, Sarah, Mary; grand-daughter, Elizabeth; son, Valentine Oster—GeorgeKaufman. Wit.—George Gordon & Peter Fox. 

October 10, 1777

File Box M: George Miller, Bethel Twp. Wife, Ann; Mary; sons, George (share if he returns safe from the war), John; dau., Dorothy, Katherine. To my wife's daughter Mary Eartart, £3, Penna. money; to my daughter, Barbara Hager, Allis Miller, £5. Exec., Francis Reynolds. Wit.—Benjamin Truax & John Stillwell. 

May 7, 1795


File Box M: David McMarrtrie (McMurtie), Barree Twp., farmer, To my four sons—William, David, Charles, and James. Exec., David McMarrtrie. Wit.—Alex. Deane—Jacob Hall—John Davidson. 

April 8, 1800


(To be continued)

Newton A. Trabue Family Bible Records—(Bible in possession of Lyle Lux Harrison, Lovington, Ill. Sent in by my Mrs. John B. Colwell, for Alliance Chapter, Alliance, Ill.) 

Deaths

H. M. Trabue, d. Dec. 6, 1855. 
Elizabeth Trabue, d. Jan. 27, 1835. 
Schuyler Co. 
Mary Trabue, d. 25 of Aug. 1835. 
Sangamon Co. 
Mary Shutter, d. Apr. 15, 1858. 
Brother W. C. Trabue, d. Apr. the 2nd, 1888, Bement, Ill. 
Jacob Benjamin Trabue, d. Oct. 29th, 1855. 
Malinda Trabue, d. May the 1st, 1864. 

DECEMBER 1961


All graves in Common Cemetery.

Roxbury Town


All graves in Town Cemetery.

Stoddard Town


Sullivan Town


Swanzey Town


Walpole Town

Andrew Jackson
Equestrian Statue

(Continued from page 676)

1852, after 4 years of hard work, the cast parts were ready to be assembled. It took him 3 months to set the statue up on the $5,000 marble base at the New Orleans Museum of Art. It took him 3 months to set the statue up. The New Orleans statue is unique in that it rests on a cornerstone laid by Jackson himself in 1840. The cornerstone celebrates the 25th anniversary of his victory. It is a cornerstone on which rests a statue that far surpasses the dreams of those who hoped to unveil one there at some future date.

The statue at Nashville was cast from the same mold. In 1879, after its completion, Mills offered it for sale in Washington. General Marcus J. Wright contacted the Tennessee Historical Society, which purchased the statue. It was unveiled on the Tennessee State Capitol grounds on May 24, 1880.

From the bronze scraps Mills next cast a number of small statues from the original model. It is one of these that now is in the museum erected on the site of the James Crawford home in the Waxhaws, Lancaster County, S.C., where Andrew Jackson himself said he had always been told he was born on March 15, 1767.

MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
Regular Meeting—October 18, 1961

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

The invocation was given by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Thomas Earle Stirling.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., First Vice President General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, called the roll. The following members were recorded present: National Officers: Mrs. White, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Baker, Miss Burns, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Hoke, Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Maddox, Mrs. Lange, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Petree, Mrs. Tonkin, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Tuthill, Mrs. Stotts, Mrs. Carlson, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Schneider, Mrs. Zweck, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. Lipscomb, Mrs. McCravy, Mrs. Biel, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Shramek. State Regents: Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Flood, Mrs. Tippett, Miss Downing, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Estill, Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Peters, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Kilbourn, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Shackelford, Mrs. Lovett, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Wiedlea, Mrs. Dunnavan, Mrs. Heaton, Mrs. Cash, Mrs. Ackerman, Mrs. Lambird, Mrs. McConkey, Mrs. Skillman, Mrs. Neal, Mrs. Cuff, Mrs. Cordon, Mrs. Minton, Mrs. Rinsland, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Tompkins, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Morford, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Frick. State Vice Regent: Mrs. Chapman, Indiana.

The First Vice President, Mrs. Sullivan, took the chair, and the President General, Mrs. White, read her report.

Following the National Board Meeting on April 22, it was my pleasure to be a guest of Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Chairman of the Printing Committee, at the Columbia Country Club for luncheon. That evening I enjoyed attending the Children of the American Revolution Banquet at the Mayflower Hotel and spoke briefly.

May 1, I attended a reception at the F Street Club in honor of Miss Bertha Adkins given by Mrs. Clare Williams.

Wednesday, May 3, Mrs. William Burtner, Vice Chairman of the Congress Press Relations Committee, included me among her guests for luncheon at the Washington Club in honor of Mrs. Lyndon Johnson. The following day I was the guest of Speaker Sam Rayburn at the Joint Session of Congress to hear President Bourguiba of Tunisia address the Congress. Following the session, Congressman Wright Patman of Texas invited me for lunch.

Saturday, May 6, Mrs. Ross Boring Hager, Librarian General, Mr. Hager and I were dinner guests of Mrs. Edgar C. Barnes, a member of the Platform Committee, at her home in Uniointown, Maryland.

On Sunday, Judge Chesnut, father of our National Defense Committee Chairman, Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, entertained Mr. and Mrs. Hager, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes and me for dinner at the Hopkins Club, Johns Hopkins University.

May 10 I flew to Newport News where I was met by Mrs. Bennett J. Houge, Regent, Colonel William Allen Chapter, and driven to the home of Mrs. Meredith W. Abbott, Regent of Free State of Warwick Chapter, for tea. That evening Mrs. Houge entertained members of the Colonel William Allen Chapter.

The following day seven Virginia chapters—Colonel Francis Mallory, Colonel William Allen, Comte de Grasse, Free State of Warwick, Hampton, Newport News and Williamsburg, were hostesses for a luncheon meeting at the Hotel Chamberlain in Old Point Comfort, where your President General was principal speaker. During these two days, I was house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett J. Houge.

May 15 was spent at the State Department hearing speakers of the department discuss our foreign policies.

On May 16, I joined members of the National Board Dinners Committee for lunch at the home of Mrs. Briggs J. White to make plans for the coming year.

The next afternoon, I was the guest of the John Alexander Chapter of Alexandria, Virginia, at a meeting held at Woodlawn, followed by a dinner given by Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, a member of John Alexander Chapter.

May 19 Mrs. James M. Haswell drove me to Friendship Airport where I boarded a plane for Los Angeles enroute to Hawaii. Mrs. Joseph H. Jordan, Retiring Regent of the Beverly Hills Chapter and Vice Chairman of the Congress Program Committee, was my hostess for the weekend. On Monday, Mr. Jordan arranged a press conference which resulted in good publicity in the Los Angeles papers as well as three appearances on TV. Following the conference, Mrs. Jordan entertained with a luncheon at the California Club.

Tuesday, Mr. John Wayne, producer and star of "The Alamo", invited Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Frank Robert Mettlach, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Arthur Chilman and me for luncheon at Paramount Studios. Other guests were Miss Virginia Mayo, a member of our Society; Bruce Cabot, "Red" Buttons, Mr. Grant, scriptwriter for "The Alamo"; and Mr. Merritt of the Publicity Office. That evening Mrs. Jordan gave a dinner at her home in my honor.

The next morning, May 24, I flew to Hawaii and was greeted at the airport by Mrs. Don H. Hayselden, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Archie Camp, State Historian, Mrs. Edward Dovey, State Public Relations Chairman, and Mrs. B. Howell Bond who showered me with leis. That evening I was the guest of Mrs. Dovey for dinner.

Thursday morning a reporter from the Honolulu Advertiser interviewed me and in the afternoon Mrs. Don H. Hayselden invited me to her home to meet the State Board. Mrs. William J. Hull, past State Regent, had me for luncheon at the Oahu Country Club Friday noon.

Mrs. Dovey and I went out by tugboat early Saturday morning to meet the Matsonia and sail into the harbor on her. Thirteen DAR members were aboard. That afternoon Mrs. Houge entertained members of the Colonel William Allen Chapter.

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Monday afternoon, May 29, the State Society arranged a tea in my honor at Washington Place, the official home of the Governor of Hawaii. In the receiving line were Mrs. Don Hayselden, State Vice Regent; Mrs. William Quinn, wife of the Governor of Hawaii; Mr. Neal S. Blaisdell, Mayor of Honolulu; Mr. Richard Sharpless, State President.
S.A.R.; Patricia Parker, State President C.A.R.; Dr. Robert Marx, Governor of the Mayflower Society and Mrs. J. Blair Menardi, Vice Regent of Aloha Chapter. Members of other patriotic societies and of the Hawaiian legislature were guests.

Tuesday morning, May 30, I was honored to be a guest of the United States Navy at the memorial exercises aboard the USS ARIZONA at Pearl Harbor where I placed a wreath for the National Society honoring those who died on December 7, 1941. Following this ceremony, I attended the memorials at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific at Punchbowl, the crater of an extinct volcano, where 13,000 war dead are buried.

I was the luncheon guest of Mrs. B. Howell Bond Wednesday at the Halekailani Hotel and then addressed the members of Aloha Chapter at the Chapter House.

Thursday noon Mrs. Menardi, Vice Regent of Aloha Chapter, entertained for lunch at the Willows and on Friday Mrs. Hayselden, State Vice Regent, had a luncheon at the Oahu Country Club.

The new State Regent, Mrs. B. Howell Bond, drove me to the airport Saturday morning, June 3, where we were joined by Mrs. Hayselden. They said "Aloha" in true Hawaiian fashion by placing leis around my shoulders.

That evening Mrs. E. Roy Chesney, State Regent of Colorado, with her husband, met me at the Denver Airport. Sunday afternoon, after having breakfast with Mrs. Emeline Wensley Hughes, immediate past State Regent of Colorado, Mrs. J. Herschel White drove me to the Broadmoor Hotel, Colorado Springs.

The next morning we drove to the United States Air Force Academy, when it was the pleasure of your President General to present the Professor Samuel Pierpont Langley Award to Francis Jerrod Mason of New Jersey as the Outstanding Cadet in Aerodynamics. Following the Awards Ceremony, we enjoyed luncheon and witnessed a demonstration by the famous Thunderbirds and the Parade Review.

Returning to Denver that evening, I was the house guest of Mrs. White and on Tuesday she drove Mrs. Richard F. Carlson, Vice President General for Colorado, and me to Estes Park, and the famed Red Rock Theatre.

Wednesday morning the Whites put me on a plane to return to Washington. June 9 the Executive Committee and the National Board of Management had their meetings.

That afternoon the Executive Committee were guests of Mrs. Pierre Gaillard for tea at Gunston Hall, and in the evening attended the Parade at the Marine Barracks.

On the afternoon of June 12, I attended a reception at The Capitol Hill Club, in honor of The Honorable Louise G. Reece, U.S. Representative of Tennessee.

On June 13, Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, National Chairman, Public Relations Committee, and I drove to Delaware and were the house guests of Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, Recording Secretary General, during the Delaware State Meeting. Your President General gave the address at the luncheon meeting held at the Rehoboth Country Club the following day with the State Regent, Miss M. Catherine Downing, presiding. That evening Miss Downing held a reception at her home in Milford.

Returning to Washington Thursday, I flew to Pittsburgh on Friday to be the speaker at the Pittsburgh Chapter’s 70th Anniversary Luncheon the following day. On Friday evening, Mrs. and Mrs. Carl E. Glock, Chairman of the luncheon, gave a dinner for out of town guests, which was followed by a reception at the home of Mrs. Edwin G. Olds, Chapter Regent.

Mr. and Mrs. Adalbert W. Weisbrod entertained the members of the National Board Dinners Committee, their husbands and your President General for dinner Sunday evening, June 18. The morning of the 21st, I left for a vacation at my home in Maine, returning to the office July 17.

The following day I attended a National Defense luncheon meeting given by the Colonel Tench Tilghman Chapter, Mrs. John McDonald, Regent, at the Olney Inn.

On Wednesday, as a member of the Mail Improvement Committee of the Post Office Department, in that the DAR is one of the largest mail users in Washington, I was present at a luncheon meeting at the Mayflower Hotel and heard Deputy Postmaster General, H. W. Brailey, discuss future innovations to improve mail service. The following day, Mr. Smith of the Post Office Department visited our building and was pleased with our mailing set up.

On the 28th, I went to New York City to present the DAR Award at the United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point to Engineer Cadet James P. Spellman of New York. The ceremony was followed by a delightful tea at the home of Admiral and Mrs. Gordon McIntolock. Saturday I met for luncheon with Mrs. Charles J. Graef, Co-Chairman of the Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship Committee, to discuss the revision of the Manual. That afternoon, the Harvey Birch Chapter, Mrs. Russell Mack Skelton, Regent, gave a tea in honor of the President General at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Everett L. Noetzle. Following the tea, the Mr. and Mrs. Edward Holloway entertained for dinner at the Scarsdale Country Club. I was delighted to have our First Vice President General and Mr. Sullivan drive me to New York that evening.

August 1, I joined Mrs. B. Harrison Lingo for a luncheon at the Army and Navy Club and the next day was a luncheon guest of the Chairman of Buildings and Grounds, Mrs. George B. Hartman, at her home. The members of this Committee were also Mrs. Hartman’s guests.

Thursday, August 3, I was the luncheon guest of Mrs. McCook Knox, Chairman of the Art Critics Committee, at the Sulgrave Club. The week end was spent in Maryland as the guest of Mrs. Ross B. Hager, Librarian General, and Mrs. Ralph C. Lednum, a member of the Banquet Committee.

The last two weeks in August were spent at my home in Maine.

September 12 Mrs. James M. Haswell, Chairman, National Board Dinners Committee, drove me to Fredericksburg, Virginia, to attend a dinner meeting of the Washington-Lewis Chapter, Mrs. Nile Straughan, Regent. Your President General gave the address of the evening.

On Constitution Day, I joined the members of the District of Columbia State Society in a very impressive ceremony at the Natural History Building of the Smithsonian Institution. Mrs. Charles S. Miller, State Historian, was in charge of arrangements and presided at the meeting. Your President General gave a message and the address of the day was given by Dr. Thomas Henry Carroll, II, President, The George Washington University. That evening I was a guest of Colonel and Mrs. Miller at a dinner at the Army-Navy Club.

Tuesday morning, September 19, Miss Anna Mary McNutt, State Registrar of the District of Columbia, drove me to Baltimore where I enplaned for Denver.

During my six-hour stop over at Denver, Mrs. J. Herschel White, Honorary State Regent of Colorado, gave a luncheon in my honor at the Denver Country Club. Among the guests were Mrs. E. Roy Chesney, State Regent; Mrs. Warder Lee Braerton, Honorary Vice President General; and Mrs. Emeline Wensley Hughes, Honorary State Regent.

Wednesday noon, September 20, I was the guest for lunch of Mrs. Lyman Brooks, Transportation Chairman for the State Conference at Sheridan, Wyoming, and then driven to the Eaton and P.K. ranches. That evening an informal dinner was held followed by a showing of Operation Abolition.

Thursday morning, September 21, the Wyoming State Conference officially opened with the State Regent, Mrs.
George W. Campbell, presiding, and the Sheridan Chapter the hostess chapter. During the morning I made a radio tape on the objects and programs of the National Society.

After the afternoon session, the Conference members enjoyed a tour of the Bradford Brinton Memorial at Quarter Circle A Ranch, Big Horn, Wyoming, arranged by the Sheridan Chapter. This beautiful former home of Mr. Brinton is famous for its paintings, etchings and sculpture of Frederic Remington, Charles M. Russell and Edward W. Borein, the subjects being of the Old West.

Thursday evening your President General gave the address at the State Banquet held at the Sheridan Inn.

Friday morning I gave an informal talk to the members of the Conference with a question period afterwards, and had the pleasure of installing the newly elected officers before the close of the Conference at noon.

That evening the State Regent elect, Mrs. J. R. Porter Kennedy, and Mr. Kennedy entertained me for dinner and Saturday morning Mrs. Kennedy drove me to the airport where I took the plane for Fargo, North Dakota.

Mrs. Eugene R. Tuskind, State Regent of North Dakota, and Mrs. T. A. Bergan, General Chairman of the Conference, met me at the plane. Sunday morning, Mrs. Bergan and I attended the First Congregational Church of Fargo. At noon Mrs. Tuskind entertained for lunch Mrs. F. Lloyd Young, Vice President General from Minnesota, Mrs. Ralph B. Dunnovan, State Regent of Minnesota, Mrs. Bergan and me. After the Memorial Service at 6 o’clock we enjoyed a delightful buffet supper. The Conference officially opened Monday morning, September 25, with the State Regent presiding and the Dacotah Chapter the hostess chapter. During the morning, after an informal talk by your President General, a question and answer period was held. In the afternoon, I appeared on a local TV program and that evening gave the address at the Conference Banquet, which was followed by a reception in my honor. The Conference closed Tuesday noon. The State Regent then entertained the out-of-state guests for lunch.

Mrs. L. B. Falb, National Vice Chairman of the Honor Roll, of Minnesota, a guest of the Conference, her son and daughter, drove me to the airport where I boarded a plane for Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

The State Regent, Mrs. Herbert A. Brooking, and former State Regents Mrs. Carl W. Forslund and Mrs. Dean Loucks, met me at the airport. We were joined by a few members of the Mary Chilton Chapter for supper.

The next morning, September 27, Mrs. Forslund took me on a tour of the city and at 9:30 we joined the State Board of Management for a coffee and meeting at the home of Mrs. Charles A. Christopherson, Jr., Regent of the Mary Chilton Chapter. At noon, your President General addressed members of the South Dakota Society at a luncheon held at the Westward Ho Country Club and that afternoon appeared on Television Station KSOO.

Mr. Kenyon Cull, Headmaster of St. Marys School for Indian Girls, who was also a guest of the State Conference, drove me to the School that evening where I enjoyed two rewarding days.

The next day, after a tour of the campus with special attention to the beautiful new building which contains our History Room, Mr. Cull took me to the Yankton Reservation where we called on Mrs. Eddy who made the quilt the Indian girls presented to me last Continental Congress. We also visited two mission churches, Fort Randall Dam and the hospital building at Pickstown which will be moved to the St. Marys campus within a few weeks giving the school much needed classroom and dormitory space.

On Friday, September 29, it was my privilege to dedicate the DAR History Room in the new building. Archdeacon de Loria arrived at the School to take part in the program and Mrs. Alfred C. Zweck, Vice President General from Iowa, was a guest.

The next morning Mr. Cull drove me to Yankton where I boarded a plane enroute to Indianapolis for the Indiana State Conference, arriving there late Saturday evening.

Sunday, October 1, Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne, Honorary President General, invited me for lunch and that afternoon the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter included me among their guests at a reception honoring Mrs. J. Russell Townsend, Jr., State Corresponding Secretary, held at the Chapter House. Mrs. Max Barney entertained for dinner at her home that evening.

Wednesday evening I was a guest at the State Officers Club dinner, Mrs. William L. Burris, President, and the next morning enjoyed breakfast with the State Regent, Mrs. Alvie T. Wallace, and her State Board.

The Conference opened officially Tuesday morning. October 3, with Mrs. Maxwell M. Chapman, State Vice Regent, presiding, where your President General brought greetings from the National Society to the Indiana Daughters.

That afternoon the National Chairman, National Defense Committee, Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, was the featured speaker at a National Defense meeting. Following the evening program, there was a reception honoring the President General and distinguished guests.

On Wednesday, I was a guest at the combined District Breakfast, Mrs. Garrett D. Quackinbush, Southern District Director, presiding, and the Lineage Research and Membership luncheon, Mrs. Arthur S. Littick, State Chairman, presiding.

Wednesday evening your President General gave the address at the Conference Banquet and the next noon returned to Washington.

Due to heavy schedules, it is necessary at times to name various representatives to attend certain functions. On May 7-8, Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, Vice President General, represented the President General at the Annual Congress of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution held in Clearwater, Florida.

Mrs. C. Howard Van Atta, National Vice Chairman, DAR School Committee, acted as my representative at the National Convention of the American National Red Cross in Cincinnati.

On May 30, Mrs. Thomas Wright McConkey, State Regent of New Hampshire, represented the President General by laying the National Society’s wreath at the Altar of the Nation at Rindge, New Hampshire.

Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, State Regent of New York, was my representative on June 4 at the Unveiling of the Bust of Thomas Alva Edison, by Bryant Baker, sculptor, in the Hall of Fame of New York University.

Due to my inability to attend, and in compliance with a request from The National Foundation, Medical Scientific Research, Professional Education and Medical Care, I asked the following to attend the Regional Meetings, scheduled for September: New York—Mrs. Fred Aebly; San Francisco—Mrs. O. George Cook; Fort Worth—Mrs. Curtis Meadows; Atlanta—Mrs. Thomas Earle Stribling; Chicago—Mrs. Albert G. Peters.

On September 19, Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, Public Relations Committee Chairman, represented the National Society—at the Citizenship Conference held in Washington.

Our National Society was again requested to participate in the exhibit at the Annual Meeting of the Association of American Physicians and Surgeons held in Asheville, North Carolina, October 12, 13, 14. The Society is indebted to Mrs. Roy H. Cagle, National Chairman of the Honor Roll Committee, of Asheville, who undertook this assignment, assisted by Mrs. George W. Craig, Regent of the Ruth
Davidson Chapter, Mrs. Grover C. Varner, Regent of the Edward Buncombe Chapter and Mrs. E. M. Beard, State Chairman of the National Defense Committee of North Carolina. This display of literature shows the activities of our Society. Last year in Missouri the DAR booth at the Annual Meeting of the Association of American Physicians and Surgeons proved to be effectively popular by inquiries from those wishing to know of our Society's activities in behalf of a stronger America.

The National Society is grateful to the Enoch Crosby Chapter of New York State, Mrs. William H. Miller, Regent, for the replica of the Sybil Ludington Statue, American Revolutionary War heroine, a gift of the sculptress, Anna Hyatt Huntington. This replica is to be formally accepted in April and will have a place for all time in our National Headquarters in Washington. The original of this vital portrayal of this young American heroine—Sybil Ludington—was presented by the sculptress to the Chapter and occupies now a place of prominence in Putnam County, N.Y. (Full account in September-October Magazine.)

After returning from Hawaii and participating in the impressive ceremonies on Memorial Day, I sent a letter to all Board members asking their cooperation in urging their legislators to support H.R. Bill #44 requesting the completion of the Arizona Memorial at Pearl Harbor by December 7, 1961. My appreciation is expressed to those members who cooperated. Rear Admiral R. L. Campbell, Commandant of the 14th Naval District, and the members of the Pacific War Memorial Commission have likewise expressed gratitude for your help.

The National Society has sent a $500 Occupational Therapy Scholarship for Miss Kathleen Melton of Briarcliff Manor, New York, to study at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, New York City.

The National Society is planning to submit an entry at Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. Miss Mabel E. Winslow, Editor of our DAR Magazine, has been named to head this committee, which committee will submit data telling of the constructive work done by our National Society. A letter was sent by the President General to all Board members and National Chairmen asking their cooperation in this endeavor.

It is a matter of gratification to our Society to have the story of Mrs. Sarah Corbin Robert and "Robert's Rules of Order Revised," by Hodding Carter, appear in the August 19 issue of the SATURDAY EVENING POST. This is a fine tribute to the energies and capabilities of our Honorary President General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr.

On Monday evening of this week, October 16, the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, honored your President General with a dinner meeting at the Shoreham Hotel.

It is with gratitude that I thank you for your fine work in promoting the objectives of our National Society.

DORIS PIKE WHITE,
President General.

As First Vice President General, she addressed the International Relations Club of the Bell Laboratories in New York City on the subject of Practical Patriotism and presented the DAR stand on some current issues, and distributed copies of What the Daughters Do to all.

On June 5, it was a pleasure to present the National Society's Award, in the form of a portable typewriter, to Cadet Howard D. Graves at the United States Military Academy at West Point. Cadet Graves, a native son of Texas, plans to spend the next three years at Oxford, England, as a Rhodes Scholar.

The following week this officer attended the National Board of Management, Executive Committee and Personnel Committee Meetings in Washington. She also enjoyed viewing the "moonlight" Parade of Cadets at the United States Marine Barracks that evening, in the rain!

Also during June she attended a joint meeting of the Abigail Harper, Captain Christian Brown, Iroquois and Schoharie Chapters in Cobleskill, New York; the luncheon meeting of Colonel Gilbert Potter Chapter in Amityville, New York, as well as a luncheon and musical Conservation Committee Benefit in Beechhurst, New York.

On July 29, she attended a lovely reception, given by the Harvey Birch Chapter, in honor of our President General, upon the occasion of Mrs. White's visit to Scarsdale, New York.

Your First Vice President General had a part in celebrating two historical days in New York in September: i.e. a Pilgrimage on Constitution Day to the Salisbury Museum of Nassau County, with the members of the Ruth Floyd Woodhull Chapter of Freeport, and Pioneers Day on Staten Island during the 300th anniversary of Richmond Town, where she spoke on the Role of Women, Yesterday and Today.

The thanks and appreciation of your First Vice President General goes to Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, National Defense Chairman of our National Society, who presented a book in her honor entitled, Republic, USA by Cromwell Gibbons to the library of the Eastchester High School, Eastchester, New York, during Constitution Week.

She enjoyed the hospitality of the New York State Daughters at their 65th State Conference in Rochester, October 2-6, and of the Pennsylvania Daughters at their 65th Conference in Harrisburg, October 9-11, where she spoke on the topic of The American Dream—and where she was accorded every courtesy. As always she was greatly impressed with the loyalty of the Pennsylvania Daughters for the work of our National Society.

Her thanks and appreciation go to each State and Chapter for the many yearbooks received, which so graphically depict their activities.

ADELE WOODHOUSE SULLIVAN,
First Vice President General.

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

The activities of this office were confined chiefly to home base this summer due to a back injury of the Chaplain General. However, she did go to the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Connecticut and on June 6th at the Awards Ceremony, presented the National Society's cash award to Cadet Donald Feldman of Seattle, Washington for proficiency in theoretical and practical seamanship.

Ensign Feldman's record at the Academy was outstanding both in academics and leadership. He lead his class the entire four years having compiled an average of 94:24. Of the thirty-three graduation awards, he received sixteen. He was named regimental commander of the 600-man Corps of Cadets during his first class year. As your representative the Chaplain General was a guest at the Regi-
mental Review early that morning which was followed by a coffee in the officers’ lounge.

Even with all these honors bestowed on Ensign Feldman, the pride and affection and admiration as expressed by his fellow cadets attested in a larger measure to his sterling qualities of leadership. The National Society can be well pleased to have honored so fine a young gentleman.

The invocations at both the Executive Committee and Special Board of Management meetings, June 9th, were offered by the Chaplain General. That afternoon in company with the President General and other national officers, she was the guest of Mrs. Pierre Gaillard for an enjoyable visit to Gunston Hall.

In August she attended an instruction meeting given by the State Regent of Georgia, Mrs. Samuel Merritt, at the Berry Schools for the Georgia Society.

For the second year your Chaplain General was chosen for the invocation at a city-wide celebration of Constitution Week sponsored by the Bonaventure, Lachlan McIntosh and Savannah Chapters of Savannah, Georgia. The Vice President General, Mrs. Harold I. Tuthill, was general chairman and presided at both the dinner and open meeting.

On September 25th, represented the National Society at the Southeastern Regional Pre-Campaign Conference luncheon of the National Foundation held in Atlanta, Georgia. This foundation is the expanded service of the “March of Dimes” and now includes arthritis and birth defects as well as polio. Success of the past was reviewed and plans for the future outlined in the fields of research, professional education and medical care. The new slogan is “Your Dimes Will Do It Again.”

On this past Saturday, October 14th, this officer attended the Tamassee Board meeting as a voting member from the National Society. She was unable to remain for Founders’ Day due to time limitations.

An urgent request has gone from this office to the State Chaplains asking for cooperation in making contributions to the Cathedral of the Pines Bell Tower. It is evident that the states have been well informed of this project by the few requests for additional information. Should the state regents wish to discuss this, it will be a happy privilege to do so after this meeting. The plea is for every state to make a contribution. The Treasurer General’s office records $191.04 received to date. The total amount given by the National Society should be in excess of $500 before Congress in April. Money should be sent to the State Treasurer and then to the Treasurer General marked clearly for the Cathedral of the Pines Bell Tower, for proper credit.

Mrs. Harold Nelson Kilbourn, State Regent of Kansas will take the necessary steps while in Washington for work to begin on the Kansas Chapel which is being remodeled and furnished in her honor by the Kansas State Society. Dedication to be in April 1962. The Chaplain General as well as the National Society is grateful to the Kansas Daughters for supplying such a place of spiritual retreat in our buildings.

In the last year of this administration and the last year in office of some of the state regents, will you join the Chaplain General in an earnest prayer that we will “be given strength for our day” and then our Society and our Nation will be enabled to attack all problems with a serene mind and victorious will.

LENAMAE F. STRIBLING, 
Chaplain General.

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

At the close of the 70th 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 70th 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.

Minutes of Regular and Special Board meetings were prepared for publication in the DAR Magazine, and proof-read. Verbatim transcripts and minutes were 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 15, 1961, 2,252 membership certificates have been prepared and mailed, also 43 commissions to National Officers, Honorary Vice President General, State Regents, and State Vice Regents.

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

During our President General’s visit to Hawaii, your Recording Secretary General represented her at Honors Day at the United States Naval Academy, and presented the DAR award to the graduating young man selected by the Academy. Our President General’s absence was this officer’s gain, as it was an outstanding occasion and will always be remembered as one of the highlights of 1961.

Another important event occurred in June when our President General, and Mrs. Ellsworth Clark visited our Delaware Flag Day meeting and were the house guests of your Recording Secretary for a very short visit, in fact, too short.

My appreciation is extended to our First Vice President General who filled so capably the office of Recording Secretary General during National Board meeting due to a short illness of this officer.

Also, my thanks and appreciation are extended for all the courtesies to me while attending the New York State Conference in early October. The Conference was outstanding and most enjoyable.

BETTY NEWKIRK SEIMES, 
Recording Secretary General.

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

My first self-assignment following Continental Congress was to write letters of congratulations to the newly elected Vice Presidents General and to welcome them to the National Board in their new capacity.

On May 22, I forwarded to Washington the draft of my final letter from this office to be included in the packet of letters sent to the chapter regents. An overwhelming sense of sadness pervaded me as I realized that I had prepared this letter for the last time. How quickly and pleasantly these three years have flown by.

On June 14, I attended the Flag Day Rally at Vicksburg, Mississippi aboard the Steamer Sprague sponsored by the DAR State National Defense Council. The principal speakers were Major General Lane, Chief of Engineers of the Mississippi River Commission, and Mrs. Ray L. Erb of the American Coalition.
On July 12, I wrote letters of sympathy to our President General and to the widow of the Honorable Joseph C. White, expressing the sympathy of the National Society in their bereavement. As an advisor to the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mr. White had rendered a distinct and valuable service. His untimely passing is greatly deplored by all who knew him.

On September 5, I attended Grenada Chapter's annual observance of Constitution Day, where Mr. Tom Anderson, distinguished editorial writer of Farm and Ranch was the speaker. I shared honors with him and Mrs. Anderson at a small dinner preceding the evening meeting.

On October 4, 5 and 7, I was the guest speaker at the opening luncheon meetings of the three Jackson, Mississippi chapters. The subject of my talks was Invisible Government.

I wish to acknowledge with deep appreciation the gracious gesture of our National Defense Chairman, Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, in presenting a copy of Republic USA, in honor of each of the 12 members of the Executive Committee, to the high school library of our choice. I am happy to report that the book sent to the Clarksdale Library was put into immediate circulation and the librarian was highly pleased with it.

I have answered all correspondence addressed to my home and that forwarded to me. I have acknowledged the receipt of all yearbooks which were carefully reviewed and enjoyed. I have executed promptly all duties and obligations of this office and herewith submit the following statistical report:

One way to "Know Your DAR" is to invest in its publications. Our records show that 112,137 pieces of material have been distributed by this office since March 1.

Following the 70th Continental Congress the following directive material was distributed to those on our official list: Resolutions, 3,899; Amendment to Bylaws, 3,046; Packs containing letters of instructions issued by National Officers and National Chairmen, 3,083; Directory of Committees, 3,395; Proceedings of Congress, 194.

A numerical accounting of requested supplies sent to chapters and individuals follows: Application blanks, 21,023; Applicants' working sheets, 16,010; Ancestral charts, 3,770; What the Daughters Do booklets, 5,403; Welcome Cards for New Citizens, 2,646; Membership cards, 18,900; Resolutions, 2,295; Directory of Committees, 95; Library booklets, 139; Postals, 16; Is That Lineage Right? booklets, 603; Proceedings of Congress, 211; Americanism Medals, 13; Bylaws, 623; Packs of Letters of Instructions, 34; Transfer cards, 1,186; Information leaflets, 2,448; Requirements for and Preparation of Application Blanks leaflets, 1,999; DAR Patriotic Education booklets, 631; DAR Manual for Citizenship, 17,755; Miscellaneous leaflets, 2,720; Total, 98,520.

In accordance with a ruling passed by the Executive Committee in June, this office has completed the cutting and inking of the stencils for the official mailing list.

IONE B. BREWER,
Corresponding Secretary General.

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

From the standpoint of reporting it may be well my term of office is drawing to a close as it would not be possible to continue indefinitely submitting accounts showing successively higher balances. On the other hand it is no one's desire to establish dues or request contributions for our projects with a view to larger balances. Our aim has been to have sufficient capital to maintain the Society during average years and sufficient funds in reserve to meet an unexpected emergency. With your cooperation we have been able, happily, to carry out this program.

These amounts are balances or totals on our records in the following order: August 31, 1959, August 31, 1960 and August 31, 1961:

| Current Fund: | $202,425.41 | $256,549.03 | $432,947.05 |
| Investment Trust: | 128,152.72 | 158,929.79 | 223,765.20 |
| (Includes $45,019.75 dues) | | | |
| Current Fund Receipts | 57,327.40 | 68,438.53 | 82,787.72 |
| Constitution Hall Rentals | 20,900.00 | 28,200.00 | 29,600.00 |
| Current Fund Investments | 99,166.38 | 248,299.50 | 397,702.00 |
| Special Fund Investments | 374,455.18 | 457,536.38 | 478,058.88 |

Each account listed in the financial report is of interest to you. Please take your copy with you to study at leisure. I hereby submit the Summary Statement of Current and Special Funds for the six months ended August 31, 1961, and the supporting schedule thereto.
### SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT AND SPECIAL FUNDS

**FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 1, 1961 TO AUGUST 31, 1961**

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<th>Funds</th>
<th>Balance 2/28/61</th>
<th>Cash Receipts</th>
<th>Cash Disbursements</th>
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(A) The current fund balance at August 31, 1961 includes $1,848.00 received for 1962 dues which will not be available for use in operations until March 1, 1962. In addition approximately $24,000.00 in dues and fees had been received from applicants and will not be available for operations until the applicants are admitted to membership.

[710] DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
# SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS
## AS OF AUGUST 31, 1961

### CURRENT FUND
- U.S. Treasury Bills (maturity value $400,000.00 due at various dates in October, 1961)  
  - $397,702.00

### SPECIAL FUNDS
- **National Defense Committee**
  - Eastern Building and Loan Association  
  - $5,000.00
- **Charles Simpson Atwell Scholarship Fund**
  - 97 shares Detroit Edison Company  
  - 424 shares Texaco, Inc.  
  - $3,375.60
  - $5,600.00
  - $8,975.60
- **Gladys R. Blood Fund**
  - 48 shares Adams Express Company  
  - 19 shares Atlas Corporation  
  - 2 shares Consolidated Natural Gas Company  
  - 2 shares General Mills, Inc., 5% preferred  
  - 14 shares Pacific Gas and Electric Company, 6% preferred  
  - 126 shares Standard Oil of California  
  - 60 shares Standard Oil of New Jersey  
  - $1,470.00
  - $68.88
  - $123.25
  - $220.00
  - $435.75
  - $6,426.00
  - $2,662.50
  - $11,406.38
- **Investment Trust Fund**
  - 10 shares Ford Motor Company  
  - $955.80

### Reserve Fund for Maintenance of Properties
- U.S. Treasury Bills (maturity value $20,000.00 due October 13, 1961)  
  - $19,881.40

### COMBINED INVESTMENT FUND
- **U.S. Government Securities:**
  - U.S. Treasury 4 3/4% Notes, due 5/15/64  
  - U.S. Treasury 4% Bonds, due 10/1/69  
  - U.S. Treasury 3 1/4% Bonds, due 6/15/78-83  
  - U.S. Treasury 3% Bonds, due 2/15/95  
  - Federal Land Bank 3 1/2% Bonds, due 5/1/71  
  - International Bank for Reconstruction 3 1/4% Bonds, due 10/1/81  
  - Appalachian Electric Power Co. 3 1/4% Bonds, due 12/1/70  
  - Commonwealth Edison Co. 4 1/4% Bonds, due 3/1/87  
  - Georgia Power Co. 4.875% Bonds, due 11/1/90  
  - New York Telephone Co. 4 1/4% Bonds, due 5/15/91  
  - Pacific Gas & Electric 3% Bonds, due 6/1/74  
  - Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. 3% Bonds, due 10/1/75  
  - Southern California Edison 4 3/4% Bonds, due 2/15/82  
  - Union Electric Co. of Missouri 3 3/4% Bonds, due 5/1/71  
  - $35,130.64
  - $15,798.13
  - $10,027.81
  - $60,602.78
  - $12,862.50
  - $10,290.00
  - $12,150.00
  - $15,505.00
  - $7,845.00
  - $12,150.00
  - $15,505.00
  - $7,845.00

- **Corporate Bonds:**
  - Appalachian Electric Power Co. 3 1/4% Bonds, due 12/1/70  
  - Commonwealth Edison Co. 4 1/4% Bonds, due 3/1/87  
  - Georgia Power Co. 4.875% Bonds, due 11/1/90  
  - New York Telephone Co. 4 1/4% Bonds, due 5/15/91  
  - Pacific Gas & Electric 3% Bonds, due 6/1/74  
  - Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. 3% Bonds, due 10/1/75  
  - Southern California Edison 4 3/4% Bonds, due 2/15/82  
  - Union Electric Co. of Missouri 3 3/4% Bonds, due 5/1/71  
  - $12,862.50
  - $10,290.00
  - $15,187.50
  - $15,337.50
  - $14,102.50
  - $12,150.00
  - $15,505.00
  - $7,845.00

- **Corporate Stock:**
  - 40 shares American Can Co., 7% preferred  
  - 58 shares American Home Products Corp.  
  - 138 shares American Tel. & Tel. Co.  
  - 127 shares Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co. 
  - 50 shares Detroit Edison Co. 
  - 137 shares duPont (E. I.) de Nemours & Co.  
  - 100 shares General Electric Co.  
  - 200 shares General Food Corp. 
  - 177 shares General Motors Corp. 
  - 200 shares Gulf Oil Co.  
  - 100 shares International Harvester 7.00 Pfd. 
  - 34 shares Kansas Power & Light Co.  
  - 200 shares Radio Corporation of America 3.50 preferred.  
  - 100 shares R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.  
  - 200 shares South Carolina Electric and Gas Co. 
  - 300 shares Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey  
  - 200 shares U.S. Steel Corp. 
  - 200 shares Utah Power & Light Co.  
  - 200 shares Virginia Electric & Power Co.  
  - 104 shares Washington Gas Light Co. 
  - 197 shares Wisconsin Electric Power Co.  
  - $1,680.45
  - $12,040.49
  - $9,403.25
  - $4,285.96
  - $1,900.00
  - $24,163.37
  - $6,066.03
  - $5,536.75
  - $5,929.50
  - $8,002.62
  - $14,883.80
  - $854.25
  - $14,242.16
  - $11,800.75
  - $10,638.92
  - $15,615.54
  - $11,327.96
  - $7,222.76
  - $5,658.00
  - $3,497.00
  - $7,552.95

- **Total investments:**  
  - $431,711.87
- **Uninvested principal cash:**  
  - $127.83

**Total investments—Special Funds:**  
- $478,058.88

**Total investments—Current and Special Funds:**  
- $875,760.88

**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.)

DECEMBER 1961
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, 1961.

DORIS PIKE WHITE  
President General, NSDAR

MARIAN BURNS  
Treasurer General, NSDAR

JANIE H. GLASCOCK  
Clerk to Personnel Committee

TRUSTEES, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION PENSION TRUST FUND  
Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements  
March 1, 1961 to August 31, 1961

RECEIPTS:

- Contribution from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution: $21,405.26
- Employees contributions: 706.04
- Net income from investments: 126.87

Total receipts: $22,238.17

DISBURSEMENTS:

- Insurance premiums: $19,650.23
- Portion of Society contributions paid to employee withdrawing from trust: 3,196.63

Total disbursements: $22,846.86

Excess of disbursements over receipts: $(608.69)

Balance at March 1, 1961: $10,512.89

Total balance: $9,904.20

Balance consists of:

- Cash—The Riggs National Bank:
  - Trustees Account: $2,935.38
  - State Mutual Assurance Company Account: 468.82

- Investments:
  - U.S. Treasury notes, 3.25% due 5/15/63: $4,000.00
  - U.S. Treasury bonds, 3.875% due 5/15/68: 1,987.50
  - U.S. Treasury bonds, 3% due 2/15/95: 500.00
  - Uninvested cash: 12.50

  Total investments: $9,904.20

Mrs. U. Amel Rothermel, Chairman, read the report of the Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee met October 16, 1961, and examined the records of the vouchers signed by the Chairman from March 1, 1961 through August 31, 1961.

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, 1961, to and including August 31, 1961, vouchers were approved in the amount of $316,226.97.

JOSEPHINE N. ROTHERMEL,  
Chairman.

Mrs. Henry J. Walther, Chairman, read the report of the Auditor.

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

October 12, 1961

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, 1961, and verified the resulting balances of cash and investments. Our examination was made in accordance

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying report of the Treasurer General summarizes fairly the recorded cash receipts and disbursements of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the six-month period ended August 31, 1961, 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.

Miss Burns moved that 204 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Baker. Adopted.

Miss Burns presented the following membership report:

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<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deceased</td>
<td>1,238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resignations</td>
<td>1,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dropped</td>
<td>839</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since June 9th: Number of applications verified, 2,346; Number of supplementals verified, 749; Total number of papers verified, 3,095.

Papers returned unverified: Originals, 51; Supplementals, 74; New Records verified, 333; Permits issued for official insignia, 370; miniature, 349; ancestral bars, 514; Letters written, 4,021; Postals written, 3,403; Photostats—papers 1,534—pages 6,136; Data—pages 2,633; Total number of pages, 8,769.

MARTHA B. HAYWARD, Registrar General.

Mrs. Hayward moved that the 2,346 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Baker. Adopted.

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

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from June 9th to October 18th:

Through their respective State Regents the following ten members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Maud Cheek Wallace, Sun City, Arizona; Mrs. Mabel Bittick Hendricks, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Mrs. Ruth Wimberly Sarbach, West Richfield, Ohio; Mrs. Mildred Louise Powers McCoy, Chandler, Oklahoma; Mrs. Margaret Helen Hall Wilson, Purcell, Oklahoma; Mrs. Evelyn McDaniell Frazier, Walterboro, South Carolina; Mrs. Virginia Morelock Wolfe, Hurst, Texas; Mrs. Nancy Lou Davis Gargett, Bellevue, Washington; Mrs. Sara Hughes Vose, Port Townsend, Washington; Mrs. Madeleine Phillips Grenard, Montgomery, West Virginia.

The following ten organizing regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Wilda Blewett McEllhiney, Northport, Alabama; Mrs. Blanche Sharp Presley, Milton, Florida; Mrs. Gertrude Cunningham Brown, Hiawassee, Georgia; Mrs. Hazel Crane Amos, Shawnee, Kansas; Mrs. Frances Patricia Hamilton Isham, Farmington, New Mexico; Mrs. Velda Azella Huston McKenzie, Prineville, Oregon; Mrs. Mayme Dart Johnson, Whites Creek, Tennessee; Mrs. Sylvia LeHuquet Wilson, Bellevue, Washington; Mrs. Arlene Brackett Moore, Moses Lake, Washington.

The following reappointment of five organizing regents is requested through their respective State Regents: Mrs. Wilda Blewett McEllhiney, Northport, Alabama; Mrs. Blanche Sharp Presley, Milton, Florida; Mrs. Gertrude Cunningham Brown, Hiawassee, Georgia; Mrs. Velda Azella Huston McKenzie, Prineville, Oregon; Mrs. Arlene Brackett Moore, Moses Lake, Washington.

The State Regent of Georgia requests six months extension of time for Peachtree Trail Chapter in Marietta which is below in membership.

Through the State Regent of Florida, Captain Alexander Quarrier Chapter requests permission to change its name to Cypress.

The following seven chapters are presented for official disbandment: Mary Draper, West Roxbury, Massachusetts; Old Hadley, Hadley, Massachusetts; Fort St. Joseph, Niles, Michigan; Keziah Cooley Goss, Ann Arbor, Michigan; Salem, Salem, Missouri; Broad Seal, Trenton, New Jersey; Beukendaal, Schenectady, New York.

The following four chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Captain Richard Sopris, Glenwood Springs, Colorado; Kishwaukee Trail, Woodstock, Illinois; Ambrose Meador, Brandenburg, Kentucky; Captain Joshua Gray, Yarmouth, Massachusetts.

ELIZABETH H. BAKER, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Baker moved the confirmation of ten organizing regents, reappointment of five organizing regents, extension of time for one chapter, change in name of one chapter, disbandment of seven chapters, confirmation of four chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Hayward. Adopted.

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

The preservation and marking of historic places, graves of Revolutionary soldiers, DAR members, and the recognition of outstanding patriotic citizens continue to hold an important place on the agenda of chapter activities.

The reports of the activities during the summer months are indicative of an accelerated and highly constructive interest demonstrated by our members and civic leaders in keeping outstanding examples of early architecture intact. As a result of a determined preservation campaign, statutes are now on the books giving municipalities authority to establish historical monuments and districts under zoning laws. The gentle but persistent influence behind the various moves to preserve the symbols of our American heritage can be credited to our members and their attention to the special motion presented by Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, Honorary President General, and passed at the recent Continental Congress.

During the months of April—September the office of the Historian General issued 2,107 American History awards in certificate form to school children; 6,265 American History Month stickers; 1,430 American History Month posters. Contributions to the Americana fund brought the fund to $2,376.49. From this fund has come the money to purchase the second floor museum display case which is now in place. This leaves space for the third case to be purchased later to complete the bank of cases. This fund has made possible the repairing and preservation of many original documents. This work will continue as your contributions to the fund continue. There is much to be done in this category. The beauty of the Archives Room has been increased by the refinishing of the desk which is a replica of the desk to be found in Independence Hall in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe, the chairman of the American History Month Committee, reports that the joint resolution S.J. Res. 22, designating February as American History Month each year, was passed by the Senate August 14,
1961. However, it was not reported out of the House Judiciary Committee. Many letters have been written to the members of the House Committee but we need to place continued emphasis on bringing it out of this House Judiciary Committee from now through the 2nd Session of the 87th Congress.

We regret that Mrs. Albert D. Mackey, Chief Clerk in this office and one who has devoted many years to the duties of this office and to the Society, has given us her resignation to take effect the end of October. Mrs. Douglas Stone, the secretary, has found it necessary to resign and return to her home in the West. To each go my gratitude and appreciation for their able assistance, efficiency and attention to the duties of the office.

Eight donors to the Collection of Americana gave the following 18 items:

**Iowa:** Page bearing the signature of Ansel Briggs, the first Governor of Iowa and great-grandfather of the donor, Miss Catherine Comrine, member-at-large of Wyoming, Pilot Rock Chapter.

**Kentucky:** Pass for the ship “Oscar of Fairhaven” to go without hindrance, signed by Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, 28th day of November 1832; Indenture, written the 10th day of October 1617, signed by “Will Derby, Erle of Derby”, Berea-Laurel Ridges Chapter.

**Massachusetts:** Two Massachusetts Centinel newspapers, August 20th, October 4th, 1788; Mrs. Edwin A. Lovejoy, Old State House Chapter.

**Mississippi:** Two facsimiles of signature of David Holmes, First Governor of Mississippi, Mr. Lawson N. Dick, John Rolfe Chapter.

**Oklahoma:** Letter from Nathaniel Greene to John Jay, Esq., dated June 14th, 1779, Mr. Strick Armstrong through Mrs. Jasper E. Smith of Abraham Coryell Chapter.

**Pennsylvania:** Handwritten list of Revolutionary soldiers taken prisoners at Battle of Mt. Washington plus lists of ships of the Royal Navy of Great Britain; paper addressed to “Lieut. Edward Crawford, Jr. in the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment commanded by Col. James Cheambers in General Danes Brigade”; parole statement, dated November 19th 1776; letter from John Crawford to his brother, Edward Crawford, dated September 10th, 1777, telling of his capture as a prisoner and of his wish to get a pardon—written from Long Island, Flat Lands; note asking for “one Buck hat”; letter from John Crawford to his Father and Mother, dated November 21st, 1776, telling of his need for clothes and money; letter from Edward Crawford to his brother John (still a prisoner of war), dated January 1780; list of cash and clothing received by John during his confinement as prisoner of war (August 1, 1777 to December 1780) at Long Island, N.Y.; Mrs. T. H. Norris, Franklin County Chapter.

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The Library has received a very generous gift of $500 in memory of Miss Elizabeth Fisher, a member of the Maryland Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia.

Many of the rare volumes, unfiled for handling, are being microfilmed and will be placed in our new microfilm cabinets. This is my special project which has met with enthusiasm and generous contributions.

The following 322 books, 104 pamphlets and 18 manuscripts have been received in the Library since the April report.

**BOOKS**

**ALABAMA**

History of Henry County, Clyde S. Scott. 1961. From the compiler through Robert Gregerson Chapter.


**ARKANSAS**


**CALIFORNIA**

Life of Daniel Boone. Peter Parley. 1835. From Miss Hazel C. Conner through Arrowhead Chapter.

The History of Vermont with Descriptions, Physical and Topographical. Hones Beckley. 1846. From Mrs. Frederick G. Johnson through Arrowhead Chapter.

Bishop, Calif., 1861-1961, 100 years of Real Living, 1961. From Palm Springs Chapters.

A Catalogue of Printed and Manuscript Genealogies Issued in Separate Parts to be Found in the California and Local History Division of the Los Angeles Public Library. E. C. Barrett. 1960. From Milly Barrett Chapter.

**COLORADO**


**CONNECTICUT**


**DELAWARE**

John Smallly and His Descendants in America. Matthew F. Smalley. 1961. From the compiler through Cecilia’s Bridge Chapter.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**


Following 18 books from Mrs. Rosalyn S. Nash through Mary Bartlett Chapter.

**1790 Census of Maryland. 1907.**

**1790 Census of Pennsylvania. 1908.**

**The Mayflower Descendants. Vol. 18, 1916.**

**Mayflower Index. 2 vols. 1932.**

**Vital Records of Wrentham, Mass. to 1849, 1904.**

**Biographical Sketches of the Bailey-Meyers-Mason Families, 1776 to 1908.**

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
WEST VIRGINIA

Following 4 books from West Virginia DAR:


OTHER SOURCES


From Mrs. Pierre Gaillard.


From the compiler.

1960-1961. From Wisconsin DAR.


Following 2 books from the estate of N. Grier Parke, the compiler:

Following 37 books purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington Fund:

A List of All the Friends Meetings that Exist or Ever Have Existed in Indiana 1870-1955. Willard Heiss. 1961.

From Margaret D. Cate. (2 copies)

From the compiler.


The Family Tree and a Bit of History of the Stells. 1956. From the compiler.

From Mrs. Pierre Gaillard.

American Ancestry of the Rider (Ryder) Families Following 2 books from the estate of N. Grier Parke, the compiler:


From the compiler.


From the compiler.


DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
The Curator General, Mrs. O. George Cook, read her report.

Since Congress met in April, and particularly during this past summer, much has been accomplished to enlarge and improve our Museum and this department. I wish you to know that the staff and the Curator General appreciate the great interest shown and the support and cooperation received from our individual members, our chapters and our National Society. The improvements and additions made have caused our Museum and State Rooms to become more interesting and attractive not only to our members but also to the general public visiting the Museum, State Rooms and buildings. Please convey my personal thanks to all the members you represent.

Accessions of particular merit to the Museum include: an 18th century Philadelphia armchair, having shaped stretcher supports of distinction; a gold and enamel bracelet bearing the inscription “C. S. Harrison, Christmas ‘74”, a gift to our first President General from her husband, Benjamin Harrison; a gold ring set with garnets which was also owned by Mrs. Harrison; a pair of mahogany armchairs identified by Mrs. Frank E. Klapthor, our Curator, as being belonging to the Pendleton family of Virginia; American, English, French and Chinese porcelain; an American silver chamber stick which has been added to the collection of Bateman-made silver; Whieldon pottery; a table belonging to the Pendleton House, the first time the East Room was completely furnished for formal use; an English silver chamber stick belonging to the set of furniture used by President Andrew Jackson when he first furnished the East Room of the White House, the first time the East Room was completely furnished for formal use; an English silver chamber stick which has been added to the collection of Bateman-made silver; Whieldon pottery; a table belonging to the Pendleton family of Virginia; American, English, French and Chinese porcelain; an American silver cream jug, sugar tongs, julep cup and spoons; a crewel embroidered bedspread; hand woven coverlets; an American miniature portrait on ivory; costumes and accessories. These are all in the Museum and worthy of your inspection.

The intense humidity of our Washington city climate this past summer has been much worse than in many years. This condition is of paramount concern to the office of the Curator General as that office has the responsibility to care for the Museum and State Rooms and their contents. There is need for better ventilation of the Museum and State Rooms, from the standpoint of preserving these articles contained therein as well as making visiting and viewing the Museum and State Rooms more inviting and more comfortable. We must realize the things we treasure and have preserved thus far will need constant and more and more care as time goes by, and of course all of us wish to do the best we can to keep preserved and pass to future generations the things we now possess and hope to possess. Good condition of our exhibits and attractiveness and comfort in visiting our Museum and State Rooms will increase interest and support not only of our members but also that of our friends and the general public. In this day of air-conditioning and better ventilation in most public buildings, theaters, art galleries, markets, etc., it is doubly necessary to increase interest and attendance by making visits to our Museum and State Rooms as interesting, attractive and interesting.
comfortable as possible. I therefore invite the Board to approve a study of the conditions existing at present and to make such recommendations as are deemed appropriate.

Many of our State Rooms are not in the best of condition at this time because of the extensive work done and still in progress on the exterior of Memorial Continental Hall. Special care had to be taken to protect the furnishings from dust. The rooms on the third floor were not affected as much as were the rooms on the lower floors. This was primarily because the French-style windows have been replaced by new tightly fitting metal framed windows. Our Curator recognized the need to replace the windows and to refurbish the exterior of the building. With the assistance of his very limited staff he did his best to care for the furnishings during the progress of the work and to restore to order those rooms which would not require further attention.

The State Society that has managed to continue to improve its room through all this is Virginia. The interior has been repainted, an over-door light installed and plans are in progress to install new hangings and to make other additions in the near future. Rhode Island has added new flags and restored the banjo clock so long a part of the furnishings. Kentucky has added an American tilt-top table and a pair of large fan-shaped porcelain vases. New York has acquired a pair of Oriental Export porcelain vases. Alabama, Indiana and California continue with plans for improvements. Missouri has enlarged its porcelain collection with six figurines and has added a handsome lacquer tilt-top table, which is appreciated as it is only the second lacquered table in any of the State Rooms. Iowa State Society has added a pair of American portraits circa 1830, gifts to the Society. These have been restored and framed and are the first major addition to this particular interior in many years. The Oklahoma Society has added a rare lighting device of Pennsylvania origin c. 1700 for the improvement of the collection as shown in its Kitchen.

Mrs. Edgar G. Barnes, Maryland State Museum Chairman, brought a group of thirty members for a tour on October 6th. The majority of these members were from William Winchester Chapter with several Museum Chairmen from other chapters and Mrs. Eliot C. Lovett, State Regent, also attending. The tour was a first for many and our Curator personally conducted the ladies into the Museum and the State Rooms on the third floor of Memorial Continental Hall.

In the National Officers Club Room improvements have been made of the linen and velvet hangings. Much attention and time have been given to this by our Curator and I hope the work will be appreciated by all concerned.

The following additional State Societies have or will benefit from the installation of the new metal framed windows—Iowa (2), Vermont (1), Ohio (2), Missouri (1), District of Columbia (1), Illinois (2), Tennessee (1), and Maryland (2).

May I say again, as I did at the time the windows were replaced on the third floor, that it is hoped that since the payment of the window installations was made by the National Society, thereby relieving the State Societies of the expense, they will make such interior improvements and additions in their respective rooms as are essential and proper.

It is further hoped that any State Room Chairman or Committee having under consideration room improvements or additions for accomplishment prior to Congress of April 1962 will in the near future discuss such plans with my office.

MUSEUM GIFTS

Alabama—$16.45. Silver dessert spoon, Philadelphia 1807, Mrs. F. T. Stollenwerck, Tristan de Luna Chapter.

California—$47.55. Woman's beaded purse, American c.1830, Mrs. Emma J. Bickford, El Redondo Chapter. Handless cup and saucer, English c. 1830, Mrs. Ruth Brant Thomas, San Vicente Chapter. Coverlet, made by donor's grandmother in Shreve, Ohio, 1845, Mrs. Myrtle Shreve Slaughter, Colonel William Cabell Chapter. Silver lustre bowl, English Staffordshire c.1810, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Klapthor, through San Francisco Chapter. Mirror, American c.1800; chair, New England, 18th century, Mrs. Walter Williams, Siskiyou Chapter.

Canal Zone—$2.39.


District of Columbia—$29. Leather baby shoes, American, c.1810, Mrs. Raoul Blumberg, Our Flag Chapter. Thread lace shawl, c.1780; embroidered cotton muff shawl, c.1800; Dictionary, printed in Wilmington, Delaware, 1803; school exercise book, possibly Kentucky, dated 1811, Mrs. Mary Jane Gott Puckett and Mrs. Caroline Gott du Pont, through Dorothy Hancock Chapter. Patchwork quilt; English lustre cream jug; English china bowl; English China teapot, all early 19th century, Miss Edna A. McDevitt, through Deborah Knapp Chapter.

Florida—$3.

Indiana—$6.50. Papier mache snuff box, English c.1820, Mrs. Ralph Swanson, Desardee Chapter.


Maryland—Mahogany drop-leaf table, American c.1780; 67 pieces American and French porcelain, 1810-1830, Mrs. Albert H. Armstrong, through Erasmus Perry Chapter. Oriental Lowestoft coffee pot, c.1790; English Leeds dessert plate, c.1790, Miss Mildred N. Gitty, Erasmus Perry Chapter.

Massachusetts—$20.50. English Leeds soft paste teapot, c.1780, owned by Edward Savage; Noah Webster Reader, 1796, Dorothy Brewer Chapter.

Minnesota—Silver spoon, New York c.1725, Mrs. Donald K. MacLennan, Monument Chapter.

Missouri—$60. Handleless cup and saucer, English c.1820, Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, Nancy Hunter Chapter. Handmade flat iron, Maremac Springs Iron Works, Missouri, c.1850 (for Oklahoma Kitchen), Mrs. Horace T. Mann, Noah Coleman Chapter.

Nevada—$80.

New Hampshire—$7. Linen bedspread, crewel embroidery, “Abigail Page 1776”; sampler, American, started 18th century, finished 1830; yellow enamel patch box, English c.1790; mirrored sconce, American c.1770; handmed woman's white cotton night cap, American, c.1820; embossed leather daguerrtype case, c.1850 (for reference), Miss Maybelle Still, Colonel Samuel Ashby Chapter.


Oklahoma—$1.
Rhode Island—$2.
South Dakota—$1.
Tennessee—$7.


MUSEUM PURCHASES
The summer months have been used to prepare the 64th report for the Smithsonian Institution for its communication to the Congress of the United States as outlined in the Act of Incorporation at the 54th Congress of the United States.
The 63rd Smithsonian Institution report has been printed and is now available in our Business Office.
The reports of the located graves of Revolutionary soldiers which have been sent in by the State Historians have been checked. The total number of graves reported was 332. On checking these names against our card catalogue, it was found that only 191 were newly reported for addition to the catalogue and for printing in the report. Of the 332, 112 had been previously reported and 32 could not be used for either lacking sufficient information, or being wife or daughter of a soldier. The reports sent into the office without sufficient information are returned to the State Historian for completing.
It was my privilege to attend the Aloha Chapter meeting in the Chapter House in June and visit their splendid library.
I want to thank Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, National Defense Committee Chairman, for the book, Republic, U. S. A., which was presented to the high school in Hobbs. I received the grateful thanks of the Principal and Librarian of the high school. Mrs. Mackey, with the help of Mrs. Stone has ably carried on the work of this office and have given the endless help needed on all problems. They will certainly be missed. We hope that both will be very happy and well satisfied in their new stations.

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

Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease, Chairman of the DAR School Committee, read her report.
From April 1, 1961 through August 31, 1961 a total of $13,854.60 has been sent through the office of the Treasurer General for Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee.

Kate Duncan Smith

Alabama  $6.50  Ohio  $691.53
California  1,556.69  Oklahoma  10.00
Colorado  10.00  Pennsylvania  120.00
Florida  20.00  Rhode Island  5.00
Idaho  25.00  Texas  244.00
Illinois  55.00  Virginia  5.00
Indiana  128.35  Washington  9.00
Iowa  502.00  West Virginia  70.00
Missouri  100.00  Wisconsin  17.50
New Jersey  353.00  Misc.-gift from
North Carolina  1.00  Mary Van Ness  5.00
New York  1,275.28  Total  $5,391.85

Tamassee
California  $1,423.19  Idaho  25.00
Colorado  20.00  Illinois  180.10
District of Columbia  210.00  Indiana  159.40
Florida  17.30  Iowa  751.00
Georgia  19.06  Missouri  105.00

STATE ROOM GIFTS
New Jersey $385.00 South Carolina $18.50
New York 1,747.10 Texas 2,685.60
North Carolina 11.00 Vermont 10.50
North Dakota 5.00 Washington 10.00
Oklahoma 10.00 West Virginia 55.00
Oregon 5.00 Wisconsin 5.00
Pennsylvania 588.00 Miscellaneous 12.00
Rhode Island 5.00

**Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium**

From October 1, 1959 through August 31, 1961 a total of $94,847.10 has been sent through the office of the Treasurer General for the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium at Kate Duncan Smith.

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<td>Aud. Gym.</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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Bequest $1,000.00
Muff—Mrs. McCook Knox 5.00
Personal gift from Mary de L. Monks 5.00
Muff—DAR School Committee Luncheon (1960 from Mrs. Greenlease) 6.00
Miscellaneous contributions—personal check of Mrs. White from money given on DAR Bus Tour 23.36
Interest—Ford Motor Company stock 37.50
Profit Benefit Tea 748.94
Vice Presidents General Club 100.00
Miscellaneous 550.00
Profit on sale of Ford stock 115.80
Approved Schools—KDS—Walter N. Cary—Texas Pledges on Aud. Gym. 1,000.00
Paid Pledges during Congress 543.30
Corsage sales—cash at Congress 287.00

The Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium will be dedicated by Mrs. White on October 24. In view of the
fact that this project was approved by this Board just two years ago. October 1959, we can consider it a complete success. All but $30,000.00 has been sent through the office of the Treasurer General and I am confident that before the year is over the entire amount will be paid. We have had a fine response to my request for twenty cents per member from all of the states.

The major project for this committee for the remaining months of my chairmanship is accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Although this will entail much hard work on the part of the faculty and staff on both schools, the major responsibility lies with us. To make the necessary improvements required to meet the standards will most certainly require financial support from us. This will not mean major construction projects, but improvements of existing buildings and classroom facilities. Please urge your states to back us in this very important project that can mean so much to the future of Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee.

Thank you for again allowing me the privilege of reporting to this Board.

VERA L. GREENLEASE,
Chairman.

Mrs. George B. Hartman, Chairman, read the report of the Buildings and Grounds Committee.

Our biggest news is the cleaning, polishing and pointing of the exterior of Memorial Continental Hall. This is truly a dream come true for this Committee has been wishing this might be done for a number of years. The work was started the middle of July, and the cleaning is completed, with the pointing and polishing almost finished.

First, the marble was sandblasted—then all flat surfaces were smoothed with wheels and curved cornishes polished with wire brushes. To complete the beauty of the job, we had the bronze name plaques on the corners of the building refinished. Of the 320 spindles in the balustrades on the first floor level, 160 had deteriorated to such a degree that they could not be cleaned—these had to be replaced. In removing the spindles we found the cap or top of the rail in poor condition. We are having to replace at least a part of this—an expense not anticipated and not included in the contract.

It has been a dirty, gritty job. In order to protect the window glass and frames from scratches, and to keep out as much dust as possible, each window was covered on the outside and taped on the inside. In spite of these precautions, dust seeped into the buildings and great quantities of this—an expense not anticipated and not included in the contract.

Another problem is our hot water system. We do not wish to anticipate trouble, but we must warn you that our system is over thirty years old. At the time the new Administration Building was constructed—12 years ago—this Committee recommended that the hot water system be replaced. Due to other demands, this was not approved—now, several leaks are showing. In order to be prepared, should an emergency arise, we asked plumbing engineers for ideas as to the most satisfactory method of replacement. An entire new system would cost approximately $1,300, but would save money over the years, as we could operate it more reasonably.

Constitution Hall is ready for the fall and winter season. The corridor walls, vestibules, and stairwells to the lounge, have all received one coat of paint. Our men gave the balcony floor its annual painting, and the 150 filters of the ventilating system have been removed, steam cleaned, dipped in special lubricating oil and replaced. The two skylights were painted with special joint sealing paint, which helps prevent leaks and screens out excessive heat.

The June Executive Committee authorized a new tile floor for the staff lounge on the ground floor, and we were especially grateful for permission to redecorate this room. Except for furnishings this has been done. Mrs. Benton S. Lowe, a Buildings and Grounds Committee member, who also ably supervised the refurbishing of the Banquet Hall last year, has directed the work. She plans to supplement present furnishings, which have been painted, with others found in our basement storage room, thereby making an extremely attractive, but inexpensive furnished room.

The lawns have been fertilized and seeded. At the suggestion of the landscape architect, Mr. Meade Palmer, we removed the privet hedge on the 18th Street side of the buildings. Of the three magnolia grandiflora trees planted on 18th Street last spring, two are doing beautifully—the third has lost most of its leaves. Our nurseryman believes this is due to the shock of transplanting. However, he promises to replace the tree at no expense, if it does not grow. I am happy to report that the holly tree to the right of the entrance to Memorial Continental Hall, about which...
we were concerned last spring, seems to have at last accustomed itself to its new home—has put out new leaves and seems to be growing nicely. The trees on the sidewalks around our buildings have been trimmed by the District Tree Department, at our request. The Memorial Garden fountainhead has been changed to throw out a number of water jets instead of one. We hope to have the planting in this area completed by Congress.

In order to stimulate the interest of members in our National Headquarters, the Buildings and Grounds Committee, which arranges tours of all three buildings, has again invited chapters to visit the buildings and to hold a meeting in the Assembly Room if they wish. We hope the Regents of nearby states will encourage these pilgrimages by suggesting to their chapters that they write the Buildings and Grounds office for information and date reservations. To inform our visitors, this Committee prepared, with the approval of the President General, a three-fold pamphlet for distribution by the guides. This pamphlet, printed in our print shop on DAR blue paper, lists interesting things to be seen in each building and gives pertinent facts about the Society and its activities. We believe this inexpensive but informative folder meets a long felt need. I have brought a copy for each of you today.

A washing machine and vacuum cleaner were purchased for the use of our cleaners. This reminds me to stress our ever continuing need for cotton sheets and towels to be used as dustcloths.

Charles Hughes, our printer, reports that his brother George, who retired last May after 47 years service with the Society, is most appreciative of the picture and article in the August-September Magazine. Donald Christian, a 19-year-old helper in the Print Shop this summer told us he had won a DAR Good Citizenship award when he was in the eighth grade. He was a good worker and we were sorry to lose him when he left September 1st to attend St. Augustine College in North Carolina, where he had won a scholarship.

We have had a busy, busy summer, but the Committee is delighted that, with the able assistance of Mr. Maynard and our Buildings and Grounds staff, so much has been accomplished. We are proud of our three beautiful buildings and glad to have a part in maintaining them in the best possible working condition.

Ethel D. Hartman,
Chairman.

Miss Gertrude A. MacPeek, Chairman of the DAR Magazine Committee, read her report.

In the final year of this administration, I am pleased to report that there is sustained enthusiasm among the magazine chairmen which should bring us to a happy conclusion. A considerable number of state regents changed office in April which brings in new state chairmen and those who have three-year terms are not lagging in their efforts. I have written personally to many chairmen and in due course will be in contact with all. I have heard from many with samples of the letters they are sending out. Each month I furnish my splendid Vice Chairmen with current figures which they can transmit to the states in their area. Last month we added something else—we furnished them with the number of chapters in each state and the number of chapter regents who subscribe. Our aim is to have every regent a subscriber this year.

I regret that I cannot give you today the exact dollar balance in our Magazine account. The Treasurer General's office is still working on our September receipts and assures me that we are very much in the black and I know that all bills due have been paid. October receipts to date are exceeding those of last year.

Ever since April when I reported better than 37,000 sub-

spections, we have held the line, not experiencing any drop such as we had last summer. It is therefore reasonable to assume that we shall crack the 40,000 mark this year. Now—how wonderful when you consider that five years ago we were running about 22,000. However we are merely scratching the surface because while we are glad to have 27% of our membership subscribe, do you realize that 146,000 members do not? How can we reach them?

In July I had a most interesting letter from a member in Pennsylvania parts of which you should hear. She says:

"Those of us who are regular readers are constantly amazed at the small percentage of all chapters who are subscribers. In my chapter zealous efforts are made both by the regent and the chairman to increase this percentage but with only minor success and all references to this subject in the magazine suggest that this experience is universal throughout our membership.

"If the experience of our chapter is typical, only a relatively small fraction of the chapter membership is 'active'—our meetings are attended by hardly more than a quarter of our membership and these are the only members really familiar with the Society's work, whether on the chapter, state or National level.

"Many members cannot attend meetings because they have young children to care for, live far enough distant that attendance is not possible, have full time jobs or suffer ill health or physical incapacity which prevents their attending. Certain of these factors for years prevented my attending chapter meetings and it was during one of these intervals that I remarked to a former regent of our chapter that, while for many years another member had kept me current with DAR activities, since her death I had no such contact and I wished there were some source through which I could be informed until such time as my retirement from business would make it possible for me to attend chapter meetings.

"Immediately she recommended the DAR Magazine to me. I had never heard of it. I do not know of its existence, nor had I ever seen a copy. Why my former contact was not a subscriber I do not know for I am sure she would have enjoyed it. Perhaps in the years in which she attended chapter meetings, not nearly enough active attempts were made to gain subscribers as are made today. I subscribed immediately I learned where and how to do so and wish I had known about the Magazine years earlier.

"I have often wished that in addition to the appeal for subscriptions voiced at chapter meetings, the Magazine itself might send—annually if possible—or at the beginning of each new administration a mailing piece addressed to all members of all chapters describing the magazine in glowing and enthusiastic terms used in the solicitation of periodicals of national circulation generally. These must bring results or they would not be so widely used. Since I myself was a proud member of the Society for 25 years without being aware that we had a magazine—because I was not able to attend chapter meetings—I wonder how many others similarly unable to take part are unaware that this rich source of information concerning the Society is available and for a nominal sum.

"It seems to me that such a presentation could far more adequately be made by those who prepare and issue the Magazine than would be possible for individual chapters. Most of us have learned sales resistance to personal solicitations which enables us to say 'no' unless the solicitation is something we have decided in advance to accede to. A mailing piece on the contrary is only read when one is in a reading mood. She may not always be in a responsive mood but she wouldn't be reading unless she possessed some curiosity about the contents of the printed presentation."

I agree with this member's reasoning and don't think
that I have not considered ways and means to expand our circulation. It would be interesting to try this experiment in one of the smaller states to see what the percentage response would be. However my main concern has been to stretch those two dollars to the limit so that the Magazine account can remain self-sustaining. So far we have not been able to set aside any money in reserve and until we can there is just no money for a circulation campaign. Postage and printing are too costly.

However we did do one thing this summer—and this was voluntary on the part of Mrs. Hobbs who requested permission to do it. All of the expired cards for 1960 are kept in a separate file and she selected about 2000 cards of members who once had been regular subscribers. A post card appeal was made and so far over 600 have renewed or 30%. Shortly after the cards went out 32 renewals were received on one day. So for an expenditure of $60 we received $1200 in receipts. Now we are planning to further this by a different approach appealing to former subscribers in years past. It takes work, planning and the co-operation of the entire magazine staff.

The National Publishing Company, through its representative, Mr. Hunter, is interested in furthering a circulation campaign. It is rather late in the day for your present chairman to undertake a comprehensive campaign but I am prepared to sit down with my successor next year to give her the benefit of my thinking and experience.

Before closing, I must mention the wonderful magazine committee meeting we held last April. I have been going to magazine meetings many years and this one almost filled the National Officers Hall—off from the CAR. We started at 8:30 a.m. and said that we would stay as long as they asked questions. It was 11 a.m. before we broke up and not many left to attend the Tuesday morning session. We were exhilarated and I am sure it was beneficial to all—well worth the preparation the three of us put into it.

GERTRUDE A. MACPEEK,
Chairman.

Mrs. George J. Walz, Chairman of the DAR Magazine Advertising Committee, read her report.

The third and final year of this administration began at the close of Congress in April and is now at the half-way mark. A general letter with attached kit of working materials was released in June and it is hoped the instructions therein will be carefully followed.

Our first year was successful money-wise, the second year amazingly successful, and now the question is, what adjective will be used for our Congress report next April? The answer to that lies in how much active support you all give to this project. To paraphrase, For DAR Magazine Advertising to fail, DAR's need only do nothing.

State Societies and chapters have been simply wonderful the past two years, and my confidence in the future is heightened by the fine response to the plea for sponsors of specific issues of the Magazine, the DAR Magazine, ours alone to promote. To fulfill that confidence each one of us will need to stress this project in her own state, to create enthusiasm and persevere until those important advertising orders are in the office in Washington. Work for those National prizes. Work for the 10% commissions paid. Beginning with the November issue there are to date thirty-seven state sponsors scheduled. Our heartfelt thanks are expressed to them. Let's have an increase in that total and really build up the Magazine account.

Speaking of the account, the following figures show the comparative totals of advertising actually appearing in the March through October issues, 1959-1961:

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<td>$34,463.34</td>
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<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>$12,040.20</td>
<td>$9,131.24</td>
<td>$8,560.27</td>
<td></td>
<td>$39,731.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>$12,973.81</td>
<td>$9,046.69</td>
<td>$9,442.83</td>
<td></td>
<td>$34,463.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 1961 total of $34,387.56 is $5,891.06 ahead of 1959, but $966.77 less than 1960.

March first through September $3,435.82 in commissions were paid to state societies and chapters for advertising totaling $15 or more, a worthwhile addition to any treasury.

The other running total kept is for the money received in the office of the Treasurer General, and in comparison we note the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>1959</th>
<th>1960</th>
<th>1961</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>$13,126.50</td>
<td>$23,180.07</td>
<td>$17,400.95 (approx.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>$18,400.70</td>
<td>$23,180.07</td>
<td>$17,400.95 (approx.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>$18,400.70</td>
<td>$23,180.07</td>
<td>$17,400.95 (approx.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>$18,400.70</td>
<td>$23,180.07</td>
<td>$17,400.95 (approx.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>$18,400.70</td>
<td>$23,180.07</td>
<td>$17,400.95 (approx.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>$18,400.70</td>
<td>$23,180.07</td>
<td>$17,400.95 (approx.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>$18,400.70</td>
<td>$23,180.07</td>
<td>$17,400.95 (approx.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>$18,400.70</td>
<td>$23,180.07</td>
<td>$17,400.95 (approx.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$95,707.50</td>
<td>$102,240.43</td>
<td>$72,875.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total for 1961 represents an increase of $4,274.45 over 1959, but a decrease of $5,779.12 over 1960.

Those figures speak for themselves. The extreme necessity for immediate concentrated effort is apparent. Need I say more than to repeat For DAR Magazine Advertising to fail, DAR's need only do nothing. Remember—We're Counting on YOU in '62!

JUSTINA B. WALZ,
Chairman.

Miss Mabel Winslow, Editor of the DAR Magazine, read her report.

Since your Editor's report at Continental Congress, four issues of the Magazine have been printed—May, June-July, August-September, and October. The November Magazine is now on the presses, and you should receive your copies next week, well before the first of the month. December is in galley proof and will be dummy soon. Even though April seems far away, we already have selected many of the major features for the intervening months.

Although we regretfully adopted the scheme of double numbers in the four summer months to save money when our income was lowest, it has had the advantage of allowing us to go to press earlier in succeeding months; we operate on a rigid schedule for transmittal of copy, proofreading and return, and last of all, provision of address tapes.

We feel that of these four past issues, two were outstanding—June-July and October. The June-July Magazine has created something of a furor, prompting requests for copies from such unlikely sources as the Traphagen School of Fashion Design in New York and the Library of Congress. You will remember that this number contained the very informative articles on "Evolution of the United States Flag" and "The Flag of the United States of America in Songs, Poems, and Pictures," as well as "My Great-Grandfather Wrote America."

A number of our Magazine articles are being submitted to Freedoms Foundation as candidates for awards—it seemed to your Editor that they merited wide recognition.

For the second year, our October issue was a children's number and presented the essays that won our national awards for American History Month, Good Citizens, and Junior American Citizens. We were lucky, too, that we were able to feature an outstanding Revolutionary teenager—Sybil Ludington of New York.

We receive numerous requests for reprints of some of our popular articles. Again, we have to refuse, owing to...
The lack of funds. If a small allotment could be made for that purpose, however, it would not only help to publicize our Magazine but, more important, educate the public regarding the basic principles of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MABEL E. WINSLOW, Editor.

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

That voting machines be used in national elections. Seconded by Mrs. Wright. Adopted.

That the ribbon sash worn by the present and past members of the Executive Committee of the National Society be 3 ½ inches in width. Seconded by Mrs. Morford. Adopted.

That permission be given to the W-N Art Bronze Company; California, to use the insignia of the National Society in the manufacture of bronze plaques for the use of chapters or members. Seconded by Mrs. Flood. Adopted.

That the President General be authorized to write to Blue Ridge and Maryville College, suggesting that they withdraw from our DAR list. Seconded by Miss Downing. Adopted.

At the request of the State Regent of Virginia, the President General divided the question.

Mrs. Morse moved that the motion be tabled that the President General be authorized to write to the Blue Ridge School suggesting that they withdraw from the DAR list. Seconded by Mrs. Tonkin.

It was moved by Mrs. Lovett, seconded by Mrs. Skillman and carried that the vote be taken by ballot.

Miss Downing, Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Young were appointed tellers. The members of the Board proceeded to ballot, and by a vote of 42 to 25, the motion to table was adopted.

The meeting recessed at 12:10 p.m.

The afternoon meeting was called to order by the President General at 1:30 p.m.

The motion, made by Mrs. Seimes, seconded by Mrs. Downing, that the President General be authorized to write to Maryville College suggesting that it withdraw from our DAR list, was adopted.

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

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

Number of applications verified, 67. Total number of verified papers reported to Board Meeting today: Originals, 2,413; Supplementals, 749; Total, 3,162.

MARTHA B. HAYWARD, Registrar General.

Mrs. Hayward moved that the 67 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 2,413 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Maddox. 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. Sylvia LeHuquet Wilson, Kirkland, Washington.

The following two chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Colonel William Lowther, Salem, West Virginia; Wilson Cary Nicholas, Summersville, West Virginia.

ELIZABETH H. BAKER, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs Baker moved the confirmation of one organizing regent, confirmation of two chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Brewer. Adopted.

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

Following the benediction by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Stribling, the meeting adjourned at 1:50 o'clock.

BETTY NEWKIRK SEIMES, Recording Secretary General.

A STORY OF VALLEY FORGE

By Claude E. Hensley
From "The Picket Post," July, 1961

My great-great grandfather, Isaac Lofty, was at Valley Forge during the entire winter of 1777-78 and often related an interesting story to his grandchildren of being on picket duty alone next to a thicket. I have the story as he told it to my grandmother. She was born September 12, 1824, and lived on the French Broad River near Knoxville, Tenn. She related that Isaac Lofty lived with his son's family, and as a Revolutionary soldier, serving at Valley Forge, drew his pension at Knoxville, and grandmother accompanied him to Knoxville on these occasions. He told her and other children stories of Valley Forge and of seeing General Washington and other officers at the winter quarters. The one story he told them more than any other is as follows:

"He said they were in winter quarters at Valley Forge, that the camp was on the edge of a thicket, and that the soldiers had erected hundreds of huts to protect themselves from the cold. They were on half rations, scantily clothed, without shoes, and many left bloody foot prints in the snow. Many were sick. The countryside had been foraged for miles to no avail. One dark night he was on picket duty next to a thicket following the hard-packed path left in the snow by the previous pickets when he heard a noise in the thicket. He called out a challenge and on the third challange he fired. His gun fired instantly; there was no flash in the pan. They beat the drums to arms and the whole camp was up at once. A deploy was thrown out and soon a shout went up as the intruder was found. It was a big, fat steer killed by the sentry. The animal was butchered, and fires sprang up all over the camp, the sick being cared for first.

"They thanked God and were thoroughly convinced that He in His mysterious way had sent provisions to save them from starvation."

Note: Mr. Hensley says that there are about 25 soldiers of the Revolution buried at Maryville, Tenn., some 10 miles south of Knoxville, as well as a number also in Knoxville. Efforts are being made to locate Isaac Lofty's grave. If any member of the DAR has information on this, Mr. Hensley will receive it gratefully.
OLD MINER, coolie, houseboy, laundryman, merchant. These have all been occupations of the Chinese in California. As gold miner and coolie theirs was not an easy life. As houseboy and laundryman Americans found they had much to learn about the Chinese. As merchant the picture of the richly clad proprietor of a store filled with exquisite goods in San Francisco’s Chinatown comes to mind. There were other kinds of merchants, too, like the vegetable man, who drove his wagon filled with fruits and vegetables through the town daily, selling to the housewives along his route. Or there was the cigarmaker who employed many of his countrymen to make cheap cigars and cigarettes, which he sold at cut-rate prices.

Before 1850 there were few Chinese in California. But, with the discovery of gold at Sutter’s Mill, the Chinese, like every other nationality, set out for California. Hordes of them crowded into ships for San Francisco.

These first Chinese were welcomed in San Francisco. Late in August 1850 memorial services were held for President Zachary Taylor, who had died early in July. The Chinese were invited to participate. About 300 of them joined in the procession, all dressed in their richest and most colorful garb. Then on October 29 that same year, a mammoth celebration was held to honor the admission of California into the Union. The Chinese again marched in the parade, dressed in gorgeous Chinese robes, with banners, dragons, music, and firecrackers. Today no parade in San Francisco is complete without its colorful Chinese contingent with marching units and always the long, writhing Chinese dragon manipulated by many Chinese boys.

Chinese in the Mining Camps
In the mining camps it was another story. The Chinese were of a different race, a different color. They had heathen gods. Their language was not understandable. They kept to themselves. They gambled but with each other, not in the white man’s saloons. They worked long hours, hard and continuously. They had to be content working over claims abandoned by white men, not new claims where gold in quantity was often found. With their long hours and hard labor they extracted gold dust from these tailings, enough to make a desperado like Joaquin Murieta with his gang ride into a Chinese camp in the dark of night, tie pigtailed, and threaten with knives and gunfire until the hiding place of the hoard of gold dust was revealed.

Feeling against the Chinese in the goldfields grew. In 1852 the number of Chinese who immigrated to California was 18,400—a large number from any foreign country for that time and place. It was not long before the white miners in some of the camps began to take matters into their own hands and drive the Chinese off their claims. Sometimes it started as a joke. It was fun to tease these foreigners just to hear their excitement break out in their unfamiliar Chinese language. It was fun to play tricks on them, even to cut off their pigtales. It was fun to steal their gold. Such fun often leads to far more serious things. Many of the mining camps expelled the Chinese and set up the cry, “California for Americans.” Theft, murder, and many kinds of violence took place under this slogan.

The Chinese as Railroad Workers
During the sixties came the building of the railroad across the continent. Cheap labor was necessary. For some time Chinese laborers had been imported into Cuba and other parts of the West Indies. Their boat passage was free, they were to receive $18 a year, clothes, food, and lodging for 7 years’ work. They were returned to their homes at the end of this period if they wished. The treatment they received was outrageous. The boats were overcrowded, the food and lodging terrible, and the work so hard that the men frequently died before the 7 years was over. The Chinese Emperor tried to put a stop to this trade in human lives. The British Government passed laws to regulate it. But still the traffic went on.

The Chinese coolies who came to California were for the most part imported by the Chinese companies in San Francisco. The companies paid all or part of the passage money, to be repaid later, and the coolies on their arrival, and got them work. These men, recruited from the poorest of Chinese families, were accustomed to poverty and back-breaking labor. They are the ones who built the western part of the Central Pacific Railroad, using pick and shovel, carts, wheelbarrows, and baskets to haul dirt, and sheer... (Continued on page 732)
The Following Chapters, California Society, Daughters of The American Revolution, proudly present

ARITA BRADT FLOOD

in appreciation of her loyal effective leadership, and unswerving devotion to the Heritage and Ideals of the Society.

CACHINETAC, Mrs. Otto W. Lang, Regent.
CAPT. JOHN OLDHAM, Mrs. Ernest F. Buck, Regent.
CHICO, Mrs. Elizabeth Laughlin, Regent.
COMMODORE SLOAT, Mrs. Geo. H. Weatherbe, Regent.
EL MARINERO, Mrs. Kenneth R. Gregory, Regent.
EL PALO ALTO, Mrs. W. W. Wagener, Regent.
EMIGRANT TRAIL, Mrs. Keith E. Lukens, Regent.
GASPAR DE PORTOLA, Mrs. Bernard Dean Benz, Regent.
LOS GATOS, Mrs. Chas. Cunningham, Regent.
MAJOR HUGH MOSS, Mrs. Earl E. Coil, Regent.
MAJOR PIERSON B. READING, Mrs. Cuthbert P. LeBrun, Regent.
MANZANITA, Mrs. George Brabham, Regent.
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SAN ANDREAS LAKE, Mrs. Alfred P. Hall, Regent.
SANTA CRUZ, Mrs. Lewis A. S. Stark, Regent.
SANTA YSABEL, Miss Lucile H. Snyder, Regent.
### Second Time Around

(Continued from page 687)

Host to the World

The Sheraton-Palace in San Francisco, renowned for its exquisite rooms and appointments, superb cuisine and entertainment. Convenient to the financial center, fashionable shops, theatres and transportation facilities.

SHERATON-PALACE
HARLEY J. WATSON, General Manager

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San Francisco’s famed Christmas Tree store sends holiday greetings to all D.A.R. members and their families!

SHERIDAN & BELL
Your Official Florist

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Telephone SUtter 1-2300
Articles on chapter activities for publication under “With the Chapters” should be typed double space on standard size paper (8½ by 11 inches). They should not include descriptions of decorations. They should be signed by a member of the chapter. If a photograph is to be used, a check for $10, made out to the Treasurer General, should accompany the account. No chapter may have more than one article of this kind in the course of a calendar year.

FROM OUR BOOKSHELF


Guess what! The Magazine Office has, to its great delight, received a copy of the Old Farmer's Almanac for 1962, complete with weather forecasts, fishing days, and planting tables and this year including Coleridge's Rime of the Ancient Mariner, with reproductions of the original Gustave Doré illustrations. This unexpected bonus adds to the value of the Almanac as a friendly companion. A page on “Proper Pruning” is headed by a woodcut of a mob-capped woman trimming a man's hair by the good old bowl method.

A visit from the notorious Captain Kidd to Widow Doortje Stogpen is given as “the most fantastic story of 1662,” and Astronaut Shepard's space flight as “the biggest story of 1961.” But this is not all: “Word Charades,” “Old-Fashioned Puzzles,” and “Anecdotes and Pleasantries” add to the reader's delight, which is accentuated by a group of select nursery rhymes, La-Fontaine fables, and recipes for popovers that pop, Aunt Elsie's coffee cake, and kiss pudding. Something for everyone, indeed.


The “A. R. Wagner” whose name appears so modestly on the cover page is none other than Sir Anthony Wagner, K. C. V. O., Garter King of Arms of England. This valuable addition to the genealogical literature includes chapters on Royal and Dynastic Origins, Englishmen and Normans, Social Classes, and Social Movement and Social Texture.

There are additional chapters on Immigrants and Emigrants, Records (church, state, legal and private, and genealogical), and the Pursuit of Pedigree, both past and present.

Principal values of this book are clearness and brevity. There is no nonsense about Sir Anthony. He reaches his point promptly and without those qualifying phrases that tend to confuse the reader.
As symbols of our enduring American Heritage, the following California Chapters present

THE MARIPOSA GROVE OF BIG TREES

and extend the Season's Greetings to all Daughters.

Giant Sequoias of colossal size and majestic stature impress the visitor to the Mariposa Grove in Yosemite Nat'l Park. They are thought to be the oldest living things. Of one, said John Muir, “I counted over 4,000 rings which showed that this tree was at its prime when Christ walked the earth.” Speculation on the age of the patriach, The Grizzly Giant, ranges from 3,800 to 10,000 years. They spread their roots hundreds of feet to give stability to their towering height and tremendous volume. Somewhat fire resistant, and with remarkable recuperative powers, they have, over the centuries healed their wounds. A Museum now marks the spot where stood the cabin, pictured above, of Galen Clark, effective Discoverer of the Grove (1857). Increasing in number, the Giant Sequoias will continue to give to mankind the inspiration of strength and timelessness.

ALTA MIRA,
Mrs. Arline Hargis, Regent.
CALIFORNIA,
Mrs. Charles E. Coombs Jr., Regent.
FRESNO,
Mrs. Glenn F. Hulce, Regent.
GEN. JOHN A. SUTTER,
Mrs. Colin S. Millar, Regent.
KAWEAH,
Mrs. Wendell G. Travioli, Regent.
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Mrs. Stephen G. Martinelli, Regent.
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Mrs. Avis Y. Brownlee, Regent.
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Mrs. Virgil E. Curtis, Regent.
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Mrs. Henry D. Kramer, Regent.
SEQUOIA,
Mrs. Robert B. Hutchins, Regent.
TAMALPAIS,
Mrs. George W. Sherman, Regent.
WILLOWS,
Mrs. Eitel K. McDole, Regent.
Chinese in California
(Continued from page 726)
manpower to tunnel through the mountains and level the steep grades. Their pay was $30 a month. The men constructing the railroad from the East were for the most part wild Irishmen. The eastern and western halves were to meet near the Great Salt Lake. On May 10, 1869, came the great day. A special tie of California laurel, highly polished, with a commemorative silver plate on it, was ready to be placed as the last tie. The Irish objected to having the "heathen Chinee" around for the ceremony, so the Chinese withdrew. But the polished last tie disappeared. No one could find it until four meek but smiling Chinese appeared bearing the tie on their shoulders, taken from some hiding place of their own. They closed the gap in the transcontinental railroad after all.

Impact on California Life
Californians soon began to like these quiet, hard-working people and employed them in many capacities, although they never really understood them. The Chinese houseboy became an institution. Fortunate were the families who found one who liked them and took over management of the household for a lifetime. And manage it he did. If the housewife offered a suggestion often the only response was "Too much talkee."

Many of the old mining towns still have remnants of their Chinese quarters, although fire, neglect, and progress in the form of new roads and freeways have taken their toll of them. Auburn had one of the most picturesque Chinatowns in its Lower Town until the freeway came along. The colorful old buildings, many of them brick, were a sight to anticipate and enjoy in any trip through the Mother Lode country. A Chinese cemetery remains near the Grass Valley Road out of Auburn, containing some of the brick ovens in which funeral meats were cooked. A few graves are still there, but most of the bodies have been removed long since and returned to their homeland.

Nowadays the visitor to San Francisco's Chinatown is usually met by a smiling, well-dressed Chinese, speaking perfect English, in many instances a graduate of the University of California. Times do change.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

[732]
Honoring

MRS. ELMER H. WHITTAKER

FOUNDER
ORGANIZED 1950

This page is presented with pride and affection by the

CALIFORNIA PAST & PRESENT CHAPTER REGENTS' ASSOCIATION

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Historian MISS GLADYS PHILLIPS—Santa Clara Chapter
History of the Spraker Home and Family at Sprakers, New York

By Angelica Mitchell Spraker (Mrs. Charles) Van Wie
Fort Rensselaer Chapter, Canajoharie, N.Y.

We, the children of the fourth generation of the Spraker family take pleasure in writing a biography of the Spraker family, as well as the history of the old homestead in Sprakers, N.Y., bounded on the south side by the Mohawk River and on the north side by the New York Central Railroad. This history is based on information gathered from our ancestors and from old books touching on points of interest during that period, and is of particular interest to us and others interested in old families, especially Daughters of the American Revolution.

Our family has long been prominent in the Mohawk Valley in business enterprise and social and political influence. The Spraker family is of Holland Dutch descent and includes pioneer settlers of the Mohawk Valley as far back as we can trace. The first Spraker settler was George, the remotest ancestor of the family in this country. He settled in the town of Palatine, Montgomery County, about 1753. He married Maria House, who also was of German descent, and by honest industry became the builder of his own fortune and advanced from poverty to prosperity. At the time of his death, George Spraker was the owner of some of the finest agricultural land in the valley, a part of which was on the Mohawk flats. He resided at the old homestead on the north bank of the Mohawk River, which remains in the family. The hamlet of Sprakers (also known as Sprakers Basin) is named after the family. Dutch settlers, together with some British pioneers, comprised the white pre-Revolutionary population of the Mohawk Valley. Harmanus Van Slyke deeded eight of the lots to Col. Abraham De Peyster; from which George Spraker received his land in 1775. Harmanus Van Slyke obtained the title from King George September 1, 1716, and it was the first patent granted in this town, laid out in 16 lots.

The original home was built of stone but was destroyed by Indians. In 1795 a wooden structure was built. The rafters of hickory were hewn out and put together with wooden pegs. This house was known as the Sprakers Tavern and it was a regular stopping place for the old stage coach bearing mail and passengers. The stage coach and horses were left here to be cared for while fresh ones were substituted to carry on to the next stop. TheSprakers' hospitality was known throughout the valley. The rift at Sprakers, below the tavern, known as Keator's Rift, was the worst in the valley, having a fall of 10 feet in a few rods. It was hard for the boats to get past. Durham boats were used in place of the bark canoes. Several boats went together, which united the strength of many men. Twenty hands were needed to propel a single boat on Keator's Rift, and it took a half day to go a few rods. Slaves owned by the settlers assisted from the shore. These boats tied up at the tavern, where the sailors had a jolly stay.

Our great-great-grandfather, George Spraker, had four sons and five daughters. The daughters' names are not given except Nancy, who married Jacob Lawyer and lived nearly a century. Two sons, John and George, with their father, fought at Stone Arabia against the British and Indians, with Col. John Brown in command, on October 19, 1780. Two younger sons, Conrad and Jost, were at the garrison of Fort Keyser that day. After the enemy had left, the two younger brothers went to the spot where Brown had fallen and bore him in their arms to Fort Keyser.

On the death of George Spraker, his youngest son, Jost, became owner of the Spraker tavern; Jost was our great-grandfather. He married Catherine Frazier, a descendant of a Scottish pioneer family from Johnstown. He died in 1848 at 84. Six sons and two daughters survived him—George, Daniel, David, Livingston, James, and Joseph were the boys and Nancy and Catherine the girls.

The youngest son, Joseph, our grandfather, then became owner. In 1853 he married Angelica Mitchell of Sprakers Basin. They had four sons and one daughter, Catherine. The sons were Mitchell, James, Howard, and Joseph. Grandfather Spraker was one of the founders of the Mohawk River Bank, Fonda, N.Y., and the Spraker Bank of Canajoharie, N.Y. In 1876 he was elected a member of assembly on the Democratic ticket. Soon afterward the New York Central and the Erie Canal were built. The canal boats made stops at Sprakers on the west shore side, and passengers crossed on the ferry, staying overnight at the inn.

Catherine Hollenbeck Wilbur, on her wedding trip, stayed at the inn, and her daughter, Harriet Wilbur, our mother, years later married the owner of the homestead. Joseph Spraker, our father, was born June 23, 1864; he had three sons and three daughters: Wilbur Allen, Joseph Emler, Robert Pierce; Angelica Mitchell, Catharine Maris, and Jane Agnes. At present, our father, our mother and Brother Wilbur are deceased.
Cabrillo National Monument commemorates the discovery of the coast of California by Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo on September 28, 1542. His landfall at Point Loma, on which the national monument is located, and his entrance and landing in San Diego Bay, which he called San Miguel Bay, mark the first contact of Europeans with this part of the New World.

The principal structure is the old San Diego Lighthouse, first lighted on November 15, 1855. From the tower of the rehabilitated old lighthouse, visitors behold one of the great seascapes of the world: An inspiring scene comprising the ocean, bays, islands, mountains, foothills, valleys, and plains which surround the city of San Diego. Each year more people visit Cabrillo National Monument than any other national monument in the United States.

Other historic spots to visit in San Diego County are: Presidio Park, Ramona's Marriage Place, Bandini House, Whaley House, Casa de Lopez, Mission San Diego de Alcala, Mission San Luis Rey, Pala Mission, Mission Santa Ysabel.

Sponsored by the following DAR Chapters: La Jolla, Letitia Coxe Shelby, Linares, Oceanside, Oliver Wetherbee, Rincon del Diablo, San Diego, San Miguel and

Children of American Revolution Societies: Juan Bandini, La Jolla, San Diego County, San Miguel

and

Past and Present Regents Association of San Diego County
The Following California Chapters and Chairmen of California Special State Standing Committees, Extend Loving Christmas Greetings to all Daughters.

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Mrs. Sabin W. Rich

SANTA LUCIA
Mrs. Norman Crane

SANTA ROSA
Mrs. Henry D. Kramer

Photo—Courtesy of Santa Rosa Ch. of Com.

The Luther Burbank Christmas Tree pictured above is a Cedar of Lebanon, underneat which he sleeps, near the Burbank home in Santa Rosa, Calif. The lighting of this tree at Christmas time, by the City of Santa Rosa, is symbolic of the light of faith and hope in a Christian world.

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Mrs. Arthur F. Strehlow

RESERVATIONS
San Francisco:
Miss Helen T. West
East Bay:
Mrs. John B. Jones

Thanks to those who so graciously supplied material for the Scrapbook entered by the National Society in the competition for an award from Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge. Because of the hundreds of clippings sent, it has been impossible to acknowledge them by individual State Societies and chapters.

Unfortunately, well over half of the clippings submitted failed to carry the masthead of the paper and the date of publication, making them valueless. Some antedated November 1, 1960, the “start-off” date. Many were mounted too firmly to be dislodged on cardboard or thick bond paper, making them too bulky to be used in a scrapbook. Some States supplied clippings, excellent in themselves and showing fine cooperation from the local press, that described the awarding of Good Citizenship medals to senior high school boys and girls, whereas these awards are given at the junior high school level. Good Citizens awards are given to senior girls only, never to boys. This error persisted through the clippings from one entire State, county by county and chapter by chapter.
Forty-eight years ago—July 1913—The Los Angeles County Museum began its first excavations for fossils in the Rancho La Brea asphalt deposits. The now world-famous site has yielded thousands of fossil bones of sabertooth cats, ground sloths, camels, mammoths and other animals that lived in the Los Angeles area 20,000 to 40,000 years ago. Before 1913, excavations on a limited scale had been carried on, beginning in 1906. In 1910 excavations yielded the first of the fossils to be displayed at the museum.

Today the Park is taking shape as a scientific monument. Plans include beautification of the Lake, the site of the first fossil discovery; and erection of a museum in which to display, as mounted skeletons, the representative fossils taken from the “Tar Pits.”
DAR Chapters in Long Beach, California

Gaviota Chapter
Regent, Mrs. Archibald H. Lyon

Long Beach Chapter
Regent, Mrs. Wm. M. Sandison

Western Shores Chapter
Regent, Mrs. Ernest M. Eddy

Los Cerritos Chapter
Regent, Mrs. Wm. Florea

Susan B. Anthony Chapter
Regent, Mrs. Wm. H. Spence

THESE FIVE CHAPTERS SPONSOR THE
ELIZA DONNER HOUGHTON SOCIETY, CAR

**CONSERVATION**

by

Moeita M. Burch

Conservation is a twelve-letter word with a twelve-fold meaning, and it spells its own definition.

C—constantly guarding the land, water, minerals, agricultural products, and wild life of our country.

O—opening wide the pages of God's great book of nature and reading daily its chapters.

N—never failing to replenish that which we have taken from the soil.

S—studying to learn better means of serving and preserving our wildlife.

E—ever alert to the danger of disease in our plant and animal life.

R—righting the wrongs our land has suffered through ignorance of its needs.

V—valiantly fighting the scourge of forest fires.

A—assisting our departments in their work of keeping America a wealthy nation.

T—teaching the public the difference between harmful and harmless birds, animals, and reptiles.

I—impressing on our youth the importance of their interest in and responsibility toward our resources.

O—organizing groups that will carry on the work of enlightening the public.

N—naturalizing the exotics that have helped to make America a beautiful and bounteous land.
Mount Diablo, one of California's most conspicuous landmarks, is in Contra Costa County, an easy hour's drive east of San Francisco. It was a location finder for explorers and pioneers in the earliest days of California's history. From its double summit can be seen more land area than from any other spot in California, with an incomparable view of thirty-five of the state's fifty-eight counties, the valleys of two great rivers, the Sacramento and the San Joaquin, the Sierra Nevada Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. It was named by the Spaniards when an expedition against an Indian tribe, by whom the mountain was called Woo Koom, Laughing Mountain, was driven back by the sight of a fantastic figure—hence Mount Diablo, Devil Mountain. Mt. Diablo State Park, of 2,168 acres, abounds in wild life and wild flowers. California poppies lay a carpet of gold over the slopes in the spring, and winter's chill turns the toyon berries a vivid red.

Sponsored by the

CALIFORNIA EAST BAY CHAPTERS

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Ann Loucks ......... Martinez; Regent, Mrs. Harold J. Nederman
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Boxwood Hall ...... Oakland; Regent, Mrs. Raymond Pruellage
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Copa de Oro ....... Alameda; Regent, Mrs. Renzo M. Quilici
Edmund Randolph .. Richmond; Regent, Mrs. Edwin C. Axelson
Esperanza .......... Oakland; Regent, Mrs. H. S. Holt
John Rutledge ...... Berkeley; Regent, Mrs. Graham Moody
Mt. Diablo ........ Danville; Regent, Mrs. B. R. Draper
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FOR THE FINEST IN DAIRY FOODS... FOREMOST

YOUR FAMILY GETS THE MOST FROM FOREMOST

DECEMBER 1961
Constitution Week Library Display—OASIS DE MARA CHAPTER, Twentynine Palms, Calif.

Greetings to

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Benton Bros., 5, 10, 25¢ Store
Desert Market Basket
Kenney's Drug Store
Thomas & Sons Department Store
Western Auto
Silas S. Stanley, Realtor
Civic Center Motel
Matthewson Homes, Builders
29 Palms Super Market
The Paint Pot
Desert Self Service Laundry
Rusty's Dress Shop
Lyons Company, Furniture
Bowladium
Fred's Ready-Mix Concrete
Yucca Valley
Morrow & Nagel, Garage
Jost Lumber Company

Mrs. Daisy Seymour Nokes, regent of the Oasis de Mara Chapter of the DAR, shows a group of children the Constitution Week display and literature which the DAR exhibited at the Twentynine Palms Branch of the San Bernardino County Library during Constitution Week. (Left to right) Richard Bottorf, Ronald Bottorf, Mrs. Nokes, Al Horton and Beryl Horton, winner of American's Creed contest.

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NOTICE—Do not send your remittance without enclosing a written order with your name and address—information written on the check causes delays and errors—please help us by following these rules.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
HER ANCESTORS WERE HERE FIRST—Lovely Gail Bethel, Bishop's Centennial Princess. She is of quarter blood Mono and Paiute ancestry. She was born in Bishop as was her grandmother, Minnie Williams, who made her lovely headband. Her gown is of authentic Indian workmanship, made of doe skin. She wears an eagle feather in her hair. Photo by Walter Frost.

HE GAVE BISHOP ITS NAME—Samuel Addison Bishop came to this locality in 1861 after a 51-day trip from Fort Tejon driving 600 head of cattle. He made his camp a short distance south and west of the present town, later building a house—naming his holdings San Francis Ranch. Born in Virginia in 1825, he was a 49er. Drawing from an early photo by Jack Foley.

PALISADE GLACIER CHAPTER COMMEMORATES BISHOP'S CENTENNIAL AND THE CHAPTER'S 10th ANNIVERSARY

Celebrating 100 Years Of Real Living

In presenting this page as a tribute to the early pioneers and settlers and to the present citizens who have made this Centennial possible and keeping alive the hope that we shall always be aware of our Great Heritage.

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<td>Mildred Wells Symons</td>
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Palisade Glacier Chapter wishes to show its appreciation to the following persons for their help and encouragement in preparing this tribute to the

BISHOP CENTENNIAL

Mr. & Mrs. Clarence Cleman — Lorin Ray — Bishop Centennial Committee
Hannah Bushrod Chapter
Hollywood, California

With justifiable pride we honor the memory of our ancestors who served the cause of American Independence.

Member
Adams, Mrs. Roscoe
Ahop, Miss May
Banner, Mrs. Joseph O.
Bless, Mrs. George
Bullock, Mrs. Vivian
Calkins, Miss Luella
Cannon, Mrs. Roscoe
Copas, Mrs. Jane
Dickson, Miss Mary Ellen
Dredla, Miss Alberta
Driscoll, Miss Emma
Ely, Mrs. Charles
Fiets, Mrs. Lucile Dorren
Gaines, Mrs. Thomas
Gillessie, Mrs. Alan
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Harrington, Mrs.
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Henry, Mrs. Dorothy
Hightower, Mrs. Delia
Hurst, Miss Florence
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Porter, Miss Peris
Roach, Miss Mabel
Louise
Roach, Miss Mary
Saidle
Robinson, Miss Anna
Roche, Mrs. Esther
Sanderson, Mrs. Jack
Schweich, Mrs. Van
Cleave
Stewart, Mrs. Carroll
Loy
Storby, Miss Alice
Wyvill, Mrs. Heseline

Ancestor
Bill Tootaina Besuregard
Elizabeth Tyron
Johnath Bathelder
Capt. Thomas Beggis
Thomas King
Samuel Chesbrough
Joseph Howell
Alexander Stirling
Nathaniel Dodge
Peterus Schueldt
Peterus Schueldt
Ambrose Green
James Vernon
William Russell
John Sturges
Samuel Lockwood
John William Connally
Henry Rogers
Jonathan Colburn
Jacob Funkhouser
Teobis Tillman
Col. John Thornton
John Sturges
Major Andrew
Wagener
Stephen Smith
Merriwither Smith
John Pierson
Joseph Downe
Elizabeth Tyron
Joseph Hedges
Issac Allen
William McGuffey
Ephram Foster
Peterus Schueldt
Thomas King
Capt. Thomas Coldwell
Felix Benton
Theodore Tong

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 699)

all-day conference. Luncheon was held at 1 p.m., and we completed our business after it. Next we invited our guests of honor—Monsignor William Barry, Gen. Lewis Rock, and Mayor Daniel Dieffenbach—who accepted and gave us inspiring talks. Our regent, Mrs. Lela Baldwin Reed, introduced the mayor, who brought us official greetings and a history of our city. She then introduced our State Regent, who presided and called on her official family of State Officers and State Chairmen. Each brought us a message and we were better prepared for the program of the year.

Regents and members of the 11 Greater Miami chapters attended. Two friends sent checks to cover hotel bills and gave two orchids, which were deeply appreciated. Our fine District Director, Mrs. R. A. Burton, assisted us until the late hours, so that all details went smoothly. Many cordial notes and sincere thanks were given to our regent, officers, and members. The pleasant memories of this occasion will always be with us.—Barbara Smith Wiler.

* * *

The Yearbook of Oneida Chapter, Utica, N. Y., embodies an idea that other chapters might well adopt. In addition to the usual lists of officers and members, programs, etc., the Yearbook includes the names of United States Senators from New York, the Congressman from the district in which Utica is situated, the State Senator from the Utica district (No. 42), and the State Assemblies. This information could be exceedingly useful when it is necessary to write to these officials.

National Defense
(Continued from page 696)

in favor of repeal, 45 against. Again the matter came up in August, 1960, before the House of Delegates of the ABA, on a resolution offered to rescind the 1947 vote and to put the ABA where it should stand—behind the right and sensible necessity for the reservation as a firm matter of Foreign Policy. After a thorough discussion that extended through the American Bar Journal for many months prior to the Convention in August, the resolution failed by 107 pro vs. 114 against. So the ABA still stands committed to the repeal of the Connally Reservation. But sentiment has so changed since 1947 that we find almost an even division—this in spite of the appearance of President Eisenhower urging the repeal, and the appearance of Attorney General Rogers, and the Solicitor General of the U. S. supporting the President's demand. I think it a fair statement to say that only this high insistence and presence prevented the resolution's passage.

During the past half century we have heard and seen much repression of peoples; of peoples loving their freedom as much as we do; we have seen so much destruction, so much cruelty and cold sadism heaped upon the individual by governments and others that we have come to look upon that sort of thing as the destiny of man.

Let us not be so defeatist.
Let us hold our heads high as free men and women.
Let us be alert.
Take strength in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.
Let us have a revival of Americanism.
Let us fight, and fight to the end, all attempts to take away our liberties.
Let us remember Senator Taft's words—
"The ultimate purpose of our foreign policy must be to protect the liberty of the people of the United States."

[441]
A wreath containing thirteen carnations, representing the original colonies was placed before the newly moved statue of General George Washington. Left to right: Mrs. Lillian Dianne Weller Escobar, Past National President NSCAR, her young son, Edward John Escobar, Lon Peek II Past State President and Regional National Vice President, NSCAR, and Mrs. Frank Lee, Honorary State Regent, Past Historian General and Past Vice President General NSDAR.

These sixteen Chapters of Southern California proudly sponsor this page.

Don Jose Verdugo  
Gaviota  
Nicah Wethern  
Fernanda Maria  
Encinitas

El Redondo  
Alhambra-San Gabriel  
Whittier  
Cabrillo  
Pasadena  
Santa Anita

General Richard Gridley  
Tierra Alta  
Martin Severance  
San Vicente  
Santa Monica
For unto us a child is born. Unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the mighty God, the Everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. Isaiah 9, 6.

This seems an appropriate message at a time when the world is threatened with war and so many formulas for peace are being proposed. As we greet you this Christmas season, the Birthday of the Prince of Peace, we pray for the fulfillment of his mission “Peace on Earth, good will toward men.”

In celebrating Christmas in our Junior American Citizens Clubs, impress upon the members the true meaning of Christmas; that His formula for Peace is to love our fellowman—where there is love there can be no war—and to seek His help, for without it we can never attain Peace on Earth.

Our JAC Clubs do many things to bring happiness to others at Christmas—sending Christmas cards, taking gifts, singing Christmas carols to shut-ins at home and in hospitals, giving parties and gifts to children in orphanages and settlement houses, participating in church programs, etc. This is shown by reports, too numerous to mention individually, from JAC chairmen and Club directors.

Encourage your Clubs to continue this good work. After a party given by a JAC Club for a kindergarten group in a settlement house, one little girl said: “This is the nicest party I ever went to.” Then after a moment’s thought, “Do you think it was because we were giving happiness to others?”

Not all of the Christmas giving is done by JAC Clubs for others; some is done by chapter JAC committees for JAC members. For example, the Atlanta Chapter, DAR, Atlanta, Ga. sponsors JAC Clubs in the Atlanta Boys Club, where many boys come from very poor families. To give you an idea of what this chapter is doing, I quote a letter from Herman B. Gwinn, Executive Director, Atlanta Boys Club, to Mrs. Walter Wheeler, JAC chairman:

We would like to join with the Board of Directors, the Staff and more than four thousand boys in expressing our appreciation to you for the work you did for us this past year.

We are grateful to you for the many hours you have spent visiting our parents, carrying them food and clothing; for the Junior American Citizens Clubs and the wonderful training you have given to our boys. Your Christmas Party was a highlight for our youngsters.

We wish for you and the Daughters of the American Revolution success in all of your aims and activities during 1961.

It should be added that, at the Christmas Party, the boys were given “gifts to give” as well as gifts for themselves, and each boy was given a copy of the Bible.

From Arkansas, Mrs. James Beasley, JAC State chairman, comes this report:

The JAC Committee of Pine Bluff Chapter is a very small one and one of the most active—members beg not to be taken off. Their JAC Club is organized in a Boys Reformatory. The boys anticipate the meetings and are enthusiastic about the character and citizenship training. The Christmas Party, with gifts, is the year’s highlight. Each month the birthdays of famous men are commemorated. Next year they plan to include in the birthday celebrations the birthdays of JAC members that fall in that particular month.

Illinois, Mrs. Geo. W. Ferguson, JAC chairman, reported a Christmas Party last year at the South Chicago Neighborhood House, for a JAC Club sponsored by the Chicago Chapter. They had an afternoon of fun which included the Christmas story, songs, games, refreshments, gifts, and the traditional Christmas tree.

Maine (Mrs. Laurence F. Shesler, Jr., JAC State Chairman), reported the activities and program of a typical club—Paul Revere JAC Club, 3rd and 4th grades, Monson, Maine. In addition to studying the true meaning of Christmas and presenting a Christmas program to which parents and friends were invited, this Club sent a box to a sick classmate and one to a shut-in; sent clothing to “Save the Children Federation”; and money to an orphans home. They also studied the Pilgrims, the true meaning of Thanksgiving Day and the Mayflower Compact. Their programs included the lives of famous men, famous places, the story of our Flag, how to respect it and the Star-Spangled Banner. In their meetings they emphasized prevention of cruelty to animals, feeding the birds, safety on playground and at home, care of younger children on playground and at home, obedience to rules, courtesy, and interest in community. They also have fun. In addition to their Christmas celebration they also had a Valentine Party and a Halloween Party.

Delaware’s State Regent, Miss M. Catherine Downing, reported that the State has a JAC Club for the first time. She said:

Aside from the fact that this one club is just one step forward, it is of particular interest because of the class in which it was organized. The class is composed of 15 backward children who have been placed in this special class. The teacher is delighted with our material and has used it with great success and interest from the children.

Only one report has been received so far of observance by JAC Clubs of Constitution Week and that from the District of Columbia. The eight clubs at Stanton Elementary School (5th and 6th grades) observed Constitution Week with an assembly on Wednesday afternoon, September 21. Present were Mrs. Walter E. Ward, State Chairman; Mrs. George Smythe and Miss Mary Glenn Newell, State Vice Chairmen; Mrs. Nora Lee Orndorff, representative from Margaret Whetton Chapter, who led the singing; and Mrs. Darrell L. Jones, regent, and Mrs. Arch Cowan, historian, of Louisa Adams Chapter. Framed copies of the Preamble to the Constitution were presented to each of the eight clubs by Louisa Adams Chapter. A motion picture, One Nation, Part 1, The Drafting of the Constitution, was shown. Part 1, The Adoption of the Constitution, was shown the next afternoon.

In making her annual report for 1960–61, Mrs. J. M. Lowery, JAC Chairman, of Kentucky, said:

I suggest a more concerted effort to teach Americanism through the JAC Clubs. The Soviet Union teaches Communism as soon as the child can comprehend. The University of Peking, China, devotes one and a half hours a week to teaching the principles of Communism. I am appalled to think that some of our American teachers cannot find time to teach the Pledge of Allegiance to our Flag, the American’s Creed, Our Charters of Freedom and loyalty to the principles for which our forefathers fought and died. What does it matter how many ancestral bars we have, how many historical markers and shrines we preserve, if we do not train our children to perpetuate our freedom? What greater service can we, as Daughters, render to our country than training our youth in the way they should go?
CALIFORNIA STATE BEAR FLAG

The original Bear Flag, five feet long by three feet wide, white with a stripe of red running the length of the flag and in the upper left hand corner a five-pointed star and directly opposite a Grizzly Bear, was made in 1846. With the destruction of this original Bear Flag in 1906, California lost a treasured relic.

The Bear Flag pictured above was adopted by legislative act on February 3, 1911 as the California State Flag. California law requires that it be flown at all schools and all State owned public buildings and parks.

CALIFORNIA'S OFFICIAL STATE SONG

I LOVE YOU CALIFORNIA

Written, 1913—Adopted officially, 1951

Words—F. B. Silverwood       Music—A. F. Frankenstein
Honoring
THE STATE OFFICERS
of the
FLORIDA SOCIETY DAR
SPONSORED
by the
FOLLOWING CHAPTERS:

Abigail Bartholomew
Abigail Wright Chamberlin
Barrow
Biscayne
Boca Ciega
Caloosahatchee
Cape Florida
Captain Alexander Quarrier
Caroline Brevard
Cary Cox
Chipola
Clearwater
Colonel Arthur Erwin
Coquina
Cora Stieckney Harper
Coral Gables
De Soto
Echebucassa
Edward Rutledge
Everglades
Fomentada
Fort San Luis
Fort San Nicholas
Francis Broward
Gainesville
Garciñoz de la Vega
Golden Anchor
Halpatiokee
Himmarshee
Indian River
Jacksonville
Jean Ribault
John Macdonald
Jonathan Dickinson
Joshua Stevens
Kan Yuk sa
Katherine Livingston
Lakeland
Lake Wales
Major Francis Langhorne Dade
Maria Jefferson
Mayaimi
Myakka
Ocala
Ocklawaha
Orlando
Osceola
Palmetto
Patriots
Pensacola

Mrs. Robert O. Angle
Vice Regent

Mrs. George E. Evans
Second Vice Regent

Mrs. L. R. Andrus
Chaplain

Miss Louise W. Cook
Recording Secretary

Miss Eleanor Town
Treasurer

Mrs. John W. Boyd
Historian

Mrs. Lillyan N. Hilty
Librarian

Mrs. George A. Davis
Registrar

Mrs. Herberta Leonardy
Parliamentarian

Mrs. H. E. Smith
Corresponding Secretary
HONORING
MRS. GEORGE CASTLEMAN ESTILL
FLORIDA STATE REGENT

Philip Perry
Ponce de Leon
Ponte Vedra
Princess Hirribigua
Princess Issena

St. Andrews Bay
Sallie Harrison
Sara De Soto
Seminole
Suwannee

Tampa
Tequesta
Tomoka
William P. Duval

DECEMBER 1961
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA
Five Flag City — with 400 years of History

Pensacola is a town filled with romantic history which follows closely the story of the growth of our nation.

Pensacola—first founded in 1559—has been under the flags of 5 nations—Spain, France, English, Confederate and the United States.

Fate—in the form of a hurricane—washed the first settlement away, to be rebuilt later at the present site.

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 Florida State Officers and the State Advertising Chairman wish to express their appreciation to the 64 participating chapters for the fine cooperation in sponsoring so successfully the advertising project for the December issue.
Spot where Hernando DeSoto landed in 1539. Walter R. Tolley, left, who portrayed the Spanish explorer in 1959, along with Conquistadores Dave Martin and Phil Megahee, guard the marker, a focal point of attraction at the site.

Located five miles west of Bradenton on Florida State Road 64, DeSoto National Memorial Park was established by the U.S. Department of the Interior in 1938 to denote the landing of the first expeditionary force on the North American continent, May 30, 1539.

Made possible by land grants of local citizens, the site presently encompasses 25 acres on the historic Manatee River, a familiar landmark to early Spanish explorers. Charted by Panfilo de Narvaez in 1528, the site was selected by Hernando DeSoto, one of four great Spanish Conquistadores, as a natural landfall for a 1,000-man expeditionary task force two years later.

A marker, denoting the historic site and its significance, was provided by the Colonial Dames of America and is located atop an Indian burial mound. Maintained by the National Park Service, DeSoto Memorial is open year-round, at no admission charge.

The landing is celebrated in March of each year in the form of a week-long DeSoto Pageant, produced by the Hernando DeSoto Historical Society, a group of business and professional men. A major event is the Landing Re-Enactment held at the park, with colorfully garbed 20th-century Conquistadores, in authentic costume, coming ashore to "claim the land," conquer a group of native Timucan "Indians," and touch off a week of pageantry and revelry. Based upon its historic authenticity, the Celebration has attracted the participation of the Spanish Ambassador, the Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior, as well as Congressmen, state and local officials. One of Florida's better-known winter events, the DeSoto Pageant is viewed by more than 100,000 spectators at various events, and has invoked considerable interest from Spanish Embassy officials in Washington, D.C.

This page is sponsored by the following Chapters in Florida:

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
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<td>Adams, Elizabeth McIlvain</td>
<td>David Howe</td>
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<td>Adkinson, May Allison</td>
<td>Richard Allison</td>
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<td>Bailey, Barbara Ann</td>
<td>Benjamin Becraft</td>
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<td>Bottcher, Florence B.</td>
<td>John Cheshire</td>
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<td>Brindell, Elise Cordes</td>
<td>Johann George DeHuff</td>
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<td>Collison, Lee Gibson</td>
<td>James Higgins</td>
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<td>Dorsey, Lucy Sprigg</td>
<td>MAJ. Thomas Evance</td>
<td>New York</td>
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<td>Foreman, Cora yogyn C. Farr</td>
<td>LIEUT. COL. Henry Wisner</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
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<td>Fredrick, Doris Anderson</td>
<td>Maj. Thomas Evance</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>Gard, Jessie</td>
<td>Brig. Gen. Oliver Prescott</td>
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<td>LIEUT. NICHOLAS DORSEY</td>
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<td>Griffin, Willa Vick</td>
<td>Zachariah Waldo</td>
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<td>Hancock, Gladys Faye Nye</td>
<td>CAPT. SAMUEL S. SMITH</td>
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<td>TIMOTHY O'NEAL</td>
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<td>JOSSEPH GILBERT</td>
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<td>Hill, Mrs. Nye</td>
<td>DAVID ALDERMAN</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<td>Hughes, HazelFraze</td>
<td>SILLAS Nye</td>
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<td>Lee, Elizabeth E. M.</td>
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<td>Lemna, Elizabeth Jane</td>
<td>JOHN THOMAS FLETCHER</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
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<td>Levinson, Oriana Kimlar</td>
<td>GEN. JOHN ADAIR</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
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<td>Mc. Ewan, Roberta Dunn</td>
<td>JOHN HITT</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
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<td>Moon, Jeanne Miriam G.</td>
<td>BENONI SPAULDING</td>
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<td>Purinton, Sabrina Simonds</td>
<td>SAMUEL BUTCHER, JR.</td>
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<td>Reed, Mariette Chapline</td>
<td>WILLIAM TALBOTT</td>
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<td>JOHN YALE</td>
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<td>Searle, Marguerite Talbott</td>
<td>SAMUEL DOAK</td>
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<td>Singleton, Ann Celestine</td>
<td>JOSEPH DUNHAM, SR.</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
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<td>Sipple, Bertha Doak</td>
<td>COL. SETH SMITH</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skeldon, Ruth Cox</td>
<td>JOHN STONEBERRY</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stults, Ruth Frances B.</td>
<td>JOHN EThERINGTON, (Edenton)</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thayer, Nellie Smith</td>
<td>CAPT. JOHN DEVANE, JR.</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
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<td>Walters, Frances Herndon</td>
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<td>Weaver, Mary Elizabeth Lowe</td>
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<td>Weir, Elinor Louise</td>
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Parliamentarian
(Continued from page 691)

ANSWER: It is a symbol of authority. In the House of Representatives of the United States, members and visitors can tell, by glancing at the mace, whether the House is in session or has resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House. At the call to order each day, the Sergeant at Arms places the mace on a polished-green-marble pedestal at the Speaker's right. While the House continues in session, the mace remains on the pedestal. When the House is in the Committee of the Whole, the mace is placed on another pedestal beside the desk of the Sergeant at Arms.

DECEMBER 1961
Sources of N.C. Research (Continued from page 682) found concerning the North Carolina records.

Military Records of the Revolutionary War
The State Archives has the Register of the Continental Line from North Carolina, Revolutionary vouchers, and army accounts, and some miscellaneous revolutionary records. These do not give personal information and often do not give military service but in most instances only show that an individual was paid by a voucher for some material or service, on the basis of a “public claim.” Pension applications, muster rolls, and other military records are in the National Archives at Washington, where copies may be obtained for a small fee.

Records of War of 1812
The men who served in the War of 1812 are listed in a volume that was published many years ago by the State of North Carolina. This volume is on file at the State Library and State Archives.

Records of Civil War Veterans
Records of Civil War veterans are on file in four volumes entitled, Roster of North Carolina Troops in the War Between the States, by John W. Moore. An index has recently been made available on microfilm of these volumes.

Other Sources
Many cemetery lists are found in the Archives Department. They are far from complete, but very useful in many cases.

I have found the books and forms of E. Ray Kirkham, of Salt Lake City, most useful and helpful. These may be purchased from the Deseret Book Co., 44 East South Temple, Box 958, Salt Lake City 10, Utah. Mr. Kirkham is one of the leading genealogists of America.

Personal Research
In conclusion, may I say that personal research is usually required to really get the facts that are necessary to make the family line complete, or as complete as possible under the circumstances. At the same time, one can do much to help by doing work in advance at or near the place of his residence, and by writing to county officials in the various counties. Often they will give useful information but they do not do research, for lack of sufficient help.

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CORRECTIONS
The title preceding the winning American History Month contest essays for fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth grades should have read “Winning Essays in the American History Month Historic Waterways Contest,” instead of “Winning Essays in the Historian General's Historic Waterways Contest.”

A member has called attention to an error on page 619 of the October Magazine, which omitted the word “Historical” before the two new parks established in Hawaii by the National Park Service. These should have been termed National Historical Parks, not National Parks.

Genevieve Capps Hay, a member of Sara de Sota Chapter of Sarasota, Fla., had an exhibition of 22 watercolors in the Sarasota Community Gallery in July.

The article concerning the frigate Constellation and its proposed restoration should have stated that the copper coins being sold to raise funds cost $1.00 and may be obtained by addressing the U. S. S. Constellation, Baltimore, Md.
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**Season’s Greetings**

**Himmarshee Chapter**

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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Katharine C. Perrigo</td>
<td>1899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Wm. Van Hook</td>
<td>1909</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Leslie C. Rigdon</td>
<td>1911</td>
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By George W. Carson
Director of Public Relations, St. Louis Globe-Democrat

The campaign was started as a result of an editorial written by Mr. John Costello on Flag Day of 1960. In this editorial Mr. Costello pointed out that it was Flag Day, but the Flags were not flying. As a result of the editorial, the writer the next morning contacted most of the major department stores and other retail outlets on the sale of Flags and found that there were few, if any, 50-star Flags available and those that were available were at such a price that the average person would think twice before purchasing one.

As a result, we started a campaign to sell 50-star American Flags. We felt we would be very successful if we could sell 1000 or 2000 flags in this area; however, upon our first announcement we had orders for over 1200 flags and ended up that summer selling through Labor Day a total of more than 38,000 50-star American Flag kits and Flags.

We repeated the promotion again this spring and summer and sold an additional 13,000 Flag kits and Flags, bringing the total to over 50,000 Flags sold in the St. Louis community. But more important is the fact that newspapers throughout the United States followed the Globe-Democrat in this promotion, and as a result better than 2 million Flags have been sold to American households, and in our city Flags are flying high.

As a result of this campaign, the Globe-Democrat has received awards from the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and many wonderful organizations.

Note: Mr. George Amberg, publisher of the Globe-Democrat, was presented a DAR award for his outstanding Americanism in promoting the sale of the Flag of the United States of America.

SAVANNAH — A Seaworthy Name

Miss Robertine McClenon, director of the Juliette Gordon Low birthplace at Savannah, Ga., has compiled a list showing that 21 ships have borne the city's name, the latest being the nuclear ship Savannah, put in service in 1960. The list follows:

1. 1779. British armed ship Savannah, operating out of the city of Savannah; sunk off East Broad Street.
2. 1798. American galley Savannah, on the Georgia coast in the quasi French War.
3. 1819. First trans-Atlantic steamer, Savannah, 350-ton, full-rigged wooden ship with 90-horsepower engine; captain—Moses Rogers of New London, Conn. The Savannah Steamship Co. was incorporated in December 1818, and William S. Sparrow was the leader in this venture. The S.S. Savannah sailed on May 22 and arrived in Liverpool 23 days later. It visited Stockholm, Sweden; Copenhagen, Denmark; and Arendal, Norway, and returned to Savannah November 30.

4. 1820-42. U.S.S. Savannah, man of war, 1726 tons; served as flagship for Pacific Squadron and from 1862-70 was cruise ship for U.S. Naval Academy.
5. 1861. Confederate States privateer Savannah; first one owned in Savannah; captured in 1861.
7. 1864. Casemated ram Savannah, built by Willink, a local builder; blown up to prevent capture at ferry in Screven County, December, 1864.
8. 1864. Transport steamer Savannah, chartered for one day in western rivers.
10. 1865. Savannah, formerly British blockade runner Hope, captured off Wilmington, N. C., by U.S.S. Eolus; came to Savannah March 1865.
11. 1865. Schooner or bark Savannah, built in 1841; was loading cotton at Savannah January, 1863.
12. 1890. U. S. Corps of Engineers dredge Savannah, built.
15. 1918. Pilot boat Savannah, formerly Christobel; served in World War I.
16. 1930. Savannah—Lightship No. 1; built in 1855; retired in 1930.
17. 1938. Savannah—Lightship No. 94; was in service at Tybee Light when U.S. Savannah visited Savannah.
18. 1938. U.S.S. Savannah, 10,000-ton light cruiser built by New York Shipbuilding Corporation (which also built the N.S. Savannah—No. 21 below). 608 ft. long. Capt. R. C. Giffen; visited Savannah April 25-30, 1938, when a handsome silver service was presented by children of Savannah schools. Its battle colors are now in Savannah City Council Chambers and declare its gallant war record.
21. N.S. Savannah, world's first atomic powered merchant ship; launched July 21, 1938, at Camden, N. J., yard of New York Shipbuilding Corporation. 595 1/2 feet long; cost, over $40 million, including $22 1/2 million for nuclear reactor. One charge will send it circling around the world 10 times in 2 1/2 years. The master of the ship is Capt. Gaston E. deGroot.
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Anyone in possession of letters, orderly books, diaries, etc. of the following Revolutionary War brigadiers please communicate with The Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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Do you feel the magic of December? Surely you do for this is when in some way or another we become as little children again, putting aside the tensions and problems of every-day living to lose ourselves in the wonders of the Christmas season, renewing our faith in loving remembrance of the Babe of Bethlehem born so many years ago in a lowly cattle stall.

December is a traditional month for giving and the DAR members in California and Florida have given of their time and energy to sponsor advertising in this issue of the Magazine. Our “thank you” to each one of them is indeed most sincere.

Each of California’s 139 chapters participated in sending a total of $3,345.50 including $123.00 in cuts and mats. La Puerta de Oro Chapter leads with the splendid total of $865.00. There are some fine chapter cooperative pages, and also interesting contributions from the California Past and Present Chapter Regents Association, the East Bay Regents Club, the Regents Club of Long Beach, and the California State Society. Mrs. Walter Marion Flood is the State Regent, Mrs. William C. Braly the State Chairman.

67 of the 71 chapters in Florida responded with $2,923.00 including $68.00 in cuts and mats. Ponce de Leon Chapter leads with $417.50 and $13.00 in cuts and mats; Orlando Chapter follows with $397.50 plus $6 for mats; then Bertha Hereford Hall Chapter with $355.00 and a $3.00 mat. Mrs. George Castleman Estill is State Regent, and Mrs. Lonsdale B. Green the State Chairman.

Miscellaneous advertising amounts to $1,187.70, bringing the grand total of advertising in this issue to $7,265.20 plus $191.00 for cuts and mats, a much needed “stocking stuffer” for the magazine account.

It will soon be Christmas so let us make a particular effort to be kind to each other not only at this time of year, but in all the days to follow. Let us pray that another miracle will lead us to World Peace as the Star in the East led the shepherds and wise-men to the Miracle Birth. Let us be together in thought this Christmas as we sing:

“Oh Holy Child of Bethlehem, descend to us we pray, Cast out our sin and enter in, be born in us to-day. We hear the Christmas Angels their great glad tidings tell, Oh come to us, abide with us, our Lord Immanuel.”

A blessed Christmas to you and yours.

[Signature]

JUSTINA B. (MRS. GEORGE J.) WALZ
National Chairman

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