THE FASHION TEMPO U.S.A.

Unmistakable flare—the pagoda coat in thick-and-thin silkened worsted, moving through spring beautifully over its own sheath. From our designer costume collection, 275.00.

by David Kidd for ARTHUR JABLOW

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
WASHINGTON
While this is being written, the weather outside is gray and raw; snow is predicted, and it looks as though flakes would begin falling any minute. Over in the grounds of the Red Cross Headquarters, trees are noisily pruned, and just below us the National Memorial Garden waits primly for spring.

This is the second year that the Editor's crocuses have failed to live up to her boast that they are always in bloom by Washington's Birthday. The little green spikes are not even peeking above the ground. It doesn't seem possible that Southern Daughters are enjoying the gay blossoms we long to greet!

You members from balmer regions will have the pleasure of two springs in one year! We hope that Washington will be donning her prettiest spring bonnet to greet you. Why not come early and tour some of Washington's embassies and the homes of people you read about in the news; or stay late and make a pilgrimage to Maryland's historic and beautiful Eastern Shore?
"I certainly enjoy saving at the 400 Million Dollar Perpetual!"

"I look forward to my visits to the insured Perpetual . . . to the warm friendly service and the pleasant surroundings. It makes me glad to know that the money I save is being used to help build a better community. And it is especially gratifying to know my savings are as safe as can be, and at the same time are earning excellent dividends, credited to my account every three months."

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Big • • • but not too big for the smallest account!
On the evening of April 16, the Seventy-first Continental Congress will open. Preparation for it has been going on for some time, and we hope that as many members as possible will be present.

You will hear nationally known speakers, fine music, and—most important of all—the reports of the accomplishments of our members in every phase of our work for the past year. The programs of each session should be a source of inspiration.

This year marks the close of the administration—the end of a three-year term of office. At the close of the Congress a new group of National Officers will take over management of our Society. I ask each one of you to give to them the same loyal support and service that you have given the Officers of the present administration.

The theme for the coming year is Prove All Things; Hold Fast That Which Is Good; and in order that the chapters may have suggestions for planning their programs around this theme in ample time for their Yearbooks, the present National Chairman of the Program Committee will send the customary yearly letter to each chapter the week following Continental Congress.

One of the main projects of this administration has been the building of the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium at Kate Duncan Smith DAR School at a cost of approximately $130,000. As I write this message in February, only slightly more than $10,000 is needed to have the building debt free. This has been an undertaking of no small measure, and the generosity of the members attests to their interest in the education and welfare of the young people of our Country, I wish I could thank personally each member who has contributed to this project.

During this month, at different levels in our National Society, many Officers and Chairmen will relinquish their DAR duties. In this year of 1962, the demands of our national well-being place upon women new responsibilities and new burdens. Although a woman's first loyalty is to husband, child, and home, powerful forces of this century have pushed and pulled the American woman away from the old patterns. The abilities and skills of women are needed desperately for maximum national strength in meeting the demands of the cold war. And so, it is my earnest hope that the capabilities and training gained from your service in DAR work will be utilized for the good of your communities and your Country.

On Sunday, February 18, under the auspices of the Lucy Holcombe Chapter, approximately one hundred District of Columbia Daughters attended special services at the Universalist National Memorial Church. This church was formerly the Church of Our Father, 13th and L Streets, N.W., where the first Continental Congress was held, and this service commemorated that event. The DAR at that time was little more than a year old and represented 1200 members from 31 States. The flowers in the church were given in memory of the first President General, Caroline Scott Harrison. Mrs. Harrison's granddaughter, Mrs. Marthena Harrison Williams, and your President General were in attendance.

Since you were here last April, Memorial Continental Hall, one of the most beautiful buildings in Washington, has been sanded and polished and is the delight of all who have seen it. The Memorial Garden has been planted; and, with the additional flowering trees and shrubs throughout our grounds, our Washington Headquarters should be a pleasure for you to view.

I am looking forward to greeting you at the Seventy-first Continental Congress.

Cordially,

DORIS PIKE WHITE
President General, NSDAR.
EVIL WILL TRIUMPH, IF GOOD WOMEN DO NOTHING

By Louise Magaw (Mrs. Grant A.) Ackerman, State Regent of Nebraska

THE TIMES we are living in are so confusing that a person may not know what to think or what to do. Not only do the leaders of other nations disagree, but the leaders of our own United States of America as well.

Here is a sample of an area of confusion. Russia says she wants peace; the free nations say they want peace. Yet Russia is experimenting with nuclear blasts, and at the same time the Russian people are not building bomb shelters. We in the United States withhold our nuclear experimentation, but there is a frantic rush to build bomb shelters. Does this all sound as though everyone wants and expects peace?

Early in October, when the “peace marchers”—some from San Francisco—went to Moscow to campaign for disarmament, they were met by Nina Khrushchev who told them “Russia is not getting ready for war.” The theme of her remarks to the peace marchers was that the Soviet Union stood for peace—all this with grandmotherly smiles.

Confusing, isn’t it?

There is confusion in other areas than the desire for and the probability of world peace. Americans are being warned constantly against subversive propaganda in our schools—a warning belittled by some. Oftentimes misguided teachers are not even aware that they are teaching subversive attitudes. We also hear reports of Communist infiltration into our Government, even into the State Department. There is confusion as to what should be taught our enlisted men, as brought out by the incident of General Walker, who was relieved of his command because he sought to teach his men about the Communist conspiracy.

Americans have been brought up to trust their churches and their church leaders, yet the FBI has found Communist infiltration there, too. Proof of this is in J. Edgar Hoover’s book, Masters of Deceit. I’ll quote briefly from page 324.

By 1937 (there had developed) a calculated program to exploit religion. Foster (William Z., chairman of Communist party in the United States) called this the “... more recent practical approach to the religious question, on the basis long ago laid by Lenin.” This “practical approach” means attempting, through deceptive tactics, to capture support from American religious groups for an atheistic Communist Party. In line with these tactics, the Party is today engaged in a systematic program to infiltrate American religious groups.

That is J. Edgar Hoover’s opinion.

The Russians boast about being atheists but are using our churches to subvert Americans to Godless Communism.

Confusion, confusion!

Planned Confusion

The one thing that Americans must remember is that all this confusion is a planned confusion. A newsletter was reprinted as an editorial in the Lincoln, Neb., Journal, November 1, 1961; its opening sentence stated:

The Russians have partially achieved the panic here in the United States that they planned for us: The fear of physical destruction and the economic drain of heavy armaments and the building of bomb shelters.

The confusion has been planned—by our enemies. Confused people waste their energies and money and don’t know how to defend themselves. The free world is being taken, step by step, according to the Communist plan—a plan that boasts conquest of the world eventually, including the United States. Not too long ago the Russian Reds set up a time table to conquer us. At a recent Soviet Party Congress, Khrushchev outlined a 20-year program. He described it as a blueprint for the inevitable “downfall of imperialism and the triumph of socialism on a world scale.” (Washington, D. C., Post, October 19, 1961.)

Capturing the Minds of Our Children

The key strategy of the Communists is to get hold of the minds of the youth of a nation. The statement has been made that this war, World War III, is being fought in the classrooms for the minds of our children.

The Illinois DAR News (September, 1961, p. 5) has an article by Phyllis Schlafly, Communist Pipeline to Our Children. The opening paragraph is:

High school and college students throughout the United States are supplied with Communist propaganda “by the ton” delivered free of charge by the U. S. Post Office. The House Un-American Activities Committee reported that “every school and college in the United States is directly or indirectly the recipient of some of these Communist propaganda publications.” Thus, the Communists have discovered how to make American taxpayers finance a Red pipeline to the minds of our students.

Mrs. Schlafly’s whole article is important reading.

At the CAR regional meeting in Omaha in October, I asked a high school student if she had encountered any Communist teaching in her school in Omaha. She explained that, in a course on government, the teacher taught that Communism is merely another form of government, not to be feared. The teacher did not explain that Communism is actually a dictatorship with most of the people, and the satellite nations, as captives, and that Communist Russia is our enemy. This young student was not taken in by this teaching, thanks, probably to her training as a CAR and being the daughter of a DAR, but how many students in the class got the wrong impression?

A member of the Nebraska DAR told at a recent district meeting of finding the whole Great Decisions course of study in her daughter’s dresser drawer. This course was the subject of a resolution at Continental Congress in April, 1961, and the National Society resolved to urge its members as well as citizens in their communities to be alert to the propaganda of this program.

Yes, the Communists are striving to get hold of the minds of our American youth.

An interesting and revealing document has come into my hands. It is the testimony of Dr. Frederick Charles Schwarz before the House...
Un-American Activities Committee in May, 1957. Dr. Schwarz explains the ideology of Communism and gives the reasons for its hold on the minds of young people. Dr. Schwarz testified,

The ideology of Communism is applied Godless materialism. The problem that perplexes many people is the overwhelming appeal that Communism apparently exercises for the student mind. The nature of that appeal is that the student can achieve two things by association with the Communist Party. He can participate in the conquest of the world and, following the conquest of the world, he can then achieve two things by association with the Communist Party. He can participate in a program to change human nature, perfect human character, and populate the entire earth with a new quality of personality infinitely superior to any that history has ever known. The appeal that attracts the young student is almost a religious appeal that his life can be utilized for the regeneration of all mankind.

This regeneration of mankind reminds us too much of Hitler and his hope for a superior race of Germans.

Dr. Schwarz continued in his testimony to explain that the Communists depend on science for their achievement of the "regeneration of all mankind," and that the Communists have three so-called scientific laws as guides:

1. There is no God.
2. Man is a material machine.
3. Man is a determined economic being reflecting his environment.

Unfortunately, a great many of the young people of the United States are going to believe these false scientific laws if they are bombarded with Communist propaganda long enough and are not taught the truths of the free world. Our duty is to lead confused young minds away from false ideologies and toward the right precepts.

Communist Ideas of Peace

One of the most confusing aspects of the world struggle is the Communists' apparent reconciliation of their tactics and acts of aggression and war with their use of such words as truth, peace, and morality. Dr. Schwarz explains this reconciliation. He states:

Every act that advances their triumph is righteous. Every statement that helps their cause is true. The end justifies the means. Any act, however brutal, and no matter how many people are killed, that advances the Communist conquest, is a peaceful act. The ultimate truth is the will of the Communist Party.

Every term that we use has been redefined by the Communists in terms of the class war. For example, as you well know the word "peace" is one of the great words in the Communist vocabulary and most folks think they (the Communists) are hypocrites when they use the word "peace." You have to understand that their basic concept is that class war is a fact of being and that peace is the historical synthesis when Communism defeats the remainder of the world and establishes world Communist dictatorship, which is peace. . . . Every act that contributes to the Communist conquest is a peaceful act. If they take a gun, they take a peaceful gun, containing a peaceful bullet, and kill you peacefully and put you in a peaceful grave. When the Chinese Communists murder millions, it is an act of peace. When the Russian tanks rolled into Budapest to butcher and destroy, it was glorious peace. Peace is wonderful and within their framework of ideology whatever helps their conquest is peaceful, good, and true.

Communist Morality

"Morality" is another word that has been given a new meaning by the Communists. Lenin wrote,

At the root of Communist morality, there lies the continuation and completion of Communism. And J. Edgar Hoover comments in his book, Masters of Deceit (p. 323).

That is why a Communist can commit murder, pillage, destruction, and terror, and feel proud; lie and feel no compunction; seek to destroy the American form of government and feel justified. Communism has turned the values of Western civilization upside down.

The justification of this redefining of words was commented on in an editorial in the Washington, D. C. Post (October 14, 1961) as follows:

You will remember that the dialectic justification for the whole famines, executions, enslavements, repressions and oppressions which have characterized the Dictatorship of the Proletariat in Russia, China and their captive territories is that the sufferings of one generation will be compensated by the Utopian "classless society" promised to posterity after the world triumph of Communism.

Do you begin to see what is happening?

The National Cancer Institute and the American Cancer Society have designated 1962 as Cancer Progress Year and April as Cancer Control Month. This year is the 25th anniversary of the Institute and of the society's first national education program, launched in 1937. Testifying to the progress made in the fight against cancer, it is noted that, at present, one in three persons with cancer are being saved, whereas in 1937 it was only one in seven.

Or are you still more confused? Regarding one thing there is no confusion—Communism is out to destroy Americans and their way of life!

Another Dark Ages on the Way

Those of us who took Ancient and Medieval History in school will recall accounts of the Dark Ages, when Europe was overrun by barbarians. Civilization was set back a hundred years. You may recall that the only books saved were those hidden in caves and monasteries. Civilization was a long time coming back to that part of the earth.

I'm wondering if Communism could bring another Dark Ages, not just to Europe, but to the entire world.

There is a familiar quotation that bears repeating here and that is the one about the cycle through which mankind goes periodically.

Bondage to spiritual faith, spiritual faith to courage, courage to abundance, abundance to apathy, and apathy to bondage.

The rise and fall of the Roman Empire is an illustration. America is an illustration of a shorter such cycle. Our Founding Fathers were in religious bondage in Europe, but they had spiritual faith. Their faith gave them courage, and they came to America. Courage has given Americans abundance. Is our abundance leading us into apathy? If we have reached the point of apathy in the cycle, how long before we succumb to bondage? Will the Communists take us into bondage? This is something to think about seriously. Are Americans courageous enough to prevent that last step of bondage?

As we study we begin to see why so many people are confused, but we should also begin to understand what is confusing us. We should have a clear picture of our enemy. Understand that enemy, those "masters of deceit."

Our President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, chose for the theme of this year, "For evil to triumph, good men need only do nothing." I'm sure she meant "good women" also. For evil will triumph, if good women do nothing.

Following the national defense program of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution is every good member's opportunity to do something.
Each season at Monticello has its own distinctive charm, but none surpasses springtime. What time could be better to make a pilgrimage to the home of the author of our Declaration of Independence than April 13, the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson?

Reflecting on the meaning of spring, as a season of reawakening, one pleasantly recalls the old Anglo-Saxon word, Eostre, the goddess of spring. It is also interesting to learn that the flower for April 13 is the narcissus (narcissus viridiflorus) and that the patron saint for the day is Saint Hermengild.

Jefferson, writing in 1791 to his daughter, Mrs. Martha Randolph, praised the climate of Virginia, delighting in spring and autumn, "which make a paradise of our country." He also wrote:

I find nothing anywhere else, in point of climate, which Virginia need envy to any part of the world. . . . When we consider how much climate contributes to the happiness of our condition, by the fine sensations it excites, and the productions it is parent of, we have reason to value highly the accident of birth in such a one as that of Virginia.

The gardens at Monticello are unique in that Jefferson chose a mountain top for his plantation. He began leveling the top of his "little mountain" during the spring of 1768. The first building, a brick cottage, was occupied early in 1770, after Shadwell burned on February 1 of that year. The mansion, as we know it today, was not completed until 1809. Architecture was Jefferson's delight, and one of his favorite amusements was "putting up and pulling down," as he is said to have remarked.

A Half Century of Gardening

Here, on his paternal acres, Thomas Jefferson enjoyed Monticello for more than half a century. From entries in his Pocket Account Book, dated 1771, we realize that he made early plans for the open ground on the west, listing shrubs, trees, climbing shrubbery plants, evergreens, and hardy perennial flowers. Among these we find the redbud and dogwood, which have been replanted since the restoration of Monticello.

As we make our way up his "little mountain," on this April day, we see, that blooms of the redbud still linger and dogwood is at its height. Approaching the public entrance on the east side of the mansion, two large lindens are seen on the right, planted by Jefferson, as well as the faithfully restored semicircle of weeping willows with two shrubs, such as daphnes or lilacs, planted between each willow. At Monticello, Jefferson did not plant boxwood, although he had a maze of it at his retreat, Poplar Forest, in Bedford County, Virginia.

On this little plateau, the east lawn, many years ago, at one of
Jefferson's birthday celebrations, the guests danced the minuet, while he played his violin. Another memorable occasion was the meeting of Jefferson with the Marquis de Lafayette, on the front steps, on an October day in 1824, when the former was enfeebled by age and the Marquis was suffering from a permanent lameness. Jefferson frequently sat on the east lawn, from any point of which he could see the outdoor face of the interestingly contrived clock that still holds its place of honor in the entrance hall.

Features of the Interior

In the entrance hall, with its Ionic architecture, is the famous 7-day clock, which indicates not only the minute and the hour of the day, but also the day of the week. Although the outdoors calls us, a hurried tour of the interior must be taken; however some Jefferson memorabilia may be seen in the original section of the mansion. In the hall is an oil portrait of Jefferson, copied from the original by Rembrandt Peale and now owned by the New-York Historical Society. When Jefferson sat for this portrait, he wore the sable fur coat presented to him by Gen. Tadeusz Kosciusko.

At the left, in Jefferson's bedroom, is his alcove bed, open on both sides. During the extensive remodeling of Monticello, begun in 1793 and concluded in 1809, Jefferson was greatly influenced by French styles. This alcove bed is an example of that influence. Here he died on July 4, 1826, the semicentennial of the proclamation of our Declaration of Independence.

Across the hall, on the right, is the dining room of Doric architecture. There, in the center of the floor, is the graceful Chippendale banquet table, the gift of Jefferson's good friend and teacher, George Wythe of Williamsburg. The table is graced by an exquisite epergne of Waterford glass, purchased by Jefferson in the 1780's, when he was in Paris. He gave it to the second wife of his son-in-law, John Wayles Eppes. In 1952 it was purchased from an antique dealer in York, Pa.

Leaving the dining room, the way is retraced to the imposing drawing room, opposite the east entrance, of classic architectural style. The parquet floor, said to be the first in America, is laid in 10-inch squares of rosewood, satinwood, walnut, and cherry. From the drawing room one proceeds onto the west portico, realizing why Jefferson wrote from Paris, August 11, 1787, to his neighbor, Dr. George Gilmer:

...I am as happy nowhere else, and in no other society, and all my wishes end, where I hope my days will end, at Monticello.

Restoration of the Grounds

It is delightful on a spring day to enjoy the marvelous restoration of the grounds, carried out with great fidelity to Jefferson's original plans. Today, even a pool is standing in the same place that Jefferson had one. There he put fish caught in nearby streams, keeping them fresh for his table. Here, on the right, are two copper beeches and on the left, a huge tulip tree—all planted by the builder of Monticello. Writing from Philadelphia, on July 7, 1793, to Martha Jefferson Randolph, he expressed interest in his trees:

...I never before knew the full value of trees. My house is entirely embosomed in high plane-trees, with good grass below; and under them I breakfast, dine, write, read, and receive my company. What would I not give that the trees planted nearest round the house at Monticello were full-grown.

Monticello's Flowers and Herbs

At a later period, April 8, 1811, he wrote to Bernard McMahon, author of The American Gardeners' Calendar:

...I have an extensive flower border, in which I am fond of placing handsome plants or fragrant, those of mere curiosity I do not aim at, having too many other
The Mimosa Julibrissin or silk tree you were so kind as to send me is now safe here, about 15. I. high. I shall carry it carefully to Monticello.

On October 29, 1808, William Bartram wrote the following explanation to Jefferson about the mimosa tree:

Dr. Say will hand your excellent and rare packet containing a few seeds of a beautiful flowering tree together with a catalogue of our collection. The tree is the Mimosa Julibrissin (silk tree), a native of Persia and Armenia; lately brought to us by the celebrated Michaux the elder. Its delicate sweet flowers grow in fascicles, composed of a number of slender silky threads, tipped with crimson anthers.

As we linger on the west lawn, filled with its handsome and fragrant growth, we take time to enjoy the prospect about which he wrote to William Hamilton, from Washington, during July 1806, when he was making landscape plans to be carried out after his retirement:

Of prospect I have a rich profusion and offering itself at every point of the compass. Mountains distant and near, smooth and shaggy, single and in ridges, a little river hiding itself among the hills so as to show in lagoons only, cultivated grounds under the eye and two small villages.

Standing in the garden today, one reflects on Jefferson's letter from Monticello, May 26, 1811, to his granddaughter, Anne Randolph Bankhead:

Nothing new has happened in our neighborhood since you left; the houses and the trees stand where they did; the flowers come forth like the belles of the day, have their short reign of beauty and splendor, and retire, like them, to the more interesting office of reproducing their like. The Hyacinths and Tulips are off the stage, the roses, etc. . . . and as I shall soon and cheerfully do to you all in wishing you a long, long good-night . . .

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Who Has Naval Historical Material of the Revolutionary Period?

We are glad to print the following editorial by Walter Muir Whitehill from The American Neptune (a quarterly journal of maritime history) of January, 1962. Rear Admiral E. M. Eller, who is assembling the data concerned, has supplied valuable material for the Magazine on various occasions. Here is our chance to assist him.

THE Office of Naval History, Navy Department, is actively collecting and editing material for a multivolume series of The Naval and Maritime Documents of the American Revolution. This work, which is closely allied in its aims and standards to the Jefferson, Franklin, and Adams papers and the other great documentary series inspired by the National Historical Publications Commission, continues a tradition undertaken by the Navy Department some 70 years ago. Soon after the completion of the 31-volume Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion (1894-1927), the late Commodore Dudley W. Knox, with the active support of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, began work upon similar series relating to the naval history of earlier wars. Seven volumes dealing with the Quasi-War with France and another seven concerning the Barbary Wars appeared under his direction before World War II interrupted the work. Several years ago the Secretary of the Navy's Advisory Committee on Naval History strongly urged that the Navy Department resume this series of documentary publications. Thus the Office of Naval History, of which Rear Admiral E. M. Eller is Director, has undertaken The Naval and Maritime Documents of the American Revolution. Mr. William Bell Clark, author of numerous Revolutionary naval works, edits the series in collaboration with Admiral Eller, Dr. W. J. Morgan, and other members of the office staff. The editors of the Jefferson, Franklin, and Adams papers, and other distinguished historians and archivists, serve as editorial consultants.

As the first volumes, covering 1775 and early 1776, near completion, the office is now especially concerned with the assembly of contemporary (or near contemporary) illustrative material. The Director asks the aid of readers of the Neptune and all other dwellers and students of maritime history in locating and reporting to him paintings, engravings, broadsides, and maps that might be appropriate for reproduction. Authentic Revolutionary material is extremely scarce. What there is is widely scattered. While the office has been in correspondence with many museums and historical societies, it is anxious not to miss any important items that might be in private collections or in many of the public institutions that have not published catalogues of the holdings; hence this appeal for help.

The material sought includes portraits of American naval leaders, port scenes and charts, portraits of American naval vessels, pictures of engagements, broadsides, posters, caricatures, poems and songs, plans of ships' construction, rigging, and equipment. Portraits of British naval leaders and of British men-of-war on the American station during the Revolution are desired. So is information about surviving flags, warship uniforms and insignia, and ship's equipment—navigational, capstans, wheels, anchors, bells, figureheads, foods, drugs, surgical, and the like—of the period.

So many incidents of the American Revolution are commonly known through the imaginative and unsupported fantasies of 18th-century book illustrators and artists, that it is of particular importance that The Naval and Maritime Documents of the American Revolution reproduce all possible contemporary illustrations whose authenticity is above reproach. Rear Admiral E. M. Eller, Director of Naval History, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, Washington 25, D. C., will deeply appreciate any suggestions concerning the location of suitable material.

Who has equally as interesting material is urged to carefully do upon request a detailed list of sites, ships, and objects of which photographs are immediately needed for the years 1775-1776.
A MODERN tribute to a great patriot whose courage and wisdom as a statesman contributed much to the strength of our Nation is the linking of Washington, the Nation's Capital, with Annapolis, Capital of Maryland and one-time Capital of the United States. The State House at Annapolis is the oldest in the United States in continuous use; and here, on January 14, 1784, the delegates from all 13 States gathered to sign the Treaty of Paris, officially ending the war for independence. This date is celebrated in Maryland as Ratification Day. Governor J. Millard Tawes issued a proclamation and, with appropriate ceremonies, himself raised a 13-star Flag over the State House on this date in 1962.

John Hanson believed firmly that ownership of the great open lands of almost 170,000,000 acres should vest in the United States Government; and, backed by his fellow Marylander, Daniel Carroll, he refused to sign the Articles of Confederation until the other States relinquished their claims to these lands. Vermont, Kentucky, and Maine thus entered the Union as independent States, and eventually many others were formed from these lands. Despite his firm stand against Massachusetts, Virginia, New York, and Connecticut in their claims to the open lands, John Hanson, by his personal dignity, integrity, intelligence, and courage, held the respect and admiration of his colleagues, and when the first Congress assembled after adoption of the Articles of Confederation, sometimes called our “First Constitution,” he was chosen the first President, presiding over the Congress in 1781-1782.

During his brief term President Hanson was faced with problems of organization of the new government. Many important measures were effected, perhaps one of the most important being establishment of the Post Office Department. The Ordinance for Regulating the Post Office of the United States, adopted October 18, 1782, gave the new Federal Government a monopoly on carrying the mails and established uniform rates and a dead-letter office; it also granted the franking privilege to members of Congress, Gen. George Washington, and others. The First National Bank was formed, and plans were made for a Federal Mint and for taking a nationwide census. The Consular Service was set up and the “forerunner” of the State Department. Most of the preliminary steps leading to peace with Great Britain took place at this time. In September 1782, John Adams, John Jay, Benjamin Franklin, and Henry Laurens were appointed by the United States as commissioners to negotiate a peace treaty.

The Great Seal of the United States was first used. The document that bears the earliest known impression of the Great Seal is dated September 16, 1782, and was a commission signed by President Hanson, authorizing Gen. George Washington to arrange with the British for the exchange, subsistence, and better treatment of war prisoners. This is the same seal now in use by the Federal Government; both sides are reproduced on the dollar bill.

The first National Thanksgiving Day Proclamation, signed by John Hanson, President, was issued October 11, 1782, and named Thursday, the 28th of November next as “a day of solemn thanksgiving to God for all his mercies.” This happened to be the fourth Thursday in November, which date was followed generally through the years and corresponds with the date established by act of Congress in 1941, directing that Thanksgiving Day shall be observed henceforth on the fourth Thursday in November.

John Hanson’s forebears were of distinguished Swedish descent and were colonists with Governor Printz, who planted the colony of New Sweden on both sides of the Delaware River and Delaware Bay. Later generations of Hansons came down into Maryland. John Hanson was born April 3, 1715, at Mulberry Grove, a 100-acre estate in Charles County, Md., on the Potomac River, an arm of the Potomac. Fifteen miles north, on the opposite shore of the Potomac, was Mount Vernon, where George Washington lived. Its owners often crossed the river to attend functions at the Hansons’ and other Maryland homes.

Several years ago the Vasa Order of America, the Nation’s leading Swedish-American fraternal society, of almost 48,000 members, erected a handsome memorial—an obelisk of imported rose-colored Swedish granite—to John Hanson at Mulberry Grove. The original Hanson House was almost entirely destroyed by fire on July 25, 1934. Using old materials almost exclusively and salvaging parts of the original house, Dr. and Mrs. Edward J. Edelen, the present-day owners of Mulberry Grove, faithfully rebuilt the replica on the exact site of the 18th century house, basing the reconstruction on interior and exterior photographs of the original house that were still available.

Life was good in the Colonies of Maryland and Virginia in early days, and John Hanson lived comfortably as a prosperous planter. His first political appearance was in 1757, as a delegate to the Maryland Assembly. He was a leader in urging action and a signer of the Declaration of Freedom of Maryland in 1775, which preceded the Declaration of Independence by one year. Largely through Hanson’s efforts, funds were raised for two companies of Maryland riflemen, who went the 550 miles to General Washington’s headquarters near Boston and who were the first Southern reinforcements to reach Washington’s Army. He promoted fund raising for the Continental Army and organization of a munitions plant in Maryland.

The Articles of Confederation, our “First Constitution,” instead of being strengthened by amendment, were entirely replaced by the Federal Constitution, and a new start was made with a new series of Presidents. George Washington, whom every schoolboy calls the first President,
chose to make a distinction between himself and the Presidents preceding him by referring to himself as the "President of the United States" and to them as "the Presidents of Congress." However, in a circular letter he did clearly recognize their positions as analogous to his own in comparing their practices of official entertainment with what he himself might be expected to do. He termed the form of government of which he was the first President "the new General Government," and once he referred to the old Confederation as "a shade without substance." It is very unlikely that he would ever have consented to serve as one of the Presidents under the Articles of Confederation; the office lacked clear-cut executive powers.

No story about Hanson would be complete without touching upon his relations with Washington. In the spring of 1772 John Hanson had spent several days at Mount Vernon visiting George Washington, so the men were personally acquainted with each other. On November 10, 1781, Hanson sent a letter to the victorious Washington in which he wrote:

...as this is the first opportunity I have had of writing to your Excellency since Congress were pleased to elect me to the singular honor of being their President, and as a literary correspondence, from our mutual situations, becomes indispensably necessary between us, give me leave to assure you, Sir, that it will not only be a pleasure of a superior nature, but invariably my study, to render that correspondence as advantageous and agreeable as possible...

I cannot avoid mentioning that the present aspect of our Public Affairs is particularly pleasing; and so much do we seem extricated from our perplexing difficulties, and such I hope, is the power and force of recent Experience, that we shall not relapse into our former state of imbecility and distress. The events of the present Campaign will, no doubt, fill the most brilliant pages of the history of America. May Heaven still continue to smile on our efforts!

At the end of this letter he signed himself as John Hanson President.

On November 30, 1781, George Washington wrote to Hanson politely in reply:

...I congratulate your Excellency upon your Appointment to fill the most important Seat in the United States... Upon our future vigorous Improvement of the present favorable Moment, depend the Happy Consequences which we now promise ourselves as the Result of all the successful Events of the last Campaign.

Hanson was a great admirer of Washington. Before Lord North's resignation made it unnecessary, Washington had planned a spring campaign against the remaining British forces. To encourage him, Hanson sent a message in March 1782 telling him that the Congress wanted to assure you of their esteem and Confidence, to recommend you to the protection of Divine Providence and wish you happiness and Success.

On November 5, 1956, the Stars and Stripes were flown over the United States Capitol in Washington, to commemorate the day 175 years earlier when John Hanson became the "First President of the United States in Congress Assembled." A bronze statue of Hanson in Statuary Hall in the Capitol is one of the two allotted to the State of Maryland (see page 441). It was unveiled in 1903.

President Calvin Coolidge described John Hanson as the First President in an address in 1926, praising the accomplishments of Swedish Americans. However, little recognition has been given generally to his patriotic career. Besides the Vasa marker at Mulberry Grove, memorial tablets mark the house in Frederick where he lived; also the house where he died November 15, 1783, in Oxon Hill, a short drive from Washington. Maryland DAR, honoring John Hanson, placed a "Patriot's Pillar" or stone at the base of the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower. In November 1956, the John Hanson Junior High School at Oxon Hill, another "living" memorial, was dedicated; a bronze plaque in his memory was placed in the school by the Maryland DAR, and a portrait of John Hanson was presented to the school by Mrs. Charles P. Blinn, Jr., Past President of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, a descendant of the Hanson family and a charter member of the Maj. William Thomas Chapter, DAR, of St. Mary's County, Maryland. Mrs. Brooks Kerby and members of the John Hanson Society of Oxon Hill were hostesses.

Submitted by Mrs. Bryan P. Warren, State Historian of the Maryland DAR, with acknowledgments to:

Mrs. J. Edward Duker, former State Historian, Maryland DAR.

Mrs. Louis C. Kuhn, former regent, Maj. William Thomas Chapter, DAR.

Mrs. Charles P. Blinn, charter member, Maj. William Thomas Chapter, DAR.

Guy W. S. Castle and Prince Georges County Historical Society.

Herbert J. Stoeckel, Director of Hanson House, Hartford, Conn., and author of The Strange Story of John Hanson, First President of the United States.

Opposition to Sleeping Bear Recreation Area, Michigan

The proposal to create the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Recreation Area, involving conversion of 92,000 acres of State and private lands into an area to be opened to casual summer tourists (see the Magazine for December, 1961), has no more vigorous opponent than Mrs. Chester F. Miller, Honorary Vice President General. Mrs. Miller and her family have had a home on Glen Lake, Mich., for 25 years; her children and grandchildren love the spot, and people from 21 States have summer homes there. Creation of the recreational area

is authorized by a bill introduced in the Senate by Michigan Senators Philip A. Hart and Patrick McNamara. In spite of the fact that the area includes 198 commercial, 272 non-farm residential, 97 farm, and over 1,000 residential properties, the Park Service terms the locality "underdeveloped." Although the Sleeping Bear dunes are already part of a well-managed State park, the Park Service claims that they need to be "protected" further.

An editorial from the Traverse City, Mich., Record-Eagle states:

Residents of the Sleeping Bear region are rightfully fighting mad. A precedent of unwarranted seizure in the name of the national welfare is at stake, a precedent which if established and strengthened could threaten the rights of resort property holders and disrupt the economics of resort areas all over Michigan and the Nation.

The New York Times of Sunday, March 4, included a long article about the proposed recreation area and the turmoil it has aroused on the Michigan Peninsula.
On November 8, 1961, a long cavalcade of District of Columbia and Delaware cars converged on Christ Church in Dover, Del. for dedication of a plaque in the churchyard placed in memory of Capt. Charles Nixon by American Liberty Chapter of Washington. It is of interest that Delaware's famous Caesar Rodney is also buried here.

The pilgrimage was planned by Mrs. John G. Hawes, a descendant of Captain Nixon, who is past State Librarian of the District of Columbia and past regent of American Liberty Chapter.

The guest of honor was Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, Mrs. John J. Wilson, State Regent of the District of Columbia, members of her board, Honorary State Regents, past State and National Officers, members of American Liberty Chapter, and other Washington Daughters made the trip. At Dover they were joined by Miss M. Catherine Downing, State Regent of Delaware, who conducted the dedication ceremonies with the assistance of her State Chaplain, Mrs. Willard J. Dufendach.

In dedicating the plaque, Mrs. Wilson said:

We are here today to honor Capt. Charles Nixon, a patriot of the American Revolution, a vestryman of Christ Church and a member of Delaware's House of Representatives. During the Revolution, he served as a captain under Lt. Col. Henry Neill in what was known as Continental Regiment No. 38, and, sometimes, as the 2nd Delaware Regiment, stationed in Kent County, Md., to protect the southern country from invasion from the northeast.

In 1785 he was a member of the Delaware House of Representatives, and in 1786 he was secretary of the vestry of Christ Church.

A 4th generation Nixon in America, he was the son of Thomas Nixon and Ann Manlove. His wife was Elizabeth Pryor, widow of Vincent Loockerman, the elder. Their two daughters married Marylanders —grandsons of "Hon." Robert Goldsborough, member of the Continental Congress, and of John Ridout, the patriot of Whitehall on the Severn. Captain Nixon was related by birth or marriage to many of the colonial families of Delaware and Maryland — Van Dyke, Pryor, Sykes, Morris, DuPont, Loockerman, Ridgely. His nephew, Kensey Johns, chancellor of Delaware for many years, was the father of three sons prominent in three States, Kensey following his father as chancellor of Delaware, Henry the rector of Old St. Paul's Church in Baltimore, Md., and John a bishop of Virginia. It was he who baptized the infant Robert E. Lee.

Captain Nixon's association with John Dickinson, Caesar Rodney, and other leading men of the day instilled in him a love of country and imbued him with wisdom and political integrity.

He died in 1796, at the age of 41, and was laid to rest in these sacred grounds where sleep so many of Delaware's illustrious dead.

Additional items help to show the high place Captain Nixon and his family occupy in the history of this part of the American Colonies:

Mrs. Nixon's first husband, Vincent Loockerman, was an ardent Whig who loaned large sums of money to Delaware to help the fight for freedom from England. Her brother was warden of Christ Church when Captain Nixon was a vestryman.

Nicholas Van Dyke, Governor of Delaware, was the husband of Captain Nixon's sister Elizabeth. Governor Van Dyke, Caesar Rodney, and Thomas McKean were delegates to the Continental Congress in 1776.

George Washington attended the wedding of Nancy Van Dyke and Kensey Johns — and kissed the bride.

Another niece of Captain Nixon married Governor Stockton of Delaware.

After the dedication November 8, the company entered Christ Church, where the Rev. G. P. Mellick, rector, was introduced. Leon de Valinger, Jr., State Archivist, and Dr. Maynard H. Mires, secretary of the vestry, reviewed the history of the edifice, which is dignified in its simplicity.

Mrs. Hawes was hostess at a luncheon for 60 guests at the Treadway Inn, following the events at Christ Church; she presided at the head table in the absence of her chapter regent, Mrs. John W. Alexander, who was ill. Here the District of Columbia and Delaware Daughters were joined by a group of guests from Dover Air Base, headed by Mrs. Joseph P. Vecchiarelli, regiment of Ann Hill Chapter in Washington. Mrs. Hawes presented the distinguished guests at the head table, who included, in addition to those mentioned, Mrs. Carl R. Markwith, Senior President of the District of Columbia CAR.

Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes of Rehoboth Beach, Del., who is Recording Secretary General of the National Society, had expected to be present but was unable to attend.

A charming and festive autumn note was supplied by the colorful arrangements of frosted grapes and horns of plenty filled with gay chrysanthemums, which graced the tables, as well as huge jardinieres of pyracanthas posed in Japanese effect—all these provided by the skilled artistry of Mrs. Stanley J. Ash.
The Role of Glastonbury During the Revolution

By Lee Jay Whipples, M. D.¹

Exactly 186 years ago, a stirring event took place in Glastonbury. Although they did not know it at the time, the men and women who participated were witnessing the birth of a new nation. However, before we detail that occurrence, let us understand what Glastonbury was like just before 1775.

The town geographically was 6 miles north and south and 9 miles east from the Connecticut River where it bordered on the town of Hebron. This great tract of land was divided into two parts, the western 3 miles being under the jurisdiction of the First Church Society and the eastern 6 miles under the Second Church Society. The latter was known as Eastbury.

It was the First Church Society's territory that contained the most fertile and level cleared land, as well as being the oldest and richest part of the settlement. The rolling and rugged mountainous part of the township, called Eastbury, was strewn with stones and boulders of all sizes. In spite of this handicap, the second, third, and fourth generations of the early settlers had cleared most of this rocky land, using the boulders to build stone walls around each lot. On much of this cleared land they raised, as did the First Society, many bushels of wheat, corn, and rye. Difficult as it was to cultivate, the stony land at Eastbury still produced large herds of cattle, sheep, and hogs. Each farm throughout the town was self-sufficient as long as there was a man or boy to do the heavy work. Much of the surplus from the farms in both societies was shipped down the Connecticut River in schooners whose masters traded with the coastal towns and the West Indies.

Early Glastonbury Industries

The total population at this time (1770) was about 1500, or half that of Hartford. This proportionately large population was due to the fact that Glastonbury had the best water-power east of the Connecticut River. The swiftly rushing streams, dropping from an elevation of 1000 feet to the level of the Connecticut River, possessed an enormous weight of water to turn the overshot and undershot water wheels that supplied the power for numerous mills on the banks of Roaring Brook, Slab Brook, Cold Brook, and their tributaries. Even the more sluggish Salmon Brook at the northern part of the town had its quota of mills.

Large numbers of men were employed at the dozen or more sawmills operating at this time. In addition to these were seven grist mills, two foundries turning out iron objects (one almost exclusively for anchors and chains), and a gun factory, one of the earliest waterpowered gun factories in the Colonies. The gun factory continued to produce excellent military firearms during the Revolution and until the end of the Civil War, all being sold to the United States Government after the Revolution.

In addition to the mills, there were three shipyards building vessels for coastwise shipping or for the West Indies trade.

There were a fulling mill, a powder mill, one for making wooden can teens and powder kegs, and a manufacturing concern that produced potash essential in the manufacture of gunpowder. In the basement of a house in the center of Glastonbury are the brick arches that supported the copper kettles in which the water extract of wood ashes was boiled and concentrated into potash. A tannery stood on the banks of Hubbard Brook, producing leather for shoes and aprons, and later, for soldiers' cartridge pouches and knapsacks. It was at this tannery that David Talcott procured the leather he used in his famous saddles for General George Washington and some of his officers.

There were, of course, cabinetmakers, tinsmiths, shoemakers, tailors, and all the other common tradesmen who had their places in Glastonbury or visited each farm to sell or make their wares.

In Eastbury was a distillery that made peach brandy, and the many cider mills produced a drink commonly used by all members of the family.

The three merchants in Glastonbury were busy selling everything from needles to axes and calico to rum. Especially sought for were the spices, molasses, dyes, sugar, and fruits imported from the West Indies. Hundreds of sundries were carried by these Colonial storekeepers, who enjoyed the right to import their goods without taxation—at least before 1770.

The town was recovering from the effects of the French and Indian Wars, in which many of the young men of this town became involved, fighting for their British King. Some were sent to Nova Scotia, others to Louisburg, and a goodly number (mostly from Eastbury) to Havana. On this tropical island many died from wounds or illness. Few of the men from Eastbury returned in 1756 when the French and Indian Wars ended.

Effect of the Boston Massacre

After every war there is great hope for peace and prosperity. This was the mood of the people of Glastonbury from 1760 to March 5, 1770. Of course, they heard of the threatened import taxes the British Parliament might impose. They knew that Parliament had sent British soldiers (redcoats or lobsterbacks as they were called) to Boston to help enforce any tax and to support the tax collector if necessary. They were little prepared, however, for the disastrous happening of March 5, 1770, in Boston, when a squad of British soldiers fired pointblank into a threatening but unarmed mob, killing three men outright, mortally wounding two others, and slightly wounding a like number. This—the Boston Massacre—enraged the colonists and immediately stirred them into action.

From Samuel Adams in Boston came a request to establish Committees of Correspondence in every town. In Glastonbury, this committee consisted of Ebenezer Plummer, Elizur Talcott, William Welles, Isaac Moseley, and Josiah Hale—all learned and honorable men. The militia was reactivated under Capt. Elizur Hubbard and trained at regular intervals on the Green at Hubbard Street and the Commons at the Great Oak in Wassuc.
In the Glastonbury Town Records, the first reference to the grievances that led up to the Revolutionary War is a spirited resolution of August 27, 1770, adopted by the town, in which Ebenezer Plummer, a merchant, and Jonathan Welles were appointed delegates to a meeting at New Haven, “to consider what measures are to be taken for the support of the non-importation agreement, so important—at this critical juncture—to the Plantations in America, belonging to the British Crown.” They followed the election of these men with a detailed expression of the opinion of the town meeting, which served as instructions to Plummer and Welles.

**Reaction to Boston Port Bill**

This was in 1770, and as far as the town records show all remained quiet in Glastonbury until 1774, when the following letter addressed to the people of Boston was adopted and forwarded by a special rider immediately after news was received of the passage by Parliament of the Boston Port Bill, which in reality closed the port to shipping by the American Colonies of New England (Maine, New Hampshire, and Connecticut in particular):

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Glastonbury, on the 23d day of June, A.D. 1774, Col. Elizur Talcott, Chairman:

> Voted: That it is the opinion of this meeting to the committee of correspondence at Boston, as soon as possible.

Because of its excellent use of the English language in conveying the true feelings and intentions of the people of this town, the following letter which accompanied this resolution is worth reading. Its author, Ebenezer Plummer, wrote in a forceful, far-seeing, and understanding manner. It is probably because he wrote with his heart, as well as his hand, that the letter accompanying this resolution is a classic.

Glastonbury in Connecticut, 23d June, 1774

**Gentlemen—**

We cannot but deeply sympathize with you under the gloomy prospects which are at present before you, on account of those oppressive acts of Parliament which have lately been passed, respecting Boston in particular, and the province of Massachusetts Bay in general. Especially when we consider that our liberties and privileges are so nearly and indissolubly connected with yours, that an encroachment upon one at least destroys all the security of the other. It seems the Parliament of Great Britain are determined to reduce America to a state of Vassalage, and unless we all unite in the common cause, they will undoubtedly accomplish their design. We are surprised to find so many of the merchants in Boston courting favour of the tools of the ministry, and heaping encomiums on that Enemy to liberty, that traitor to his country, and abettor, if not author of all these evils to America. However, we hope the spirit of liberty is not yet entirely fled from Boston, but that you will yet hold out, and to the last stand. You will see the determinations and resolves of this Town, which we have enclosed. A subscription shall rise superior to all opposition, over-pressured, a nurse of liberty, a scourge to Tyranny, and the envy of the world—then (if you stand firm and unshaken amid the storm of ministerial zeal) shall it be told to your everlasting honor, that Boston stood foremost in the cause of it, and by their noble efforts, joined with the united virtue of her sister Colonies, they overcame, and thereby transmitted to posterity, those invaluable rights and privileges, which their forefathers purchased with their blood—and now Gentlemen relying on your steadiness and firmness in the common cause, we subscribe yr most obdt Humble Servants.

Elizur Talcott, Isaac Moseley, William Welles, Josiah Hale, Ebene'r Plummer, Committee

The Lexington Alarm

The truth and justice of the views expressed in this letter were not only prophetic for the immediate future but also even for the times in which we live. They justified and sustained the course taken by the people when on Sunday morning, April 23, 1775, a rider on a tired, sweating horse galloped down the main road to the First Congregational Church (which then stood just north of the Carrier house) and asked the tithing man to call Ebenezer Plummer and his committee outside. To them he gave the urgent message: “The redcoats have marched to Lexington and Concord. Many have been killed, both colonials and soldiers, and much property destroyed. We need your help.” The stirring event was about to unfold.

This message was delivered to Rev. John Eels, minister of the First Church, who announced the stunning news to his congregation, advised them to go home and help prepare the members of the Militia for the march they would make the next day to the help of their patriotic neighbors in and around Boston. What he said in his prayer of dismissal we do not know. Like many gaps in our history this is one.

In the meantime, the courier was on his way to the little church (only 20 by 30 feet) at Eastbury where Rev. James Eels, who was cousin of John, was leading the service. There the same news and the same message for the march were carried.
was given to prepare the Militia to march off to war.

So the evening of April 23rd was spent in feverish activity—cleaning the flintlock rifles, casting additional bullets, loading ammunition boxes and powder horns and preparation of blankets, wooden canteens, and all the other necessities required by the Company of the Militia.

Early the next morning the following 59 men, with Capt. Elizur Hubbard at their head, marched off toward Boston:

Elizur Hubbard, Capt.
Stephen Goodrich, Lieut.
Benjamin Stevens, Lieut.
Thomas Hollister, Ensign
Aaron Hubbard, Serjeant
Meletiah Nye, Serjeant
Israel Hollister, Serjeant
George Stocking, Serjeant
Samuel Bidwell, Serjeant
Jonathan Treat, Drummer
David Hollister, Drummer
David Cole, Fifer
Josiah Hubbard, Private
John Andrews, Private
David Andrews, Private
Levi Brooks, Private
Elizur Brooks, Private
Jonah Chapman, Private
David Nye, Private
Samuel Dealing, Private
John Eddy, Private
Abraham Fox, Private
David Fox, Private
Simeon Fox, Private
Asa Goodale, Private
George Goodrich, Private
Israel Goodrich, Private
William Hildrith, Private
Elisha How, Private
Aaron Hollister, Private
John How, Jr., Private
Benjamin House, Private
Jonathan Hall, Jr., Private
Joseph Lamb, Private
George Stocking, Jr., Private
Samuel Wells, Jr., Private
Gad Loveland, Private
James Maden, Private
Alexander McDowell, Private
Samuel Nowden, Private
Jonathan Strickland, Private
Benjamin Howard, Private
Samuel House, Private
Stephen Shipman, Jr., Private
Jonathan Stevens, Private
Asaph Smith, Private
Moses Scott, Private
Joseph Scott, Private
Samuel Taylor, Private
Joseph Temple, Private
William Talmage, Private
George Talcott, Private
Jonathan Talcott, Private
John Whiram, Private
James Wire, Private
Elias Wares, Private
Jonathan Weaver, Private
John Case, Private
Howell Woodbridge, Commrs.

The evening of the second day, while in the vicinity of Stafford Springs, a courier from Boston met the company of militia and gave the information that the British had retreated back into Boston. The pressing need for help no longer being necessary, the company on the third morning started back toward Glastonbury, arriving home on Thursday. They had been in service only 4 days but now knew that the same or similar calls might come at any time and that the American Colonies must fight and suffer grievously before the freedom and liberty they sought would be theirs.

Glastonbury Contributes War Supplies

Fighting men and army supplies are necessities of war. Glastonbury was one of the leading suppliers of these necessities. The town did its part in several ways, first, by purchasing two half barrels of powder in 1774 for the militia and on January 22, 1776, the selectmen were ordered to purchase 300 weight of powder for the use of the town. This was purchased from the Stocking powder mill on Roaring Brook—one of the few powder mills in New England.

One of the great tragedies for Glastonbury, and for the namesake of this chapter, occurred August 23, 1777, when a fire at the Stocking powder mill in Cotton Hollow started from an unknown cause. In a fraction of a second the mill and nearly all the male members of the Stocking family were wiped out. Only Elisha, who was not present, was saved. The father, George Stocking, husband of Eunice Cobb Stocking, with their 28-year-old son, George Jr., 22-year-old son, Hezekiah, and 19-year-old son, Nathaniel, was killed or died in a very short time as a result of the explosion. Another person, one of the Kimberley family, lived a day and then he too passed away.

Eunice Cobb Stocking had been to the outskirts of Boston, making plans for delivering gunpowder to Washington's Army, which surrounded the city. On her way home from this 2½-day trip, she was within 15 miles of Glastonbury when a terrific jarring explosion shook the ground and air. Then a huge black cloud arose from the direction of Glastonbury. There was no mistaking what had happened. Only the gunpowder mill could have caused this tremendous explosion. It was not until sometime later that she learned the extent of her personal loss. Only her youngest son, Elisha, who had been sent on an errand, escaped. Although she had lost most of her family, Eunice Cobb Stocking, through the financial assistance of Col. Howell Woodbridge of South Glastonbury, had the powder mill rebuilt and operated it until the end of the Revolutionary War.

Glastonbury Prepares to Fight

In order that every citizen should be in readiness to enter upon the service of his country at the shortest possible notice, the following vote was passed at a town meeting in September, 1776:

VOTED: That Messrs. Joseph Moseley, Thomas Kimberly, Eleazer Wright, Eliejah Hollister, Benjamin Hodge, Joseph Goodale, Nehemiah Strickland, Thomas Hunt and Nathan Dickinson, be chosen a committee to inspect each able bodied man in this Town and see whether each man is equipped with a good gun; and if any man has a gun not fixed, the committee to warn such person to get such gun well fixed within one week after such warning, and if any person is poor and not able to fix their gun, then, such person immediately to deliver such gun to the Selectmen of this Town, and the Selectmen of this Town are to appoint two judicious freeholders to appraise such gun, and then said Selectmen to fix such gun at the cost of this Town, and if the owner of such gun shall pay the Selectmen for fixing said gun within six months, then the person to have his gun, otherwise, the Selectmen to pay said person what said gun shall be estimated at, and keep said gun for the benefit of this Town.

VOTED: That the Selectmen purchase bullet moulds of Serjeant Anderson for the benefit of this Town.

VOTED: That the Selectmen purchase a ladle to run bullets, and to be kept with the moulds.

There were other activities of a nonmilitary nature. Eastbury became the lodging place for two prominent Tories from other towns, convicted of being dangerous to the liberties of the Colony, and were kept at the Old Chamberlin House on Goodale Hill Road for several months. Their mail was censored and their activities were closely supervised until they were transferred.

Another event happened in 1777 and again in 1778, which must have been of considerable interest to the inhabitants of this quiet rural town.

(Continued on page 421)
THE CAPT. ISAAC DAVIS Chapter of Acton, Mass., was given its charter in 1947. Many of its members were direct descendants of the Acton Minute Men who answered the early morning call on April 19, 1775—"The Regulars are coming."

Led by their young captain, this very well drilled company—the only company equipped with bayonets fitted to their muskets by their gunsmith leader, who carried a musket he had made—set off for the bridge at Concord, over 6 miles away. It must have been with a heavy heart that Captain Davis left his wife and four children all sick with scarlet fever. They set off courageously and smartly to the quick tune of the fife and drum playing The White Cockade. The story of the conclave at the bridge—the stirring words of the young captain, "I haven't a man who is afraid to die," are well known. The newly organized Old North Bridge Society, CAR, retraced the line of march in 1896, after which Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, its founder, had the line of march surveyed that it might always be preserved. The original blueprint is now in the archives of the CAR in Washington and a copy in the Acton Library.

The line of march of the Acton Minute Men, from the home of Capt. Isaac Davis to the Old North Bridge at Concord, was in danger of being overgrown and almost completely unnoticed and forgotten. On April 19 the lovely old village was silent, no church bells, no town hall bells, no ceremonies, at the 75-foot Capt. Isaac Davis granite monument erected in 1851 by the Town of Acton and State of Massachusetts; dedicatory ceremonies were attended by 5000 persons, and many State and national dignitaries came to Acton to honor her Revolutionary War heroes—Capt. Isaac Davis, Abner Hosmer, and James Hayward, who died on April 19, 1775.

Through the years Concord observed, with ceremonies, the events at the Old North Bridge. In 1900, the 125th anniversary of the fight, Concord returned to Acton the stone on which Captain Davis fell: It may be seen today over his grave at the monument in Acton Center. Again at ceremonies on Patriots Day at the Old North Bridge, Captain Davis' beautifully engraved short sword was given to Acton by the parent town of Concord.

Parchment scroll presented by Capt. Isaac Davis Chapter, Acton, Mass., to participants in the annual reenactment of the line of march of Acton's Minutemen (April 19, 1775).

APRIL 1962
At our chapter's January meeting in 1959, with 10 members present, we voted to have, as our chapter project, perpetuation of the knowledge of, and the preservation of, the Line of March. The very next morning the Boston papers carried the story of the request of Senator Saltonstall and the then Senator Kennedy for funds to establish Minute Man National Park. Hastily, my co-chairman and I assembled a mass of historical information and went with it to the Chairman of the Historic Sites Commission, Mark Bortman. He was most kind and most complimentary on our information, much of which was new to him. He referred us to Edwin Small, the historian, who had prepared an historical record of events for presentation to the Senate and to the Congress. We did not then realize that this material was already printed and that we were too late for it to be included.

We were able to answer a question that had frustrated the Commission for the past 4 years, "Where is James Hayward's powder horn with the bullet hole in it?" The answer of Mrs. Boatman came quickly—"In the Acton Town Library. I held it just this morning." Our information was filed with Mr. Small, to await the actual funds and the beginning of the project.

We were eager to acquire funds for markers for the Line of March; we wrote Senator Kennedy and Senator Saltonstall, who, as Governor, had quoted in his 1944 Massachusetts Thanksgiving Proclamation Capt. Isaac Davis' famous words as he strode away to fight, "Take good care of the children, Hannah." We were assured of their interest and we received eventually a letter from Roger Ernst, Under Secretary of the Interior, saying that if, and when, funds were allocated, our request for markers might well be granted.

Still troubled that Acton's heritage was unknown by new residents and anxious that the Minute Men's days and months of mental girding and physical preparation to fight for their liberty and freedom be not forgotten, we went to the editor of the Boston Herald and asked that articles be published on the preparations of the patriots. On April 3, 1959 a fine article appeared on Acton, History's Forgotten Village.

It was our hope to have an annual townwide observance to retrace the Line of March to the tune of The White Cockade, and to again have ringing of the church and town-hall bells.

We found that a troop of Boy Scouts had walked the Trail as an historical exercise and were to walk it again. We asked to have the bells rung and the Flag raised on the monument. One of our members and the cochairman of our project and her husband have contributed cases of soft drinks and many dozens of doughnuts for the marchers as they arrived after 6 miles at the Muster Field at Concord.

To perpetuate knowledge of the accurate Line of March, we had reproduced on parchment the surveyor's blueprint made in 1896 at the request of Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, whose purpose in founding the CAR was to preserve through knowledge the history of our country's historic traditions and places. We are indebted to Miss Margaret Lothrop, whose CAR number is (1), as she told us about the surveyor's blueprint.

To stimulate interest and to perpetuate knowledge of the Trail, our chapter voted to present parchment scrolls on which is the reproduction of this surveyor's blueprint superimposed over the famous Arthur Davis painting of the Acton Company leaving the home of Capt. Isaac Davis April 19, 1775. At the right of the scroll is a reproduction of Daniel Chester French's Minute Man, at Concord. One hundred of these scrolls were presented at a meeting in Acton Town Hall November 10, 1960, to the scouts and civilians who retraced the Trail on April 19, 1960. A few honorary presentations were made. In 1961 176 persons walked the 6 miles early in the morning on April 19 and earned their scrolls and awards.

Promptly at 6:45 a.m. in 1961, as in 1775 on April 19, the Line of March began. The oldest marcher was 76; the youngest was strapped, Indian fashion, on his father's back. They were led by uniformed fife and drummer boys.

It was a stirring sight for us great-great-granddaughters of the American Revolution, to stand with a wreath at the foot of the Monument, commemorating that fight for independence—to watch the 176 who swung by, eyes bright, as the bells tolled once again in memory of the day when the "Shot heard 'round the world" felled our young Acton captain.

To stand on the muster field at Concord, awaiting the first glimpse of the uniformed Scouts coming through the cedars as the Minute Men must have looked so long ago is a spine-tingling experience.

With renewed energy, after their snack on the muster field, the marchers reassemble to cross to the Old North Bridge to join in Concord's wonderfully colorful day of celebration, where now, all the surrounding towns whose men participated in the Concord fight return to honor together their ancestors who died or lived to fight for liberty and freedom.

Culmination of our year is Flag Day in June, when in the handsome old Acton Town Hall, our Capt. Isaac Davis Chapter presents parchment scrolls and awards to all who retrace the Line of March on April 19 each year. With proud eyes shining, the oldest and youngest, Boy and Girl Scouts, Army and Air Force officers and their children, receive their personally inscribed scrolls.

Great is our satisfaction to know that the Line of March of the Acton Minute Men from the home of Capt. Isaac Davis to the Old North Bridge at Concord will not be forgotten, because already we have presented over 400 actual reproductions of the surveyed route to persons who have retraced it. We are proud to have sent number 1 of our numbered edition to President Kennedy, whose grandmother was born in Acton; to present number 2 to Senator Saltonstall; and number 3 to former Ambassador to the United Nations, Henry Cabot Lodge.

A special presentation was made to the Massachusetts Daughters, and to the Sons of the American Revolution, and we anticipate presenting one to the National DAR and CAR, also to the Minute Man National Park and to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

We are proud to have our scroll reproduced here with this article, as it represents what we, as a Nation, have come to use as our National symbol of freedom—the Minute Man and his story.

(Continued on page 428)
I AM HONORED to accept the George Washington Award as a manifestation of your confidence in the men and women of the FBI. My associates join me in expressing heartfelt thanks for this recognition.

This hallowed ground upon which we stand today is the most meaningful spot in all America. It is most fittingly the home of the Freedoms Foundation and its vitally important mission. You are stimulating deeper appreciation of our Nation's noble past. Due, in no small measure, to your efforts, thousands of young people in our schools and colleges are developing a better understanding and taking greater pride in the priceless gift of freedom won for us by our early patriots—men of God-given strength and determination who laid the cornerstones for this great Nation.

Today, as never before, America has need for men and women who possess the moral strength and courage of our forefathers—modern-day patriots, with pride in our country and faith in freedom, unafraid to declare to anyone in the world, I believe in liberty. I believe in justice. I will fight, if need be, to defend the dignity of man.

Too often in recent years, patriotic symbols have been shunted aside. Our national heroes have been maligned, our history distorted. Has it become a disgrace to pledge allegiance to our Flag—or to sign a loyalty oath, or pay tribute to our National Anthem? Is it shameful to encourage our children to memorize the stirring words of the men of '76? Is it becoming obnoxious to state "In God we trust" when proclaiming our love of country?

What we desperately need today is patriotism founded on a real understanding of the American ideal—a dedicated belief in our principles of freedom and a determination to perpetuate America's heritage.

The ringing words spoken in 1850 by that great patriot Daniel Webster in the Senate of the United States are as meaningful today as then:

I was born an American; I will live an American; I shall die an American; and I intend to perform the duties incumbent upon me in that character to the end of my career.

These words epitomize the strength of our Republic—the determination of American patriots from Bunker Hill to the Wall of Berlin to uphold and to defend the cause of freedom.

This historic and hallowed site of Valley Forge is a monument to the true spirit of America. On this ground 184 years ago, a battered but unbowed group of patriots, dedicated to an ideal, wrote indelibly with their life's blood a new chapter in the history of freedom. Here was born a new Nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

There must be in America a rebirth of the spirit of Valley Forge. The true strength of our founding fathers did not spring from materialistic ambitions—but from the deeper well-springs of the spirit. For them, no sacrifice was too great in upholding the cause of freedom.

In our Nation today, the proper balance between the rights of the individual and those of society is being undermined by two major elements—communism and organized crime—two powerful and dangerous foes. We will undermine either of these enemies only at extreme peril to all we have and are.

Our Nation's crime problem is growing in both size and intensity. During the past decade, crime has nearly doubled across the United States. It is outpacing our population growth by more than four to one.

Today, in this great land of ours, a vicious crime of violence—a murder, forcible rape, or assault to kill—is committed every three minutes. There is a robbery every six minutes; a burglary every 39 seconds; and 37 cars are stolen every hour.

By far the most shocking aspect of this mounting crime problem is the role played by youth. Among youth, there are some of the most brutal, incorrigible criminals in the Nation.

Nowhere is the tragic failure of American parents more dramatically demonstrated than in police records which show that nearly one half of the arrests for burglaries and larcenies, and almost two thirds of the auto theft arrests each year, involve persons less than 18 years old.

We are losing the battle when thousands upon thousands of our youth remain morally unfortified against the temptations of a life of crime. And we are hastening national disaster when we tolerate weaknesses in the administration of justice—weaknesses which enable repeated underserved leniencies to be showered upon vicious young thugs, robbers, rapists, and murderers.

Teen-age groups who consistently defy the law must be held legally accountable for their crimes against society. They, like their adult counterparts, must learn that there is no "privileged class" in America.

The America we live in today must awaken to the danger. A tidal wave of lawless tyranny is now surging forth from the criminal and subversive underworlds. It breaks with abrasive effect against the foundations of our Republic. Our national conscience, our heritage of freedom, the entire cause of decency, are being severely tested by these deadly enemies.

Crime has a partner in forming the common denominator of a breakdown in moral behavior; it is the influence of godless communism. The forces of communism pervert our Bill of Rights. They hide behind a protective cloak of constitutional privilege while acting to destroy our freedoms.

In the eyes of their Soviet comrades, the communists in this country have a vital role in the march toward world enslavement. They are, by Nikita Khrushchev's own description, a "valuable" arm of the international conspiracy against God and freedom.

This deadly international conspiracy now rules more than a fourth of the earth's surface and a third of her peoples. Its tentacles reach to the very shores of America where, less than 100 miles from our coast line, the communist dagger, clenched in
the tight fist of a bearded international bandit, strikes at the heart of a desperate people and endangers the peace of this hemisphere.

In Europe, in Asia, and in our own Western Hemisphere, a steady stream of freedom-loving peoples continues to flee the communist world of enslavement. Nowhere are we more conscious of voices clamoring to be heard than in Cuba, Hungary, East Germany, and other communist-controlled countries where the children of freedom continue to burn in the hearts of men, women, and children.

At this vital juncture in history, we as Americans face a critical challenge. Khrushchev, Castro, and other leaders of the communist world have staked their futures on the belief that an army of slaves dragging their chains can overthrow free Americans, some of whom they see dragging their feet. It is not enough to be aware of voices clamoring against communism! We must shed our complacency and aggressively meet this challenge.

Do our citizens fully appreciate what they are fighting for? This is the key question. This is the theme which you here at Freedoms Foundation have been so valiantly stressing. We are fighting—not to conquer, not to destroy, but to preserve and strengthen the integrity of free government, the dignity of man, the worth of the individual personality. We are fighting for the supremacy of law, for the rights of free speech, free assembly, free press, the right to worship God.

The basic answer to communism is moral. The fight is economic, political, social, psychological, diplomatic, strategic; but, above all, it is spiritual. It is a battle of ideas, of diametrically opposite concepts of man.

When our forefathers came to these shores, they came to develop a new political principle foreign to the lands whence they came. Here, men were to be superior to governments. That is why there can be no compromise with the communists. They are at war with the entire cause of freedom, and the sooner every American faces this fact, the stronger our position will be.

America has no place for those timid souls who urge "appeasement at any price" nor those who chant the "better Red than dead" slogan. We need men with a capacity for moral indignation, men of faith, men of conviction, men with the God-given strength and determination to uphold the cause of democracy.

Our freedoms were not won by defeats—fair-weather patriots who crawl into hiding at the first sign of danger. Nor does our strength stem from the "pseudo liberals" of the extreme left nor the "pseudo patriots" of the extreme right.

The cause of freedom is not advanced by persons or organizations which make it a fetish to grant our enemies privileges that law-abiding citizens themselves do not enjoy or seek. Nor is the American tradition fostered by those self-professed experts who promote hysteria by distorting the truth and misrepresenting the facts concerning the internal enemies of the United States. We should not minimize the threat and challenge of communism for one moment. But we must guard against the hysterical and irrational approach.

Our strength lies in our firm belief in freedom and a determination to maintain our freedom with sound, informed understanding of American ideals and principles. There still is virtue in the old-fashioned American belief in fighting for ideals, as well as against evils.

In the tradition of the early patriots, we must make our American heritage a living, dynamic, meaningful force. The men of Valley Forge knew why they were fighting. They had faith in an ideal—a faith which warmed their bodies against the bitter cold, which numbed the pain of frostbitten hands and feet, which quelled the gnawing hunger, which buoyed the spirits of an army far outnumbered.

George Washington and his valiant troops fought not for themselves alone, but for generations yet unborn. This too is our task. From our shoulders, the mantle of freedom—worn proudly for all the world to behold—must pass unstained to our children and to our children's children. No generation ever faced a more vital responsibility.

Our Nation was founded by overcoming adversity. From the time of the early patriots—the Pioneers, the Civil War, World War I, the Great Depression, World War II—always there has been a challenge for us to meet and conquer. Greatness won through the challenge of adversity can, however, be lost through inaction and lethargy.

Our challenge lies directly before us. The course is indubitably clear. Ours is a just cause. If we have faith in humanity, if we seek God's Divine guidance, if we summon the courage of our forefathers, our heritage of freedom will be preserved.

History teaches us that we must carefully tend the fires of freedom here at home—for the light of free men will penetrate the darkness of tyranny wherever it exists in the world, bringing hope and trust in our noble cause.

We must dedicate ourselves to the principle that freedom under God is man's destiny. We must not only live our lives according to this principle but also defend it unto death with the courage of free men.

Let us live our lives so that we may proclaim to the whole world:

**Individual freedom is our creed—national freedom is our heritage—world freedom is our goal.**

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If you need information pertaining to—

- preparation of chapter material
- purchase of magazine binders
- renewal of subscriptions
- preparation of advertising material
- changes of addresses
- expiration dates of DAR Magazine subscribers
- and many more helpful suggestions

—you will find them scattered throughout the pages of this issue.
COME SPRING, come to Maryland" is the standing invitation of the Maryland House and Garden Pilgrimage, to be held this year from Saturday, April 28, through Sunday, May 13. This annual Pilgrimage opens for interested visitors a roster of beautiful homes and a score of fine old churches in 12 tours ranging across the State. Since their incipience a quarter of a century ago, the tours have grown in grace and scope, and this spring marks a singular notch as the Pilgrimage joins in celebrating the Tercentenary of Talbot County—300 years young!

Settled about 1661 and situated on the fabulous Eastern Shore, Talbot was named for Lady Grace Talbot, sister of Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore. Its first boundaries encompassed the present Queen Anne's County. A quintet of winding rivers—the Miles, the Wye, the Choptank, the Tred Avon, and the Tuckahoe—with countless creeks and pleasant estuaries, provide the same waterways once used for transportation and recreation by our colonial forefathers. Still accessible by boat, many of their handsome homes faced the waterfront but are easily reached by today's thoroughfares. The routes are clearly evident on regular road maps and distinctly marked on the highway by the now famous green Pilgrimage arrows.

Talbot County has retained its original charming English atmosphere. Easton was a thriving town with ordinary and substantial homes even before it became the county seat by act of legislature in 1788. Surviving are two early stone street-markers. Oxford, briefly named Williamstadt in honor of William and Mary, was laid out in the same year as Annapolis and became a port of entry with a natural harbor and immediate access to the sea. Founding English merchants preferred to call it Thread Haven! In exchange for local...
tobacco, vessels from the mother country unloaded thread, cordage, ropes, and even a shipment of peach seeds, planted long since at the head of Peach Blossom Creek! St. Michaels grew up around the church, dated 1672. Its boat-building industry on the Miles River developed Baltimore clippers, canoes, bugeyes, and pungies. St. Michaels gained fame in one of the first recorded blackouts—saving the town from British bombardment in 1812. Warned by a captured deserter, the inhabitants covered their windows and hung lanterns in the trees beyond the town; the British overshot their expected target, and only one house was hit (it is still standing).

This year the Pilgrimage tour of Talbot County emphasizes its ancient landmarks in commemoration of its birthday. Most venerable member is the 400-year-old Wye oak—that illustrious tree which has seen crowns fall and patriots rise, while it continues to stand as monarch of all it surveys (see Frontispiece). Under its spread is Wye Oak House, a little brick gem built in 1720, presumably as a school. Nearby is old Wye Church, with its brick floors, box pews, hanging pulpit, and slave gallery. The Vestry House, rebuilt on its original foundations according to the builder's agreement of 1760-63, and the new Parish House are both restored through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Houghton, Jr., of Wye Plantation. Old Wye grist mill, the oldest enterprise in operation, recently acquired by the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities, has shared in Pilgrimage profits. With its building and machinery rehabilitated, once again the mill produces waterground corn meal as it did for General Washington's Army in 1778!

Possibly the outstanding manor on the entire Pilgrimage is Wye House, in which lives the ninth generation of Lloyds, whose ancestors lie in the family burial plot on the grounds. The first Edward Lloyd built the first house in 1661, and the present imposing mansion was erected soon after the Revolution in 1784. It is furnished with heirlooms that really belong there! The facade faces on a bowling green, and the nearby orangery is perhaps the last one still in existence in America. Marking a continuity of family life rare in these transient times, the gracious owners make Wye House part of the tradition of Talbot County.

Other resplendent early mansions overlook the brimming rivers: Wye Heights Plantation on the Wye, a magnificent estate of over 1000 acres with wide gardens reminiscent of romantic Italy, and Ratcliffe Manor of ageless dignity and elegance, on the banks of the Tred Avon. Fairview, built in 1718, a majestic deep-walled colonial house of brick, painted cream, with huge chimneys at each gable, has opulent furniture and luxuriant magnolia. Cedar Point stands on the Tred Avon, while on the Choptank is Boston Cliff, near which is a deposit of prehistoric shells (Miocene age), and Lloyd's Landing, built by James Lloyd, where have been found relics of the water-borne Choptank Indians.

The oldest surviving place of continuous worship in our land is believed to be Third Haven Meeting House, which has held Quaker worship since 1682, and was visited by William Penn. Its amusing off-center roof is the result of enlarging after the Revolution.

Various other Pilgrimage tours reveal our State's glories: St. Mary's County, where in 1634 the Ark and the Dove transported from England a weary band blessed with a vision of religious tolerance; Ann Arundel County, with Annapolis, its colonial and current capital; Charles County on the Potomac, and Worchester on the ocean; Frederick of Civil War fame; and delightful Hagerstown, which has rare collections, including an incredible display of dark blue Staffordshire and Liverpool ware. Two Chester River cruises will dock close to the authentic houses of old Chestertown. The historic tours of the Maryland Pilgrimage seek to engender a deeper understanding of our nation's memorable past and broadening future.

**Tour Schedule**

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<tr>
<td>April 28</td>
<td>St. Mary's County</td>
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<td>Kingsville, Baltimore County</td>
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<td>May 6</td>
<td>Frederick County</td>
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<td>Mt. Vernon District Baltimore</td>
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<td>May 13</td>
<td>Worcester County</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 19 and 20</td>
<td>Chester River cruises and Chestertown tours from Baltimore</td>
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Further information may be obtained from Pilgrimage Headquarters, Sheraton-Belvedere Hotel, Baltimore 2, Md. Telephone, Vernon 7-0228.
REGENTS THROUGH SEVENTY YEARS

By Marceline (Mrs. Wm. O.) Burtner
Mary Washington Chapter, Washington, D.C.

Would we know of what metal our foremothers were made, search the records and read the pages of history.—MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

Mary Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia, celebrating its 70th Anniversary in 1962, views with pride the records of its 27 regents. The 207 charter members of the chapter included three founders of the National Society—Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Mary Desha, and Mrs. Mary Lockwood (who was a chapter regent)—and two Presidents General—the first, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, and the third, Mrs. John Watson Foster. In the act incorporating the National Society, 10 members of Mary Washington Chapter were mentioned, including the 5 above and 5 Vice Presidents General; 2 of the latter were later chapter regents—Miss Virginia Miller and Mrs. Kate Trowbridge Tittmann. Seven charter members became chapter regents, among them Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee, Miss Mary Worthington Pearre, Mrs. Kate Kearney, and Miss Janet E. H. Richards.

For 30 years, from 1892 to 1922, the National Board included Mary Washington members who became chapter regents. Since it was the first or "mother" chapter in the District of Columbia, it was composed primarily of founders and leaders of the new Society. As Miss Richards (National No. 133) strongly maintained, Mary Washington Chapter was the DAR.

Mrs. Lee resigned as Vice President General to become the chapter's first regent. Mrs. Tittmann was Treasurer General in 1892 and Vice President General. Mrs. Lockwood was the first Historian General, Assistant Historian General, Chaplain General, and Honorary Vice President General for Life (appointed in 1905). She was also second Editor of the Magazine (then called the American Monthly Magazine, serving for 6 years), Editor of the first Lineage Book and the Smithsonian Annual Reports for several years, and coauthor of The Story of the Records.

Miss Miller was Vice President General and Corresponding Secretary General. Mrs. Henry was Vice President General for two terms and Corresponding Secretary General, as well as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee for Memorial Continental Hall. In 1924 Miss Aline E. Solomons was the last chapter member to serve as a National Officer. She was Librarian General and National Chairman of the Arts Committee and Memorial Continental Hall Library.

Miss Dorinda Edwards Rogers, regent, 1914 and 1930, was also National Chairman of the Library. Mary Washington Chapter assumed the entire responsibility for the care, upkeep, and expense of the National Genealogical Library for 33 years, from its start in 1897 until 1930. The distinction of being the only chapter with the sole sponsorship of a room in Continental Hall was largely possible through the leadership of its regents, primarily Miss Rogers and Miss Solomons, who raised large sums through benefits, and Miss Richards, who contributed funds from her lectures on foreign travel and public questions; these she gave over a period of 27 years, speaking in 75 cities, including 5 European capitals.

Miss Richards was elected to the First Continental Congress as an orator and is believed to have been the only DAR member to have attended all of the first 50 Continental Congresses in an official capacity, serving as reader, chapter regent, delegate, or alternate. The National Society appointed her Honorary Chairman of its Golden Jubilee. An album of over 100 of her badges was prepared by a chapter historian, Mrs. Vinetta Wells Ranke, and the State Historian, Mrs. Harry R. Fulton, and presented to the National Society in 1946. Miss Richards also donated her entire collection of DAR pamphlets, papers, and the first six issues of the American Monthly Magazine to the NSDAR Business Office and the District of Columbia Chapter House Library.

Mrs. Charles W. Richardson, regent in 1918, was National Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee. Mrs. Jerome A. Esker, regent in 1949, was National Genealogist and National Vice Chairman of the Genealogical Records Committee. Mrs. Floyd H. Marvin, the present regent, was a National Vice Chairman of Programs for National Board Dinners and Vice Chairman in charge of the Central Atlantic Division for the National Building Promotion Committee.

In recent years, Mary Washington's past regents have been active on Continental Congress Committees as National Vice Chairmen. Mrs. Jacques William Harrill and Mrs. William Clark Taylor have been on the Registration Line, Mrs. Howard Booser on Program, Mrs. William Olin Burtner on Press, and Mrs. C. Clarke Young on Housing and Hospitality. Mrs. Harrill was also a Page for 4 years.

Some regents have been active in CAR. Miss Rogers was a National Officer. Mrs. Thaddeus M. Jones was National Treasurer and Honorary Vice President. Mrs. W. Gwynn Gardiner was National Registrar and Genealogist. Mrs. Young was State Chaplain, and Mrs. Harrill has also been active in the State CAR.

Over 20 Mary Washington regents were State Officers and/or Chairmen. Four were State Regents—Miss Miller, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Richardson, and Mrs. Lockwood (who served two terms). Four held other State offices—Miss Richards as Vice Regent for two terms, Mrs. Frederick T. F. Johnson as Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Booser as Historian, and Mrs. Esker as Registrar.

Two have been Presidents of the Chapter Regents Club—Mrs. Young and Mrs. Marvin. Three were Chairmen of State Committees—Mrs. W. H. O. McGee, Mrs. Harrill, and Mrs. Marvin. Besides serving the National and State Societies through the years, the regents also held numerous chapter offices.

One of the original District of Columbia boundary markers, Milestone N. E. No. 1, was placed under Mary Washington Chapter guardian.
ship in 1916, probably due to the fact that it was on Mrs. Lee's Silver Spring (Md.) estate. Miss Solomons initiated the idea of erection of the Founders' Memorial on the C Street side of Headquarters, and Miss Richards presented her enabling resolution to the Congress. Mrs. Burner established the Mary Washington News, collected data for and wrote 28 biographies of chapter members, a play on chapter history for the chapter's 66th anniversary, and articles on press coverage during the Continental Congress for the Magazine. She also arranged for presentation to Queen Elizabeth II of a song written by a chapter member and was responsible for presentation of a United States Flag to an American school in Czechoslovakia, behind the Iron Curtain. Mrs. Marvin had 2 years of weekly 15-minute radio broadcasts for the State DAR; these included information about the activities of all chapters and committees in the District of Columbia.

As might be expected, Mary Washington's regents represent a wide variety of occupations and interests; three of them were founders of organizations—Mrs. Lee of the Washington Club, Miss Virginia Miller of the Washington Branch of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, and Mrs. Jones of the National Society of Founders and Patriots. Miss Solomons, an artist, painted portraits of two founders of the National Society—Mrs. Lockwood and Miss Desha—which hang in the National Library at Memorial Continental Hall. A portrait of Mrs. Lee, by Thomas Sully, has been placed in the Washington Club library. Dr. Margaret Sebree is listed in Who's Who in American Women, and Dr. Dorothy Betts Marvin in that publication, as well as Who's Who in America and The Authors' and Writers' Who's Who (published in London).

Mary Washington regents have been members of over 80 organizations, 20 of which are patriotic; many of them have been presidents of one or more organizations—outstanding were Dr. Sebree's presidency of 7 and Dr. Marvin's of 12.

The National Society has honored Mary Washington regents with special medals—Mrs. Lockwood as the "pen founder" and Miss Richards for 50 years of loyal service. It also gave high commendation to Mrs. Jones for her years of work on the "Memory Book," which rests in a glass case in the President General's Reception Room at Constitution Hall.

Honors have been awarded by other organizations as well. For example, the American Bar Association appointed Dr. Sebree delegate to legal conferences at The Hague, Havana, and Mexico City. Mrs. Burner was selected as a delegate to the National Conference of the American Association of University Women in Dallas and the International Conference in Toronto. She was also cited by the Surgeon General of the Army for her year's work in providing teachers for the wounded soldiers education rehabilitation program and spent 6 months in a civil capacity assigned to the U. S. Air Force in the European Theatre, setting up soldiers' clubs and recreational programs. The George Washington University conferred upon Mrs. Marvin the doctor's degree in Humane Letters. Miss Richards was decorated by the Governments of France, Belgium, Italy, and Russia for her assistance in raising large funds for American relief in those countries during World War I.

Holding high the torch for women, Mary Washington Chapter, at the insistence of the Misses Mary Desha and Lillian Pike, was named in honor of George Washington's mother, one of the most revered women in all history. The chapter, on its 70th Anniversary, has searched the records and is proud of its regents.

**Mrs. America Promotes Savings Bonds**

Visiting national headquarters recently, DAR member Emily Terra11 of St. Helens, Ore., who is Mrs. U. S. Savings Bonds of 1962, showed the President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, a sketch of the poster for the Freedom Bond Drive this May and June, and talked over plans for our members' participation in it. The poster reads: "Keep Freedom in Your Future with U. S. Savings Bonds—Buy an extra bond today." In light of the international situation, it is suggested that DAR chapters urge every family to buy extra bonds on payroll savings or at the bank and encourage youngsters to buy U. S. Savings Stamps, exchangeable for bonds, on Stamp Days at school or at the post office.

Mrs. Franklin H. Terrall, born at Yakima, Wash., a descendant of New Hampshire pioneers and a member of Mt. St. Helens Chapter, was chosen Mrs. Oregon and then selected from among 51 candidates for Mrs. America's crown at Ft. Lauderdale last fall; she is the Treasury's fifth ambassador of good will for savings bonds, making personal appearances across the country for this patriotic thrift program.

Mrs. America stops for a visit to the President General in Washington.
The Cornog-Beardsley Family Quilt

By Emma Ripley (Mrs. Jacob) Cornog, Pilgrim Chapter, Iowa City, Iowa

The quilt was made for a granddaughter with the idea that it might help her better to understand her country's history and the part her ancestors had in its settlement and development from 1620 to the present time.

Each of the 42 blocks in the quilt is 1 foot square. Each design is authentic and is embroidered in outline stitch in royal blue on a white background. Among the designs shown are ships, cooking utensils, old homes, maps, and family crests. Four of America's wars are noted with names of the family ancestors who participated in them. Two of the blocks illustrate how early and modern history is interrelated. The British Information Services furnished the designs for both blocks. One shows the Golden Hind, Admiral Francis Drake's ship, and the other design was taken from a drawing made by Drake himself. It is a map of the Drake Bay region in California which was discovered and claimed by him in the name of Queen Elizabeth in 1579. He erected a brass plaque to that effect at the time, and in 1936 the plate was found and authenticated.

Four years later University of California officials undertook to excavate in that region, and the project was placed under the direction of Dr. Richard Beardsley, anthropologist and father of the girl for whom the quilt was made.

The people represented in the quilt are typical of thousands of men and women who have aided in America's development. Anyone interested in our country's history and family lore can make a similar quilt.

Such a project can become informative and stimulating if textbook history is utilized. Any of the following topics may be studied in conjunction with the making of a family history quilt: Exploration, navigation, transportation, manners and customs, the western trend of population, and America's wars and peacetime progress.

ADDITIONAL CONTINENTAL CONGRESS INFORMATION

FLORIDA: Breakfast, Monday, April 16, 8 a.m., Chinese Room, Mayflower Hotel—$3.75. Reservations: Before April 12: Mrs. Robert O. Angle, 317 NW. 45th Ave., Fort Lauderdale, Fla. After this at the Mayflower Hotel.

MASSACHUSETTS: Open House Monday, April 16, 10 a.m.—12 noon, Massachusetts Room. State Meeting Sunday, April 15, Mayflower Hotel. Buffet supper, Sunday, April 15, 6:45 p.m., Cabinet and Pan American Rooms—$6.00. Reservations: Before April 11: Mrs. Harold C. Hart, 29 Lincoln Road, Wellesley Hills, Mass. On Saturday and Sunday, April 14 and 15, reservations may be called for at the State Regent’s room, Mayflower Hotel.

Correction to page 237 of March 1962 issue

VOTING: Voting on Thursday, April 19, is from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m.
UNFREEZING THE FRIEZE

Myrtle Cheney Murdock, wife of former Congressman John R. Murdock of Arizona, a well-known writer on American historical subjects and at present one of the guides who conduct visitors around the Capitol in Washington, presented a 30-foot scroll containing Constantino Brumidi’s original sketches for the frieze in the Capitol Rotunda to the Congress of the United States on August 16, 1961.

Mrs. Murdock, who terms Brumidi “the Michelangelo of the Capitol,” writes as follows concerning her unusual gift to the Nation:

Before my Brumidi book was published in 1950 I became the proud owner of a very precious scroll—all of the original fifteen working sketches by Brumidi for the historic Rotunda Frieze in the Capitol Building of the United States. This scroll, on what looks to be plain manila wrapping paper, is 30 feet long and 12 inches wide and bears the following signature—C. Brumidi, 1859. It was purchased by the writer from a grand nephew of Brumidi’s wife, Lola Germon Brumidi. And this August we presented the scroll to the Government of the United States with the request that it be placed within the Capitol so that interested visitors may compare Brumidi’s 1859 sketches with the Rotunda Frieze as it is today.

As a guide in the Capitol Building I have watched the interest in the old Italian artist grow and develop. Our people are always stirred by the loyalty of Brumidi to his adopted country. In 1852, when asked by a Member of Congress what he would charge if Congress hired him to decorate the Capitol, Brumidi replied (and he was 50 years at the time) “I no longer have any desire for fame or fortune. My one ambition and my daily prayer is that I may live long enough to make beautiful the Capitol of the one country in the world in which there is liberty.” Brumidi, a political refugee from Italy, spent his last 25 years decorating our Capitol, died in 1880, and was almost completely forgotten. We did find his burial place here in Glenwood Cemetery, and Congress officially marked his grave in 1952, with Speaker Sam Rayburn giving the official address at the gravesite.

The Architect of the Capitol, J. George Stewart, who received the scroll, said, as he accepted the gift, that he hoped to encase it, partly unrolled so that a portion of the sketches would be visible, in a sealed glass case filled with helium to prevent deterioration, to make the scroll available for inspection by visitors.

Mrs. Murdock is a member of Columbia Chapter, D. C. DAR.

Observance of Anniversary of
First DAR Continental Congress

The 70th Anniversary of the First Continental Congress of the National Society was observed on Sunday, February 18, at The Universalist National Memorial Church (formerly the Church of Our Father), in Washington, D. C.

About a hundred National and Past National Officers, District of Columbia State Officers, State Chairmen, and chapter regents, and other Society members were present, including Mrs. Ashmead White, President General; Miss Lillian Chenoweth, Honorary Vice President General and Honorary District of Columbia State Regent; Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Past Librarian General and Honorary District of Columbia State Regent; and Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, Past Treasurer General. Another interested guest was Marthena Harrison Williams, granddaughter of Caroline Scott (Mrs. Benjamin) Harrison; as is well known, Mrs. Harrison was first President General of the National Society. Adlai E. Stevenson, grandson of Letitia Green (Mrs. Adlai E.) Stevenson, second President General, was unable to be present because he was attending a son’s wedding.

Rev. Seth R. Brooks, minister of the church, spoke on We, the People, saying, in part:

We in this country should take a grave and serious warning from the French-Algerian crisis today. We should refuse to listen to men who talk of freedom but would destroy freedom to carry out their own point.

Arrangements for this anniversary observance were made by Mrs. Pearl Norman, acting for Lucy Holcombe Chapter, of which she is regent. The chapter also memorialized Caroline Scott Harrison by flowers for the altar.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
QUESTION: Our chapter is small and we have always had a recording secretary and a corresponding secretary as well as separate officers for the offices of librarian and chaplain. We wish to combine these offices but do not wish to affect the present officers. Can this be done?

ANSWER: Yes, it can be done. In the model bylaws drawn by Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., it is suggested that in small chapters the offices of librarian and chaplain may be combined as well as the offices of corresponding and recording secretary. You would then have two officers instead of four. One secretary may take care of the duties of both corresponding and recording secretary; the duties of the librarian may be combined with the duties of the chaplain. This, of course, will necessitate amending your article on Duties of Officers. A chapter may amend its bylaws so that the amendment affects the duties of officers already elected or the offices may be abolished altogether. (R.O.R., p. 273, lines 17, 18, 19.) The motion to adopt the amendments may carry the proviso that the changes shall not affect officers already elected. (R.O.R., p. 273, lines 23, 24.)

QUESTION: Our chapter had a proposed amendment to the bylaws before it for adoption but the proposed amendment was lost. Could a motion to reconsider the vote on the proposed bylaw be reconsidered?

ANSWER: Yes, provided a person who voted on the prevailing side made the motion. A negative vote on the adoption of an amendment to the bylaws may be reconsidered. Robert says, "An affirmative vote on an amendment to bylaws cannot be reconsidered" which means that a negative vote can be reconsidered. (R.O.R., p. 158, lines 29-32.)

QUESTION: Can a motion for a main motion be made on a motion to reconsider the vote on an ordinary motion?

ANSWER: If you mean a main motion which introduces new business, the answer is "yes." A main motion brings before the chapter a new piece of business. "A majority vote is more than half of the votes cast, ignoring blanks." (R.O.R., p. 24, lines 1, 2, 3.) A show of hands is the same as a voice vote and should be so announced. "The ayes have it and the motion is carried." Or "The noes have it and the motion is lost." The usual method of taking a vote is by the voice vote (viva voce). A ballot vote is rarely taken on an ordinary motion. If for some reason you wish the vote taken by ballot on a controversial motion it is necessary to make the motion that the vote be taken by ballot.

QUESTION: In a chapter of less than twenty-five members, who may represent the chapter at Continental Congress?

ANSWER: The chapter may be represented at Continental Congress by the regent or in her absence by the first vice regent or alternate. (Article XII, Section 12 (3)(b), NSDAR Bylaws) Of course, the dues must have been paid to the treasurer-general as provided in the NSDAR bylaws and the requirement as to the number of members must be met.

QUESTION: If the model form for bylaws appears in the Handbook, can we be elected to the nominating committee and our bylaws provide for three and there is no record of any change, shall we elect five or three members to the nominating committee?

ANSWER: By all means elect three as provided in your bylaws; the model form is a suggested form and does not affect your chapter bylaws until you amend them to conform to the model. If anything is done that conflicts with your bylaws, it is null and void. (R.O.R., p. 54.)

QUESTION: What are the rights and duties of a Vice President General?

ANSWER: A Vice President General may be assigned to direct committees and to perform such duties as may be requested by the President General or required by the National Society. She is an officer of the National Society. (NSDAR Bylaws, Article VII, Section 14) National officers and honorary national officers whose membership is within the state are voting members of the state conference. She has no other duties other than those prescribed by the bylaws.

QUESTION: What vote does it take to carry a main motion in a committee?

ANSWER: A majority vote.

QUESTION: May a chapter have an Honor Roll upon which is placed the names of members rendering valuable service to the chapter, and may this Honor Roll be printed in the yearbook?

ANSWER: There is nothing in the National Bylaws that would prohibit a chapter's having an Honor Roll in the chapter yearbook which would recognize the valuable services of members of the chapter. The National Society has an Honor Roll for chapters. If a chapter chooses to require a recommendation of this committee it is announced at the end of the DAR year as being an Honor Roll Chapter.

QUESTION: What is the difference between our chapter cooperating with other organizations and affiliating?

ANSWER: Neither the National Society nor any of its authorized chapters may affiliate with other organizations. The National Society and the authorized chapters cooperate with other organizations both on a national and local level in promotion of objectives which are in accord with the purposes of the National Society. The distinction between cooperation and affiliation is that in affiliation the bylaws of the affiliated group would bind the National Society or the chapters, and of paramount importance in the question of affiliation is the payment of dues. Where dues are paid, there is affiliation.

QUESTION: My chapter desires me to get a official ruling on a matter of policy. Where do I inquire?

ANSWER: The office of the President General should be consulted upon a matter requiring an official ruling. National officers and chairmen should confine their remarks to the work of their departments but are free to inform any or all committees if requested to do so by the proper authority. (DAR Handbook, 1960)

QUESTION: May the insignia be used on match boxes or favors?

ANSWER: The insignia may not be used on match boxes or any other articles designed for purely commercial purposes. (DAR Handbook, 1960)
THE UNIQUE REVOLUTION

The theme of the Seventieth Continental Congress was *For evil to triumph, good men need only do nothing.* This theme was originally given currency by that great 18th century Englishman and friend of America, Edmund Burke.

We may inquire at this time as to the meaning of the word “good” as intended by Mr. Burke. Presumably he had in mind those qualities of upright moral character, devotion to duty and patriotism characteristic of the best type of public servant. Good citizens, however, must act in accordance with their convictions. One may assume that there were many good men in the Greek and Roman Empires, too, before their fall, and there were doubtless good men in France at the time of the French Revolution, but their apathy to the welfare of their country brought about their country’s downfall. Our President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, pointed out in her message the opening night of the Continental Congress, that

Edmund Burke saw clearly the essential difference between the American Revolution based on God-given individual rights of life, liberty, property, due process of law, freedom of religion and of the press on the one hand, and the godless, state-directed, totalitarian French Revolution on the other. It was clear to him that the American Revolution was good and the French Revolution was evil.

Not all Americans have understood the fundamental difference between the French and American Revolutions. Let us consider for a moment the statement made by the present Chief Executive to the Americans for Democratic Action:

If there is one thing certain, it is that this is no time to stand still; rather it is time for movement, for action, for change, and thus for liberalism. With liberals, as today’s Minutemen, leading the way, it is high time to recover the historic momentum of the American Revolution—the democratic social revolution as against the revolutions of nihilism and totalitarianism.

In his “second state of the union” speech the President said:

I am here to promote the freedom doctrine... The great battleground for the defense and expansion of freedom today is the whole southern half of the globe—Asia, Latin America, Africa and the Middle East—the lands of the rising peoples. Their revolution, the greatest in human history, is one of peace and hope—for freedom and equality, for order and independence. They seek an end to injustice, tyranny and exploitation... Those are the aims of their revolution, just as they were the aims of our revolution. And theirs is a revolution which we would support regardless of the cold war, and regardless of which political or economic route they choose to freedom.

Our Founding Fathers wrote into the undergirding of our society a new philosophy, the natural rights of men who are made in the image of God. Made in His image, mankind has certain inherent natural rights, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. In this Nation, government was reduced to the position of serving man.

There have been four revolutions of historical importance: “The Glorious Revolution” in England in 1688, the American Revolution in 1776, the French Revolution in 1789 and the Russian Revolution of 1917.

William Henry Chamberlain, who writes such excellent articles in the Wall Street Journal and “The Free- man,” commented recently on the view taken by many of our statesmen that there is a close parallel between the American patriots of 1776 and the savage tribesmen of the Congo and Angola. What greater contrast could there be between our Minutemen of the Revolution who paused to pray before marching off to Bunker Hill, prepared to vindicate their rights as free men, and the leopard-skin tribesmen of the Congo bent on killing foreigners and eating their hearts in the superstitious belief that this will give them the strength of their foes?

Is there anything in common between the civilized colonists and the rampaging African savages? Are the bloody deeds in the remote frontier areas of the Congo and Angola likely to lead to documents comparable with the United States Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution?...

In the twentieth century, it is crystal clear that some revolutions work great and permanent evil, as others, including the American, have wrought much good. Whether a revolution is good or bad depends upon its circumstances, the seriousness of the abuses against which it is directed, the fitness of the people involved for orderly self-government... the principles espoused by its leaders.

The French, English and American Revolutions illustrate definite principles. Our American Revolution was under the guidance of patriots most of whom were well versed in history and theory of government. The American system was the product of wise scholarship, clear thinking and patriotic endeavor! Our Founding Fathers in creating our form of government drew partly from the lessons of the past, but they also broke new ground in giving a new understanding of the separate functions of the national and the local government. This has made the American system unique. On the other hand, the English and French perpetuated the dominating, strong, central state. In both countries, an all-powerful parliament took the place of an all-powerful king.

Americans were at first sympathetic with the prime developments in the French Revolution concerning the abolition of feudal privileges, and the substitution of representative government for the absolute power of the king. It was not long, however, before American opinion began to veer sharply away, outraged by the excesses of the doctrinaire fanatics. The Utopian dream became, in fact, a nightmare of terrorism. Then it was that the word “Jacobin” became as odious in America as the word “communism” is today. Both communists and Jacobins believed that the end justifies the means. Their philosophy held that the virtuous minority has the right to coerce the majority, that disagreement with the virtuous elite is counterrevolution for which the only suitable penalty is death. Do we not today begin to hear in America that those who believe in the Constitution are not in tune with the new order of internationalism? That those who adhere to conservative principles are enemies, in fact, of the new world order and even bordering on the subversive? Has not a great General who had initiated for his troops an anti-communist program recently been admonished by his superiors? Have not the speeches of several persons in high places, including that of the Vice President of the United States, been censored to conform to current appeasement policies?
Speaking of the French Revolution, John Adams pointed out the difference between the terrorist practices of the French Revolution and the moderation of the American:

Helvetius and Rousseau preached to the French nation liberty, till they made them the most mechanical slaves; equality, until they destroyed all equity; humanity, until they became weasels and animal panders; and fraternity, till they cut one another's throats like Roman gladiators.

The third revolution, the Russian Revolution of 1917, was, like the French Revolution, welcomed as good news by certain Americans who deplored the absolutism of Czarist rule with its repressions and discriminations, arrests without trial and banishments to Siberia. In Russia, as in France in 1789, the liberals and moderate revolutionaries who took over were unable to check the sweep toward class war and violent social revolution. The Russian Revolution is a lurid example that revolution is not in itself intrinsically desirable. History again produced a revolution of a type quite alien to American experience and ideals.

Arthur Toynbee, British historical philosopher, has said that the American Revolution touched off many other revolutions in France, Russia and China. “America,” he claims, “has lost the leadership of her own revolution. Once you start a revolution, you can’t stop it. You go along with it, or it runs away with you.”

It is completely unfair to saddle the United States with responsibility for revolutions as different as possible from the American model. Training in the United States may have opened the eyes of Chinese, Africans and others to attitudes and vistas of thought ultimately destructive to the established traditions of their countries. American missionaries, diplomats, teachers and travelers probably did shape some of the progressive westernizing changes in the countries where they worked. Those who have brought about revolution in Asia and Africa had their schooling in communism, for the most part in Moscow.

Today, Indonesians are suffering under the pro-communist “guided democracy” of Sukarno. Indians are suffocating under a socialist regime which prevents real progress. Ghanaians find that the purpose of their revolution is the greater glory of their messianic dictator. Native Kenyans look to the “leadership” of the Mau Mau terrorist Kenyatta. Egyptians have the dictatorship of Nasser, Cubans the grisly dictatorship of the Communist Castro.

These power-grabs cannot seriously be lumped with the American Revolution. The American Revolution stands all but unique in history because it was not a power-grab by an egomaniac or a dictatorial clique. It was stirred by men steeped in history, in political wisdom and in nature’s man’s nature. Those are, unhappily, just the qualities lacking in the “rising peoples” of Asia, Latin America, Africa and the Middle East . . .

Much has been said of late about United States support “regardless of which political or economic route they choose to freedom.” Just how many political and economic routes to freedom are there? Communism or pro-communism is not one. Socialism is not one. Personal dictatorship is not one. Those who would learn from the history of man’s centuries-old struggle against tyranny understand that there is only one route to political and economic freedom.

If our government leaders say it doesn’t matter what kind of revolution a backward nation engineers or what kind of economics and politics it practices, then this country is going to help, not the people of those lands, but their overbearing leaders and ruling cliques. That is no way to fight the collectivist, dictatorial conspiracy of communism. The only way to fight communism is through the expansion of political and economic freedom. Our aid to the downtrodden people of this earth would then be based on a premise that could be an effective instrument of United States foreign policy. It would be our beacon of hope. This policy would announce to those contemplating revolution that we believe economic and political freedom is part and parcel of freedom itself. We should help only those who agree with this premise. Perhaps then the others might start rethinking their economic and political policies.

Milton Friedman, author of a number of articles published by the Intercollegiate Society of Individualists, commented on the difference between the 19th century liberalism which emphasized freedom and the 20th century liberalism which tends to emphasize welfare.

The 20th Century liberal puts his reliance upon the state rather than on voluntary arrangements. Liberalism of the 20th Century variety has become orthodox and reactionery . . .

It is widely believed that economic arrangements are one thing and political arrangements another, that any kind of economic arrangement can be associated with any kind of political arrangement. This is the idea that underlies such a term as democratic socialism. The essential thesis, I believe, of a new liberal is that this idea is invalid, that “democratic socialism is a contradiction in terms, that there is an intimate connection between material and political arrangements, and that only certain combinations are possible.” . . .

Intellectuals in particular have a strong bias against regarding economic freedom as important. They tend to express contempt for what they regard as material aspects of life and to regard their own pursuit of allegedly higher values as on a different plane of significance and as deserving special attention. But for the ordinary citizen of the country, for the great masses of the people, the direct importance of economic freedom is in many cases of at least comparable importance to the indirect importance of economic freedom as a means of political freedom.

The words “democratic socialism” would have sounded hollow indeed to those first Minutemen who were unfamiliar with the ideologies of today. They were confronted with tyranny and they rose to resist it in the form of taxation without representation, and of unwarranted searches and seizures. The Boston Tea Party could hardly have been called a “social” affair nor could the burning of the Peggy Stewart at Annapolis!

Surely it is no accident that the word “democracy” is nowhere found in the Constitution, that Article IV declares:

The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government . . .

The Founding Fathers had no doubts on this score. The treatment of the word “democracy” in the Federalist Papers indicates that the Constitution’s omission was deliberate. Hamilton speaks of the errors arising from “the confounding of a republic with a democracy” and Madison stresses the two great points of difference between a democracy and a republic.

Democracy is the direct government of all the people all the time; it is practicable only in a very small community and probably not even then. A republic is a system of government through representation. As Madison put it, democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention; have ever been found incompatible with personal security or the right of property; and have in general been as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths.

I am sure all Americans will remember Benjamin Franklin’s reply to a lady who inquired, “What have
we got—a republic or a monarchy?"
"A republic," Ben replied, "if you
can keep it!"

Let us examine for a moment the principles of these modern Minutemen who instead of facing the Red-coats sometimes seem to be wear-
ing them. Instead of searching for means to defend themselves and their families against the armed menace of communism they are devoting most of their waking hours to the prob-
lems of disarmament; instead of resisting the enemy within and with-
out, they are following the appease-
ment path of nonresistance and so-called containment; instead of con-
demning the evils of the communist aggro-
ssion, they enthusiastically em-
brace the idea of coexistence; instead of aiding their fellowmen, crushed and prostrate behind the Iron Curtain, they recommend foreign aid for their oppressors; instead of pride in their country, the new Minutemen proclaim our performance as con-
trasted with that of the Soviet Un-
ion has been very dismal. In fact, some modern Minutemen have so far outgrown the patriotism of their predecessors that they would surren-
der this country's sovereignty to a world government. They would bury what they call the "outmoded and outdated" old 18th century Consti-
tution!

Most modern Minutemen would not know how to handle the plow, to hew a log home out of the forest or to build a boat. They spend much of their time working up their ideolo-
gies in the ivory towers of the great universities, in the cloistered studies of the country's churches, in the se-
cluded skyscraper offices of the great foundations or devising ways and means to promote their socialist panaceas in the halls of government. The government for which they work and devise their liberal programs is no longer one of limited and divided powers. Congress has surrendered to the executive many of its preroga-
tives, including its all important right to regulate foreign trade. The judi-
cial branch of the government has assumed in some cases the aspect of a legislative body. Matters for-
merly left to private business and en-
terprise are now assumed by the Federal Government. In the past, our people were allowed freedom to experiment, to explore, to invent, to use the great facilities with which they were endowed by their Creator.

Because of this national policy, the resources of this country have been made available for our people. With present restrictions impressed in every walk of life today, the develop-
ment of our country, as we know it, its great railroads, shipping, wide-
spread industry would never have been accomplished.

Our Minutemen of 1776 didn't wait for foreign aid to begin their resis-
tance to a tyrannical govern-
ment, nor was the government for which they fought enmeshed in stran-
gling international alliances and commitments. It is time that the of-
ficials who are to give the new im-
petus to our country learn that the defense of the Americas is only pos-
sible through action by the United States. For example, the SEATO organization in Southeast Asia has already proven that it cannot act de-
cisively or effectively when faced with a crisis such as Laos. All it did was call meetings and pass resolutions to which nobody paid any attention. At the same time, the United States was prevented from taking swift and pow-
erful action, had it wished to do so. The very same thing could happen when a threat to the Western Hemisphere might call for quick action to implement the Monroe Doctrine.

The Monroe Doctrine is a United States doctrine. It is our responsi-
bility and duty to put it into effect with our power. The President and Defense Department should be free from the entanglements of the United Nations and the Organization of American States so they can act to protect the people of the United States.

Every postwar success that this country has had in stopping the ad-
vance of communism—in Iran, in Berlin, at Quemoy and Matsu, and in Lebanon—has been the result of swift and decisive United States ac-
tion alone. In Korea, in Vietnam, in Cuba and elsewhere we have seen the losses which have resulted in waiting for our "allies" to decide what must be done.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur said on his recent visit to the Philippines that America's failure to win the Ko-
orean War
was a major disaster for the free world. . . . A great nation that enters upon war and does not see it through to victory must ultimately suffer all the consequences of defeat.

Continuing, he said he would unhesitatingly observe that, with the les-
sions of Korea in the so recent past, no nation or no alliance of nations should be so reckless as to commit troops to fight on the mainland of Asia without consider-
ing the potentiality of the reaction of the enemy supported by his Communist allies. Nor should defeatist military doctrines be permitted, as was done in Korea, under the rhetorical disguise of such mislead-
ings phrases as "passive defense," "aggres-
sive defense," "privileged sanctuary," "po-
lace action."

Such nonsense has no place in the lexicon or conduct of war . . . for in war, as in politics, there is no substitute for victory.

Senator Fulbright, Chairman of the powerful Foreign Relations Commit-
tee, has written an article for the maga-
azine, Foreign Affairs, in which he tells us that Julius Stone, a distin-
guished international lawyer said that

"The very ambition of the Charter (United Nations) turned it into a two-
faced instrument. One face looks nobly toward the beginnings of a superstate beyond the League of Nations; the other looks grimly backward to the anarchic self-help of the old world, well before the foundation of the League of Nations. Which was the real face?"

Senator Fulbright states the second face has prevailed but that its for-
ward-looking face is only a shadow and a promise. He continued his re-
marks by saying that it has become

"quite clear that if we are to develop a working concert of free nations, we must look elsewhere for a model and an instrumentality."

This new model, he conceives, is an Atlantic community of nations where goals and values are widely shared, effective communication is possible and mutual trust reasonably assured. He tells us that perhaps NATO could be expanded into such an organiza-
tion or that OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Develop-
ment) could evolve into a broader instrument of union; that, in fact, OECD might be more appropriate for the development of a parliamen-
tary organ of the Atlantic nations.

Our Founding Fathers took great and good care to insure that the American government would be an instrument to serve the best interests of the people in their aspirations for freedom, dignity and a rewarding life. It was precisely because they understood so well how vicious an enemy of the people, government can become that they sought to contrive a governmental system in which power could not be concentrated in one man or in too few. One can imagine their reaction to proposals for a Regional World Government,
such as NATO, an Atlantic Community or OECD.

Let us ask ourselves:

1. Why did men die of starvation for 6,000 years of recorded history (many are still starving in some parts of the world today) and why is it that in our United States we have never had a famine?

2. Why did men make beasts of burden of themselves for 6,000 years, until we in the United States—in a very short period—led the world to a way of harnessing the forces of nature so that they would do the bidding of the humblest citizen?

3. Why did men live for thousands of years in dark and unwholesome dwellings while here in America, in a very few years, was developed a civilization in which we take for granted luxuries which are still considered fabulous by half the earth's population?

4. Why did men, women and children eke out a meager existence for thousands of years with body-killing labor, while here in America we were able to provide abundance for most of our citizens and the necessities for all?

These questions are not asked to convey a feeling of smugness or complacency. They are designed to provoke serious and thoughtful reflections on our way of life and pride in how it became what it is. Then there are four further questions:

1. Is our abundance due to our having more natural resources than any other people have?

2. Could it be that Americans like hard work more than do any other people on earth?

3. Are Americans a people of inherent superiority?

4. Are Americans by nature more energetic than any other people on earth?

The answers to all four of these questions, of course is No. Americans are not inherently different. We come from all the other peoples of the earth.

We owe a great deal of our superiority to the constitutional form of government with which we have been blessed—a form of government which was designed to respect and protect the God-given rights and dignity of the individual. We have become a great nation, not so much by reason of what government has done for us, but by reason of what government has left us free to do for ourselves. During the years of our growing into a great nation, the Federal Government did not hamper or stifle the initiative of its citizens, nor did it restrict or interfere with their ingenuity.

Some say

We are a purely materialist nation, a nation of money-mad automations without souls and without compassion. So, for this objection there are still further questions:

1. What other people on earth have provided as many churches, schools, libraries, hospitals or recreational facilities as have the American people?

2. What other people have done so much toward the elimination of abusive child-labor practices, of back-breaking drudgery, and the blight of poverty as have the American people?

3. What other people have come anywhere near the Americans in pouring out their wealth all over the earth to relieve the sufferings of other peoples?

4. What other people on earth have equalled the Americans in contributing to the spread of literacy, health, longevity and general welfare?

If this country's critics could be caused to answer these questions after intensive and unremmed research, they would learn to respect and love our way of life, as they can in no other way. It is not enough to state the facts. All of us need to employ our God-given faculties to work out the answers for ourselves. We will be far more responsive and enthusiastic citizens for freedom if we will.

Perhaps the appreciation of some for our Constitutional government, however, has become so dulled in recent years they now find it easy to believe in world government.

Our Founding Fathers knew the secret of freedom—a system of checks and balances, knowing full well that that government is best which governs least. The character of a world government, represented today in essence by the United Nations, is reactionary, a return to absolutism and totalitarianism so abhorred by those who for generations have fled from the tyrannical government of the Old World. There is nothing to check the absolute power of world government, its decrees, its judgments. Its legislative acts are final. Nations such as Soviet Russia do not abide by United Nations decrees except when it suits them. Nations who live by moral standards, however, have noted that the United States picked up the tabs for the international police force and is contributing large sums for the Congo.

Americans who understand the foundations upon which liberty was erected realize that a world order is the greatest enemy of individual freedom, not a means to achieve it. True freedom depends on local self-government, on effective access of the people to their individual rights and not on a distant and powerful world government. The heirs of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln know that society is improved by the individuals who compose it, not by forcing a program of social reform down its throat. True freedom cannot be reached by climbing the steps of the welfare state.

Within the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and Bill of Rights lie the greatness of our past and hope for the future. These great documents encompass the rules and regulations of human happiness. Americans should read and study them, understand and live by them. Let us declare our independence from pseudo-philanthropic government. Let us recapture the knack of being Americans. Then our people will labor for what they want, experience a pride of accomplishment and feel a security which centralized social insurance cannot supply.

This is the country, let us remember with deep gratitude, that gave first consideration to the individuality of man, his hunger for freedom, his faith in himself and his God, and his desire for the expression of this divinely endowed impulse. It is a proud and joyful thing to be an American, and Americans should take pride and joy in expressing their patriotism.

Let us not be defeatists. Let us hold our heads high as free men and women. Let us be alert. Let us 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.

Here is what we must say:

You shall not take our freedom away. Nor shall you, by mockery or deceit, cause us to hesitate to take the course of thinking right—talking right—for America!

Our ancestors fought and won a unique Revolution. They produced a great Republic. Let us keep it!
State Activities

WEST VIRGINIA

55th State Conference

The 55th State Conference of the West Virginia Society met October 26-28, 1960, at the Daniel Boone Hotel in Charleston, hostess chapters being from the Western District. These included Kanawha Valley, William Morris, John Young, Spencer Roane, Jennie Wiley, Anne Bailey, Fort Lee, and Mountaineer. The honor guest was Mrs. Ashmead White, President General of the National Society.

The annual Memorial Service was held at 2 p.m. at St. Mark's Methodist Church in Charleston and was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Chester A. Roush.

Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe, State Regent, presided at the opening Banquet of the Conference on Wednesday evening in the Mirror Room of the Daniel Boone Hotel, honoring the President General.

Dignitaries were introduced, following a welcome by John A. Shanklin, Mayor of Charleston; Miss Virginia B. Johnson, State Vice Regent, responded for delegates.

Greetings were extended by Hon. Jennings Randolph, U. S. Senator from West Virginia; Mrs. W. W. McCaughey, Honorary State Regent and Vice President General; Kyle McCormick, Director, West Virginia Department of Archives and History; C. A. Walsworth, President, West Virginia Society, SAR; Mrs. S. L. Miller, President, State Officers Club; Mrs. Wilson Phelps, President, State Chapter Regents' Club; Mrs. Dwight P. Cruikshank, Senior President, West Virginia Society, CAR; and Miss Susan Miller, President, West Virginia Society, CAR.

Hon. Cecil H. Underwood, Governor of West Virginia, addressed the West Virginia Daughters at this time. Music was provided by The Guardsmen. The Price of Freedom was the title of the stirring address by Mrs. Ashmead White.

Through Mrs. Holcombe's interest, Mrs. Doris Caldwell of Lewisburg worked with the Gen. Andrew Lewis Chapter in having a figure likeness of Mrs. White made for presentation at the Conference. It was presented by Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe; Mrs. Doris Caldwell, the artist; Mrs. Nancy Bright Wilson, then chapter regent; and Mrs. Wilson Phelps, past chapter regent.

A Cedar Lakes Reception was held after the banquet; active members of the Regents Club of Charleston (Mrs. Charles P. Walker, President) served as the hostess group.

The Centennial, Historical Brochure, Librarian, and Transportation Committees' Breakfast was held before opening sessions on Thursday. The hostess chapter was Spencer Roane.

The State Regent presided at the Conference session beginning at 9 a.m. Following the regular opening program, a business session, including reports of Credentials, Program, Standing Rules, and Administrative Committees, as well as State Officers and standing committees with unfinished and new business, was held. All guests and National and State Officers were then recognized.

Anne Bailey Chapter was hostess for the Thursday Conference Luncheon, using a National Defense theme. Stanley C. Morris, Charleston attorney, spoke on Triumph and Tragedy.

From 3 to 4:30 p.m. on Thursday a tea at the Governor's Mansion, honored Mrs. Ashmead White. Mrs. J. Marion Bailey presented guests to Mrs. Cecil H. Underwood, First Lady of West Virginia; receiving with Mrs. Underwood were Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe, Mrs. Ashmead White, Mrs. E. F. Seimes, Mrs. Louise Moseley Heaton, Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, and the State Officers.

Members attended planting of the West Virginia State tree, a sugar maple, at 4:30 p.m. Thursday afternoon on the west corner of Capitol grounds. Guests participating were Dr. Warden M. Lane, Director, Conservation Commission of West Virginia, and the Hon. Joe Burdette, Secretary of State of West Virginia.

The John Young Chapter was hostess at the 7 p.m. Thursday evening dinner meeting. The State Regent presided. The guest speaker was Congressman John M. Slack, Jr., 6th district, U. S. House of Representatives, who presented a timely and pertinent address entitled, West Virginia's Objective and the Coming Centennial. The roll call of chapters followed, and reports from the chapter regents and District Directors were given. The William Morris Chapter was hostess during the social hour that followed.

Fort Lee Chapter was hostess for the Magnolia Breakfast at 7 a.m. on Friday, conducted by the State Treasurer, Mrs. James Tritchler. A question-and-answer period dealt with Cedar Lakes, the 1776 Beautification Program, and the Doris Pike White Auditorium, in round-table style.

The Friday morning session concluded business of the 55th annual State Conference.

56th State Conference

The 56th Annual State Conference met October 26-28, 1961, at the West Virginian Hotel in Bluefield; members of Southern District chapters served as hostess groups. Princess Aracoma Chapter of Logan, served as hostess, at a Board of Management Luncheon in the small ball room at noon on Thursday.

Registration began for members at 9 a.m. and continued throughout the afternoon. The State Chaplain, Mrs. Chester A. Roush, conducted a Memorial Service for 73 deceased members at 2:30 p.m. at the Bland Street Methodist Church. Flowers from this ceremony were placed on the grave of Mrs. David E. French, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General.

Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe, State Regent, presided at a board meeting at 4 p.m. before the opening session on Thursday evening, when an American Heritage Banquet was held. The traditional opening was attended by members, National and State Officers, and guests; the latter were introduced by Mrs. Holcombe. Guest speakers were Hon. Hulett C. Smith of Beckley, State Commissioner of Commerce, who spoke on The New Look for West Virginia, and Hon. John M. Slack, Jr., House of Representatives, spoke on Our Revolution Must Prevail. Col. Andrew Donnally Chapter of Welch was the hostess group, using a most unique table arrangement consisting of a replica of the White House, surrounded in proper sequence on tiers with figures of all the Presidents from George Washington to John F. Kennedy. Miniature shrubs and trees accentuated the decorations. At each place was a 6-inch Betsy Ross doll dressed in gray gown, white fichu,

(Continued on page 451)
with the CHAPTERS

Spirit of '76 (New Orleans, La.) held two dedication ceremonies in 1961. On Sunday, October 15, a marker designating the site of the First Acadian Settlement in Louisiana, 1756-57, was unveiled at the town of St. James, La. On Sunday, November 5, 1961, a marker was unveiled in Audubon Park, New Orleans, marking the site of the Boré Plantation, owned by Jean Etienne Boré, who in 1795 successfully granulated sugar from cane on this site.

The markers, given to the chapter by the State of Louisiana, were accepted and presented at each ceremony by Mrs. Robert J. Kuhn, chapter regent, to the Town of St. James and Audubon Park, respectively. Members of the chapter taking part in both ceremonies were Messames Herbert C. Parker, John Delmayne Hanson, Frederick Fox, and Leo Loubere.

Presented on the program at the Acadian Marker Dedication were officials of St. James, La., the French and Canadian Consuls of New Orleans, several historians, and descendants of many Acadian and French families. Representing CAR were Carl Pehr and John Alva Groth, standard bearers; and Miss Suzanne Kuhn, who placed a wreath in honor of her ancestor, Jacques Cantrelle, Sr., of France. Historical research was done by Mrs. Stephen R. Campbell and Dr. Isabel M. French, both of St. James Parish.

Taking part in the program for the Boré Marker Dedication were officials of Audubon Park and the City of New Orleans. A wreath was placed by a descendant of Bore, CAR members present were Jane Phillips and Falvey J. Fox, Jr., standard bearers; Miss Nancy Story Kuhn, who extended greetings from CAR; and Kathryn Fox, page to Mrs. Kuhn. Historical research was done by Mrs. Samuel Wilson, Jr., New Orleans historian. greetings from the Louisiana Society were extended by Mrs. James B. Shackleford, State Regent.

Mrs. Falvey J. Fox, Historical Markers Chairman, planned both activities and acted as Mistress of Ceremonies. Each marker dedicated depicts an important phase of Louisiana history.—Helen W. (Mrs. Falvey J.) Fox.

Beverly Hills (Beverly Hills, Calif.). It was a pleasure and inspiration to the Beverly Hills Chapter to present the Good Citizen pin this year to Alice Abarbanel, Beverly Hills High School senior. Alice is the third in her family to receive a DAR award. Her brother, Henry, now a high-school student at California School of Technology, won an award in an essay contest from the Beverly Hills Chapter when in the El Rodeo Grammar School, at the age of 10, as did their sister Janice last year at Beverly Vista School in the seventh grade.

Miss Jeannette Elizabeth Donaldson, regent, presented the pin to Alice at a recent meeting at which the chapter was honored to have Mrs. 0. George Cook, Curator-General, as a guest and speaker. Her talk was a delightful “conducted tour” of the DAR Museum.

Also as guests were Mrs. A. R. Abarbanel, Alice’s mother, and Miss Patricia Pearson, an exchange American Field Service student from Johannesburg, South Africa, who is living with the “brilliant” Abarbanel family.—Cecile W. Mottison.


Mayor Henry Taylor, Jr., issued an appropriate proclamation and accepted for the city a full-size facsimile of the Constitution, presented to the Public Library by the chapter. A patriotic display was exhibited for a week at the city’s largest theatre, where more than 6,000 persons paused in the lobby at the impressive sight, among these hundreds of high school students. The Temple Daily Telegram’s coverage was generous and well placed.

On September 21, Mrs. Fred Day, speech teacher, talked for 15 minutes on KCEN-TV on The Making and Meaning of the Constitution. This was followed by a 5-minute question-and-answer period, What the Daughters Do, by Mrs. Herbert H. Fletcher, chapter regent. This program is estimated to have 20,000 viewers.

On October 5 all civic and service club leaders were invited to an open meeting in observance of National Defense Week, featuring a talk by Brig. Gen. Roy Lasseter, Jr., of Fort Hood’s Strategic Air Command. Mrs. Mark Nash, program chairman, presided, and in arranging the meeting and its decor retained the Constitution Week theme. It was one of the largest meetings in the history of the chapter.

That Betty Martin Chapter had, in initiating this emphasis, started a chain reaction of awareness of our national necessities was evidenced by General Lasseter’s receiving an avalanche of requests from all over the country for repetition of his talk.

Chapter interest was high and cooperation whole-hearted in these patriotic projects. Betty Martin Chapter had obviously not only awakened a city but had stirred up additional enthusiasm among its own members.—Mrs. Herbert H. Fletcher.

Cheung (Elmira, N.Y.) celebrated its 65th Anniversary on January 20, 1962. The first regent was Miss Mary Park, and there were 27 charter members. A luncheon meeting at the Mark Twain Hotel was a gala event. Mrs. Francis T. Garvey, regent, presided, and over 110 members and guests attended. Miss Cora Atwater presented an American music program, with Miss JoAnne Long as soloist.

Tom Wrigley, writer and editor with Hearst newspapers for 19 years, was our speaker. Mr. Wrigley was National Publicity Director for the DAR during six administrations and was a member of the DAR Advisory Board during Mrs. Frederick Groves’ term of office as President General. He spoke on many activities of the DAR and on the United Nations. The talk was enthusiastically applauded.

Mrs. Richard Kinsman was chairman of the hostess committee.—Mrs. Francis T. Garvey.

Fort Greene (Brooklyn, N.Y.) and Gouverneur Morris (Gouverneur, N.Y.). On September 25, 1961, the members of Gouverneur Morris Chapter assisted the members of Fort Greene Chapter with a memorial service by placing a DAR marker on the grave of Mildred Derby Hamlin (Mrs. Arthur T.) Clark. Mrs. Clark was a former regent of Fort Greene Chapter.

Those attending the service were Miss Hazel Dickson, Mrs. Van D. Wight, Miss Iva Dodds, Miss Blanche Hodkin (for-
of 89. For her self-sacrifice, the NSDAR approved organization in the District of Columbia of a chapter to be named for her. It was founded February 7, 1916, by her great-great granddaughter, Mrs. Laura Frances Grey Olney.

Frances Scott Chapter was happy to present a bronze marker in honor of Mrs. Frances Scott Foster at a ceremony marking her grave in East Machias, Maine. This ceremony was conducted by Hannah Weston Chapter of Machias, for Frances Scott Chapter, on December 12, 1961. Miss Susan Sanborn, great-great granddaughter of Frances Scott, is shown in the picture at the left of the headstone.—Harriet S. King.

Fort Frederica (Simons Island, Ga.). Mrs. Maurice A. Cameron of McRae, Ga., Georgia’s State Chairman of Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship presented the DAR Americanism Medal to Mrs. Richard A. Everett, Jr., niece Lieselotte Clara Kusch, in recognition of her outstanding display of good citizenship at the December meeting in the Oglethorpe room of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association. Mrs. Everett came to America in 1938 and was naturalized in 1952.

Rev. Ben Moore, minister of the St. Simons Presbyterian Church, spoke on From Out of the Manger—Our True Liberty.

A skit, Colonial Christmas, was presented by the Fort Frederica CAR Chapter under the direction of the Senior President, Mrs. Joe H. Bradford, Jr. The minuet was beautifully done, the girls being dressed in hoop skirts and the boys in colonial costumes with wigs.

Mrs. Heyes McMath, Jr., National Defense chairman, gave a report from Congressman Richard Roudubush, Noblesville, Ind., deploring the fact the United States is shipping synthetic rubber, rail equipment, coal-tar products, pipe, and a host of other materials contributing to a military buildup behind the Iron Curtain.

Mrs. R. B. Crichton, Transportation Chairman, reported her committee’s project—elimination of blind corners as a traffic hazard on the Island. The Ogletorpe room was beautifully decorated in Christmas decor, including a Christmas tree.—Mrs. C. W. Cotton.

Rosannah Waters (Clarksdale, Miss.) is very proud of three members who have distinguished themselves by loyal service to the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Louise Moseley Heaton is State Regent of the Mississippi Society, Mrs. Edward Cage Brewer is completing a 3-year term as Corresponding Secretary General of the National Society, and Mrs. Thomas J. Bruister is State Corresponding Secretary. These outstanding Daughters were present February 13, 1962, when Rosannah Waters observed American History Month with a luncheon at the Country Club. Seventy-two members and guests attended this annual patriotic celebration to hear Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Lane of the United States Army, who is President of the Mississippi River Commission. Mrs. Thomas J. Bruister introduced him by saying that we were fortunate to have such an outstanding American as our guest speaker.

General Lane chose as his subject History and What Makes It. Having made history himself, he was well qualified to discuss that subject. He holds the Distinguished Service Medal, the Asiatic-Pacific Medal, World War II Victory Medal, and the Army of Occupation Medal for service in Japan. He stated that history is written by the generation after the events had happened; often the facts are distorted; and we must study the words of the losers as well as of the winners. He reminded his audience that there is a tendency to retreat from high standards of justice. Today we are apt to settle a case by sentimentality rather than by the whole penalty of the law. The Mosaic Law, we think too harsh, yet obedience to it, led to greatness.” General Lane stated he had great admiration for the Daughters of the American Revolution because of its support of the high principles and the heritage handed down to this generation. He said he thought world leadership which is needed, must come from the Daughters of the American Revolution or similar groups.

Mrs. Leon Bramlett, Jr., introduced Miss Sandra Leibson, the Good Citizen President, Regent of the Mississippi River Commission. Mrs. Thomas J. Bruister introduced him by saying that we were fortunate to have such an outstanding American as our guest speaker.

Mrs. J. Frank Kilpatrick, regent, presided and announced the new officers.—Mrs. J. F. Kilpatrick.

Alexander Keith (Athens, Tenn.). Keeping Informed was the topic of Mrs. Theodore Morford, Nashville, State Regent, Tennessee Society, featured speaker at Cherokee District in Athens, October 20,
at historic Mars Hill Presbyterian Church, founded in 1823. The District Director, Miss Elizabeth Fillauer, Cleveland, presided. The session was marked by the presence of a number of State and National Officers and Chairmen. A luncheon was held at the clubrooms of Athens Browning Circle; preceding the luncheon, Charles F. Keith presented to each State Chapter and National Officers and Chairmen the small silk United States Flags to honor his sister, Miss Penelope Louise Keith, organizing regent of the chapter, named for their ancestor and an ancestor of Miss Catherine D. Keith, chapter officer. Mrs. Ben H. Thompson, Sweetwater, chapter regent, presided at the luncheon.

Speaking at the session on plans of State Officers and State Chairmen were: Mrs. Morford; Mrs. Elmer D. Rule, Signal Mountain, Past State Regent, State Chairman of Resolutions, National Vice Chairman of Lineage Research; Mrs. Arthur B. Knight, Knoxville, First Vice Regent; Mrs. Robert D. Privette, Knoxville, Chaplain; Mrs. E. E. Bryan, Nashville, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Wallace A. Berryman, Mount Pleasant, Treasurer; Mrs. Edythe R. Whiteley, Nashville, Registrar; Mrs. Allan A. Hinkle, Signal Mountain, Historian; School, Leland Coffey, Knoxville, National Vice Chairman, DAR Magazine Advertising; Mrs. Henry H. Richesin, Loudon, State Chairman, DAR Magazine Advertising; Mrs. H. David Hickey, Chattanooga, State Honor Roll Chairman.

Mrs. Morford had on display the recent volume, Tennessee Roster and Revolutionary Soldiers, 1894-1960, representing much effort on her part.

Mrs. Morford emphasized points for officers and membership, discussed the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium at Kate Duncan Smith School; United States History Month; State Conference, Nashville, February 21-23, 1962; Good Citizen girls; and other projects.

It was recalled later that the first Cherokee District conference was held in Athens, January 11, 1935.—Mary Frances Conner, Donegal (Lancaster, Pa.) will celebrate its 70th Anniversary with a tea on April 12, at the home of Mrs. Bertram L. Davidson. The regent, Mrs. Stacy E. Peters, who has led the chapter in a very busy 3 years, will review the interesting highlights of the past years; the executive board will act as hostesses.

The chapter has been very much interested in the restoration of Rock Ford, the home of Gen. Edward Hand, Revolutionary War officer, near Lancaster, and has sponsored a luncheon and card party for 3 years at the Lancaster Country Club to raise funds for this project as well as to make up its contribution of $387.00 to Pennsylvania Health House at Tamassee, in honor of the late Mrs. Joseph G. Fennell.

Donegal is especially proud of its CAR, with about 48 members under the leadership of Mrs. John M. Hoober, Jr. A. Marie Veri was State President when it entertained the State CAR Convention in Lancaster in 1959. It has received the gold merit award for 2 years, provided one of the most interesting programs each year at Christmas time, and has three State officers at the present time.

The chapter supports the Good Citizen contest each year in 15 of the county schools and entertains all of the girls and their mothers at a tea in the Spring, when they are given their pins and awards. Two living charter members of the chapter are alternate in presenting the program at this meeting. The annual essay contest in the Lancaster Senior High School is held in February. Later in the spring, money awards and certificates are given to the outstanding American history students in the Lancaster Junior and Senior High schools.

Donegal contributes liberally to the DAR-supported schools, having sent over 200 pounds of clothing to Kate Duncan Smith and Crossnore in 1961. St. Mary’s and Bacone are not overlooked in the yearly gifts.

John W. A. Keith, who has been host for the Constitution Day luncheon in September at the historic Donegal Church near Mt. Joy, when 160 members from six area chapters joined with us in this annual area observation. It was a real joy to receive the gold honor award last year, and we are working hard to receive the same rating this year.—Josephine M. (Mrs. Eugene K.) Robb.


The chapter was honored to have Mrs. George C. Skillman, State Regent, Mrs. John Finley, State Vice Regent, and regents of neighboring chapters as guests.

Without wide highways and powerful automobiles, regular trips to Atlantic City were long and tiring, way back in 1897, so 23 Haddonfield residents, who were members of the General Lafayette Chapter, decided to make the trip large enough to justify its own chapter. They were successful, and Haddonfield Chapter received its charter, with Mrs. Henry D. Moore as organizing regent. Two living charter members, Mrs. J. Fithian Tatem of Haddonfield and Mrs. Gertrude Smith Loveland of Moorestown were honored at the anniversary celebration. Miss Helen Shackelford, registrar, reported at the celebration that the chapter had presented certificates to five members who have been members of the DAR 50 years or longer. Mrs. John A. Tatem, Mrs. Josiah E. Willits have been members for 51 years. Mrs. Franklin E. Williams has been a member for 56 years. Miss Edna Hunt has been a member 60 years. Mrs. J. Fithian Tatem, who has been a DAR member for 67 years, originally was a regent of the chapter. Mrs. Eugene K. Robb, regent of Haddonfield Chapter, presided.—Ada S. Fagin.

Jonas Bronck (Mount Vernon, N.Y.) wishes to urge DAR members who plan to tour New York and New England to visit a national shrine, St. Paul’s Church, Eastchester, a very short distance from the New England Thruway, Pelham exit. Jonas Bronck Chapter assisted in raising funds for restoration of the old church, and, on May 28, 1959, provided a marker for the grave of Capt. William Moore, soldier of the Revolution, whose headstone has recently been identified by Ronald Schlessman, treasurer of the Bronx Historical Society. Although the name of the soldier had been on the list of Dr. William Coffey, rector of the church from 1852-1909, the headstone was not located until a shaft of sunlight revealed the smudged letters "oo," with other broken or obliterated letters.

St. Paul’s Church was on the main road linking New York and the New England Colonies during the Revolution and was in possession first of one side, then the other. Treasures of the Church—the bell, silver, Bible, and prayer-book—were buried in a swamp nearby, out of reach of any trespasser, and are in use today. The 18th century high rectory still remains today, and the New York State chapters of the DAR. The pews are the enclosed type used in the Episcopal churches of the time in England. Very near this church, at Split Rock, just off the Thruway (Split Rock Road), Anne Hutchinson was murdered by Indians after her flight from Rhode Island.
Island. Anne Hutchinson Chapter, Bronxville, N. Y., is named for her.

It was on the village green at St. Paul's that Peter Zenger reported the election that led to his arrest, and his acquittal was the first legal precedent establishing freedom of the press.

Jonas Bronck Chapter places Flags on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers on Memorial Day at Old St. Paul's and assists in the Citizens' Committee celebration on the village green there on July 4 each year. — Mrs. Laurie House.

John Benson (Hartwell, Ga.) with appropriate graveside ceremonies on July 9, marked the grave of another Revolutionary soldier buried in what is now Hart County. This has been, from the founding of the chapter in 1913, one of its most important projects. One grave already marked was recently moved because its original site is being inundated by the Hartwell Reservoir; others are scattered over the county, and a few are still to be marked. The soldier, John Skelton, a private in an independent South Carolina Company from April 1779 to July 1780 was younger, during this period of service, than the 18-year-old seventh generation namesake who placed a laurel wreath on the stone.

Following a luncheon at Hotel Nancy Hart, where 54 descendants of the soldier assembled, members of the DAR relatives, and friends were driven 3 miles out to a hilltop on the plantation home-site of the soldier. The services were presided over by the regent, Mrs. L. G. Cacchioli. She presented Rev. Cranfill Cacchioli for the invocation and Miss Eva Jones, chapter historian, who briefly outlined the chapter's formation and its work along lines of marking historic spots. The marker was dedicated by the regent.

Hala Skelton and Alexa Carpenter, sixth generation descendants of the soldier, unveiled the granite slab with its bronze marker, and John Skelton placed the laurel wreath. All three of these were members of the local CAR chapter.

Mrs. Richard Carpenter, chapter program chairman, introduced the speaker, Col. John W. Skelton, a fifth generation descendant, whose assembling of the known facts about John Skelton made real the person honored. She also presented Col. James H. Skelton, Jr., AUS, ret., Atlanta, also a fifth generation descendant, and the ranking military officer in the Georgia branch of this family. He expressed appreciation to the DAR and to the two visiting kinmen. Col. John W. Skelton, USAF, ret., of Brightwood, Va., and Col. George (Skelton) Byers, USA, ret., of South Bend, Ind., whose research made possible the marking of the site by the War Department of the United States.

The ceremonies were concluded with the regent's prayer for dedication of lives to the service of God and Country.

— Polly A. (Mrs. L. G.) Cacchioli.

Gen. Henry Hastings Sibley (St. Paul, Minn.). The home of Mrs. Ralph P. Reed provided an appropriate setting for the chapter's American History Month program February 15, 1962. Presiding was the chapter regent, Mrs. E. G. Yost, during whose term of office the chapter has become a gold ribbon winner on the DAR American History essay contest. Mrs. Byers, chapter historian, provided an appropriate setting for the chapter's American History Month program February 15, 1962. Presiding was the chapter regent, Mrs. E. G. Yost, during whose term of office the chapter has become a gold ribbon winner on the DAR American History essay contest.


April 19. Fifteenth Anniversary of Opening of Area, Adams Mansion Historic Site, Quincy, Mass.

April 22. Easter Sunrise Services. Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site, Hodgenville, Ky.; Andrew Johnson National Monument, Tennessee; Morristown National Historical Park, Morristown, N. J.; Saratoga National Historical Park, Saratoga, N. Y.


GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT
By Beatrice Kenyon,
National Chairman, Lineage Research Committee

Continued from March, 1962
Rockbridge County, Va., Marriages
From Minister's Lists, 1782-1800 (from
Virginia Frontier Chapter, 1957).

Robert Young to Elizabeth Hutton

Alex. McClure to Martha Elliot, Oct.

James Bailey(tie) to Esther Shields, Oct.

John Sterrett (Sterrett) to Mary (Polly)

Archibald Alexander to Isbel Patton,

John Shaw to Sally Paxton, Mar. 22,

John Cowan to Margt. Weir, May 10,

Hugh Rhes to Rebecca (Rebekah)

Gabriel Morgan to Mary McNabb, Dec.

Stanley Seibert to Cath(h)rine(e) Kirk-
wood, Feb. 15, 1796, by Edward Mitchell.

Elenor Sloan, mother of Catrin, consents.

Robert Kirkwood, brother, certifies Cat-
rine is over 21.

Nathaniel McClure to Jean Porter, Sept.
17, 1795, by Rev. Wm. Graham. Wm. Porter, father of Jean —

Henry McKey or Mackey to Elizabeth
Davidson, Sept. 22, 1895, by Rev. Wm. Graham. Elizabeth is widow of Wm. Davidson; dau., of Saml. Vance —

Salma Key(e) to Polly Andrews, Dec.

Mathias Ruff(st) to Mary Cawfel, Jan.
14, 1796, by Rev. Wm. Graham. Valentine Cawfel, father of Mary —

Alexander Shields to Phebe Caruthers,

William Lyle to Elizabeth Lyle, Feb.
4, 1796, by Rev. Wm. Graham. James Lyle, father of Elizabeth —

James Whiteside to Polly Dougherty,

Jno. Hamilton McMullin to Nancy
Brown, June 30, 1796, by Rev. Wm. Graham.

Patrick Conner to Sarah Clark, July 25,
1796, by Rev. Wm. Graham. John Clark, father of Sarah — (instead of Black as certified)

Robert Smith to Ketrin (Catherine)
Reed, Aug. 2, 1796, by Rev. Wm. Graham. Michael Reed, father of Catherine —

George McCasker to Eleanor Harkins,

William Rilee to Rachel Brush, Sept.
8, 1796, by Rev. Wm. Graham. Beakly Brush, father of Rachel —

John Dutton to Elizabeth Ruff, Sept.
8, 1796, by Rev. Wm. Graham. Jacob Rudd (d) father of Elizabeth —

Alexander Logan to Jean McCampbell,

William M(W)arley to Sarah Wa(n)son,
Mar. 1, 1796, by Elijah Vansandt. Rev.
John Wason, father of Sarah, consents.

Samuel Paul to Phebe Bales, Mar. 1,

John Poage to Mary Ba(l)le(e)s, Nov. 3,
1796, by Elijah Vansandt. Rev. Edn. Bails, father of Mary —

John Dudding to Eleanor Campbell, Oct.

Robert Ro(d)gers to Sally Stark, Jan. 1,
1796, by Samuel Houston. Wyatt Stark, father of Sally —

Wm. Ramsay to Martha Ocheltree, Jan.
28, 1796, by Samuel Houston. James Ocheltree, father of Martha —

Thomas Ocheltree to Jean Miller, Feb.
18, 1796, by Samuel Houston. Henry Miller, father of Jean —

Mark Jacobs to Peggy Seacat, Feb. 23,
1796, by Samuel Houston. Henry McKey, father of Elenor —

Archibald Alexander to Isbel Patton,

John Wilson to Ann Elizabeth David-
son, Mar. 10, 1796, by Rev. Samuel Hous-
ton. Capt. Wm. Wilson, father of John, certifies as to her age.

John Buchanan to Martha Wilson, June
7, 1796, by Rev. Samuel Houston. David Wilson (d), father of Martha —

Asher Defries to Elizabeth Paul, Aug.
18, 1796, by Rev. Samuel Houston. Aud-ley Paul, father of Elizabeth (or Betty) —

Wm. McMaccart to Rosan(n)a Sloan, Oct.
13, 1796, by Rev. Samuel Houston. Archibald Sloan, father of Rosanna —

Wm. Caruthers to Phebe Alexander,
Nov. 17, 1796, by Samuel Houston. Wm. Alexander, father of Phebe, consents.

James Dudder to Sally Depper Nov. 17,
1796, by Samuel Houston. Catherine Fuller, mother of Jacob, gives consent.

Cornelius Goodwin to Hannah Paxton,
Dec. 6, 1796, by Rev. Samuel Houston.

John Hall to Jean(e) Smith, Dec. 8,
1796, by Samuel Houston. George Smith, father of Jean, gives consent.

Samuel Beach to Hannah Heslit, Jan.
22, 1797, by Samuel Houston. Andrew Heslit, father of Hannah —

Ezra Tank(e)ry to Heanna Mitchell, Mar.
24, 1796, by Wm. Baldrige. John Mitchell, father of Heanna is dec'd.

Wm. Murray to Alice Allen, Mar. 31,

James Templeton to Eliza. Edmundson,
Apr. 7, 1796, by Wm. Baldrige. David Ed- mundson, father of Eliza —


Elihu Barclay to Sarah Tefed, June

John Marrel to Polly Robinson, Aug.
13, 1797, by Wm. Baldrige. Jas. Robinson, father of Polly —

17, 1797, by Wm. Baldrige. Gabriel Holmes, father of Margaret, consents.

John Berkey to Magdal Sally, Sept.
7, 1797, by Wm. Baldrige. Geo. Sally, father of Mag(d)aland. Guardian consents to her marriage to him.

Alex. Black to Susanna Garrison, Jan.
3, 1797, by Saml. Houston.

James Moore to Mary Kirkpatrick, Jan.
19, 1797, by Samuel Houston. John Kirk-
patrick, father of Mary —

Edn(a) Hamer to Margt. Keith, Feb. 6,
1797, by Saml. Houston. Noble Keith, father of Margaret —

Jas. McCampbell to Mary McCampbell,
Feb. 7, 1797, by Saml. Houston. Robert McCampbell, father of Mary —

Jas. Moore to Barbara Taylor, Feb. 16,
1779 by Saml. Houston. Wm. Taylor, father of Barbara —

John Clerke to Elizabeth (Betsy) Jacob,

John Speer to Mary Houston, Mar. 9,
1797, by Saml. Houston. John Houston, Esq., father of Mary —

Wm. Long to Mary Brown, May 23,

Henry Reppy to Abigail Banning, June

Joseph Caldwell to Susanna Duff, Sept.

Matthew Houston to Peggy Cloyd, Sept.
19, 1797, by Saml. Houston. David Cloyd, father of Peggy. Andrew Cloyd, brother, certifies as to her age.

Matthew Houston to Peggy Cloyd, Sept.
19, 1797, by Saml. Houston. David Cloyd, father of Peggy. Andrew Cloyd, brother, certifies as to her age.

Matthew Houston to Peggy Cloyd, Sept.
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Matthew Houston to Peggy Cloyd, Sept.
19, 1797, by Saml. Houston. David Cloyd, father of Peggy. Andrew Cloyd, brother, certifies as to her age.
John Raredon to Eliza. Hall, Aug. 15, 1797, by Elijah Vinsandt. Grizzle Hall (d.), parent of Elizabeth —.

Robert Linda(s) to Sarah "Tall" Logan, Apr. 18, 1797, by Elijah Vinsandt. Widow of Wm. Logan.

Wm. Peel to Eliza. Howard, Oct. 26, 1797, by Elijah Vinsandt. John Howard, father of Elizabeth —.

(Continued from February, 1962)

Location of Graves of Revolutionary Soldiers (copied from the Records of Harold B. Trombley, Graves Registration Officer of the New Hampshire American Legion State Department). Contributed by Rumford Chapter, Concord, N. H.

Granton County, Haverhill Town


Hebron Town


Hillsboro Town


Lancaster Town


Lebanon Town


Littleton Town


McCluskey—Evans—Want verified proof that Nathan McCluskey, b. 1776 in York Co., Pa., d. Dec. 4, 1854 Clinton Co., Pa., is the son of Felix McCluskey, b. Ireland, served in Rev. War from Lancaster, Pa., d. Northumberland Co., Pa., 1794 and he is the son of Henry; he was first cousin to Gen. Robert E. Lee—Mrs. J. R. Stevens, 10 Olive St., Greensville, Ind.

Dury (Drewry)—Want genealogical data relating to the Dury (Drewry) family of Va.—John B. Dury, 627 Woodland Circle, Falls Church, Va., Ayer dau. of Henry.


Queries
Snedeker—Want ances., parents, dates, and places of William Henry, b. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1817, had sawmill at Oneida Lake 1842, mar. Eliza Gray there 1865; went to Pa., founded Snedekerville, Pa. (b) Martha Snedeker, mar. handsome merchant from Brooklyn, N. Y., sister Jane, Mrs. Albert Schofield, N. Y.—Doris R. Hol- land, 201 Guinn Ave., Elmina, N. Y.


Reeves—Lett—Wanted desc., anc., of Stacy Reeves, b. Feb. 6, 1778, N. J. Mary Moore, dau., and family of Henry; he was first cousin to Gen. Robert E. Lee.—Mrs. J. R. Stevens, 10 Olive St., Greensville, Ind.
Thirty-two Illinois DAR members boarded a chartered bus at Springfield, October 19, for a 1641-mile trip to historic spots and DAR schools in eight States of the southeast.

Mrs. Edward Gross, Illinois State DAR School Chairman, instigated this extensive trip and planned all details to afford Illinois DAR members a chance to view, firsthand, some accomplishments of the National Society in its three objectives covering patriotic education, historic appreciation and preservation, and patriotic service. Mrs. Albert G. Peters, Illinois State Regent; Mrs. Henry C. Warner, Vice President General from Illinois; Mrs. G. Murray Campbell, State Vice Regent; and Mrs. Harry A. Shaw, State Historian, joined Mrs. Gross as enthusiastic participants in the project. Others who enjoyed every mile of the jaunt and gleaned much information to take back to their chapters were Mrs. R.G. Sinclair, Mrs. H.P. Bagley, and Mrs. Carlisle Smith of Knox-ville; Mrs. Tielenes Phillips, Mrs. Thomas S. Miller, Mrs. J. Edward Reilly, and Mrs. Bertina Eltgroth of Chicago; Miss Margaret Mills and Mrs. Henry C. Warner, Mrs. J. Edward Rowan, was enjoyed by all. It was in 1852, while Stephen Collins Foster was a guest in the home, that he was inspired to write his immortal song, My Old Kentucky Home. The old rosewood piano is still in the front parlor.

The trip now traversed the old Wilderness Road to Cumberland Gap—the pass through the mountains that separate the east from the west. This road was the lifeline to the northwest when our Republic was young. The Long Rifles left many tales of experience in the wilds in this region; Daniel Boone contributed his exploits to history here; and General Grant and his soldiers came through here in the Civil War.

Here, near Cumberland Gap, Lincoln Memorial University, founded by General Howard to fulfill a wish of President Lincoln “to do something for those mountain people who have been shut out of the world all these years,” welcomed the Illinois DAR group, and showed its appreciation for the help given them through the years by the organization. A hospitable tea in the President’s home was followed by a delicious chicken dinner in the faculty dining room. In Duke Hall the extensive collection of items of historic interest connected with the life of Abraham Lincoln was examined. This university emphasizes the deeds of good citizenship and the principles of our Founding Fathers and believes that a Constitution minded citizenry is our greatest guarantee of preserving the American way of life.

Through the historic gap the bus traveled, through the heart of the Smokies ablaze with autumn colors. Noontime found it passing through the gates of Tamassee DAR School—The Place of the Sunlight of God, in the South Carolina Mountains near Walhalla. The 250 boarding-school children living on the campus would not have an education if it were not for the DAR, for they come from remote homes in the mountains, not within walking distance of school or highway or transportation by bus. Here, plus over 200 day students, they are given a chance in life, to be able to earn an honest living; they are also taught to be patriotic Americans—to love God and Country. After a most impressive vesper service in the beautiful chapel, all retired to the dormitories for the night.

The Berry Schools and College near Rome, Ga., also helped by the DAR, were visited next. On a wooded, extensive campus the students have erected the buildings with bricks they made. The girls learn homemaking and do weaving. The students milk the cows and help keep the buildings and grounds in order. Every building has a spire (even the chicken coops), for Miss Martha Berry, the founder, felt “If
THE PRAIRIE FIRE

ALL OLD settlers remember the drought of 1860 (and their children and grandchildren have been told about it many times). Through the entire spring and summer of that year there was no rain. Clouds would often rise, and at night the lightning would glimmer far away on the horizon; but month after month went by, and no moisture fell to cool the parched earth. Vegetation withered, the streams went dry, and the ground cracked open. For 5 months there was not the slightest shower in all Kansas. In July and August the entire State was without rain and the grass was dry as tinder. A fire once started would spread at railroad speed. My home was about a mile west of southwest, and the river was about a half mile to the northwest from where I stood. At that place there was no timber along the stream, but a steep bank with grass to the edge. If I ran toward home, I was running to meet the fire and was certain to be burned to death. I started in this direction at first but soon saw that I was rushing to destruction. I turned and made for the river. The tall grass impeded my progress, but I sped on as no one ever runs except for his life. The word “mother” was on my lips, and I thought my time had come to die.

On came the whirling fire—seething, surging, thundering! I turned before I reached the river and looked back; it was almost there. It seemed as if the great day foretold by the prophets had come and the Universal Conflagration was at hand. Earth and sky were flame and smoke. There was no time to hesitate. I knew that the bank where I stood was about 12 feet above the water; of its depth I knew nothing. At any rate, drowning was preferable to being burned alive. Closing my eyes, I leaped. The next moment I stood in water to my waist and just above my head there was a great banner of streaming fire. This was followed almost instantly by a cloud of smoke that settled down upon the water, bringing with it the darkness of midnight. Suddenly it cleared. I climbed up the bank. The plain lay before me, black, with little puffs of smoke here and there where tufts of coarse grass still burned.

This fire damaged my father's farm to the extent of several hundred dollars. Nearly all the fence was burned, several tons of hay, corn in the cribs. But my fortunate escape brought real joy to that humble home and more than atoned for the loss. I learned that the house had been on fire once or twice but was saved by heroic effort. Bedding and other household goods removed at the time of greatest danger had been burned in the yard. Others on our side of the river lost everything. Mr. Foster, who lived two miles south, had his land left and that was all. The ground was as bare as the first day he had bought it from the Government.

(Continued on page 428)
MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Regular Meeting
February 1, 1962

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

The invocation was given by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Thomas Earle Stribling, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., First Vice President General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, called the roll. The following members were recorded present: National Officers: Mrs. White, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Stribling, Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Baker, Miss Burns, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Hoke, Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Madox, Mrs. Lange, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Tonkin, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Tuthill, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. Lipscomb, Mrs. McCravy, Mrs. Biel, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Shramek. State Regents: Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Tippet, Miss Downing, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Estill, Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. Peters, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Kilbourn, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Shackleford, Mrs. Grover, Mrs. Lovett, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Wieden, Mrs. Heaton, Mrs. McCoy, Mrs. Skillman, Mrs. Cuff, Mrs. Cordon, Mrs. Minton, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Tompkins, Mrs. Morford, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Frick. State Vice Regent: Mrs. Gressette. Other Officers and Members: Mrs. George Waller Blow, Mrs. S. Dolan Donohoe, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, Mrs. Henry Grady Jacobs, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, entertained at her home for supper the guests who had arrived for the Dedication. Over five hundred attended the Dedication on a perfect fall day and all were delighted with the new Auditorium-Gymnasium—a beautiful building. That evening a dinner and Board Meeting were held in Guntersville, Alabama.

The Manor House Chapter of the District of Columbia, Mrs. William James Taylor, Jr., Regent, held a reception in honor of National and State Officers on Saturday afternoon, October 28, and it was my pleasure to receive with the Chapter Regent and Officers.

November 1st I was a guest at a luncheon given by Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Chairman of the Printing Committee, at the Columbia Country Club in honor of Mrs. Joseph Henry Jordan, of California, Vice Chairman of the Congress Program Committee. The next day Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, Chairman of the Congress Banquet Committee, included me among her guests for a luncheon meeting of the members of her committee at her home in Baltimore.

On Saturday, the 4th, I enjoyed pouring tea at the Embassy of Iran, a Persian afternoon Tea for the benefit of the Cured Cancer Club of Washington.

November 8 Mrs. James W. Butler drove me to Dover, Delaware, to attend the marking of the grave of Captain Charles Nixon, an officer of the American Revolution, in the grounds of Christ Church, by the American Liberty Chapter of the District of Columbia, Mrs. John W. Alexander, Regent. Miss M. Catherine Downing, State Regent of Delaware, conducted the dedication services.

The following day it was my pleasure to be an honorary patroness of the John Alexander Chapter's Antique Show at Alexandria, Virginia, Mrs. John Samuel Biscoe, Regent. Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan entertained out of town DAR members, officers of the chapter, and friends at The Little Tea House at noon.

November 11 your President General laid a wreath for the National Society at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery. The Color Bearers were Mrs. Philip W. Keller, Chairman of Pages, and Mrs. Jean Robinson Davis, Chief Platform Page.

Mrs. S. Dolan Donohoe, a member of the National Board Dinners Committee, entertained the other members of the committee with their husbands on Sunday evening and included me among her guests.

Tuesday, November 14, I attended a meeting and luncheon of the DAR School Committee of the District of Columbia when Mr. Walter N. Cary, Executive Secretary of the Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, was the speaker. On that evening, I attended the Annual Banquet of the District of Columbia State Officers Club and was the speaker on that occasion.

Wednesday evening, Mr. James T. Gallahorn, Principal of the Americanization School in the District, had your President General as a special guest at a dinner for District of Columbia School officials as well as officials of the Naturalization Services. Following the dinner, I received with National and State Officers at a reception given by the Ann Hill Chapter, Mrs. Philip Vecchiarelli, Regent.

On Friday evening, the Chairman of the Art Critics Com-
mittee, Mrs. McCook Knox, included me among her guests for a buffet supper at her home in Georgetown. The group attended the opening of an Exhibit of Civil War paintings at the Corcoran Art Gallery.

The next day I was a guest at a luncheon and Fashion Spectacular of famous personalities presented by the American Newspaper Women's Club.

November 20 I celebrated Compact Day as a guest of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the District of Columbia with a dinner and program at the Kennedy-Warren Hotel.

November 21 Mrs. Catherine B. Strong entertained the Buildings and Grounds Committee for luncheon when we discussed the furnishing for the Clerks' Lounge.

Sunday evening Mrs. Andrew J. Kress of the Columbia Chapter and Dr. Kress invited me to their home for a buffet supper in honor of Vice Admiral Rufus E. Rose, Commandant of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

On the 29th of November, it was my privilege to attend the State Historians meeting at the Chapter House and speak on the importance of teaching factual American History in the schools. The meeting was followed by a luncheon at the Army and Navy Club, as the guest of Mrs. Charles Miller, State Historian. Mrs. W. Eugene Gary, Chairman of the Congress Platform Committee, invited me for dinner that evening. Saturday, December 2, I was the guest of the Potomac Chapter, Mrs. William I. Goodwin, Regent, for a luncheon meeting.

December 6 the National Board of Management and the Executive Committee meetings were held with your President General presiding. In the afternoon, we were the guests of the United States Marine Corps at their headquarters for a parade and reception when it was my privilege to present to Corporal Earl Randolph DeHart, a senior at Jacksonville University, our Platoon Leaders Class DAR Award. Corporal DeHart had an outstanding leadership average of 99.62. Major General and Mrs. Alpha L. Bowser entertained us at Tea following the presentation.

Friday, December 8, I attended the Christmas luncheon and program of the Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter, Mrs. Frederick William Butler, Regent, at the Columbia Country Club.

December 10 Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan drove me to Norristown, Pennsylvania, where we were the guests of Freedoms Foundation. The highlight of the visit was the presentation of the first "American Patriot's Medal" to former President Dwight D. Eisenhower and the laying of the cornerstone of the Martha Washington Building, the first unit of the American Freedom Center. This building will include modern library facilities for the twelve-year collection of award winning entries in the Freedoms Foundation Annual National Awards Program.

Thursday afternoon, December 14, the Executive Committee gave the Staff the annual Christmas Party in the Assembly Room which was most attractively decorated with lights and greens, including a Christmas tree. After refreshments, Mrs. George B. Hartman, Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, recited a delightful Christmas story, "Why the Chimes Rang" and then we all joined in singing Christmas carols, led by Mrs. Marguerite Schondau, Assistant to the President General, with Mr. William S. Yates at the piano.

Later that afternoon your President General, accompanied by Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, National Chairman of the Public Relations Committee, attended a Tea at the District of Columbia Chapter House given by the Continental chapter, Mrs. Fay T. Darr, Regent. In the evening, Mrs. John J. Wilson, State Regent of the District of Columbia, and I attended the Christmas Party at the Americanization School given annually by the Daughters of the District, where we brought greetings. After a musical program arranged by the DAR, punch and cookies were served to the students of more than eighty nationalities, many in native dress.

Friday, I flew to Philadelphia to be the guest and speaker of the Independence Hall Chapter, Miss Edith F. Rice, Regent, at their Charter Day luncheon held at the Barclay Hotel on Saturday. While in Philadelphia, I was the guest at the home of Mrs. Willard M. Rice, III, a member of the Finance Committee. Friday afternoon members of the Independence Hall Chapter and other guests called at the Rice home for Tea and that evening I was honored with a dinner at the Cricket Club.

Returning to Washington late Saturday afternoon, it was my pleasure to attend the Christmas Story in Pageantry at Constitution Hall, presented by the United States Army Chorus. Sunday I left for a two-week holiday in Maine.

Returning to Washington on January 1, and after one day in the office, I flew to Atlanta and was the guest of Mrs. T. Earle Stribling, Chaplain General. That afternoon I enjoyed a Tea given by Mrs. Thomas C. Mell, Past Vice President General. Thursday, Mr. and Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease of Kansas City joined us and we drove to Tamassee, South Carolina, to attend the January meeting of the Tamassee DAR School Board.

January 11 Mrs. Milton H. Fohrman entertained the members of the National Board Dinners Committee and me for luncheon at the Washington Club where final plans for the February Board Dinner were made.

The following day Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, National Chairman of Public Relations Committee, accompanied me to the Antique Show followed by a luncheon at the Shoreham Hotel as the guests of Mrs. McCook Knox, Chairman, Art Critics Committee.

Monday evening, January 15, I received at a reception in the District of Columbia Chapter House which honored Mrs. Dorothy Ragan, Vice Regent of the District of Columbia, given by her chapter, the Emily Nelson Chapter, Mrs. Harry R. Paul, Regent.

Wednesday morning Mrs. Franklin H. Terrall, "Mrs. Oregon" and "Mrs. U. S. Savings Bonds 1962" and a member of Mount St. Helens Chapter, DAR, called at my office with Mrs. Nancy Robinson, National Representative of Women's Activities, U. S. Savings Bonds Division of the United States Treasury. Mrs. Terrall is a most attractive and delightful young lady and a devoted DAR. We wish her success in her travels to promote the sale of U. S. Savings Bonds.

That noon, Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, Past Treasurer General, entertained me for luncheon at the Washington Club. An interesting talk on the history of Luxembourg was presented by Madame Heisbourg, wife of the Ambassador from Luxembourg.

Thursday afternoon I presented to Vice President Johnson a 50-star Flag to be placed in the United States Senate. Last evening the final National Board Dinner of this administration was held in our newly decorated Banquet Hall, preceded by a Reception in the President General's Reception Room.

This lobster dinner was made possible by the generosity of the Governor of Maine, State Officials and some of Maine's leading businessmen. The door prize, a George Washington Heirloom bedspread from the Bates Manufacturing Company, was won by Mrs. Willard F. Richards, State Regent of Massachusetts.

Following the dinner, the National Board enjoyed a concert by the National Symphony Orchestra with Isaac Stern as soloist.

The Buildings and Grounds Committee entertained the members of the Executive Board with a delicious luncheon when they attended the December meetings.

On November 5, Mrs. Herberta Ann Leonardy, our National Parliamentarian, represented the National Society at the Reception in Florida of the Grand Chapter Order of
the Eastern Star of Kentucky and the District of Columbia, honoring Mrs. Josephine H. Browning, Right Worthy Grand Conductress, and a member of our National Society.

On December 8, Miss Helene Philibert represented the President General at the 8th annual Conservation Conference affecting wildlife and other natural resources at the National Wildlife Federation Headquarters in Washington.

Our National Society is saddened by the death of January 13 of Dr. Mary M. Sloop who for years served so faithfully and effectively as Business Manager of Crossnore School, Crossnore, North Carolina. The example of her personality and her life's work for others will long live after her.

On February 20, I shall leave Washington to attend 10 State Conferences, namely Tennessee, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio and the District of Columbia. Again my appreciation is extended to all states for their cooperation in arranging their conference dates to coordinate with the travel plans of the President General.

It is an inspiration to me to have so many members of the National Board in attendance and may those who were unable to be with us this time, be here in April.

DORIS PIKE WHITE, President General.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., filed her report, and spoke informally of her activities.

Immediately following the October Board of Management meeting it was a thrilling experience to visit Yorktown, along with other members of the Executive Committee, and attend the ceremonies commemorating the historic surrender—which were in honor of the French that day. We were graciously received by the members of the Comte de Grasse Chapter and other distinguished Virginia Daughters.

Upon our return to Washington we were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Barnes at a luncheon at their home on October 21st, honoring Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, candidate for the office of President General.

On October 22nd we started our trip southward to attend the Dedication Ceremonies for the Doris Pike White Gymnasium-Auditorium at Kate Duncan Smith DAR School. Mrs. H. Grady Jacobs was our hostess at a lovely dinner party the night preceding the Dedication and Mr. Ned Cary, Superintendent of the school, saw that we were well housed during our stay at KDS. According to custom a sumptuous lunch was prepared for us by the mountain women on the day of the Dedication and we were guests of the school Board for dinner that evening, which preceded a Board meeting.

During November it was a pleasure for this officer to attend the 25th Anniversary Celebration of the John Jay Chapter at the Faculty Club in New York City; the 29th Birthday celebration of the General Jacob Odell Chapter at Irvington-on-Hudson; the 35th Birthday luncheon of the Harvey Birch Chapter at the Scarsdale Golf Club, Scarsdale; as well as to be the main speaker at the annual meeting and luncheon of the DAR Ex-Regents' Association, held at the Summit Hotel in New York City.

December 2nd saw her at a luncheon given by the Major Thomas Wickes Chapter, Douglaston, N. Y., honoring Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, New York State Vice Regent. The following week saw her journeying to Washington once more for the December meeting of the National Board, Executive and Personnel Committees.

*On December 13th she spoke to the members and guests of the General Jacob Odell Chapter of Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y. re “Peace on Earth 1961” and endeavored to answer questions regarding the DAR stand on UNICEF Christmas cards.

On December 14th she left for Rhode Island with Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, New York State Regent, to attend the 70th Anniversary celebration of the Bristol, Rhode Island, Chapter, where she spoke on “The American Dream.” Representatives of about 14 chapters, along with the State Regent, Mrs. Tompkins and other state officers were in attendance.

An article for a local Westchester County, New York, newspaper was prepared by your First Vice President General, in which she endeavored to present the aspirations of the DAR for the New Year, as well as some of its objectives.

It was a pleasure to accompany Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, State Regent, on January 13th to a luncheon given in her honor by the Lord Stirling Chapter of Hempstead, N. Y.

On January 24, 1962 it was a privilege to represent the National Society at the Founders' Day Luncheon of the National Society of New England Women at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City where an Award was given to Fulton Lewis, Jr.

Much time has been spent by your First Vice President General since the last Board meeting endeavoring to answer questions of chapters and members regarding DAR policy. Many of these inquiries showed the need for a greater understanding and knowledge of DAR on the part of the membership.

Thanks and appreciation are hereby expressed for each chapter and state yearbook received by this officer, as well as sincere good wishes for a successful 1962.

ADELE WOODHOUSE SULLIVAN, First Vice President General.

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

As Chaplain General it was my pleasure to participate in the dedication of the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium at the Kate Duncan Smith School on October 24, 1961. I also attended the Georgia State Board of Management in October and the special Board of the National Society in December. At this time with other members of the Board I enjoyed the Dress Parade at the Marine Barracks, and then the ceremony when the President General presented the DAR award to a member of the Corps.

On January 3rd I had the pleasure of receiving the President General, Mrs. White, as a guest in my home. That afternoon we attended a tea given by a former Vice President General, Mrs. Thomas Coke Mell, at the Atlanta Woman's Club. On January 4th with Mr. and Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease, we journeyed to South Carolina and met with the Tamassee Board on January 5th.

To the State Societies who have a part in the contribution of $464.50 to the Cathedral of the Pines Bell Tower go my deep appreciation. I hope these gifts will continue until my final report at Continental Congress.

I wish to extend an invitation to the Chaplain's breakfast on Palm Sunday morning, April 16th, in the Chinese Room of the Mayflower Hotel, time 7:30, price $3.50. Reservations to be made with Mrs. Leonidas I. McDougle, 4701 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 8, D. C. Breakfast ticket will include transportation to Arlington Cemetery and Mount Vernon for placing of the wreaths. I think that you will enjoy these impressive services.

The Memorial Service will be at the usual time, Sunday afternoon at 2:30, in Constitution Hall.

My sincere gratitude to each of you for the many courtesies and kind expressions of faith and devotion,
especially at the Christmas Season, and my best wishes for the coming year.

LENAMAE F. STIRLING,
Chaplain General.

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

On Welcome Evening, November 6th, by invitation of the President General, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Mrs. Robert Bachman, I brought combined greetings from the historic and patriotic societies with which I am affiliated, setting forth briefly the aims, purposes and policies of these various organizations.

On November 8th I attended an all-day roundtable meeting of the National Defense Council, DAR, at Mississippi College, Clinton, Mississippi. The discussions covered four subjects, namely: Textbook Survey, Patriotic Education, National Council of Churches and Federal Aid to Education. I served as chairman of the last named and presented the principal speaker, the Honorable John Bell Williams, a vocal patriot and Congressman from Mississippi.

On November 14th I was guest speaker at my own chapter, Rosannah Waters, giving the gist of the National Society Resolutions and discussing "International Control of Education" by UNESCO, which is being sponsored by our State Department.

I have answered all mail sent to my home address and all that has been forwarded to me from my Washington office.

Due to drastic changes in the physical setting of my office, changes in the personnel of chief clerk and her assistant, and the very nature of the work itself, this department has suffered to some extent. I ask for your sympathetic understanding for any delay in receiving materials or replies to letters for the above stated reasons. These were circumstances over which I had no control.

I herewith submit my statistical report of requested supplies issued to chapters and individuals from September 1 through November 28: Application blanks, 14,456; Applicants' working sheets, 10,886; Ancestral charts, 1,611; What the Daughters Do booklets, 2,626; Welcome Cards for New Citizens, 3,269; Membership cards, 17,600; Resolutions, 557; Directory of Committees, 33; Library booklets, 27; Is That Lineage Right? booklets, 212; Proceedings of Congress, 19; Americanism Medals, 15; Bylaws, 377; Transfer cards, 749; Packets of letters of instructions, 23; Information leaflets, 1,810; Requirements for and Preparation of Application Blanks leaflets, 1,110; DAR Patriotic Education booklets, 192; DAR Manuals for Citizenship, 19,200; Miscellaneous leaflets, 1,925; Total, 76,697. All correspondence is up to date with 1,427 letters answered from September 1 to January 1.

IONE B. BREWER,
Corresponding Secretary General.

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

The minutes of the October and December Board meet- ings were prepared for publication in the DAR Magazine and proofread.

Verbatim transcripts and minutes of the October and December Board meetings were indexed and bound in the permanent records.

Motions adopted were typed and copies sent to National Officers and committees affected. Motions were copied for the Statute Book and an index made.

The minutes of the Executive Committee meetings held in October and December have been typed and copies mailed to all members of this committee; copied for the permanent record book and indexed. Motions affecting the work of each office and committee were typed separately and delivered.

Notices of the December, January and February meetings of the Executive Committee and National Board of Management were mailed to the members.

Since the October report, 3,565 membership certificates have been prepared and mailed to new members.

During the week of the October meetings I had the privilege of attending the celebration in Yorktown, Virginia, and being entertained by the Comte de Grasse Chapter. We were told while there it was the first time the entire cabinet had been able to attend this colorful and impressive commemoration at Yorktown.

At the conclusion of the Board meetings, I also had the pleasure and privilege of going to Grant, Alabama to attend the dedication ceremonies of the new auditorium gymnasium. It was a privilege to see this well-equipped and fine building as a much needed addition to Kate Duncan Smith DAR School.

BETTY NEWKIRK SEIMES,
Recording Secretary General.

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

In comparing the report of receipts made one year ago covering the ten-month period from March 1 to December 31, 1960 against those in the report today, it is interesting to note the following showed an increase:

Dues and fees from applicants, reinstatement fees, other receipts and those from rental of Constitution Hall, this last by $4,298.36.

Schedule two lists the items which total "other receipts." The Americans Fund is $421.40 above last year's income, commissions jumped $689.82, Library contributions $1,641.46, Sunday sales $714.34 and sale of "What the Daughters Do" $424.53.

The total of "net cash receipts" December 31, 1961 is $8,644.72 above the figure last year.

I bring these totals to your attention to show that although we have had some members who have had to resign, our receipts compare favorably with previous years, and evince further evidence of the continued interest in the work of our Society.

I hereby submit the Summary Statement of Current and Special Funds for the ten months ended December 31, 1961, and the supporting schedule there-to.
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT AND SPECIAL FUNDS
FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 1, 1961 to DECEMBER 31, 1961

<table>
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<th>Funds</th>
<th>Balance, 12/31/61 Consisting of Investments (Schedule 4)</th>
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<td>$12,584.19*</td>
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<td>Total current and special funds</td>
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<td>$1,449,382.83</td>
<td>$901,517.84</td>
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(A) The current fund balance at December 31, 1961 includes 407,217.00 received for 1962 dues which will not be available for use in operations until March 1, 1962. In addition approximately 22,000.00 in dues and fees had been received from applicants and will not be available for operations until applicants are admitted to membership.
## SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS
### AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1961

### CURRENT FUND
U.S. Treasury Bills (maturity value 400,000.00 due at various dates in January and March, 1962) .......... 397,540.00

### SPECIAL FUNDS

#### National Defense Committee
- Eastern Building and Loan Association .......... 5,000.00

#### Charles Simpson Atwell Scholarship Fund
- 97 shares Detroit Edison Company .......... 3,755.60
- 424 shares Texaco, Inc. .......... 5,600.00 8,975.60

#### Gladys R. Blood Fund
- 50 shares Adams Express Company .......... 1,470.00
- 19 shares Consolidated Natural Gas Company .......... 68.88
- 2 shares General Mills, Inc., 5% preferred .......... 123.25
- 14 shares Pacific Gas and Electric Company, 6% preferred .......... 435.75
- 126 shares Standard Oil of California .......... 6,426.00
- 60 shares Standard Oil of New Jersey .......... 2,662.50 11,406.38

#### Investment Trust Fund
- 10 shares Ford Motor Company .......... 955.80
- U.S. Treasury Bills (maturity value 46,000.00 due February 8, 1962) .......... 45,800.36 46,756.16

### COMBINED INVESTMENT FUND

#### U.S. Government Securities:
- U.S. Treasury 4 3/4 % Notes, due 5/15/64 .......... 35,130.64
- U.S. Treasury 4% Bonds, due 10/1/69 .......... 15,798.13
- U.S. Treasury 3 1/4 % Bonds, due 6/15/78-83 .......... 10,027.81
- U.S. Treasury 3 % Bonds, due 2/15/95 .......... 60,602.78
- Federal Land Bank 3 1/4 % Bonds, due 5/1/71 .......... 15,425.00
- International Bank for Reconstruction 3 1/4 % Bonds, due 10/1/81 .......... 11,375.00

#### Corporate Bonds:
- Appalachian Electric Power Co. 3 1/4 % Bonds, due 12/1/70 .......... 12,862.50
- Commonwealth Edison Co. 4 3/4 % Bonds, due 3/1/87 .......... 10,290.00
- Georgia Power Co. 4.875 % Bonds, due 11/1/90 .......... 15,537.50
- New York Telephone Co. 4 1/4 % Bonds, due 5/15/91 .......... 15,337.50
- Pacific Gas & Electric 3 % Bonds, due 6/1/74 .......... 14,102.50
- Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. 3 % Bonds, due 10/1/75 .......... 12,150.00
- Southern California Edison 4 1/4 % Bonds, due 2/15/82 .......... 15,505.00

#### Corporate Stock:
- Union Electric Co. of Missouri 3 1/2 % Bonds, due 5/1/71 .......... 7,845.00

#### Corporate Stock:
- 60 shares American Can Co. 7 % preferred .......... 1,680.45
- 174 shares American Home Products Corp. .......... 12,040.49
- 158 shares American Tel. & Tel. Co. .......... 9,403.25
- 127 shares Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co. .......... 4,285.96
- 97 shares Detroit Edison Co. .......... 1,900.00
- 37 shares duPont (E.L) de Nemours & Co. .......... 24,163.37
- 100 shares General Electric Co. .......... 6,066.03
- 200 shares General Food Corp. .......... 5,536.75
- 177 shares General Motors Corp. .......... 4,285.96
- 204 shares Gulf Oil Co. .......... 8,002.62
- 197 shares International Harvester 7.00 Pfd. .......... 14,853.80
- 34 shares Kansas Power & Light Co. .......... 854.25
- 200 shares Radio Corporation of America 3.50 preferred .......... 14,245.16
- 200 shares R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. .......... 11,800.75
- 200 shares South Carolina Electric and Gas Co. .......... 10,638.92
- 300 shares Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey .......... 15,615.54
- 200 shares U.S. Steel Corp. .......... 11,327.96
- 200 shares Utah Power & Light Co. .......... 7,022.76
- 200 shares Virginia Electric & Power Co. .......... 5,658.00
- 208 shares Washington Gas Light Co. .......... 3,497.00
- 197 shares Wisconsin Electric Power Co. .......... 7,552.95

Total investments .......... 431,711.87
Uninvested principal cash .......... 127.83 431,839.70

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

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
March 1, 1961 to December 31, 1961

RECEIPTS:
Contribution from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution 21,405.26
Employees contributions 1,171.20
Net income from investments 126.87
Total receipts 22,703.33

DISBURSEMENTS:
Insurance premiums 19,650.23
Portion of Society contributions paid to employee withdrawing from fund 3,196.63
Total disbursements 22,846.86
Excess of disbursements over receipts (143.53)
Balance at March 1, 1961 10,512.89
Total balance 10,369.36

Balance consists of:
Cash—The Riggs National Bank:
Trustees Account 2,935.38
State Mutual Assurance Company Account 933.98
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
10,369.36

Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, Vice Chairman, read the report of the Finance Committee.

During the four-month period from September 1, 1961 to and including December 31, 1961, vouchers were approved by the Finance Committee Chairman, Mrs. U. Amel Rothermel, in the amount of $216,847.25.

FRANCES WASHINGTON KERR,
Vice Chairman.

Mrs. Henry J. Walther, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, read the report of the Auditors.

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

January 31, 1962

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 ten-month period ended December 31, 1961, and verified the resulting balances of cash and investments. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying report of the Treasurer General summarizes fairly the recorded cash receipts and disbursements of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the ten-month period ended December 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 and losses thereon.

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

Miss Burns moved that 178 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Baker. Adopted.

Miss Burns presented the following report on membership:

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<td>Deceased</td>
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<td>Resigned</td>
<td>1,237</td>
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<td>Reinstated</td>
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Miss Burns moved that because of the impossibility of processing all mail received by February 1, the reinstatement of all former members who have met all requirements by this date be accepted and included in the count approved at this meeting, thereby preventing any chapter from losing its rightful representation at Congress on this account. Seconded by Mrs. Baker. Adopted.

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

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since my last report, December 6th:

Number of applications verified, 1,490; Number of supplementals verified, 50; Total number of papers verified, 1,540.

Since October 18, 1961: Papers returned unverified: Originals, 22; Supplementals, 7; New Records verified, 144; Permits issued for official Insignia, 330; miniature, 354; ancestral bars, 304; Letters written, 1,837; Postals written, 2,726; Photostats: Papers, 848—3,392 pages; Pages of data, 613; Total photostats, (pages), 4,005.

MARTHA B. HAYWARD,
Registrar General,

Mrs. Hayward moved that the 1,490 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Hoke. Adopted.

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

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from December 6th to February 1st:

Through her respective State Regent the following member At Large is presented for confirmation as Organizing
Regent: Mrs. Dorothy Wingo Neal, Inman, South Carolina. The following organizing regency has expired by time limitation and the State Regent requests reappointment: Mrs. Ann E. Williams Smith, White Bluff, Tennessee.

The following two chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Tallassee, Tifton, Georgia; Caprock, Lovington, New Mexico.

ELIZABETH H. BAKER, Organizing Secretary General.

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

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

Plans for American History Month are progressing smoothly and effectively. Promotion of this designated month and of the essay contest in the schools on the subject “An Historic Figure in my State,” has been foremost in thought and effort under the capable leadership of Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe, National Chairman. During the months of October, November and December this office has sent out 394 History Certificates, 10,701 American History Month stickers, 227 posters and 314 History medals were requested. I again urge you to have your members write their Congressmen and members of the House Judiciary Committee asking their assistance in the passage of the Resolution S.J. #22, designating February of each year as American History month. To date this office has received proclamations from seventeen states. As of April 1961, eight States had permanent legislation on their statute books, namely: Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont and Virginia. Will all remaining States make an extra effort with this phase of our work.

It is gratifying to report the fine and rewarding interest which continues to be demonstrated, in the initiation and completion of chapter projects, in marking places of historic significance, graves of Revolutionary soldiers and of members. One marker, for example, commemorates the British March which resulted in the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. The delivery of ordered markers, and the arrival of suitable weather, will bring to culmination the plans of a goodly number of chapters and state organizations for placing additional historic and grave markers.

I want to thank the State Historians for complying with my request for additional information for our incomplete marker file. As stated by a past Historian General “When we mark a spot, we do not mark a building, a plot of ground, or a grave. We mark the spirit that actuated the event or the life.” Keep that always in mind. “The whole sphere of preservation of historic spots, with this interpretation, takes on a spiritual meaning and that is the life of our Society. History must not be regarded as a dead thing.”

We are happy to add to our collection of original signatures of the First Governors, which now totals twenty-three, those of Mississippi, North Carolina, Massachusetts and Vermont. We have also received a photostatic document with the signature of the first Governor of Nebraska. As photostats cannot be counted and have no place in the Portfolio of original signatures, I wish to call to the attention of those, who in good faith, have sent photostatic copies that time is growing short. Please make every effort to replace the facsimiles with originals.

COLORADO—Transferred from Museum to Americana Room—Framed Program of Grand Concert of Mad’lle Jenny Lind given in Cleveland. From Miss Marguerite Matson.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Holograph letter signed by Sally B. Orme, dated May 14, 1855 at Philadelphia to Mrs. Lincoln (wife of the President). This is the letter in which the gift of the Bible, intended for the President, was offered to Mrs. Lincoln. From Judge Lynn Chapter, Miss Ann C. Scott.


MASSACHUSETTS—Appointment of William Heath dated January 28, 1785, signed by John Hancock, Governor of Massachusetts, State Historian, Mrs. Fred Y. Spurr.

MISISSIPPI—Appointment of Rust Nutt, signed by David Holmes, Governor of Mississippi Territory, dated May 21, 1813. Dancing Rabbit Chapter, Mrs. Louise Moseley Heaton. MISSOURI—Original Land Grant to Lawrence Umbaugh of Adams County, Indiana, dated November 10, 1841, signed by Martin Van Buren, President of the United States. Lucy Jefferson Lewis Chapter, Mrs. O. B. Chandler.

NEBRASKA—Photostat of signature of Nebraska’s first Governor David Butler in letter addressed to Col. Robert W. Furnas, dated October 20, 1810. From Lewis Clark Chapter, by Mrs. Fred C. Laird.

NORTH CAROLINA—Circular, addressed to Superintendent of Confiscated Estates in District of Morgan, signed by Governor Richard Caswell. Hickory Tavern Chapter, presented by Mrs. Pearl M. Tomlinson.

VERMONT—Charter by authority of Freemen of the State of Vermont making 5,000 acres of land a part of the town of Hanover. Signed by Thomas Chittenden and recorded by Micah Townsend, Secretary, dated October 5, 1781. Transferred by permission of original donor Mrs. Fred Y. Spurr, State Historian of Massachusetts.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Photograph and pin of Miss Marie Louise Wadsworth, National Number 222, Charter Member. Presented by Mary Washington Chapter through Mrs. J. William Harrill.

KENTUCKY—Autographed letter signed by Mary Desha to Mrs. Threlkeld dated September 14, 1898, on DAR Hospital Corps letterhead. Presented by Elizabeth Threlkeld Roush through Mrs. William T. O’Neill, Isaac Shelby Chapter.

Silver dedication spoon of Memorial Continental Hall given to Mrs. John Middleton, first Regent of Fincastle Chapter at time of dedication, April 19, 1905, by Cornelia Cole Fairbanks, President General, and given by Mrs. Thomas P. Middleton, Bland Ballard Chapter.

FRANCES B. HOKE, Historian General.

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

Since the October Board Meeting a letter with questionnaire has been sent to the State Librarians requesting a report of the year’s work, to be sent to the Library by March 1st. From these reports my report to the DAR Continental Congress is compiled. From the material and contributions sent so far, the increased interest in data for verifying DAR applications as well as office equipment exceeds our expectations.

The following gifts have been presented to date.

District of Columbia—Recordak Reader for microfilms, members of Mary Washington Chapter.

Maryland—Microfilm storage cabinet presented by Maryland State Society.

Pennsylvania—Microfilm storage cabinet presented by the Pennsylvania State Society.

Texas—Microfilm storage cabinet presented by Mrs. Leonidas T. Barrow, Samuel Sorrell Chapter.

Texas—Microfilm storage cabinet presented by Mrs. B.C.D. Bynum, Esther McCrory Chapter.

APRIL 1962
Virginia—Metal 4-drawer filing cabinet from Virginia DAR.

The continued interest of the State Librarians through the Chapter Librarians is responsible for the generosity of the membership. Placing the needs of the Library before the members has brought forth an unprecedented interest.

We continue to have a goody number of readers in the Library, with gracious responses from the public and members expressing thanks for the privilege of working in a library with material for research not found elsewhere.

The Library Microfilm Project has proven satisfactory. Many of the rare books have been filmed with this fund, with more to follow before the April meeting.

Through the courtesy of the National Archives we are receiving microfilms of our valuable Mortality Schedules. Cooperation with this agency has proven very profitable for the Library.

The meeting of state and chapter librarians will be held April 16th, Monday morning, 9:30 A. M. in the National Officers Club Room, Second Floor of the Administration Building. Mrs. Inez Waldenmaier, Editor and Publisher of the periodical "Genealogical Newsletter" will be our speaker.

The 189 books, 68 pamphlets and 16 manuscripts in the following list of accessions are valuable contributions to the Library.

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COOKS

CALIFORNIA
Following 2 books at the bequest of Mrs. Edile P. Libby:

The Life of George Washington. Publisher in Chief of the American Army—through the Revolutionary War; and the First President of the U. S., 1849. Edith B. Sumner, 1957. From 'A Dozen Members of Hollywood Chapter.'

The Works of Laurence Sterne with a Life of the Author, 1856.

Ancestry and Descendants of James Hensman Colman and Betsy Tobey, Edith B. Sumner, 1958. From 'A Dozen Members of Hollywood Chapter.'


COLORADO

The Presbyterian Historical Almanac and Annual Remembrance of the Charity of Joseph M. Wilson, Vol. 6, 1864. From Peace Pipe Chapter.


JERSEY


The History of the Old Town of Derby, Conn. 1642-1880. Samuel Orcutt, 1917. From 'A Dozen Members of Hollywood Chapter.'

Following 3 books from Annie Walker Burns through Potomac Chapter:


Addresses on the Presentation of the Sword of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the Congress of the U. S., Feb. 26, 1855. 1855. From Effie K. Schroeder through Ashley Chapter.

THE MEETING OF STATE AND CHAPTER LIBRARIANS WILL BE HELD APRIL 16TH, MONDAY MORNING, 9:30 A. M. IN THE NATIONAL OFFICERS CLUB ROOM, SECOND FLOOR OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING. MRS. INEZ WALDENMAIER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER OF THE PERIODICAL "GENEALOGICAL NEWSLETTER" WILL BE OUR SPEAKER.

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Cemetery Records of Platte County. The Platte County Historical Society, 1960. From the White Altec Chapter.


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South Carolina

South Dakota
The Genealogy of the Benedict's in America, Henry M. Benedict. 1870. From Juanita Parks through Mary Chilton Chapter.


Tennessee
Following 3 books from Judge David Campbell Chapter:


Following 2 books from Texas DAR:


Georgia
History of Early Kentucky Wills and Inventories. J. Estelle S. King. 1961. (2 copies)


Illinois

Delaware
Supplement to Bunn Family Genealogy. Archie Budd. From Cock's Bridge Chapter.

Connecticut

District of Columbia
District of Columbia DAR Yearbook. 1961-62. From District of Columbia DAR.

History of the Wills of Caroline County, Virginia. H. S. King. 1961. (2 copies)

From Mrs. J. R. Gable through Colonial DAR.

From Mrs. Donald Saunders through American Liberty Chapter.

As We Look Back, Maysville, Ky. 1833-1933. 1933. From Mary P. Graves through Frances Scott Chapter.

Florida
Old Midway, Georgia, a Colorful Tale of Southern History. Mary Ann Davis. 1961. From the compiler through Sallie Harrison Chapter.

Centennial of St. John's Parish, Jacksonville. 1934. From Mrs. R. W. Bours.

Iowa

Mound, Iowa, the Grove, the Town, the Cemetery. R. E. Cunningham. 1961.

From Mrs. Donald Saunders through American Liberty Chapter.

Maryland
75 Years of Community Growth and Development in the City of Hyattsville. 1885-1961. From Caroline F. Longborough through Col. Tichen Chapter.


Mississippi
History of Middleton, Carroll County. Mrs. O. K. Gee. 1961. From the compiler through Chakchiuma Chapter.

Missouri


Montana

Pennsylvania


From Mrs. Robert H. Peterson through Fort Pennsylvania Chapter.

From Mrs. Dorothy D. Coughenour.

From Mrs. Edgar L. Wilson through Kentucky DAR.


From Mrs. Ralph S. Coughenour.

From North Carolina DAR.

From Mrs. Dorothy D. Coughenour.

From Mrs. Edgar L. Wilson through Kentucky DAR.

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From Mrs. Dorothy D. Coughenour.
The report of the Curator General, Mrs. O. George Cook, was filed.

Continuing interest and support in the Museum as manifested by money and gifts received, are the items upon which your Curator General will report at this time.

Visits to the Museum and State Rooms by groups from chapters, school children and the general public are growing in number. This increase may be due in some part be cause the buildings were closed so long while the exterior work was going on.

The magnanimous offer from two members just recently made to pay one-half the cost of the rare silver teapot by Paul Revere, Jr. afforded a background and incentive for our Curator to appeal to several individuals for the additional assistance of money to acquire this treasure. As a Society, we have always proclaimed the Patriot Paul Revere as one of our outstanding Americans. It therefore is eminently appropriate for us collectively to have a substantial representation of his labors in our Museum in addition to the few spoons we have had for some time. Ten years ago a fund for this purpose was started through the interest of a member of the Kentucky State Society. The money accrued came chiefly from Kentucky members. In all it amounts to $419.50 which will be used toward the present acquisition. It is our sincere hope that we can display this teapot in the near silver case.

W. have further just been advised that we will have a large group of items, paintings, furniture, glass, china, fabrics, coming to the Museum from the members of the Florida State Society.

The Silver Case project which was started in 1960 and installed less than one and a half years ago is an item of which this administration can be justly proud in many ways. The addition to our Museum of this attractive unit has answered in some degree the great need for added space required for the better display of our silver. The fact that through the generosity of just a few members, chapters and state societies, most of the cost for this has been defrayed in so short a time is evidence that if this interest could be expanded to include all members, chapters and state societies, the accomplishments realized would indeed be great.

Through the efforts of Mrs. James A. Vaughan of Minnesota came contributions in 1961 of $500 and this year $400 more. Mrs. Ivan Johnson, of New York, raised $500 in 1961, and Mrs. Ben Page, Missouri, $300 in 1961.

This office, with its small staff, continues to assist in answering the increasing number of inquiries made by members, chapters and the general public. The secretary in my office was transferred to the office of the Corresponding Secretary General, and a replacement secured. This change slowed the flow of work accomplished by the office and we trust that those of you who may have been affected will be understanding and tolerant.

Iowa State Room presents a newly refurbished interior, including the restoration of the gilt mirror and banjo wall clock, also the pair of American portraits c. 1830, executed by the generosity of just a few members, chapters and the general public. The secretary in my office was transferred to the office of the Corresponding Secretary General, and a replacement secured. This change slowed the flow of work accomplished by the office and we trust that those of you who may have been affected will be understanding and tolerant.

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District of Columbia has begun the planned rehabilitation of its State Room. The removal of the 10-year-old mill-made corner cupboard and approval to sell the 20th century chandelier are steps toward re-creating a period interior worthy of the State Society.

Maryland has received for its State Room a handsome covered silver sugar basin made by C. Wiltberger, Philadelphia 1793, a gift of Mrs. Lovett, State Regent, and from the State Officers Club an English Sheffield silver candlestick c. 1785.

Tennessee—The round mahogany table is one which was made for Chancellor Livingston of New York and is on loan. The unusually handsome and rare French lamp is one being considered for this interior.

Indiana has removed the metal grills which were under the windows and replaced them with paneled boards to match the dado already in the room. The tall case clock has been restored and refinished, removing the 20th century stain to display the native cherry-wood of this Indianapolis-made item. A horn drinking cup has also been recently added by a state member.

New York has recently received a pair of plated French candlesticks c. 1800.

Michigan has added to the holdings of Lambeth Delft pottery in that State Room with another charger and a handled mug, both of the 18th century.

Delaware has added an 18th century Philadelphia-made side chair of mahogany. This chair has cabriole front legs with ball and claw feet. Three brass candlesticks c. 1720 have also joined the collection.

Kentucky has purchased an unusual and handsome...
Oriental Prayer Rug for the area between the sofa and hearth.

The special cleaning of the chandeliers and fireplace brass in all the State Rooms, as well as periodic waxing of the furniture continues to be done by my Department. It is my understanding that in years past this service was accomplished once a year by an outside cleaning firm and was paid for by the various Societies having rooms. Only a very few State Societies now offer to pay for this service and to those States your Curator General and the members of her staff wish to express gratitude and appreciation.

**MUSEUM GIFTS**

**Alabama**—American silver dessert spoon by A. Rasch, 1807, Mrs. F. T. Stollenwerck, Tristan de Luna Chapter.

**District of Columbia**—Pair of New England glass whale oil lamps, c. 1840, Mrs. Allan H. Perley, Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter. *Book, Study of Botany*, 1835, Mrs. Hazel K. Hoggett; pair of Sandwich opalescent glass tiebacks; Miss Helen Manion, Continental Chapter; 2 alphabet plates (for New Hampshire Children’s Attic), Mrs. Donald Woolf, Captain Wendell Wolfe Chapter.

**Georgia**—Early 19th century military silk sash; 18th century walking stick; 5 land grants, 1763, ’68, ’70, ’95, and 1816, Mrs. Eloise Wilcox and Mrs. S. M. St. John through General James Jackson Chapter. Three flint arrow heads, Colonel Hope D. Stark; copper and brass sauce pan; pewter plate, 18th century, Rebecca Winn Holt, Joseph Habersham Chapter.

**Illinois**—American silver teaspoon, c. 1790, Mrs. Richard G. Confield; pewter whale oil lamp, American, c. 1830, Mrs. William T. Daum; pair of unusual, small traveling candlesticks (brass), Mrs. C. R. Wagner; book, *Geographical View of World*, 1831, Mrs. Frederick W. Schulze, Martha Ibbetson Chapter.

**Indiana**—Embroidered mill wedding dress, American, 1824; embroidered mill cap and embroidered linen baby dress, 1825; Conklin Family Bible, 1792, Mrs. C. E. Woolley, Schuyler Colfax Chapter.

**Maine**—American silver teaspoon 1815; American silver teaspoon c. 1820, Miss Harriet R. Williams, General Knox Chapter. Helmet-shaped Chinese export cream jug, Frank E. Klapthor, through Frances Dighton Williams Chapter.


**Michigan**—Indian beads given to General Israel Chapin by the Indian War Chief Brandt, 1797, Mrs. John A. Bell, Elizabeth Cass Chapter.


**New Jersey**—Pair of gilt-washed European serving spoons; 18th century two-toned fork, bone handle, Mrs. Eva L. Summefeldt, General Mercer Chapter. Quilt, American c. 1840, Gladys Stowe Richards, General Frelinghuysen Chapter.

**New York**—American silver butter knife, c. 1840, Miss Blanche O. Guardenier, General James Clinton Chapter. *Book, Constitution of U.S.*, Mrs. Ronald A. Fullerton, Ketewamoke Chapter. Bedspread, toile, American historic printed fabric, c. 1800, Miss Margaret Luther, Saratoga Chapter. Linen damask table cloth, c. 1810, Mrs. William H. Miller, Enoch Crosby Chapter. Steel nail from Old South Church, Mrs. Burgess Condi, Tawasentha Chapter.

**Pennsylvania**—American silver tea and serving spoons, c. 1830, Miss Clara E. Purvee, Rebecca Hastings Chapter.

**Virginia**—American blown glass marble, 19th century (for New Hampshire Children’s Attic), Pauline Ayres Blanchard, Falls Church Chapter. Church pew receipt, 1819; coffin receipt, 1845, Mrs. Benjamin P. Knight, Jr., Rainbow Ridge Chapter.


**MUSEUM PURCHASES**

**China**—*English Whieldon cream jug*, c. 1750. English pink splash luster goblet, c. 1810. English Staffordshire jug, yellow with silver luster decoration, c. 1800.


**VERNA HAMILTON COOK,**

*Curator General*

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

The 64th report to the Smithsonian Institution, covering the work of the Society for 1960-61 has been sent to the Smithsonian, and the volume should be printed in time for the members to secure copies from the Business Office during the Congress in April.

The 63rd report is now available in that office.

The interest in locating and marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers is increasing. Our office is concerned with the obtaining of the name, birth date, death date, cemetery name, town, county, and state in which the grave is located, plus any information on service rendered during the American Revolution.

Our office should receive the reports of the newly located graves in this category by March 1st. These records reach us through the State Historians.

Outside interest in our files of these soldiers is growing. The files are open to all that are interested. Our office is busy answering letters of inquiries for information obtainable from these files.

The condensed reports that make up the Smithsonian Report are those sent in by National Chairmen and State Regents. The directions for these reports were sent from the Office of the Secretary for the American Revolution.

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tinental Hall, and the beauty of the marble. The workers spent almost six months cleaning, polishing and pointing the building. We are pleased, not only with its appearance, but the fact that we had only one additional cost, coping stone for the balustrade.

Since the October Board meeting, new aluminum windows have been installed in the first floor State Rooms. This summer, we hope to put similar windows on the second floor. When this work is completed, all State Rooms will have new windows, except New Jersey and New Hampshire. These will not be changed, because New Jersey has already protected their beautiful, leaded glass windows with glass storm sashes, and the windows in the New Hampshire Children's Attic are of unusual shape and are protected somehow by the building's overhang. They cannot be seen from the outside, but for added protection, our men painted the frames with aluminum paint.

The Clerks Lounge, so beautiful with its new tile floor, fresh paint, and gay wallpaper, has now been furnished. Some of the old wicker furniture was painted the same color as the walls. New foam rubber cushions, covered in bright covers, add to the appearance as well as the clerks' comfort. Another comfortable chair, two mahogany side chairs and a beautiful desk, no longer used in other parts of the building, have been added. Curtains for the windows and doors are in the making. The renovation and redecoration has been under the supervision of Mrs. Benton S. Lowe, a member of this Committee.

During the fall, we completed the planting in the Memorial Garden. This was done under the supervision of Meade Palmer, the landscape architect engaged by the previous administration. We hope that when you come to Congress, everything will be in bloom. Two additional benches have been placed, one on either side of the entrance gates, making four in all. These will be pleasant places to relax between Congress sessions. Funds to pay for the planting are still being accepted by the Conservation Committee, which is most anxious that the cost of the entire garden be covered by gifts from special donors and chapters, honoring or in memory of DAR members. The beautiful Memory Book, being prepared by the Conservation Committee Chairman, Mrs. John Franklin Baber, will be a permanent Buildings and Grounds record, and the garden will be a beautiful memorial for all time.

When we cut back the yew hedges on the C Street side of Constitution Hall, as Mr. Palmer suggested, we uncovered two large, broken coping stones in the retaining wall. These have been replaced.

Many people visiting our buildings do not realize that they are owned by the NSDAR. All the buildings, with the exception of Constitution Hall are clearly marked by bronze markers. Two years ago the name of Memorial Continental Hall, in raised bronze letters, was placed on the 17th & D Street corner of that building. The C and D Street entrances are marked with bronze name plaques, but the name "Constitution Hall" is cut in the stone above the main entrance and is not easily seen. In order to correct this, we had a bronze marker placed on the 18th Street side to identify the building and its owner.

At the beginning of the heating season, we discovered that two of the pumps in the boiler room were not working. These pumps, over thirty years old, are quite large and require outside workmen to repair them. They had to be removed and taken away for reconditioning, at a cost of over $700—a good example of the high cost of present-day repairs.

This Committee recommended that the gutter of the oldest part of the Administration Building be replaced, as it is over thirty years old too, and badly leaking. This recommendation was approved by the Executive Committee, and the work is being done.

The Executive Committee's Christmas party for the staff was held on December 16. A pretty Christmas tree and gay Christmas decorations brightened the Assembly Room. The refreshment table decorated with red candles, holly, and a small, white tree with red balls, was festive with two large punch bowls, red and white iced cake, mints and nuts. Mrs. White greeted each employee and extended Christmas greetings. Carols and a Christmas story added to the occasion.

Charles Lenhart, one of our faithful and well liked watchmen, was seriously injured in an automobile accident during the holidays, and passed away a few days later. We will miss his friendly personality. A new watchman has been hired to fill this vacancy.

Constitution Hall is having a very successful season, with about the same number of events as last year. Last February, we reported over a quarter million people attending programs in our Hall with only one reported fall, which was not serious. Since then we have had over one-half million additional people attend our events with no accidents reported. We are very proud of this record, which is, in part, accomplished by constant watchfulness during each event.

Congress plans are in the making. Each day the Buildings and Grounds office tries to accomplish at least one item in preparation for the big week. We have just ordered new directional signs. Each year, we try to see ways to improve, thereby hoping to avoid confusion when you are here. This office has also finished assigning meeting rooms to the various National Officers and Committee Chairmen. It takes a bit of planning to give each meeting the proper sized room, at the time requested, and we appreciate the cooperation of the officers and chairmen for accepting our assignments.

This Committee was pleased to have a share in the preparations for last night's National Board dinner. While the Banquet Hall has been used for the Board luncheons since its rejuvenation, last night's gala affair was a more formal dedication of this beautiful room.

Having listed the Committee activities, I cannot close without acknowledging the splendid help and cooperation of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, Mr. Maynard, Miss Reddington, and all the Buildings and Grounds workers. The cleaning of Memorial Continental Hall made a tremendous amount of extra work for the maids and porters. The entire Committee has assisted with the Board luncheons and last night's dinner. So, my sincerest thanks to all—it has been work, but fun too. Thank you, Madam President General, for giving us the opportunity to serve you and the National Society, DAR.

ETHEL D. HARTMAN,Chairman.

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

It is gratifying to report that on December 31, with all current bills paid, our balance was $41,432.

Subscriptions have slipped from a high of 37,628 in June to 35,222 on January 20. It is hoped that we will recover or surpass this figure by February 28. The volume of subscriptions seems as large as ever but there are many new subscriptions and a lack of renewals. This is a constant problem to which I have never found the answer. By probing perhaps at chapter level to attain honor roll standing, new subscriptions pour in each winter many of which are not renewed the next year. If there is an energetic chairman, the ratio will be maintained. On the one hand members seem to need reminding or someone at hand to take the money. On the other hand, too much "reminding" causes resentment and hinders renewals.

The entire magazine staff and your two chairmen and editor received a thrill when material came in for the January issue from Arkansas—$7200 in advertisements which were so perfectly assembled, complete with cuts, that Mrs. Checchia had only to check it and hand it to the printer.
direct. This is not to belittle the efforts of our other states. It is just the most perfect job we've seen. On top of that Miss Peter, the State Regent, ordered 1,000 copies for members in her state. She supplied us with a mailing list and we did the mailing altho she also insisted on paying for the postage. This will be a lasting example and an inspiration for other states who wish to sponsor issues in the future. It must have taken months of preparation but the results were rewarding.

I would like to take a few minutes to comment generally on our Magazine. At the end of this administration, I shall have completed five years of service and I have a deep and abiding interest in its present and future welfare.

Our Magazine was founded May 7, 1892 as a medium of reporting the proceedings of Continental Congress and the minutes of the National Board of Management. It was found that it was less expensive then to transmit this information to members by a magazine than to mail individual copies to members at the then third class rates. The Magazine was a problem from the very beginning; it still is. Founded as The American Monthly, it has been published in Harrisburg, New York, Philadelphia and Washington. Until fairly recent years the publisher did all of the work including subscriptions, mailing and advertising. The price was one dollar a year. The Magazine has had many covers and many formats; various departments appear and disappear but it has been consistent in its purpose to benefit and further the aim of the Society.

In the January 1898 issue, Mrs. Lockwood, the editor, published a letter from a Mrs. Comstock of Connecticut written November 1, 1897 commenting on a proposed amendment to the by-laws whereby the chapters could retain three fourths of the annual dues and this lady was "again" it. She said "If the National Society does not need the entire dollar fee from each member for expenses, I would like to see a publishing fund established that would furnish an annual disbursement of $4,331; printing National Defense articles in excess of 4,331; postage $4,678; supplies $1,188; repairs $115; prizes $177; miscellaneous $94 including the copyright.

This figures out to 2 1/4 a copy for printing. Add to that salaries, postage, supplies, etc. and the cost rises to 3 5/8 a copy which is what we charge for single copies. A subscription would therefore equal $3.50 and we charge $2. Hence for every subscription we must raise $1.50 by advertising. At present we must average $65,000 a year on advertising which Mrs. Walz has accomplished.

You might well ask why, then, do we seek more subscribers!

It is a logical question for we cannot attract national advertising until our subscriptions reach the 50,000 mark which seems unobtainable on a voluntary basis. Nevertheless, the purpose of the Magazine is not to make a profit but it must be kept self-sustaining because every bit of our National dues are needed to maintain these buildings, to pay our employees and to further DAR work. The magazine is the link between the Society and its members. It is not an instrument of any administration, of any President General, of any National Chairman or Editor. It is FOR the members and should be supported BY the members as an obligation of membership.

It is my belief that we ought not charge $2 for something costing $3.50. You may say to that—bring down the costs. But we can't cut salaries; we can't do with less employees with the present volume of business; we can't cut postage; we can't cut printing drastically unless we go into a different type of magazine and I doubt if anyone wants to cheapen the format. We have stretched everybody's two dollars to the breaking point and the challenge—and the responsibility—has been great and I am proud of our accomplishments.

I bring this to your attention at this meeting so that you can inform your members when they complain about sponsoring issues or when they state that the magazine should be included with the dues. To do this, the initial outlay of capital would be beyond our scope. The National Society could not afford it unless national dues were again increased proportionately. I mention this specifically because in the past three years I've had a couple of hundred letters suggesting this and to each I have given the reasons why it can't be done.

So long as our present method of advertising is successful—by prudent management we can break even. But if, in the future, advertising lags, the Magazine will go in the red.

Assuming for the moment that the subscription price were made $3. The average monthly subscriptions for 1961 was 35,853. I would expect a loss of 10,000 renewals the first year as a protest. Certainly there would be a loss in volume. The average monthly subscription figure would then be around 25,800 which would give an income of $77,400 which is slightly more than we had this year ($75,478). Estimated costs would be for a 72-page average issue of 30,000 copies which, with overhead included would come to $101,800. This would mean raising by advertising around $24,000 each year instead of $65,000 as at present.

I have been very fortunate in having as my co-workers Kitty Walz and Mabel Winslow and I pay them the highest tribute. We have been a smooth-working, harmonious unit and I hope that succeeding administrations may be as fortunate. Our success these three years has been due not to any one of us but to the three of us as a group, plus the magnificent cooperation of our President General who has been right at our side whenever the going was rough.

GERTRUDE A. MACPEEK,
Chairman.

Mrs. Merritt moved that we recommend to the Magazine Council that the commission on advertisements be discontinued. Seconded by Mrs. Minton. Adopted.
Mrs. George J. Walz, Chairman of the DAR Magazine Advertising Committee, read her report.

By now we've listened to and viewed over so many Bowls; the Orange Bowl, Sugar Bowl, Gator Bowl, Rose Bowl, Cotton Bowl, seemingly they went on without end, so to keep in the swing of things won't you look in at your very own Bowl, the DAR Magazine Advertising Bowl.

As you may recall, at the October Board Meeting we said, "Just wait for our report in February!" Well, we're bursting to tell you that our Bowl is brimming with good news. Figures can be very tiresome but we're sure you'll want to hear these. The value of advertising and cuts appearing in the March through February issues of the DAR Magazine is:

March 1959 through February 1960 $53,567.20
March 1960 through February 1961 $63,457.63
March 1961 through February 1962 $67,225.71

The grand total for the three years, March through February, is $184,250.54.

The latter figure represents an increase of $13,658.51 over the total for 1959-60, and $3,768.08 over 1960-61 when we had an outstanding total of advertising.

Another cumulative total kept is for money received in the Office of the Treasurer General and we note the following:

March 1, 1959 through January 1960 $48,990.79
March 1, 1960 through January 1961 $60,669.08
March 1, 1961 through January 1962 $65,910.55

The figures for 1961-1962 represent a gain of $16,919.76 over 1959-1960, and a gain of $5,241.47 over our very fine total of last year.

The grand total for the three years, March through January, is $175,570.42.

Do you wonder that we're excited? No decrease to report this time. It's true, we are a bit breathless trying to catch up with the large volume of correspondence, proofreading and the many other details involved, but just keep the advertising rolling in so that our Bowl will run over and we'll cross the goal line of our last year together with a wonderful report at Congress.

JUSTINA B. WALZ, Chairman.

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

In past reports to the National Board of Management, your editor has discussed the types of manuscripts received, the selection of feature articles, and the numerous papers on The Flag, The Constitution, and national defense given at chapter meetings and submitted for publication. This final report will concern the important monthly department headed "With the Chapters."

Frequent reminders as to our copy requirements seem to have had little effect. We receive chapter accounts written in longhand on odd scraps of paper or typed single space, allowing little room for editing. Such reports must be typed by the editor on standard 8½-by-11-inch paper, for easier reading by the compositor.

As our members grow older, many of them are honored by their chapters with special ceremonies, and we are asked to use descriptions of these functions. You can see, however, that such festivities, charming as they are and flattering to the honorees, do not fulfill the prime purpose of this department—that is, to report the work of chapters in our three great DAR fields and thus publicize accomplishments that will enthuse other chapters. For this reason, we tend to minimize the purely social angle—you have no idea how many "beautifully appointed tea tables, with exquisite floral arrangements in the DAR colors" we delete each year!

An outstanding example of a constructive chapter report was that of Remember Allerton, Monticello, Illinois, on page 158 of the February Magazine. This description of the achievements of a chapter with only 26 members showed how most of the work load is carried by a devoted group of Junior Members, many of them with young children. This should be "must" reading for chapters whose Juniors avoid committee responsibility, pleading domestic chores.

Everyone should know by now that $10 is charged for each photograph used in a chapter report. Although this fee has been in effect for several years, some chapters either send nothing at all or the former fee.

Subscriptions are not in my bailiwick, but I should like to share an idea submitted by a District of Columbia chapter regent—she is having the Magazine sent to her hairdresser; a member of my chapter, hearing of it, promptly subscribed for her dentist.

The past three years have been made exceedingly enjoyable, not only by the opportunity of working with my two congenial associates, Gertrude MacPeek and Kitty Walz, and the efficient members of the Magazine office, but by the confidence and support of our President General.

MABEL E. WINSLOW, Editor.

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

From September 1, 1961 through December 31, 1961, a total of $31,317.31 has been received in the office of the Treasurer General for Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee.

KATE DUNCAN SMITH

Alabama $ 151.00 Missouri $ 275.50
Alaska 5.00 Montana 27.60
Arkansas 108.70 Nebraska 129.50
California 460.50 Nevada 10.00
Connecticut 89.00 New Hampshire 15.00
Delaware 140.50 New Jersey 920.50
District of Columbia 255.35 New York 1,250.00
Florida 1,285.50 Ohio 426.27
Georgia 538.60 Oklahoma 72.10
Illinois 385.70 Oregon 30.00
Indiana 301.50 Pennsylvania 387.25
Iowa 85.50 Rhode Island 10.00
Kansas 5.00 South Carolina 5.20
Kentucky 126.50 Tennessee 188.50
Maine 22.50 Texas 397.75
Maryland 1,520.50 Vermont 7.50
Massachusetts 83.00 Virginia 30.00
Michigan 500.50 Washington 180.40
Minnesota 235.00 West Virginia 39.50
Mississippi 10.00 Wisconsin 56.10
Missouri $ 275.50 Total $10,768.57

TAMASSEE

Alabama $ 151.00 Montana 7.00
Alaska 15.00 Nebraska $ 179.50
Arizona 15.00 Nevada 10.00
Arkansas 64.50 New Hampshire 15.00
California 619.50 New Jersey 1,491.10
Connecticut 117.00 New York 1,568.22
Delaware 72.50 North Carolina 2.00
District of Columbia 1,000.75 Ohio 1,068.78
Florida 619.50 Oklahoma 89.50
Georgia 25.00 Oregon 113.00
Illinois 477.20 Pennsylvania 1,794.25
Indiana 1,438.24 Rhode Island 10.00
Iowa 33.90 South Carolina 1,620.50
Kansas 15.00 Tennessee 120.50
Kentucky 64.50 Texas 612.00
Maine 114.50 Vermont 27.50
Maryland 81.50 Virginia 20.00
Massachusetts 103.00 Washington 201.85
Michigan 798.00 West Virginia 87.00

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
DORIS PIKE WHITE AUDITORIUM-GYMNASIUM

From October 1, 1959 through December 31, 1961, a total of $105,023.27 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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The Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium was completed and dedicated on October 24. In order to complete the building for use by the 1961-62 school term it was necessary to borrow funds. All but $20,000.00 has been paid through the office of the Treasury General. The response to my request for twenty cents per member has been very good. Please urge your state chairmen of this committee to continue with this drive. It is such a small amount per capita but could easily erase this debt. We hope to be able to give this beautiful and functional building to Kate Duncan Smith School completely free of debt at the end of this administration. Due to many requests the School Committee will again sponsor a Benefit Tea honoring Mrs. White with all proceeds going to the Auditorium-Gymnasium. The Tea will be at the District of Columbia Chapter House on Tuesday April 17, from the hours of three to five. Tickets will be $2.50. We are again asking for your support to make this benefit a success.

There will be no DAR School luncheon this year. All effort and expense will be directed toward the tea. There will be a meeting of the DAR School Committee and for all of those who are interested, in the Assembly Room, Administration Building at 8 a.m., Wednesday, April 18.

The program of self-evaluation is progressing well at both schools. I have not had a formal report from Dr. Cain, Superintendent of Tamassee, but did talk to him at the time I attended the Tamassee Board Meeting, January 5, and know that the plan is in operation. Mr. O. H. Hamner, Principal of Kate Duncan Smith School did submit a formal progress report January 10, 1962. Mr. Hamner enclosed a copy of the report by the committee on Philosophy and Objectives from which I quote the last paragraph:—"It should be the unifying effort of the staff to work collectively and individually in helping the child to realize and to achieve his potential. We should constantly strive to help him use his knowledge to make a worthy contribution to his community and to his country." The Committee on School and Community reveals that the educational level of parents is quite low, the education plans of the senior class show an upward trend and that the KDS graduates are rather stable in that they have attended this school for a considerable number of years, if not throughout their elementary and high school years. During the second semester the committee study will be focused on subject matter—English, Science, Math, etc. In the fall of '62 the study will be in the areas of administration, guidance, library, etc. Mr. Hamner will ask for the visiting committee in the spring of 1963. We are very optimistic regarding accreditation by the Southern Association for this school. Mr. Hamner and the entire staff are to be commended for their efforts and for their fine cooperation.

It is not possible for me to name individual gifts in this report but I would like to take this opportunity to mention the people of Gunter Mountain (seventy-one in all) who gave a total of $433.50 to the bleacher fund for the new Gymnasium at KDS.

Thank you for allowing me the privilege of reporting.

VERA L. GREENLEASE, Chairman.

Mrs. Frank Heller, National Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America Committee, presented to the President General, Mrs. White, a new 50-star flag, to be carried as the President General's personal colors. She also presented, in honor of the President General, a set of colored slides on the correct display of the Flag and asked that the slides, after their formal premier showing in February, go into the Program Committee files to be used by the chapters.

Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, Chairman of the National Defense Committee, presented a report.

First, as to our monthly mailings. These are being sent to the Chapter Chairmen, Chapter Regents and subscribers. Since our Committee does not have access to the Regents' stencils, our mailings to them have been sent in care of the Chairmen of National Defense. We have received many letters requesting us to send to the Regents directly, but I regret that this cannot be done under present conditions, although we are aware of the delay as well as the expense to our members involved in this method of transmission. It is of the greatest importance that the Regents receive this material since it furnishes the background for many of our resolutions which will be before them at the Continental Congress. Frequently
the Chairmen are not delegates but ordinarily the Regents
are.
Paid subscribers to our monthly mailings continue to
grow in number, in spite of the fact that we have no way
to advertise them except by satisfied subscribers. You will
be glad to know that we have many appreciative letters
from doctors, lawyers, and our National Chairman the other day,
one of the curates who assisted at my church some years ago,
 wrote me he had seen some of our National Defense
literature in Santa Monica, California at a bookstore there.
He sent his blessings and many kind words of encourage-
ment. Paid subscribers to the monthly mailings now total
2498.
A special alert on Disarmament was sent since the Octo-
ber Board meeting, as well as letters to the State Chairmen
and Chapter Chairmen reminding them of the essay con-
test, "The Constitution of the United States vs. World
Government," and the ten points to win the "Certificate
of Appreciation." I do not know at present how many
chapters will participate fully in our program; whether
or not they meet every requirement, I believe that most
of the chapters will become aware of our major objectives
in having definite goals to achieve. One of these require-
ments listed was the showing of the film, "Operation
Abolition." As a result, this film has been shown fre-
quently this year to hundreds of persons who otherwise
might never have seen or understood the significance of
the student riots in San Francisco. The Study Course on
Communism has also been given by many chapters who
would not otherwise have participated in this important
educational project. We have sold 3500 of these kits and
hope that the chapters will continue their Study Courses
in the years to come.

The sale of National Defense literature has been phenom-
enal. There has been an increase of approximately $9,000
in the period from March 1 through December 31 of this
year over the same period last year. Last summer we pub-
lished two booklets, "Operation Peace Corps" and "Two-
Faced NATO." Because of the expense involved, these
were sent only to our State and Chapter Chairmen and
subscribers and the balance reserved for sale. To date
10,000 copies of "Operation Peace Corps" and 8,000
copies of "Two-Faced NATO" have been distributed. We
have been pleased that organs of other patriotic societies
and groups have advertised these booklets and spoken of
them with praise. They are being sold in patriotic book
stores in various parts of the country and have been ad-
vertised in The Independent American, Report to America,
and other publications. The article published in the DAR
Magazine, "From the Horse's Mouth," has been sold out
and reordered, as has the publication, "United Nations
Unmasked." Popular demand has also necessitated the re-
printing of our alert on Disarmament. When I first took
over as National Chairman, we considered the sale of
$1,000 a month worth of literature as excellent. You will be
surprised to know that we have been averaging many weeks
well over $1,000. As the literature is sold, it of course
must be replaced; hence the money received is reinvested
in literature for resale. We are not permitted to make a
profit. Our low prices enable our fellow patriots to dis-
tribute our material in quantity. This has meant a terrific
amount of work for my staff, for we must remember that
individual items sell for as little as 2 or 3 cents apiece.
I believe that a revised and attractive-looking price list of
our literature has had much to do with the acceleration
of our orders and sales.

Our correspondence both at the office and my home con-
tinues to be heavy. This was increased substantially during
the controversy over UNICEF. I replied to practically all
my correspondents, trying to explain patiently and with
understanding of their misapprehension the reasons why
the National Society is opposed to UNICEF. I was proud
of the members and friends of the DAR who came to its
defense and I have with me an editorial from a radio
station which I am sure you would like to hear. WKRC-TV
and Radio Editorial, Cincinnati, Ohio. UNICEF CARDS
AND THE DAR . . . Thursday, December 21, 1961
A few days ago the syndicated columnist Inez Robb
took out after the Daughters of the American Revolution
for their opposition to the sale of Christmas cards by the
By the time Miss Robb finished her blistering attack, the
DAR ended up as sort of a cross between the KU Klux
Klan and Simon Legree. The reader would have to think
DAR members are the kind of women who would take
milk from the mouths of starving babies. In our opinion
Miss Robb's comments were unmitigated bunk. We be-
lieve the DAR's opposition to UNICEF's so-called Christ-
mas cards is sound and realistic.

"We say so-called Christmas cards because we think such
cards should reflect some of the true meaning of Christmas—
the birth of Christ. Rarely do these UNICEF cards in the
simplest way portray this holy event.

"But our objection goes a lot further than merely the
cards themselves for it is true many American cards have
the same falling fault: that they generally picture Santa
Claus or some other symbol of the traditional if not re-
ligious meaning of Christmas.

"Our basic complaint is that there is strong evidence
money from the sale of the UNICEF cards is not being used
for its intended purpose: helping poor children around the
globe. There is no way Americans can control
how the money is used behind the Iron and Bamboo Curt-
tains and UNICEF funds have been distributed to Commu-
ist countries including Red China. How much of that
money do you think the Red overlords allow to be spent
for food and medicines for hungry and sick children?

"But even worse yet, UNICEF contributions apparently
have been used for guns and ammunition to crush the pro-
Western Katanga government. UN correspondents for the
Associated Press and the London Times have written that
the UN has tapped UNICEF funds to keep its Congo
operation going.

"It seems enough questions have been raised for all of
us to cast a very suspicious eye on this whole UN Christmas
card business."

I have submitted to the Executive a request for two
typewriters for our office, an electric typewriter and a
manual one. There is no question that these machines are
both needed badly as replacements. There is nothing more
frustrating than inadequate tools with which to work. I
have inquired as to whether we can afford these machines
and have been assured that we have sufficient funds. The
cost machine purchased last year has been a tremendous
help, and the volume of work in our office requires us to
have the best machines available.

In closing, I would like to call to your attention a com-
plaint that I frequently receive from both members and
nonmembers about the alleged negative attitude of the
Daughters of the American Revolution. We are asked why
we are often taken, not surprisingly, as being consistently
popular. Don't we ever do anything constructive and in
the affirmative? My reply is that the DAR has more than
twenty National Committees as do the State Societies and
the Chapters. These Committees work hard for the Ameri-
can Indians, for Americanism, for Good Citizenship, for
the Honor Roll, for the Junior American Citizens, for
the CAR, for the preservation of historic landmarks, etc.
The Society has also a National Defense Committee, just
as in the United States Government we have a Depart-
ment of Defense. The first is concerned with the preserva-
tion and defense of Constitutional principles, and the
second with the defense of this country by means of its
armed forces. There are times in a war when one must be

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on the defensive. General Washington found himself in that position many times before his troops gathered sufficient strength to be on the offensive. Today, in these dangerous days of the cold war, the National Defense Committee of the DAR finds itself hard pressed by the foes of Constitutional Government. The communists and Fabian socialists of today are determined to abolish what they call our "old agrarian 18th Century Constitution." With God's help and the loyal support of patriotic Americans, we may still prevent that catastrophe not only disastrous to American freedoms but to all oppressed peoples who look to us as their last ray of hope.

Since this is perhaps the last time I shall have the pleasure of speaking to the National Board of Management as Chairman of National Defense, may I thank each one of you for your unfailing courtesy and encouragement to me and to the members of my staff. It has been a rare privilege to work for and with the National Officers and State Regents. I am confident that your interest and support of the National Defense Committee will be as wholehearted and generous in the years to come.

ELIZABETH C. BARNES,  
Chairman.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Seimes, read the Standing Rules for the Seventy-first Continental Congress.

STANDING RULES FOR  
THE SEVENTY-FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS  
OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY  
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

RULE I.  

a. The Resolutions Committee shall recommend to the Continental Congress no more than twenty resolutions, not including the courtesy resolutions. (By direction of the National Board of Management, October 15, 1958).

b. All resolutions recommended shall be approved by a two-thirds vote at a meeting of the Committee.

c. At its discretion, the Resolutions Committee may report to the Continental Congress without recommendation any resolution approved at a meeting of the Committee by a majority vote that is less than two-thirds.

d. By a two-thirds vote, the Committee may decide not to report a resolution submitted for its consideration.

e. The Continental Congress may, by a majority vote, order the Committee to report at a specified time a resolution which the Committee has voted not to report.

f. The Resolutions Committee may give the proposer of a resolution an opportunity to explain its purpose and import to the Committee, if so requested by the proposer.

g. Resolutions presented by the Committee shall be read to the Continental Congress one day and voted upon the following day, with the exception of Courtesy Resolutions which may be voted upon immediately after presentation to Congress.

h. No resolution or any part of its tentative content shall be for press release until after it has been officially acted upon by the Continental Congress.

RULE II.  

a. Recommendations in the reports of National Officers and National Chairmen submitted to the Continental Congress shall be referred without debate to the Resolutions Committee, which shall formulate resolutions covering these recommendations and report them to the Congress.

b. Recommendations submitted by the National Board of Management shall be presented direct to the Congress.

RULE III.  

Each motion offered during Continental Congress shall be in writing, signed by the maker and the seconder, and sent immediately to the Recording Secretary General. The maker of the motion shall rise and give her name and that of her Chapter and State.

RULE IV. No member shall speak in debate more than once to the same question on the same day, or longer than two minutes at one time, without leave of the Assembly, granted by a two-thirds vote without debate.

RULE V. All reports and other material for the printed Proceedings of the Continental Congress shall be typed, ready for printing, and sent immediately to the Recording Secretary General.

RULE VI. Reports of State Regents shall be limited to two minutes each. If both State Regent and State Vice Regent are absent, the report shall be filed without being read, except that in the case of a State Regent whose residence is geographically outside the United States the report may be read by the Chairman of Chapters Overseas.

RULE VII. Any business unfinished at the time of recess shall be resumed at the next business meeting.

RULE VIII. There shall be no public presentation of gifts during a meeting of the Congress other than those provided for in the official program.

RULE IX. Nominating speeches for candidates for the office of President General shall be limited to one nominator's speech of four minutes for each candidate. Nominating speeches for candidates for all other national offices shall be limited to one nominator's speech of two minutes.

RULE X. Doors shall be kept closed during the meetings of the Congress except at the times indicated by arrows on the printed program and when ordered opened by the presiding officer.

RULE XI. Registration shall close one-half hour after adjournment of the afternoon meeting on the day preceding the election of officers.

An alternate registered before the official closing of registration may be transferred from alternate to delegate upon compliance with the requirements of the Credentials Committee at any time during the business meetings of the Congress.

RULE XII. Election of officers shall take place on Thursday, April 19.

a. Polls shall open at 8:00 A.M.

b. Polls shall close at 2:00 P.M.

Mrs. Seimes moved to approve the draft of Standing Rules for the Seventy-first Continental Congress. Seconded by Mrs. Maddox. Adopted.

A drawing was held for seating at Continental Congress. The meeting recessed at twelve-ten o'clock. The afternoon meeting was called to order by the President General at one-fifty o'clock.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Seimes, read the recommendations of the Executive Committee.

Mrs. Hoke moved that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution go on record as opposing the removal of historical statues and memorials from our Nation's Capital. Seconded by Mrs. Maddox. Adopted.

Mrs. Seimes moved that the President General be authorized to write to Northland College suggesting that it withdraw from our DAR list. Seconded by Miss Burns. Adopted.

Mrs. Seimes moved to recommend to Continental Congress: to amend Article XVI, Section 1, second sentence,
by inserting the words "or white gold" after the word "platinum." Seconded by Mrs. Baker. Adopted.

Mrs. Hager moved to recommend to Continental Congress that the Daughters of the American Revolution build the Patriots Lobby in honor of George Washington at Freedoms Foundation at a cost of not more than $60,000. Seconded by Mrs. Hoke. Adopted.

Mrs. Frances Johnson of Freedoms Foundation was given the floor to explain this project. By ballot, the motion was adopted by a vote of 30 to 18.

Mrs. Hager moved that the ballots on Motion #10 be destroyed. Seconded by Mrs. Maddox. Adopted.

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

Number of applications verified, 71. Total number of verified papers reported to Board Meeting today: Originals, 1561; Supplementals, 50; Total, 1611.

MARTHA B. HAYWARD,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Hayward moved that the 71 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 1,561 admitted on this day. Seconded by Miss Burns. Adopted.

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

Following the benediction by Mrs. Stribling, the Chaplain General, adjournment was taken at two thirty-five o'clock.

BETTY NEWKIRK SEIMES,
Recording Secretary General.

A LETTER FROM A FRIEND

GILBERT GROSVENOR
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

National Geographic Society
SIXTEENTH AND M STREETS, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

March 5, 1962

Mrs. Ashmead White, President General
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution
1776 D Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mrs. White:

I beg you will accept my warm congratulations on your extremely interesting February 1962 number of the "Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine".

I have found it absorbing, especially "The President General's Message", "Ferry Farm—Boyhood Home of George Washington", "Jefferson's Word Portrait of Washington", "Marse Henry's Tribute to Abraham Lincoln", "Back to Valley Forge!", "Margaret Corbin (Capt. Molly of the Highlands)", "The Valiant Defense of Fort Henry"—in fact, every line of this magazine is amazingly absorbing.

As an old friend of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution who was honored to serve twenty years on your "Men's Advisory Committee", I venture to remark that in my humble opinion the contents of your February 1962 issue will greatly enhance the usefulness—already tremendous—of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

With kindest regards in which my wife joins me,

Sincerely yours,

GILBERT GROSVENOR
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organized—October 11, 1890)
1776 D STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—1961-1962

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

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MRS. WILLIAM H. SULLIVAN, JR., 10 Scarsdale Ave., Scarsdale, New York

Chaplain General
MRS. THOMAS EARLE Stribling, 3443 Roxboro Road, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia

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Librarian General
MRS. GEORGE COOK
1776 D ST., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Curator General
MRS. F. LLOYD YOUNG
Box 375, Austin, Minn.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution
MRS. JACK F MADDIX, Box 2317, Hobbs, New Mexico

Vice Presidents General

(Term of office expires 1962)

MRS. EARL FOSTER
1409 Kenilworth Road, Oklahoma City 16, Okla.

MRS. FORREST FAY LANGE
1196 Woodbury Ave., Portsmouth, N. H.

MRS. HENRY C. WARNER
321 E. Everett St., Dixon, Ill.

MRS. THURMAN C. WARREN, JR.
16 Marshall Lane, Chappaqua, N. Y.

MRS. D. EDMUND GAMBLE
201 West Los Altos Road, Tucson, Ariz.

MRS. HAROLD I. TUTHILL
4647 Sylvan Dr., Savannah, Ga.

MRS. CLAUDE G. STOTTS
P.O. Box 958, Coos Bay, Ore.

MRS. ALFRED C. ZWECK, 2121 Nebraska St., Sioux City, Iowa

(Term of office expires 1963)

MRS. CHARLES R. PETREE
4153 Edgehill Ave., Columbus 21, Ohio

MRS. MAURICE BRADLEY TONKIN
313 Ferguson Ave., Newport News, Va.

MRS. SAMUEL TALMADGE PILKINTON
Artesia, Mississippi

MRS. RICHARD F. CARLSON
1748 Albion St., Denver 20, Colo.

MRS. JACKSON E. STEWART
Box 3481, Orlando, Fla.

MRS. EDWARD D. SCHNEIDER
Twin Oaks, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. ALFRED C. ZWECK, 2121 Nebraska St., Sioux City, Iowa

(Term of office expires 1964)

MRS. FRANK SHRAMEK
712 Stoneleigh Rd., Baltimore, Md.

MRS. RICHARD E. LIPSCOMB
152 S. Main St., Mullins, S. C.

MRS. EDGAR R. RIGGS
Box 239, Graham, Texas

MRS. F. LLOYD YOUNG
Box 375, Austin, Minn.

MRS. JOHN CARLIN BIEL
345 S. 22nd St., Terre Haute, Ind.

MRS. LEONARD C. McCARLEY
1852 Springhill Ave., Mobile, Ala.

APRIL 1962 [411]
### ALABAMA
**State Regent**—Mrs. Lee Allen Brooks, 2530 Park Lane Court North, Birmingham.

**State Vice Regent**—Mrs. Richard Preston Geron, 614 Franklin St., Huntsville.

### ALASKA
**State Regent**—Mrs. Joseph William Sheahan, Knik Arms, Apt. 405, Anchorage.


### ARIZONA
**State Regent**—Mrs. Harry Walter Fritsche, 305 Robinson Drive, Prescott.

**State Vice Regent**—Mrs. John Augustus Carr, Friendship Route, Box 8A, Arkadelphia.

### CALIFORNIA
**State Regent**—Mrs. Walter Marion Flood, P.O. Box 265, Auburn.

**State Vice Regent**—Mrs. Frank Robert Mettlach, 4310 Rollando Blvd., San Diego 15.

### COLORADO
**State Regent**—Mrs. E. Roy Chesney, 311 Ivanhoe St., Denver.

**State Vice Regent**—Mrs. Harlan C. Strong, 1834 18th Ave., Greeley.

### CONNECTICUT
**State Regent**—Mrs. Philip Vivian Tippett, So. Westwood Road, Ansonia.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
HONORING
MRS. JOHN J. WILSON
STATE REGENT OF D. C. DAR

This page is presented with pride and affection by the 60 District of Columbia Chapters.
Woodrow Wilson House Becomes Property of National Trust

The house to which the 28th President of the United States retired from the White House, and where he died on February 3, 1924, became a memorial to him, at the death of his widow, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson on December 28, 1961. In 1954 Mrs. Wilson deeded the house, at 2340 S Street, N.W., in the Nation's Capital, to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, reserving the right to remain in it during her lifetime.

With the deed went a trust fund of $250,000 to permit the Trust to "preserve and maintain the said premises in perpetuity, as a memorial in honor of the Grantor's late husband, the Honorable Woodrow Wilson, a past President of the United States of America." Mrs. Wilson, during her lifetime, continued to pay the taxes on the property and to keep it in repair.

Included in the gift to the American people are the furnishings of the house, including portraits, books, autographed photographs of historic personages identified with notable events in Wilson's administration, laces, a famous tapestry (The Marriage of Psyche, made especially for the President and Mrs. Wilson in France), commemorative china, and some of the early furniture owned by the Bolling family of Virginia.

The leather chair used by the President when he presided over Cabinet meetings, carries a bronze plaque presenting it as the Cabinet's gift to him. Attached to the chair in his handwriting is another plaque which reads, "Presented to my dear wife, whose inspiration meant so much to me while I occupied this chair. Woodrow Wilson."

In the library of the S Street house is an extensive collection of books of the Wilsonian era, including biographies of Wilson and his contemporaries, most of them presentation and inscribed copies. Among them is a leather-bound set of Wilson's writings presented to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson as a wedding gift by the Guatemalan Ambassador. Wilson's own library is in a special room given by Mrs. Wilson to the Library of Congress, where the books he used as a student, author, college professor and President, many of them with marginalia, are available for study.

The house was designed by the late Waddy B. Wood, A.I.A. It is a large Georgian brick structure in the embassy section of the city, with a terraced, secluded garden in the rear. In 1921, after leaving the White House after his second term in office, President and Mrs. Wilson made it their permanent residence. It was the only house owned by Wilson, who as a college professor, President of Princeton, Governor of New Jersey, and President of the United States lived in rented or official quarters.

The Presbyterian Manse in which Woodrow Wilson was born on December 28, 1856, in Staunton, Va., is being administered by the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation, one of the more than 350 preservation organizations affiliated with the National Trust. Among other associated gifts presented by Edith Bolling Wilson to the birthplace is the Pierce Arrow automobile used by President Wilson during his second term at the White House and at his S Street residence.

With the addition of the S Street house as a memorial, Mrs. Wilson has added to those commemorating the lives and services of America's Presidents, which may be visited by the public. They vary from log cabins, farm homesteads, and tailor shops, to manor houses and mansions. More than 70 are directly identified with the Presidents as their birthplaces or residences. Of those identified in some way with George Washington, there are more than 170, and Abraham Lincoln is memorialized throughout Illinois, Kentucky, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and other places where he stayed during his career as a rising politician and later as President.
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Greetings from AMERICAN CHAPTER Washington, D.C.

In Memory of MRS. Z. T. FULMORE
Thankful Hubbard Chapter, DAR
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In loving memory of MRS. SUSIE MAY GEDDES VAN DEN BERG
Mrs. van der Berg had been a member of Magruder Chapter, D.C., for many years, having joined in 1918.
She has served her chapter as Chaplain, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Vice Regent and Regent, for a total of twenty-four years. She enjoyed her DAR work and will be greatly missed by her many friends in and out of the DAR. Magruder Chapter has lost a valuable member and one not easily replaced.

A Tribute from her Chapter Members
HONORING MRS. GEORGE E. PARISEAU
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Keystone Chapter, D.C., DAR

1912 1962
50TH ANNIVERSARY
LITTLE JOHN BOYDEN CHAPTER D.C. DAR
and Honoring MRS. FRED LOUIS VOLLAND a 50 Year Member of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The Role of Glastonbury During the Revolution
(Continued from page 366)

This was the temporary removal of a portion of Yale College to Glastonbury. As the costs of provisions were so high and the difficulty of obtaining board in New Haven so great, the sophomore and junior classes were boarded among the citizens here. Their classrooms were in the homes of Jonathan Hale and William Welles. The latter was a son of Jonathan Welles, a graduate of Yale, also a tutor there.

Glastonbury's War Record
Three hundred and sixty-nine men from Glastonbury, 23 percent of the population, served in the Militia or in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. The Militia volunteered for short periods of 3 to 6 months, whereas enlistment in the Continental Army was for 3 years.

Of all the Glastonbury men who went to war, 31 died either in battle or later of wounds or of disease. It is probable, since the records are not accurate, that many more died than are listed. Of Capt. Elizur Hubbard's original company that answered the Lexington Alarm 10 died, including 1 who was executed for deserting his men in battle. (The dead numbered nearly 10 percent of those who served.) Comparing this with World War I, in which 253 men and women served and only 10 died out of a population of 5,000, indicates how seriously and patriotically the men of Glastonbury fought for their independence.

The town took great pride and went to great pains to provide for the families of men in the service and particularly the widowed families. They also sent great stores to the fighting army. The last oxcart of hams, bacon, flour, and other provisions left Glastonbury in August, 1781. The two pairs of oxen were driven by Benoni Buck, a 19-year-old young man, who prodded and goaded his string of oxen all the way to Yorktown, where he, "after delivering his load of provisions, took the gun and ammunition of a dead American soldier and fought in the trenches around Yorktown until the British surrendered."

In retrospect, we must admire the cooperation shown by the people of Glastonbury during the Revolution. It might have been easy to unite with the Tories on the side of the British, but most of them chose the hard way, for they recognized there is no substitute for liberty, even if it means to sacrifice everything, if need be, in the cause of freedom. They manifested a spirit that we should have the courage to follow now, whether it is within our borders or a few miles off our coast, or halfway around the world. There is no room on this planet for both communism and freedom. One or the other must go. If we are as courageous and steadfast as our Revolutionary ancestors, liberty and freedom will survive.
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February 1892

February 1962

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The Little Chapter That Could
(Continued from page 368)

The historic old village of Acton has not changed; the Minute Man's plough "left in the furrow" may be seen in the fine town hall opposite the monument on the village green. Captain Davis' shoe buckles and sword, and the James Hayward powder horn, are in the Acton Library, where they may be seen.

If you wish for yourself or your chapter or historical society one of the scrolls for framing, please write to Mrs. Robert H. Hunt, 17 Aylesbury Rd., Worcester, Mass., enclosing $3.00 for each scroll or $5 for a numbered copy. With each scroll we provide a copy of the April, 1960, Yankee Magazine, containing The Acton Monument Story.

Years later I visited the scenes of those bygone years. I stopped at the same spring from which I had taken a drink when I first saw the fire. I looked across the valley toward the distant hills where had appeared the flaming tempest. What a change! And that I should live to see it! The valley was cultivated like a garden, with neat residences and orchards on every farm. There is no fairer scene among all Kansas. The city of Manhattan can be seen in the distance, with the State College crowning her amphitheater of hills.

(This article was submitted by Mabel Chilcott Amrine of Charlottesville, Va.—a native of Kansas. It was written by an intimate friend of her family and was among papers preserved in a scrapbook by her uncle, Robert M. Chilcott, in his youth in Louisville, Kan.)

Please do not include other information on the list sent in for subscriptions. If other information is needed put it on a separate sheet.
Music of Williamsburg—a New Film

Music of Williamsburg, a color film portraying music as a natural expression of the culture of 18th-century Virginia, has just been released to general audiences by Colonial Williamsburg. It is available in 29-minute and 40-minute lengths and has been designed not only for the historian and musicologist, but for the social studies teacher, music educator, and a public more and more interested in the life and times of our colonial forebears. The film depicts important segments of America's musical past from the pure rhythmic roots of jazz and the rowdy Beggar's Opera to sedate 18th-century chamber music.

The film was produced by Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., the non-profit organization responsible for the restoration of Virginia's 18th-century capital, and was made entirely on location in and near Williamsburg. The authentic colonial setting has been augmented by period costumes, furnishings and musical instruments, as well as meticulously researched music of the 1760's.

Linking the musical episodes together is a story line involving the attraction between a young British sailor, played by Christopher Cary, and the miller's daughter, played by the new Hollywood star Pamela Tiffin. Lingering throughout as a partial theme is the catchy tune of an old English ballad, Johnny Todd, one of 17 pieces of 18th-century music employed to unfold a series of vignettes of a spring day in 1768.

Music of Williamsburg was directed by Sidney Meyers, with camera work by Robert Ziller. Gene Forrell was music director and arranger. In order to portray the important contributions of the Negro race to the nation's musical heritage, folk music consultant Alan Lomax selected 22 individuals from Norfolk and Weems, Va., Memphis, Tenn., St. Simon's Island, Ga., and Miami, Fla., all with native talent but no professional training, to perform as dancers and musicians in the film.

Of special interest is an unusual sequence depicting the eerie and extraordinary music of the "Armonica"—an instrument developed by Benjamin Franklin involving the rotation of a collection of descending-size glass bowls. The sound produced by touching a wetted finger to the revolving glasses is said to have caused ladies to swoon in the 18th century.

Music of Williamsburg is now available for rental or purchase through Colonial Williamsburg's Film Distribution Section. The two time lengths have been prepared for short programs, as well as a more thorough treatment desired by educational institutions. The film represents the producing organization's 10th informational motion picture based on the historical events and culture of 18th-century Virginia.
Capt. Peter Hairston, born in Virginia in 1752, married Alcey Perkins (descendant of Nicholas Perkins, who came to Virginia from England in 1641) in 1782, and died in North Carolina in 1852.

North Carolina records show that in 1780 Peter Hairston was a captain of the infantry that formed part of Col. Abram Penn's Regiment. In 1781 he served under Gen. Nathanael Greene in the Battle of Guilford Court House and also in General Greene's campaign in both North and South Carolina up to and including the surrender at Yorktown. He is listed in General Orders in 1780 as a member of the Council of Commissioned Officers, appointed by his commanding officer. It is stated that he took an active part in breaking up a party of insurgents at the Battle of Shallowford. Further references to this Revolutionary War patriot include a statement in the Virginia Historical Magazine that he was appointed captain in Henry County, Va., that he lived at Saura Town in Surry and in Stokes Counties, N. C.; and that his name is seen in volumes of North Carolina State Records. DAR National numbers are given for some of his descendants.

Capt. Peter Hairston was a brother of Col. George Hairston of Beaver Creek, Henry County, Va., another officer of the Revolution. They were sons of Ruth Stovall and Robert Hairston (married 1749), who was the eldest of four sons of Peter Hairston, the immigrant to this country as early as 1730. Ruth Stovall was the daughter of George Stovall, Sr., Clerk of the Virginia House of Burgesses and later a captain in the Revolutionary War. The first Peter Hairston was a son of Sir Robert Hairstons or Hairston, of the nobility of Scotland. The Hairstons were known in Great Britain as members of the landed aristocracy. All these were forebears of William Lash (Loesch) Hairston, who married Elizabeth Dillard Dobson; they became the parents of Laura Hughes Hairston (Mrs. Edwin Green Penn, Sr.).

The picture shows Mrs. Penn standing in front of Col. Abram Penn's mahogany sideboard (an heirloom inherited by her deceased husband). She is holding the sword carried by the colonel in the Revolutionary War; he commanded the first organized troops from Henry County, Va. The Col. Abram Penn Chapter, DAR, Stuart, Va., bears his name.

Mrs. Penn joined the DAR in April, 1909, and at a recent meeting of Patrick Henry Chapter, Martinsville, Va., was presented with a 50-year pin; Mrs. Samuel S. Stephens received one at the same time.

Her only child, Edwin Green Jr., is an enthusiastic member of the Col. George Waller Chapter, SAR. He also holds membership in the Suzanne Rochet Chapter, Virginia Branch, The Huguenot Society of the Founders of Manakin in the Colony of Virginia, through genealogical descent from Bartholomew duPuy (a Huguenot emigrant from France to Manakin Towne, Va., in 1700), and 22 generations back to Hugues duPuy, a French knight in the first crusade to Palestine, whose son Raymond in 1113 founded and was the first Grand Master of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The wife of Bartholomew duPuy was Countess Suzanne Lavillon, also a Huguenot, whom he had married in France and who, of course, came with him to Virginia. Sir Hughes duPuy had three sons: Adolph, Romain, and Raymond (founder of the Knights of St. John).

**FREEDOMS FOUNDATION AWARD**

Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa., has notified the National Society that it has been awarded a George Washington Medal for its entry submitted last October—a scrapbook, arranged largely by National Committees, that presented a picture of the DAR program for the period from November 1, 1960, to October 31, 1961. The awards were conferred at Valley Forge on February 22. Material for the scrapbook (a thick volume bound in DAR blue leather) was assembled by a committee that included Miss Mabel E. Winslow, Editor of the DAR Magazine, Chairman; Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, Chairman of National Defense; Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, Chairman of Public Relations; Mrs. William S. Kenyon, Chairman of Lineage Research; Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe, Chairman of American History Month; and Mrs. John B. Toy, Chairman of Constitution Week.
HONORING

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Clifton, Virginia

Northside District V Director 1959-1962

In appreciation of her fine leadership, this page is affectionately presented by the eighteen chapters of Northside District V, Virginia.

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Dr. Elisha Dick  Freedom Hill  Mount Vernon
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This announcement sponsored by Albemarle Chapter, NSDAR

APRIL 1962
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Courtesy of
BLACK'S FORT CHAPTER, DAR
Abingdon, Virginia

COLONEL JOHN BANISTER CHAPTER, DAR
Petersburg, Virginia

Greetings from
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Suffolk, Virginia

Greetings from
COUNT PASKET, DAR
Pulaski, Virginia

Greetings from
GEORGE PEARIS CHAPTER, DAR
Giles County, Virginia

Homing our District Director
MISS R. EVA TATUM
John Minor Chapter, Luray, Virginia

Greetings from
WILDERNESS ROAD CHAPTER, DAR
Wytheville, Virginia

Greetings from
William Byrd Chapter, NSDAR, Richmond, Virginia
Custodians of President James Madison Cemetery

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Send ALL items pertinent to your Advertising copy in ONE envelope or package; i.e., copy, pictures and money to cover same. Address: DAR Magazine, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Make checks payable to the Treasurer General NSDAR. Do not include with money for other purposes.

Magazine Chairmen
If you wish to have a complete list of subscribers in your chapter, please send a list of your members with their addresses (chapter year books may be used) to the Magazine Office, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. The staff will note the date of expiration of the ones that are subscribers. NOW is the time to send in your list—checking can be done for you during the summer months ONLY. September is too late to send them.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
The Nancy Christian Fleming Chapter, NSDAR, was given the privilege to have perpetual care of the hallowed ground where Nancy Christian and Colonel William Fleming, her illustrious husband, are buried. In 1925 this cemetery was deeded by the owner, Frank Read, to The First National Exchange Bank, Roanoke, Virginia, with the proviso outlined above. During the year the Chapter built a substantial limestone rock wall surrounding the graves and placed a bronze memorial tablet in the wall to commemorate the two graves. The cemetery and the Fleming home, BELLMONT, are on the original Fleming farm which is situated just north of the city limits of Roanoke. The farm is now used as a private golf course.

In 1940 a descendant of Colonel Fleming presented the Chapter the sword which Colonel Fleming brought to America from Scotland in 1755. He used this sword in the French and Indian Wars and Lord Dunmore’s War, and carried it as a symbol of authority during the American Revolution.

Colonel Fleming (1729-1795) was a Colonial surgeon, soldier and patriot. His greatest days of military service as soldier and leader were during the French and Indian Wars. Because of injuries sustained in these combats he was unable to fight in the American Revolution. However, he made it his responsibility to see that troops were provisioned and given surgical aid, and also acted as a Virginia Governor.

Sponsored by the fifteen chapters of the REGENTS’ CLUB, DISTRICT VII, VIRGINIA DAR, whose OFFICIAL BOARD is composed of the following members: Mrs. Susie R. Manges, Mrs. W. F. Jennings, Mrs. Horace A. Bass, Mrs. E. O. Tinsley, Mrs. R. S. Hopkins, Mrs. Myron Clark, and Mrs. Felix K. Parker.

DISTRICT VII OFFICERS are as follows: Mrs. W. Blair Mitchell, Director; Mrs. J. R. English, Vice Director; Mrs. George C. Herring, Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. Roger G. Martin, Chaplain.
Christ Church, Alexandria, Va.
By Adela Tucker Gulbrandsen

Historic Christ Church in historic Alexandria, Va., is rather chary of memorials on the sacred premises, being, itself, an authentic historic survival. Nevertheless, it has authorized two of these, and has accorded them places of distinction on the north and south sides of its chancel rail.

These memorials, installed about 1878 by "the ladies of the church", are of a rather depressing Victorian-Gothic design and suggest no possible relation to the severe late-18th-century architecture and decor of the church, which clings tenaciously to its authentic simplicity.

As is entirely appropriate, these memorials celebrate Virginia gentlemen of distinction, the one on the north side calling attention to Gen. George Washington who was, most importantly (in the opinion of Christ Churchians), one of the first elected vestrymen of the church, and the purchaser, for the sum of £60, 10s., of its pew No. 60.

Its counterpart on the south side points with pride to Robert Edward Lee, General of the Confederate Armies, who was confirmed, in his late middle age, with a daughter on either side of him, at the church's severely simple chancel rail. The Mary Custis Lee-17th Virginia Regiment Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, annually banks General Katherine Griffith Uhler Lee's plaque with flowers on his natal day, January 19.

Mount Vernon Chapter, DAR, which recalls with pride that it held its organization meeting on the hospitable veranda of Mount Vernon Plantation itself, places crossed palms tied with the broad blue-and-white official ribbon of the National Society, DAR, on General Washington's memorial on February 22, or on the Sunday nearest the birthdate of the Father of His Country.

The responsibility for this dedicatory act of the Mount Vernon Chapter has been exercised for a good many years by Katherine Griffith Uhler, "Miss Katie" to everyone who knows her, and one of the Chapter's most distinguished members.

The niece of the late Rt. Rev. Arthur Selden Lloyd, Bishop of Virginia, the only bishop ever to have been consecrated at Christ Church, "Miss Katie" was a yeomanette in World War I, when women in military service were an anomaly, and a civilian registered nurse for a great many more of her useful years.

Now in her middle eighties, and extremely photogenic, "Miss Katie" is a much loved member of the Mount Vernon Chapter and of Christ Church, Alexandria, Va.
There was a man of Charlottesville,  
(Jack Jouett was his name)  
Who made a ride so perilous  
It won for him great fame.

When Jefferson was Governor,  
With all his legislature  
From Richmond he was forced to flee,  
Though much again their nature.

Cornwallis compassed them by night  
And harried them by day;  
For Washington's Colonial Lads  
Were many miles away.

In Charlottesville they made a stand,  
These legislators forty,  
Including Henry, Nelson, Lee,  
And Harrison the Haughty.

About this time Jack Jouett said:  
"To Cuckoo I've a mind  
To travel on my huntin' mare.  
She's sturdy, swift, and kind.

"These forty mile won't be too much  
My filly for to travel.  
The County Road has just been worked  
And topped with sand and gravel."

At Cuckoo Inn Jack did dismount  
And led his mare to stable.  
He's ordered her a clean straw bed  
And sat him down to table.

Nigh on to midnight there did come  
A thunderin' commotion.  
Immediately did Jack opine  
Some mischief in promotion.

When he got up and cast about,  
By George! what did he see?  
Two hundred horse go sweepin' past!  
'Twas Tarleton's cavalry.

"They're out to capture Jefferson  
And his brave legislators!  
They'll hunt all down with sword and pike,  
And hang the lot for traitors!"

Jack's saddled up his huntin' mare.  
He's led her from the stable.  
"To Monticello we must win  
This night gin we be able."

Them British took the County Road.  
Jack knew a shorter way,  
Though Injun trail and bridle path  
Beset him with delay.

And once Jack heared a panter scream,  
And once his filly neighed.  
So nigh the County Road they were,  
She him almost betrayed.

Through tangled vine and underbrush  
That huntin' mare has busted.  
She's jumped the gullies and the cricks;  
But nowhar was she wusted.

The moon was up and at the full,  
Or he never could have made it;  
For when he reached Rivanna Ford,  
He seen his mare was jaded.

Jack's halted on the southern bank  
Until his mare had rested.  
Then up the bluff to Milton Town  
What folks thought that he jested.

He's galloped, shoutin' as he sped:  
"The British air acomin'?"  
To Monticello he has spurred  
And set all hands ahummin'.

Jack's roused Tom Jefferson from bed,  
(Daylight was hardly breakin')!  
And sent him (family, coach, and all),  
Escape to Blenheim makin'.

Jack's drank a glass of good, strong wine,  
(The best he'd ever tasted,)  
Then down the hill to Charlottesville,  
No further time he's wasted.

He's rid up to his father's inn,  
What the alarm he's sounded.  
The Assembly has toward Staunton fled  
With narry a member wounded.

This ride occurred on June the third  
And on the day that followed.  
The year was seventeen—eighty-one.  
Forever be it hallowed!

The Assembly voted Jack a sword  
And pistols, a fair brace,  
For savin' them and Jefferson  
From capture and disgrace.

God grant us peace! All war must cease,  
Or we shall surely rue it,  
Unless to us Thou send'st, dear Christ,  
Ten thousand like Jack Jouett!

Jack Jouett Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution  
Charlottesville, Virginia
Illinois DAR School and Historic Tour

(Continued from page 390)

they have a steeple it will catch their eye, and they'll think of God's blessings, including the blessing of having work to do.” These schools give the mountain people in this region a practical education.

The last educational institution on the tour was the Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, high on Gunter Mountain, near Grant, Ala. It provides an opportunity for a better way of life to the southern mountain families in that region. This is a day school, going from kindergarten through the 12th grade and is the only junior-senior high school in the 100 square-mile-area it serves. Buildings on the campus house the grade school, library, domestic science facilities and industrial and mechanical arts equipment, chapel, and teachers' homes. A bountiful lunch was served by the ladies of Gunter Mountain on tables more than 120 feet long. In the afternoon everyone attended dedication of the Doris Pike White Auditorium and Gymnasium, which the National Society had just completed.

The bus sped to Nashville, Tenn., where a quick visit was made to the Hermitage—home of Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States. It is the only great national shrine in this country having its original furnishings throughout. Here at Nashville, so early in the morning, the Tennessee DAR welcomed the group and passed out more literature, which was placed in our already full tote bags.

Noon of the seventh day found us at Eldorado, Ill., where several members of Samuel Elder Chapter, DAR (including the regent and State DAR Magazine Chairman, Mrs. Thomas Maxwell), were hostesses at a luncheon. The tour was completed at Springfield a few hours later.

The 7-day bus tour was an education and inspiration. The Illinois DARs urge everyone to take such tours to see what miracles the DAR schools perform in the southern mountains for underprivileged boys and girls who otherwise would lack an education. They also urge you to visit the many historic spots in this country opened to the public. This country’s glorious history will thus become more alive to you; your freedom will be more cherished by you; you will become more informed patriotic Americans—better able to combat that Godless conspiracy dedicated to destroy your heritage. “The wisdom of the ages tells us that love of country, as necessary to survival of any people, is nurtured by knowledge of its history.”
MRS. LEN YOUNG SMITH
HONORARY STATE REGENT
CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL

THE THIRTY-FOUR CHAPTERS IN THE FOURTH DIVISION, ILLINOIS SOCIETY,
NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, HONOR

HELEN TUTTLE SMITH

and

HER ILLUSTRIOUS ANCESTORS

ELIJAH BEARDSLEY
CAPTAIN PHINEAS BEARDSLEY
LIEUTENANT AARON FOOT
ENSIGN PARRUCK HUBBELL
LIEUTENANT ELIHU SHERMAN

ANDREW TUTTLE
LIEUTENANT ISAAC THOMPSON
LIEUTENANT ISRAEL TERRELL
LIEUTENANT JOHN STODDARD

APRIL 1962
WHEREAS, April 14 will mark the birthday of Maryland's great forgotten man -- John Hanson; and

WHEREAS, Under the Articles of Confederation, Hanson was the first president of the United States; and

WHEREAS, He served a one-year term from November, 1781, by election of Congress -- eight years before George Washington became president under the Constitution; and

WHEREAS, As first leader of the united colonies, Hanson's task was the colossal one of setting up an entire new government; and

WHEREAS, During his administration, the first national bank was formed, the consular service was established and the post office department was organized. In 1782, he issued the first Thanksgiving Day Presidential Proclamation; and

WHEREAS, Maryland is proud of Hanson's record in office and of his impressive and untiring services for his country,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, J. MILLARD TAWES, Governor of the State of Maryland, do hereby proclaim April 14, 1962, as

JOHN HANSON DAY

GIVEN Under My Hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, this 8th Day of December, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred Sixty-One.

By the Governor:

[Signature]

[Seal]

Lloyd L. Simpson
Secretary of State
This page and the one preceding
Contributed by

Laura Maryland Carpenter Blinn (Mrs. Charles P.) a descendant of the Hanson Family and a charter member of Major William Thomas Chapter, and the following Maryland Chapters:

ANN ARUNDEL
BALTIMORE
BOTTONY CROSS
BRIGADIER GENERAL REZIN BEALL
CAPTAIN JEREMIAH BAKER
CARTER BRAXTON
CHEVY CHASE
COLONEL THOMAS DORSEY
COMMODORE JOSHUA BARNEY
CONOCOCHEAGUE
CRESAP
DORSET
ERASMUS PERRY
FREDERICK

GENERAL MORDECAI GIST
GENERAL SMALLWOOD
GOVERNOR WILLIAM PACA
HEAD OF ELK
JANET MONTGOMERY
JOHN EAGER HOWARD
MAJOR SAMUEL TURBUTT WRIGHT
MAJOR WILLIAM THOMAS
MARY CARROLL CATON
OLD KENT
PEGGY STEWART TEA PARTY
SAMUEL CHASE
THOMAS JOHNSON
WASHINGTON CUSTIS
WILLIAM WINCHESTER

JOHN HANSON, First President of the United States, elected by the Congress under the “First Constitution,” served 1781-1782.

From statue placed by the State of Maryland in Statuary Hall in the United States Capitol.

Photograph courtesy The Baltimore Sun
THOMAS JOHNSON CHAPTER, DAR, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Thomas Johnson (1732-1819) an outstanding lawyer, was chosen by the legislature on Feb. 13, 1777, as the first Governor of the State of Maryland. He served three one-year terms with conspicuous success. Johnson served in the Continental Congress, and in 1790 became chief judge of the Maryland General Court. The next year he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court by President Washington.

It was Johnson who, in Congress in Philadelphia in 1775, nominated Washington as commander-in-chief of the Continental army. Thanks to his intellectual powers, his able leadership and his unimpeachable integrity, he won and held the esteem of his contemporaries both in Maryland and on the national stage. Through many years he was associated with Washington as a director of the Potomac Company and succeeded him as the president of that company. In 1791 he was appointed one of the commissioners to establish the District of Columbia.

In his last years, Thomas Johnson lived at Rose Hill, the handsome house that still stands on the outskirts of Frederick.

We the following members honor our Revolutionary Ancestors, who fought so valiantly for our freedom:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State and county</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anders, Mrs. G. Arvid (Anna Dudley)</td>
<td>Zacharias Duvall</td>
<td>Maryland, Anne Arundel County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bagby, Mrs. William Hugh (Rosanna Duvall)</td>
<td>Thomas Kemp</td>
<td>Maryland, Talbot County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baker, Mrs. Edward Sherman, Jr. (Alice Suzanne Travers)</td>
<td>I. Col. William Veirs</td>
<td>Maryland, Talbot County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnes, Mrs. Wilson King (Elizabeth Maxwell Carroll Chenault)</td>
<td>Henry Southall</td>
<td>Maryland, Kent County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baugh, Mrs. Frederick H. (Annesty Bond)</td>
<td>Capt. William Maxwell</td>
<td>Maryland, Anne Arundel County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benson, Mrs. F. Murray (Merrim Seipel)</td>
<td>Capt. John Ward Veirs</td>
<td>Maryland, Talbot County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bingley, Mrs. George Athliff (Elizabeth Sill Gordon)</td>
<td>Col. Zadock Magruder</td>
<td>Maryland, Montgomery County</td>
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<td>Chapman, Mrs. John Lee (Margaret Pennington)</td>
<td>Joseph Scott</td>
<td>Pennsylvania, Northampton County</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cogswell, Mrs. William Kenter (Isabella Goshorn Staub)</td>
<td>Charles Carroll</td>
<td>Virginia, Charles City</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coonan, Miss Margaret Elizabeth</td>
<td>John Werkheiser</td>
<td>Virginia, Cumberland County</td>
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GOVERNOR WILLIAM PACA CHAPTER DAR, BEL AIR, MARYLAND

The following members respectfully honor their Revolutionary Ancestors:

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[442] DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
MARYLAND
The following members of the Maryland State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution take pride in honoring the memory of their Revolutionary ancestors.

### BOTTOMY CROSS CHAPTER, DAR, KENSINGTON

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### CARTER BRAXTON CHAPTER, DAR, BALTIMORE

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### CHEVY CHASE CHAPTER, DAR, CHEVY CHASE

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### ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

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<td>Kreh, Helen Willard (Mrs. Donald L.)</td>
<td>Alexander Allison</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lakin, Marjorie Beall (Mrs. Robert E.)</td>
<td>Samuel Beall</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owen, Alcena Renfrew (Mrs. Clarence)</td>
<td>John Renfrew</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ridemaier, Edna Bovey (Mrs. M. Brayden)</td>
<td>Henry Funk, Jr.</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bohm, Mary Seibert (Mrs. Walter S.)</td>
<td>Joseph Edwards</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roney, Mary Seibert (Mrs. W. Howard)</td>
<td>Jacob Seibert</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Snyder, Rosa Fleming (Mrs. Walter S.)</td>
<td>Benjamin Eastburn</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shingleton, Verna Jefferson (Mrs. Presley D.)</td>
<td>George John</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vail, Esther Lovett (Mrs. Edward L.)</td>
<td>George Michael Coiner</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vorus, Edna Couts (Miss)</td>
<td>John Jacob</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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</tbody>
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### General Members

- **GENERAL MORDECAI GIST CHAPTER, BALTIMORE**
  - Stites, Mrs. Harrison L. (Bertha G. Chapin)
  - Rowles, Mrs. Leonard B. (Margaret Anna Herring)
- **GENERAL SMALLWOOD CHAPTER, BALTIMORE**
  - London Bridge Chapter, Millington
  - Caldwell, Mary L.
  - Peacock, Lottie Price
  - Peacock, Lieut. James Frazier
  - Peacock, Richard James
  - Pennington, Mrs. Wm. H. (Mary A.)
  - Robinson, Mrs. W. R. (Clara L. Peacock)
  - Robinson, Clar Ellen
  - Robinson, Clara Ellen
  - Startt, Mrs. L. (Georgia H.)
  - Scott, Elizabeth Frazier

### Major William Thomas Chapter, St. Mary's City

- Griffith, Mrs. William Allen (Leona R.)
- Hubborough, Mrs. Walton (Frances M.)
- McEachern, Mrs. Adam James (Millicent Seavey)
- Peacock, Richard Peacock
- Peacock, John Morgan
- Pennington, Mrs. Wm. H. (Mary A.)
- Robinson, Mrs. W. R. (Clara L. Peacock)
- Robinson, Clar Ellen

### Old Kent Chapter, Chestertown

- Massey, Mr. Samuel Jackson (Helen George Roe)
- McWilliam, Mr. Adam James (Mildred Schofield)
- McWilliam, Mr. Adam James (Mildred Schofield)
- Robinson, Mrs. W. R. (Clara L. Peacock)
- Robinson, Clar Ellen
- Startt, Mrs. L. (Georgia H.)
- Scott, Elizabeth Frazier

### Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, Annapolis

- Jackson, Mrs. Elmer M., Jr.
- McNeil, Mrs. John O. (Ruth J.)
- McNeil, Mrs. John O. (Ruth J.)
- Norman, Mrs. Julia T.
- McNally, Mrs. John O. (Ruth J.)
- McNally, Mrs. John O. (Ruth J.)
- Norm, Mrs. Julia T.

### Mercenaries for Sale—the Hessians

By Michael G. Kelley,

State Parliamentarian, Massachusetts Society, CAR

When Great Britain found itself at war with the American Colonies in 1776, it discovered it had a great problem. England’s standing army was very small, since that country had come to depend upon its navy to pull it out of such messes as this. In this instance, however, a large army was needed. Since many of the British sympathized with the Americans, it was, quite naturally, difficult to induce them to join an army intent upon crushing the Colonists. The only thing left for Britain to do was to hire foreign troops.

King George III sent some of his favorites to Europe to carry out this necessary but intricate piece of business. The British very nearly gained the services of 20,000 Russians, but Empress Catherine changed her mind saying that “she didn’t want any of her wonderful troops going to a strange country.”

As time rolled on, there became only one place in all Europe where Britain could get her mercenary troops—Germany. Germany at that time was divided into numerous independent countries, each having its own flag, currency, and armed forces. Since many of these states were tiny and their rulers impoverished, every available male was hired out to a foreign power so that the rulers might attain some degree of affluence and maintain their position once it was won. As there was a tradition that soldiering was an honorable occupation, there was no protest from the people of these states when they saw their armies go off to a foreign country and fight for a cause of which they knew nothing.

When the news that Great Britain was looking for foreign troops reached Germany, every princeling in that sprawling empire attempted to outbid each of his peers, so that his troops might be hired by the British. However, only states that could furnish the number of troops needed were considered. Finally the choice was narrowed to six states. Since about half the foreign mercenaries were from Hesse, all the hired troops were called indiscriminately “Hessians” by the Americans.

The first ruler to start the bandwagon rolling was the Duke of Brunswick. He signed a treaty with the British on January 9, 1776, in which he agreed to furnish 4,000 men. He continued to send reinforce-ments to America, however, until the mercenaries from Brunswick totaled 5,723. Of these, only 2,708 returned to Germany after the war. The rulers of Hesse-Hanau, Ansbach-Bayreuth, Waldeck, Anhalt-Zerbst, and Hesse-Kassel were not slow to follow the lead. Hesse-Hanau sent 2,038 troops, Ansbach-Bayreuth 2,353, Waldeck 12,225, and Anhalt-Zerbst 1,152.

Of all these rulers, however, the Landgrave of Hesse-Kassel undoubtedly got the best terms. (The German title “Landgrave” is equivalent to the British “Count”.) Not only did the British Government pay him £550,000 annually, but they also paid the Landgrave £55 for every one of his soldiers killed, and £12 for each one wounded. Three wounded Hessians were counted as one dead soldier. Naturally the Landgrave supplied the British with the largest number of troops. At first he sent 12,805 troops to British America, (Continued on page 458)
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ABRAHAM LINCOLN
By Alma L. Gray

Hands clenched on emptiness, head bowed
He walked alone, defying crowd,
Tradition and the bitten past
Dark with its trafficking. At last
With one highborn, another slave,
War came—men fell—the young, the brave.
A nation mourned for those who died,
And saw their leader crucified,
Deserted both by foe and friend,
His life was spent with the conflict's end.

When Booth—the-assassin's bullet sped
It stilled a heart already dead,
Broken beneath its awful grief.
What could death bring except relief?

APRIL 1962
I have been enjoying our DAR Magazine very much lately, although since I first subscribed, in 1952, it always gave me an "elevated" sort of feeling. As I am writing, I might as well say what I especially liked in the contents.

Although usually bored with commercials, tolerating them merely because they pay for the part I want to hear or read about, the various ads sent in by the States are quite delightful to look over. I feel I have taken quite an extended trip around the country through them. The lovely "spirit" in them is very attractive, as if, should I drop in on any of the firms or chapters advertising, I would get a gracious welcome!

When I was a child, in 1890, and the DAR was being organized, my mother was a most enthusiastic bystander. My grandmother in her childhood from her mother, a granddaughter of the frontier ranger.

My mother fully expected to join when the Chicago Chapter was organized, but neither she nor my grandmother could ever prove their ancestry through any known records. However, on her application, she came near locating it by a supposition. That rejected application, incidentally, is in the Indiana State Historical Library in Indianapolis.

In 1952 I came into the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit, through a Revolutionary soldier on my father's side, but in finding all the data they asked for found four Revolutionary ancestors! My father enjoyed his membership in the Chicago SAR.

By this time, I decided, with my new-found genealogical knowledge, to prove my mother's and grandmother's Revolutionary ancestry. This I was able to do with almost fantastic ease because I am a descendant of Thomas Applegate who joined the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1635. As there are some 74,000 Applegate descendants in the United States, I wrote to many of them and thus got information to enable me to trace the line right through to the children of the present generation.

Although both my grandmother and mother are now dead, I felt satisfied that even at this late date, I cleared their "family legends", proving them correct and finding numerous records of the very characters in my grandmother's book on early America!

I will therefore edit her story, as it is a highly interesting account of pioneer privations and adjustments. I have written to, and heard from, the lady who wrote in the DAR Magazine how and why it took her five years to trace her ancestry. We had Quaker ancestry, too, one even excised in Connecticut because there Quakerism was considered heresy in the witchcraft delusion.

Sincerely,

HELEN E. HAYES, R. N.
THE OHIO STATE SOCIETY

has the pleasure and honor of presenting

MRS. HARVEY ALLEN MINTON

STATE REGENT 1959-1962

As a candidate for the office of VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL.
A Daughter's Part in National Defense

By Rosalie Barrett (Mrs. Leander J.) Peik
San Miguel Chapter, San Diego, Calif.

National defense is so complex today, that, to the average citizen, it often assumes a nightmare quality. It is such a big problem that we wonder if there is anything we, as individuals, can do about it.

During the Revolutionary War, the problems of the day must have seemed equally overwhelming to the people. But, at least to our ancestors, it was a more personal thing. They probably worried about getting the fields plowed while the man of the house was away with General Washington, or where they could hide a wounded soldier from the British. Or another problem might have been to store enough food to last through a bitter winter.

I imagine that each one of you has thought of this at times and wished that today's problems of national defense were more personal and not quite so complex and frightening. But, there are a great many things that we can do to combat the spread of communism and aid in our national defense. We can do these things without becoming hysterical or overzealous in the wrong direction.

We can't knit gloves and scarves for the freezing soldiers at Valley Forge, but we can read our newspapers and magazines and keep informed about what the communists intend to do next. We must be aware of the trickery they will use on the uninitiated among us, to promote world domination by them.

We can't open our windows and hear the voice of Paul Revere ringing through the snowy woods, but we can turn on our radio and television sets and listen to the documentary programs that are designed to uncover Red duplicity. Ugly though the facts may be, it is our duty to be informed. If our ancestors had shut their windows and crawled back into their warm feather beds when Paul Revere rode by, where would we be now?

We can't kneel beside the graves of our Revolutionary ancestors and quietly pray for victory over their enemies, but we can pray that the American soldier of today will go forth to battle and fulfill the duties of his station.

We can't spill our lifeblood on the battlefields of our nation, but we can fight legislation, are things that they despise. They thrive on our being confused, frightened, and misinformed.

When I am tempted to skim over the discouraging parts of the newspaper, or flip the TV over to a "funnier" program rather than listen to a documentary about communist domination in some part of the world, I sometimes imagine that my Revolutionary ancestor is standing before me with an accusing look on his face. I am ashamed to think of what Lt. Daniel Newcomb would say if he were alive today and could speak to me about "not being bothered with it all."

Let us fight our new Revolution to help keep our country free. There has never been a day when it needed you any more than it does today, for we are engaged in a struggle so great that only history will know its full magnitude. This struggle will result in either freedom for all or a new dark age for civilization. Which do you want it to be?

The End

Sponsored by the chapters of Northwest District, Ohio

FORT INDUSTRY CHAPTER—Toledo. Named after the old stockade Fort Industry. The Toledo Flag consists of a replica of Fort Industry.

WAUSEON CHAPTER, DAR—Wauseon, Ohio. In Historic Fulton County one finds:
Govt. "horse-back", Mail Route (on the old Angola Road north of Winameg).
Twelve mounds, intact, on Col. Howard farm.
The "Council Oak"—meeting place for Chiefs of the "Shawnee", "Pawawati", "Ottawa", and "Miami" Tribes.
The Home of Col. Howard, who built a school for the Indians.

We invite you to visit us, in Fulton County, at Wauseon—named for Chief Wauseon of the Miami Indians.

OLENTANGY CHAPTER—Galion, Ohio.
The COL. CRAWFORD TRAIL "THE RIDGE", which drains waters to Lake Erie or the Ohio River, starts at Springmill of the city. It marks the site of Maj. Croghan's grave. The cannon used in defense of Fort Stephenson stands beside the monument.

COL. GEORGE CROGHAN CHAPTER—Fremont—On the Sandusky River. Fremont is situated on the site of Old Fort Stephenson, built in 1813. Here young Maj. George Croghan, 21 years old, with 150 American soldiers and one cannon, successfully defended the fort against the attack of Gen. Proctor.

Hayes State Memorial occupies a 25 acre site known as Spigel Grove and includes the beautiful estate of President Rutherford B. Hayes.

Memorial Monument to the soldiers and sailors of Sandusky Co. who fought in U. S. wars, stands in a two-acre park in the heart of the city. It marks the site of Maj. Croghan's grave. The cannon used in defense of Fort Stephenson stands beside the monument.

COMPLIMENTS OF THE CHAPTERS CENTRAL WEST DISTRICT OHIO

Ann Simpson Davis Chapter, Columbus
Delaware City Chapter, Delaware
Lagonda Chapter, Springfield
Whetstone Chapter, Columbus

Lima Chapter, Lima
London Chapter, London
Miami Chapter, Troy

San Miguel Chapter, San Diego, Calif.

Let us fight our new Revolution to help keep our country free. There has never been a day when it needed you any more than it does today, for we are engaged in a struggle so great that only history will know its full magnitude. This struggle will result in either freedom for all or a new dark age for civilization. Which do you want it to be?
HONORING
MRS. LEWIS KEITH COOKSEY
REGENT OF CINCINNATI CHAPTER
1960-1962

by
MEMBERS OF CINCINNATI CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution
Cincinnati, Ohio

APRIL 1962
HALE HOMESTEAD IN THE WESTERN RESERVE

In 1810, Jonathan Hale sold his Connecticut farm and came to Ohio. Going to the Western Reserve Land Office in Warren, he bought about 600 acres of Cuyahoga River Valley land, located northwest of Akron, Ohio.

He moved his family west in 1816. Mercy Piper Hale and three children, 6, 4, and 2 years old, and two cousins made the trip by wagon train. First a sod house, and later log cabins sheltered them. In 1825, the homestead was begun. Imprints made by a $20 gold piece on the handmade bricks still show.

In 1939, Clara Belle Ritchie, great-granddaughter of Jonathan Hale, had the building repaired and painted, and added a wing. After her death in 1956, the Western Reserve Historical Society established the Hale Homestead Museum on the property.

Located on Oakhill Rd., Bath Township, Summit County, it comprises about 200 acres of land and seven buildings. The homestead contains Victorian furniture owned by the Hale family.

The Pioneer Farm Museum displays early farm tools and appliances for keeping house in pre-Civil War days. Preparation, spinning, and weaving of flax are demonstrated, as well as cooking over an open fire, making flour and soap, and dyeing yarn.

There is equipment for making maple syrup, and a collection of coal stoves. Facilities for smithing, woodworking, and wagon and buggy repairing are shown.

The museum is open from May through October, every afternoon except Mondays.

—Louise Allen

Contributed by the following chapters of

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Pickaway Plains Chapter, DAR
Circleville, Ohio

proudly expresses Best Wishes to the Pickaway County Historical Society in all their worthy projects to preserve the rich historical heritage of our county. The newly designed Seal for the official use of Pickaway County, their Society and the U.S.S. Pickaway, somewhere at sea, has three symbols. They are the famous Logan Elm, Chief Logan and the Octagonal Court House, which originally stood at the center of the Circle in 1810.

The original drawing of the Seal hangs in the lobby of the Court House.
State Activities
(Continued from page 382)
and Quaker cap and holding a flag. Capt. James Allen Chapter of Beckley and Mondongachate Chapter of Hinton were cohostesses at the State Officers' Club Breakfast on Friday morning; Mrs. T. B. Leith, Vice President, of Morgantown, presided. She is now the new President of the club. The Conference continued at 9 a.m. Friday morning. The National Defense Luncheon 1 p.m. (presided over by Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe) honored Mrs. W. W. McClaugherty, State National Defense Chairman and Honorary State Regent of West Virginia, on her birthday. Matthew French Chapter of Princeton was hostess. Mrs. W. W. McClaugherty stressed, How We Can Keep Our Mountaineer Freedom. She urged members to distribute literature of all types relating the inside story on many activities and organizations that affect the freedom of every citizen.

A memorial to Mrs. Eleanor Heppler Bishop, formerly of Borderland Chapter, Fayette County, was given for the Cedar Lakes Project. S. D. McMillan, State Director of Vocational Education and State Director of Cedar Lakes, reviewed the project.

Mrs. J. F. G. Johnson, regent of Col. Charles Lewis Chapter of Point Pleasant, gave Mrs. Holcombe, State Regent, and Mrs. D. B. Kraybill, (Continued on page 454)
TURTLE CREEK CHAPTER
Lebanon, Ohio

Dedicated to our advertising Chairman
Elizabeth Webb Keonce Descendant of William Cole

Albrecht, Billie Jones
Bahr, Blanche St. John
Bennett, Mary Graves
Brant, Mary Monger
Durham, Yvonne Young
Drake, Pauline Spencer
Dupuy, Phoebe Jeffers
Eltz, Marian Yearick
Eyser, Virginia Webb
French, Charlotte
Gantor, Gladys M.
Green, Fannie Harper
Gruber, Elaine Seigle
Harper, Ethel Bradley
Hinkle, Nellie Duke
Herrick, Clara French
Herrick, Janet Elaine
Iorns, Ethel St.
James, Frances J. Hunt
Johnson, Cleo Spencer
Jones, Ila Holsworth
Kemp, Grace Hamilton
Kreidel, Irene Dodson
Lewis, Margaret Spangler
Marsch, Phyllis Young
Matz, Mary Jane Phillips
McCarthy, Marinda Lawson
Mider, Mable Tufts
Miler, Ruth Alice
Millett, Ethel Gustin
Oswald, Shirley V. King
Perry, Rosemary Seigle
Phillips, Hazel Spencer
Rentalick, Margaret Jorns
Rens, Emma Michel
Sarringer, Lillian Meloy
Scheafer, Wanda Jorns
Schildmeyer, Marilyn Tufts
Seigle, Lida Tufts
Storer, Frances Cary
Steen, Dorothy Jorns
Taylor, Marie St. John
Turton, Edna Hodges
Tulip, Ann G. Byelor
Tillman, Eva O’Neal
Van Camp, Helen Smith
Vaggoner, Edna Maxwell
Wallen, Mary Dooly
Yinger, Audrey Cleaver
Young, Lucile Collins

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East Liverpool, Ohio
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it is then necessary for the magazine office to do this at a later date—this requires extra handling and added expense to the office.

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State Activities
(Continued from page 451)
State Librarian, the history of Mason County, for the State Library; this is the first county history to be presented.

Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, of Alexandria, Va., was the guest speaker; her topic was Today's Challenge. Her scholarly and inspiring address was enjoyed by all. Reports of chapter regents and State Conference business were included in the afternoon and morning session.

John Chapman Chapter of Bluefield was hostess for the West Virginia Night Banquet on Friday evening. Mrs. Holcombe presided, and the entire theme concerned West Virginia. Guests were introduced; guest speakers included Gov. W. W. Barron, who spoke on American Heritage; and Carl Channel, of Elkins, Junior President of the West Virginia CAR. Following each dinner meeting, receptions were held in the small ball room of the hotel.

Borderland Chapter was hostess for the State Regent's Breakfast on Saturday morning. Mrs. J. E. Howard, of Mount Hope, President of the club, presided at the meeting; new Regents' Club Book, which has been compiled during the past year, was presented by Mrs. Howard. New officers were chosen; Mrs. D. B. Kraybill of Huntington was elected president, to assume office in April.

The Junior Membership Luncheon, with the Gen. Andrew Lewis Chapter of Lewisburg as hostess, was the closing event. Miss Virginia John--
THE KENTUCKY STATE SOCIETY

affectionately and proudly presents

MRS. FRED OSBORNE

STATE REGENT 1959-1962

AS CANDIDATE FOR OFFICE OF VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL

APRIL 1962
Library of Congress Acquisition

A manuscript orderly book kept in the early months of the Revolutionary War has been presented to the Library by Mrs. Philip Ochsner, Mrs. Carl P. Kuhn, and Mrs. Milford T. Ochsner, all of Syracuse, N.Y., as a memorial to their parents, Samuel Aver Myers and Marjorie Barnes Myers, who for many years served their community as teachers in the Syracuse schools.

It is clear from evidence within the manuscript that the writer was a member of the 6th Connecticut Regiment, one of the earliest units to be formed in the Revolution. The small stitched gathering originally had a page or pages at the beginning and end that have not survived; the record now starts with an entry written in camp at Roxbury, Mass., on June 3, 1775—exactly a month before George Washington took command of the Continental Army at Cambridge—and ends in the middle of an entry for August 25, 1775.

In the pages of this pocket-size record one can trace the measures taken to establish discipline in the small force quickly assembled in the siege of Boston. On June 9, the regimental order provided at "all Soldiers off Duty turn out at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and at 2 o'clock Afternoon for Military Exercise the whole to be clean dress'd their Arms Clean'd and in good order, for the Neglect of which the Serjts. are to be answer [able]... Wednesdays & Saturdays are the Stated Days for the men to wash their Cloaths and no other Days in the week, to begin at Drum Beating in the Morning." Additional training was ordered on June 14 for "the Soldiers of each Company who are not well Skilled'd in their Duty or appear Negligent therein." Courts martial were in frequent session, and the usual punishment for a variety of misdemeanors was "20 Stripes with a Cat of Nine tails."

On July 3, 1775, Washington arrived, and regimental orders took second place to general orders. When he organized his forces into three divisions in July 1775, the 6th Connecticut became part of the right wing, remaining at Roxbury under Maj. Gen. Artemus Ward, who was second in command to General Washington.

[456]

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[456]
Greetings to Hart Chapter on 54th Anniversary

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MEMBER F.D.I.C.

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Mrs. Richard F. McCready, Regent
CODELL CONSTRUCTION CO.
Headquarters—Codell Building Winchester, Kentucky

Compliments of the
PEOPLES STATE BANK & TRUST CO.
WINCHESTER, KENTUCKY
MEMBER F.D.I.C.

State Activities
(Continued from page 454)
son, State Vice Regent, introduced Miss Lynn Brussock, of St. David's, Pa., her successor as National Chairman of Junior Membership, who spoke on Evaluation of Junior Committee Work in West Virginia.

State Officers-elect for the coming 4 years are Miss Virginia Johnson, Charleston, State Regent; Mrs. Carl C. Galbraith, Marietta, Ohio, First Vice Regent; Mrs. J. Marion Bailey, Charleston, Chaplain; Mrs. Grant Hall, Jr., Charleston, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. John J. Lane, Charleston, Organizing Secretary; Mrs. John E. Graham, Huntington, Registrar; Mrs. T. W. Dulaney, Buckhannon, Historian; and Mrs. J. A. Hammond, Bluefield, Librarian.

Members endorsed Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe, retiring State Regent, as Honorary State Regent for life, and elected her as a candidate for Vice President General at the Continental Congress in April, 1962. Mrs. Holcombe merits our highest esteem and has the love and affection of all West Virginia Daughters.

The General Chairman of the State Conference was Mrs. Samuel Solins of Welch, with Mrs. Percy Gilley and Mrs. James Martin, both of Bluefield, as assistants; Mrs. J. A. Hammond, of Bluefield, as consultant; Mrs. W. W. McClaugherty and Mrs. E. E. Bibb, Sr., as Honorary Chairmen; Mrs. Ben Williams, publicity chairman; and Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe, State Regent. Mrs. W. L. Davis of Hinton serves as the Southern District Director.

Mrs. Holcombe concluded her fourth year as State Regent, and many State and National projects were accomplished during her years of leadership.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in a letter April 6, 1861, replying to an invitation from the Republicans of Boston to attend a festival in honor of THOMAS JEFFERSON'S birthday, wrote:

“All honor to Jefferson; to a man who, in the concrete pressure of a struggle for national independence by a single people, had the coolness, forecast, and capacity to introduce into a merely revolutionary document an abstract truth, applicable to all men and all times, and so to embalm it there, that to-day and in all coming days it shall be a rebuke and a stumbling-block to the harbingers of reappearing tyranny and oppression!”

Thomas Jefferson’s birthday—April 13

GENERAL EVAN SHELBY CHAPTER
Owensboro, Kentucky

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LAWRENCEBURG, KENTUCKY

State Activities
(Continued from page 454)

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[457]
but later reinforcements brought the total, by the end of the war, to 16,992. Of these, 10,942 returned to Germany.

All in all, about 30,000 Hessians were fighting in America after 1776. It cost the British government £1,770,000 to subsidize the Hessian troops in America alone. About 18,000 Hessians were shipped to America in 1776. Their commander was Lieut.-Gen. Philipp von Heister, a veteran of many European wars.

The first detachment of troops was landed at Staten Island, August 15, 1776. Their commander was Lieut. Von Donop, who led these troops (there were 8,000 of them) in the Battles of White Plains and Long Island, where 56 of their number were killed and 276 wounded. Meanwhile, another detachment of 4,000 men arrived in America under the command of Lieut.-General Wilhelm von Knyphausen.

Colonel Rail, a German officer, had the utmost contempt for the American troops and took none of the usual precautions of a field commander, thinking that he was impregnable to attack in Trenton. However, when General Washington won the decisive battle there, the morale of the Americans went sky high, while that of the Hessians was almost completely crushed. Incidentally, Colonel Rail was mortally wounded during this battle and died a few days later.

Because of this great defeat for the Hessians, Heister was discharged, and Knyphausen became commander-in-chief of all Hessian forces in America.

About the same time that the battle of Trenton was going on, Baron Von Riedesel, with a large number of Hessians, went into Canada and joined forces with General Burgoyne. Baron Von Riedesel and his family were captured by the Americans after the Battle of Saratoga and were treated kindly by the Americans. Later, however, they returned to Germany.

In the Battles of Brandywine and Germantown, the Hessians fought bravely and well under their commander, Knyphausen. In the 3 years’ occupation of Rhode Island by the British (1776-79) half of the occupying forces were Hessians. They liked and were liked by the Colonists.

At the Battle of Yorktown the Hessians bore the brunt of the actual fighting on the British side, losing 53 men in battle and having 131 wounded. Many writers of American history have said that the Hessians were rapacious, plunderers, and slovenly and that they were poor fighters. Actually it has been proved that the exact opposite was the case. They fought well, were no more slovenly than the Americans or British, and they did not plunder towns or murder people at will.

Of the 30,000 troops who came to America, only 17,446 returned to Germany; 548 were killed, 1,652 wounded, and some disappeared, but a great number remained in America. The greatest tribute the Hessians paid America was, I think, that almost 10,000 of them stayed here and became American citizens.

**JEFFERSON NATIONAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL, St. Louis, Mo.**

Award of a contract for the construction of the Gateway Arch and Visitors’ Center of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial—to be located on the downtown waterfront of the Mississippi River in St. Louis—has been announced by the Department of the Interior. The contract calls for the erection of a 630-foot-high stainless steel parabolic arch facing the river, with an underground Visitors’ Center beneath.

In announcing this—the largest single contract ever transacted by the National Park Service ($11,942,418)—it was explained that enough funds are not available at this time to accept bids for the proposed elevator-train system to be used to transport visitors to the summit observatory of the Arch; but new bids will be solicited later.

Construction of the Arch is to be completed within 875 calendar days and the Visitors’ Center within 300 calendar days after receipt of the contract notice to begin work. Completion is expected to coincide with the 200th anniversary of the founding of St. Louis.

The Arch, designed by the late Eero Saarinen, distinguished Finnish architect, will be the dominant feature of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial to memorialize Thomas Jefferson and the westward expansion and growth of our Nation.
STATE OF WISCONSIN

Daughters of the American Revolution

Historical Restoration

Old Fort Winnebago Surgeon's Quarters
Portage, Wisconsin

At the old Fox-Wisconsin portage crossed by Joliet and Marquette, 1673
Route of Indians, fur traders and explorers
Home of U. S. Army Surgeons, 1834-1845
Only remaining building of Fort Winnebago.

We affectionately dedicate this page to Mrs. Arthur Clement Frick, State Regent of Wisconsin, for her sincere interest in our historical restoration of Fort Winnebago Surgeon's Quarters and in fund raising for its curator's cottage.

Sponsored by the following Wisconsin Chapters:

- Wau Bun Chapter—Portage
- Eau Claire Chapter—Eau Claire
- Beloit Chapter—Beloit
- Janesville Chapter—Janesville
- Neenah Chapter—Neenah
- Solomon Juneau Chapter—Milwaukee-Shorewood
- John Bell Chapter—Madison
- Gov. Nelson Dewey Chapter—Madison
- Louisa M. Brayton Chapter—Madison
- Port Washington Chapter—Port Washington
- Wausau Chapter—Wausau
- Milwaukee Chapter—Milwaukee
- Col. Benjamin Harrison Chapter—Monroe
- Fay Robinson Chapter—Reedsburg
- Fort Atkinson Chapter—Fort Atkinson
- Ah Dah Wa Gam Chapter—Wisconsin Rapids
- Racine Chapter—Racine
- Appleton Chapter—Appleton
- Waupun Chapter—Waupun
- Kenosha Chapter—Kenosha
- Jean Nicolet Chapter—Green Bay
- Plymouth Chapter—Plymouth
- George Reams Chapter—Platteville
- Waukesha Continental Chapter—Waukesha
- Eli Pierce Chapter—Whitewater

APRIL 1962
We hear a lot of hurrahs for federal aid to education. Let Washington pick up the tab, they say. New classrooms, books, tuition, teachers’ salaries. Sounds great. But is it? Let’s see:

First of all, federal funds are a myth. This is only our tax money, returned to us minus the high government brokerage fee.

Second, there are strings attached. Government controls inevitably follow dispensation of federal aid. And we are haunted by the spectre of Washington bureaucracy dictating what can ... and cannot be taught.

Third, and this is the crux of the matter, the need for federal aid has never been conclusively proven. The fact is, every state is financially capable of providing for its educational needs. All that is needed is proper initiative and determination. And this is a local problem, not federal.

(Here's a good example: Rockford College, Rockford, Ill., not only didn't solicit federal aid, they publicly repudiated it and all its deceptive benevolences. Rockford's $15 million campus relocation will be financed by private support.)

One more objection. Federal aid to education is unconstitutional, according to the Tenth Amendment.

We heartily endorse and support the spirit that seeks to stimulate better education. But to apply the panacea of massive doses of federal aid will stifle community spirit, self reliance, and independence.

And aren't these the very things that make our nation great?

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MOBILE SOCIETY, CAR
Ornated November 18, 1961
its officers and charter members
President: Richard Allen Koshio
Senior President: Mrs. Lewis Blake Smyth
Our heritage and horizons

Queries
(Continued from page 389)
Brewer-Deaver—Wanted ances., desc., parents, dates and places of Jefferson Brewer, b. ca 1817, and wife Martha Deaver, lived in Davidson Co., N. C in 1850, moved to Bradley Co, Tenn., ca 1855 with family of six boys and three girls; Jefferson Brewer, d. 1875.—Mrs. Allen L. Brewer, 4430 31st St., South Arlington 6, Va.

Brewer-Donan-Drake-Heady-Stillwell-Riley-—Wanted ances., parents, dates, and places for the following families: (a) Frederick Mouser, mar. Elizabeth C. Donan, b. Sept. 2, 1776, lived Bradfordsville, Ky. Children: George, 1779; David, 1799; Gabriel, 1801; Maris, 1803; Sarah (Sallie), 1805, mar. Francis Marion Brown; Margaret, 1807, mar. Alexander Brown; Rebecca, 1809, mar. William Givin; John, 1811; Elizabeth (Peggy), 1814; Frederick (?), believe Elizabeth Donan's father killed in Rev. War.—who was he? (b) John Drake, b. ca 1750, mar. Rebecca Heady, dau. of Thomas Heady and Rebeca Stillwell. The Drakes lived in Westmoreland Co., Pa., bef. moving to Ky., abt. 1792. John Drake, d. 1825, Nelson Co., Ky., had 12 children, a son Benjamin, b. 1785, d. 1864, mar. 1810 Mary (Polly) Riley, b. somewhere in Va., 1790, d. 1848, dau. of John and Thomas Riley. They later lived in Shelby, Spencer, and Jefferson Cos., Ky.; had 15 children. A son, William Emory Drake, b. abt. 1812, d. 1870, mar. (1) 1834, Rachel Reid, dau. of William Reid, had two children; mar. (2) 1840, Martha Paris, four children; mar. (3) Mrs. Harrison Purcell in 1855, three children.—Evelyn M. Tomlinson, Box 183, Eldon, Mo.

Chapter Names Needed
Please give the name of your chapter when sending in ads or subscriptions for our magazine.

APRIL 1962 [ 461 ]
Clean Drinking Manor

By Mildred Newbold Getty

Erasmus Perry Chapter, Silver Spring, Md.

In Maryland, just across the line that separates it from the District of Columbia, was an interesting tract of land known as Clean Drinking Manor, which belonged to an early settler, Henry Coates. Today it is a highly developed suburb known as Clean Drinking Manor, which was an interesting tract of land given Col. Henry Coates of Sproxton, England, in 1686 by Lord Baltimore. The new owner arrived in America in 1689. As there was no male heir to carry on the name of Coates, his holdings descended to his daughter Elizabeth, who married Charles Jones, "gentleman". Thus it became known as the Jones property.

The original grant of Clean Drinking, in the southern part of what is now Montgomery County, contained 1400 acres. This included land on either side of the present Jones Mill Road, extending east to Brookville Road. On the west it went as far as Bethesda, which in early days was called Norwood.

The house, built by Charles Jones in 1750, was a story-and-a-half frame structure, with a long sloping roof. There was a wide piazza across the front, from which one could have a longed-for view of fertile fields and wooded hills. Large, old-fashioned chimneys, of English brick, stood at the ends of the dwelling. On one side of the house were clustered the old brick kitchen and servants' quarters. The little peak-roofed dairy, and other buildings needed on the manor, were close by.

On the other side, surrounded by an old-fashioned stone wall, built by Miss Anna Jones, was the garden, with boxwood hedges. This English box was set out at the same time those at Mt. Vernon were planted. It bordered trim, fancifully shaped, flower beds, growing all around the garden, just inside the stone wall. Roses and flowering vines, lilacs, and old-fashioned shrubs were picturesquely set around the grounds, while in the spring, countless bulbs made the home setting gay with bloom.

The family graveyard lay a few yards behind the Manor House. Here all the members of the family were buried, but were later reinterred in Rock Creek Cemetery. The Jones family were Episcopalians, their first church being his father's church at the old Tory Rock Creek, in Washington, D. C. Later, when Grace Episcopal Church was erected in what is now Silver Spring, Md., the family, having a part in starting the new parish, transferred there.

The land records of Maryland show the first Charles Jones to have been a man of great energy, having recorded 17 deeds for land and built a mill, and having been a member of the first court of Montgomery County, Md. He was also a member of the Committee of Safety. A great granddaughter of this Charles Jones, "gentleman," Eleanor Selden, married John Augustine Washington, grand nephew of General Washington. John Augustine was the last member of his family to own and reside at Mt. Vernon.

Clean Drinking has great interest for historians. It is related that the party that first surveyed this tract rested at noon by the clear spring that bubbled a few hundred yards from the door of the Manor House. They had with them liquid refreshments other than that the spring could offer. Rather than take advantage of the pure water which was gushing from the hillside they drank from their flasks. Having drunk their liquor clean, one of the members suggested that the place be christened, "Clean Drinking." By way of emphasis, "He broke his bottle at the spring with a will, and the name of 'Clean Drinking' clings to it still."

On his way home from Fort Duquesnes, George Washington was entertained at the manor, and drank from the spring that gave the name to the estate. He was accompanied by a few of his men, and after quenching their thirst at the beautiful spring, they went up to the house to rest and to visit the owners. Other men of note in the early history of the Nation found cheer about the blazing fireside at Clean Drinking. Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and John C. Calhoun were welcomed by the Jones family at their home, and royally entertained.

The manor remained in the Jones family for over 200 years. The last owner was Nicholas Jones, a direct descendant of Henry Coates, who first obtained the land by grant from Lord Baltimore. Nicholas Jones passed away in 1911. He was so much in love with the place and thoroughly conversant with its historical worth that he wanted it to remain exactly as it had been in years gone by. He didn't put necessary repairs on the house, which had weathered the seasons for over 150 years. Eventually this historic dwelling went the way of all such houses that are not kept up. It simply fell to pieces. The roof caved in first, then the rest of it piece by piece. For many years the chimneys held their own, but finally they too, crumbled into ruin. What was once a proud home for a family that did much for the Nation in its early days remains only a memory to those who used to ride by and stop for a while to chat with old Mr. Jones, or to just sit and gaze at the simple beauty of this lovely old colonial manor.

DAR Building Needs Old Cloths

Old sheets and other cloths are badly needed by the Buildings and Grounds Committee for use in cleaning and dusting our DAR Buildings. When purchased, these cost 75 cents per pound and the materials are not durable. Members are earnestly requested to send old cloths to the Buildings and Grounds Office, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. The Fort Atkinson page is presented by the following Nebraska Chapters:

Elizabeth Montague Chapter, Beatrice
Loup Valley Chapter, Loup City
Point of Rock Chapter, Alliance
Lone Willow Chapter, Gordon
Thirty-seventh Star Chapter, McCook
Major Isaac Sadler Chapter, Omaha
Lewis-Clark Chapter, Fremont
David Bryant Chapter, York
David City Chapter, David City
Omaha Chapter, Omaha
Niobrara Chapter, Hastings
Elkhorn Valley Chapter, West Point
Sioux Lookout Chapter, North Platte
Sandhills Chapter, Hyannis
Quivira Chapter, Fairbury
Otoe Chapter, Nebraska City
Oregon Trail Chapter, Hebron
Betsey Hager Chapter, Grand Island
Katahdin Chapter, Scottsbluff
Platte Chapter, Columbus
Kitkihaki Chapter, Superior
Douglas King Chapter, Wayne
Deborah Avery Chapter, Lincoln
St. Leger Cowley Chapter, Lincoln
Goldenrod Chapter, Omaha
Fort Kearney Chapter, Kearney
Reavis-Ashley Chapter, Falls City
Nancy Gary Chapter, Norfolk
Shelton Chapter, Gibbon
Mary Katharine Goddard Chapter, Omaha
Fort Atkinson on the Missouri, protector of the fur trade from 1820 to 1827 and one of our nation's strongest military posts for this early period, may be preserved to become a symbol of a young nation's efforts to bring under control its recently acquired territory, the Louisiana Purchase.

Fort Atkinson was part of a plan following the War of 1812 to build a chain of forts west of the Mississippi as protection for the fur trade and to serve as a warning to British interests that encroachments on American territory would not be tolerated.

A temporary camp, Cantonment Missouri, erected by the Sixth Infantry and the Rifle regiments during the fall of 1819 was abandoned as the June 1820 flood waters flowed over the site. A permanent site selected on Lewis and Clark's Council Bluff in present day Washington County, Nebraska was developed and named Fort Atkinson.

Many of the troops had served faithfully during the War of 1812 with the Sixth Infantry taking part in the battles of Queenstown Heights, York, Fort George, and the Siege of Plattsburgh. Today many of these veterans lie buried in unmarked graves near the site of the fort. Many died during the winter of 1819-1820 as a result of scurvy and fever. One of the most able of the young officers was Lieutenant Gabriel Field who died in 1823 as a result of a wound.

Fort Atkinson is important in our nation's history not only for the protection it provided for our frontier but for the civilization it brought west of the Missouri. Here in the area which was to become Nebraska was the first school, library, brick yard and extensive agriculture activities.

Although little remains above the surface to mark this important site, archeological investigations by the Nebraska State Historical Society and the U. S. National Park Service have resulted in locations for the fortifications, the major buildings and the officers cemetery. This historical and archeological research has also stimulated interest in the site and the organization of the Fort Atkinson Foundation which seeks to purchase and preserve this important historical site for the future.
The following Members of the Florida Society, DAR, proudly honor their Revolutionary War ancestors.

**Biscayne Chapter, Miami Beach**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
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<tr>
<td>BAMMAN, Harriet Woodruff (Mrs. Fred. C.)</td>
<td>Capt. Theodore Parmelee</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
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<td>BURKE, Jean Anne (Mrs.)</td>
<td>Capt. Theodore Parmelee</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
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<td>BURKE, Helen Rose (Mrs. Charles W., Jr.)</td>
<td>Capt. Theodore Parmelee</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
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<td>BURRITT, Diana Burkett (Mrs. Hugh C., Jr.)</td>
<td>Capt. Theodore Parmelee</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
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<td>BURRITT, Laura Anne Weltman (Mrs. Charles W., Burkett, Sr.)</td>
<td>Capt. John George Overmyer, Jr.</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
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<td>BURN, Mary Little (Mrs.)</td>
<td>John Patrick</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
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<td>BURKETT, Helen Rose (Mrs. Charles W., Jr.)</td>
<td>Capt. James Deedon</td>
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<td>BYRD, Gladys Lynch (Mrs. M. A.)</td>
<td>John Christopher East</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
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<td>BELL, Jerrie Baxen Riffle (Mrs. Larry M.)</td>
<td>John Riggs</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
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<td>BLAYLOCK, Sylvia Shaw (Mrs. David Nicholas)</td>
<td>John Riggs</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
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<td>BRADLEY, Edith Lyman Crowell (Mrs. Harold E.)</td>
<td>John Riggs</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
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<td>BRAND, Gladys Brown (Mrs. K. H.)</td>
<td>William Cone</td>
<td>Ga.</td>
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<td>BIRD, Zella Clark Prunty (Mrs. J. Wade)</td>
<td>William Joyner</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
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<td>CHAIRLER, Frances Bridgell (Mrs. Joseph F.)</td>
<td>Capt. James Deedon</td>
<td>N.Y.</td>
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<td>CRAWLEY, Lucile Thompson (Mrs. Kenneth E.)</td>
<td>John Smith</td>
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<td>COMBS, Loura Jaudon (Mrs. W. Hughes, Sr.)</td>
<td>Capt. James Deedon</td>
<td>N.Y.</td>
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<td>DIXON, Mrs. Norma Taylor</td>
<td>Caleb Tanrail</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
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<td>DRAFTER, Dorris Fullwood (Mrs. Lowell Carter)</td>
<td>Jesse Vining</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
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<td>DUFFY, Gerrard Thompson (Mrs. E. Hugh)</td>
<td>Leah J. Randolf</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
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<td>FOWLER, Marcella Thompson (Mrs. Hay J.)</td>
<td>Samuel Stock</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
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<td>GARDNER, Mary Hodge (Mrs. L. C.)</td>
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<td>GRIFFIN, Marion Wray (Mrs. A. Earle)</td>
<td>Capt. John Chappman</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
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<td>HARRINGTON, Caroline Allen Trubuck (Mrs. A. D.)</td>
<td>Joseph Gregg</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HICKS, Jeanette Kennedy (Mrs. R. Stearns)</td>
<td>David Lewis</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
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<td>HINES, Grace Parkridge (Mrs. Latroy)</td>
<td>Patrick Logan</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
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<td>HUGHES, Josephine Swanson (Mrs. Zeb Yance)</td>
<td>Capt. James Deedon</td>
<td>N.Y.</td>
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<td>LOVELOCK, Letta Delliver (Mrs. Gerald Dwayne)</td>
<td>Samuel Deller</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
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**EVERGLADES Chapter, Miami**

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<th>Member</th>
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<td>BACON, Mary Bingley (Mrs. Albert H.)</td>
<td>Mrs. James Bingley</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
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**Note:** *Supplementals ** deceased

Biscayne Chapter: 34 members

Everglades Chapter: 34 members

-12 supplementals

-25 supplementals

[464] **DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE**
FONTENANDA CHAPTER, POMPANO BEACH

Member | Ancestor | State
---|---|---
ALGER, May Cokiller (Mrs. Ralph T.) | *Virganas Larned | Mass.
ANDERSON, Vera Board (Mrs. H. B.) | Christopher C. Coker | Va.
BARBER, Betty Holden (Mrs. R. P.) | David Mims | N.C.
BARKER, Helen Diller (Mrs. Karl P.) | Jonathan Nichol | Mass.
BLOOMBERG, Jean Roberts (Mrs. N. B.) | Capt. Andree Mann | Pa.
BLOOMER, Margaret Shaffer (Mrs. Edmund A.) | Roselind Chamber | Mass.
BRISTOL, Katherine Wheelock (Mrs Fred A.) | Roselind Wheelock | Mass.
CAMPBELL, Mary Lloyd (Mrs. M. B.) | Daniel McNary | Mass.
CLAY, Jeannie Gentry (Mrs. John A.) | Walter Hillardner | Mo.
DARAS, Rellie Louisa (Mrs. Henry E.) | John Peck | Va.
DIPLEY, Margaret Holjean (Mrs. H. R.) | John Hutto | Mo.
DREW, Mary Louisa (Mrs. W. P.) | Jacob Lanier | Mass.
DURHAM, Frances Burk (Mrs. George C.) | Benjamin Waller | Va.
DUREN, Margaret Robble (Mrs. John W.) | John Tupper | Mass.
HOLDEN, Verla Foulger (Mrs. Paul L.) | Tilden Burbank | Va.
HULSNER, Lena Bland (Mrs. Walter A.) | Capt. John Combs | Mo.
HUMMELL, Cleo Hulsha (Mrs. H. P.) | Eliza Bundy | Mo.
JOHNSON, Martha Helton (Mrs. Harold M.) | John Hutto, Sr. | N.C.
JONES, Gladys Alexander (Mrs. Lloyd E.) | Capt. Ralph Stewart | Va.

Fontenanda Chapter: 59 members
6 supplementals

HIMMARSH SHE Chapter, Fort Lauderdale

Member | Ancestor | State
---|---|---
ANGUS, Mrs. B. O. (Elizabeth Campbell) | John Stewart | Pa.
BLOOM, Mrs. William C (Dorothy Milliken) | Charles Wright | Pa.
CRAIG, Mrs. David M (Alice Cunningham) | L. Nathaniel Milliken | N.Y.
DAWSON, Mrs. Wm. G. (Joyce Power Myers) | Lt. Adam Kimmel | Pa.

Himmarsha Chapter: 10 members
6 supplementals

JOHN MACDONALD Chapter, Miami Springs

Member | Ancestor | State
---|---|---
ATHA, Mabel Phillips (Mrs. Albie C.) | Samuel Massacre | N.J.
BAKER, Elva Mac (Mrs. J. Louis) | Henry (Hatfield) | Va.
CALLAWAY, Phenicea Bostian | | |
DURTHAM, Karla Lawn (Mrs. Eugene Bar) | General George Parry | N.C.
HARRAN, Jeffy (Mrs.) | John Jefin | Va.

John MacDonald Chapter: 13 members

MAYAIIMI Chapter, South Miami

Member | Ancestor | State
---|---|---
BISHOP, Gladys Hagard (Mrs. J. Baro) | John Larrison | Mass.

Mayaimi Chapter: 12 members
12 supplementals

ORLANDO Chapter, Orlando

Member | Ancestor | State
---|---|---
CULLISON, Lee Gibson | Benjamin Pollock | Mass.
COY, Martie Campbell | Joshua Sargent | Ga.
GIBSON, Alice Powley | John Poulten | Mass.
CURTIS, Alice Powley | Capt. Timothy Higgin | Mass.
HUTCHINSON, Robert Winner | John Burns | Va.
LORD, Anzie B. | | |

Orlando Chapter: 17 members
12 supplementals
Jacksonville Chapter, Jacksonville, Florida

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Advertising
Honor Roll
During late February and early March a complete Honor Roll report was mailed to all State Regents and State Chairmen of Magazine Advertising.

Greetings
To
National Society
Daughters of the American Revolution
From
DAR Chapters
Chattanooga, Tennessee
Chickamauga—Regent, Mrs. Selmon Franklin
Nancy Ward—Regent, Mrs. Raleigh Crumbliss
Chief John Ross—Regent, Mrs Charles R. Eaves
Moccasin Bend—Regent, Mrs. Shelley Stack

CONGRATULATIONS DR. J. J. COPELAND
New President
MARYVILLE COLLEGE

Greetings from
COL. JOHN NASH JR. CHAPTER
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Greetings from
ALEXANDER KEITH CHAPTER, DAR
Athens, Tennessee

Courtesy of
ROBERT LEWIS CHAPTER, DAR
Lewisburg, Tennessee

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Nashville 3, Tenn.
Word has been received from Mrs. Ronald B. MacKenzie, National Chairman, that the JAC Workshop will be held in the Assembly Room of the Administration Building on Monday, April 16, 1962, at 10:30 a.m. and that the speaker will be Mrs. William R. Kramer, State JAC Chairman of Ohio. Mrs. Kramer has been an enthusiastic JAC worker for a number of years and has done outstanding work in Ohio. Her message should be an inspiration to all who hear her. JAC originated in Cincinnati, Ohio. It is hoped that the Assembly Room will be filled to overflowing with JAC State Chairmen, chapter chairmen, Club directors, and friends of JAC. The meeting will start promptly at 10:30, so do be on time.

It is with sorrow that we announce the death of Mrs. Horace B. Stokes of Johnstown, Pa., National Vice Chairman, on January 16, 1962. Mrs. Stokes had been ill several months. We also report the death of Mrs. Daisy Gray, Las Cruces, N.M., State JAC Chairman of New Mexico.


tportunity. These contests help young people to apply their social studies classes and to apply them for a worthwhile purpose.

Every year the DAR sponsors an essay contest on the local, State, and national levels. These contests help young people to use those thoughts learned in their social studies classes and to apply them for a worthwhile purpose.

Your social studies teachers urge you to enter this contest * * * to show the adult world that in these times when democracy is threatened all over the world you are dedicated to the perpetuation and improvement of our way of life.

A final word on the theme ‘What Junior American Citizens Can Do To Help Preserve Our Freedom’—Remember,

District of Columbia JAC Takes a “Great Step”

An impressive ceremony was held on January 15, 1962, at the beautiful new Ann Goddard Elementary school, when seven new JAC Clubs were organized in the 5th and 6th grades. These clubs are sponsored by the Manor House Chapter. A delightful program was furnished by the Army Band, interspersed with inspiring talks by Dr. Haynes Fraser, vice chairman, JAC, of Manor House Chapter; Mrs. Walter E. Ward, D.C. State Chairman; Mr. Dillard, principal of the school; and other DAR members.

After the program the members of the Clubs, the faculty, and guests were invited to the lunchroom, where ice cream and cake were provided by Mrs. Horace Stokes, Chapter. There the new Clubs entertained the guests with songs, including the National JAC song, and on behalf of the Clubs and the school one of the members expressed to Manor House Chapter and the DAR appreciation for the party and for organizing JAC Clubs.

On February 12, the seven Clubs and their officers were formally installed, and each club was presented with a JAC flag. In observance of the birthdays of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln and of American History Month, two motion pictures were shown, The Boyhood of George Washington and The Face of Lincoln.

Dr. Haynes Fraser was requested by the JAC chairman of Manor House Chapter and the chapter to study the possibilities of organizing JAC Clubs in one of the schools and to her goes the credit for these seven new Clubs. Her preliminary work was excellent and may be helpful to others interested in organizing Clubs. First she made an appointment with the principal of the school, who called in two of his teachers. She explained to them the purposes and benefits of JAC Clubs. Then, with their permission, she set up a bulletin board in a school corridor on which were displayed all JAC materials, including JAC flags and samples of posters, essays, etc., for the National JAC Contest. This was of great interest to the children and when the subject of organizing a Club in their classrooms was brought up by their teachers, they had a better understanding of the Clubs, and each classroom unanimously voted to organize. Dr. Fraser visited each classroom to assist in organizing. Next the principal called a meeting of all 5th and 6th grade teachers, to which Dr. Fraser and other JAC officials were invited, to give the teachers an opportunity to discuss plans for their Clubs and to ask questions. This was followed by the meetings of January 15 and February 12, described above.

As we come to the close of this Administration, we wish again to thank our President General, Mrs. White, for the opportunity of bringing before the readers of the DAR Magazine the work of the Junior American Citizens Committee, and to the Magazine Editor, Miss Winslow, our thanks for her cooperation. We thank all of you who have sent in news about your Club activities, which we have passed on to others through our JAC articles. We hope these have been helpful and that you have enjoyed them as much as we have enjoyed writing them. We feel that through them we have learned to know one another.

MAGAZINE CHAPTERS REPORT

Specifications

You are allowed 300 words. There is no charge for publication and only ONE notice will be published from any chapter in a year.

If a picture is submitted, it must be a GLOSSY of any size, but not more than FIVE people will reproduce well. Those not suitable for reproduction will be returned. There is a $10.00 charge for cuts. Checks should be made payable to Treasurer General, NSDAR and submitted with the picture and article to the Magazine Office, 1776 D Street N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Preparation of copy

Typewritten, double spaced, wide margins, on ONE side of the paper only. In upper left hand corner place name and address of the chapter. Must be signed by a chapter officer, past or present, or a chapter chairman. Please do not send newspaper clippings—we cannot use them.

Material

Any outstanding event or meeting of the chapter year.

Emphasis should be put on what occurred; when; why; how; who participated. Don’t use your space telling about refreshments or decorations no matter how unusual. Be sure that your reports reflect the manner in which your chapter has advanced the patriotic, educational or historical aims of our Society.
Parliamentarian Material

Held from Previous Issues

QUESTION: Is a “qualified accountant” the same as a “certified public accountant”?

ANSWER: “Qualified” means “competent or fit” but is limited as to its legal effect. A “certified public accountant” is one who has met the requirements of the State law and is permitted to use the title “CPA” and who is therefore qualified as an expert.

QUESTION: Since our bylaws say that the regent is an ex-officio member of committees, does that make her a member of the Nominating Committee?

ANSWER: Yes, it does, unless your bylaws also have a provision: “The regent shall be ex officio a member of all committees except the Nominating Committee.” (See the Model Bylaws, Article VI, Section 2.) A regent should be specifically excluded from serving on the Nominating Committee at the chapter level. A chapter does not have to have a Nominating Committee—nominations may be made from the floor; however, we are persuaded that a Nominating Committee is desirable and should be carefully provided for in the bylaws of the chapter. A State Regent should be specifically excluded from serving on the Nominating Committee on the State level.

Victory At Kings Mountain

Introduction

Major Ferguson, one of the most hated and most feared of Cornwallis’ officers, was encamped at Ninety-Six where, by recruiting Loyalists, he had made his band of partisans a thousand strong. They lived on the country, and the property of no man was safe.

Col. William Campbell, accompanied by Sevier and Shelby on September 20, 1780, gathered troops along the Watauga River and started across the mountains to put a stop to Ferguson’s pillaging. Ferguson heard of their coming and boasted that he would teach the frontiersmen a lesson.

He pitched his camp on the crest of Kings Mountain, a position that would have been impregnable had his opponents been drilled in the tactics of European battlefields. But the Watauga men had been schooled in Indian warfare and not only taught the British a lesson, but turned the tide of the American Revolution in the South, which changed the whole aspect of the war, bringing ultimate victory within sight.

At King’s Mountain William Campbell devised a way to win,

And fought the gloating British Until their lines were thin.

Ferguson on the summit Felt secure and calm
He thought the spot impregnable, Why should he feel alarm?
Then his right flank was bombarded By flintlocks from below,
And while his guns were answering His left flank got a blow.
While he looked to his left defenses, The enemy on his right
Blasted through his columns, Then vanished from his sight.
Peering down the mountain’s slope, He saw only big tall trees,
Strong individual fortresses For the disturbers of his ease.
He returned the right flank volley, He felt secure and calm
Until their lines were thin.

Ferguson could have won. Campbell never could have won.

So in fighting Communists So he rode down the mountainside.

Campbell with armfuls of their swords So he rode down the mountainside.

Victory At Kings Mountain

—Kathleen Shelor Bibb.
the best of everything

gathered from the four corners

of the world

The Diamond

WEST VIRGINIA'S LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Mount Hyalite Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution
Bozeman, Montana
1912
50th Anniversary

Does your State publish a News Letter? If so, the Magazine office would be delighted to receive it. At present, we receive copies from only about half a dozen states.

Prayer
For A New Age
by Harold G. Lutz
Lord of all space,
God of all worlds,
Lord God of this new age of man,
Hear Thou our prayer.

Give us strength and power
to meet the challenge of these times.
Give us wisdom
to see beyond today to the distant tomorrows.
Give us courage
to stay on the way of right and justice.
Give us faith
to go on when darkness falls.
Give us hope
to sustain us against all tribulations.

And then, to give life meaning,
Give us love.
Love to win over strife and hatred,
Love to win over all things—
Even ourselves.

Thou who hast drawn with Thy finger
The paths of all things:
The circle of the electron,
The orbits of the planets,
The curve of infinity—
Draw Thou our path;
Let it shine before us.

For Thine is all wisdom,
All power, and all glory,
Forever, Amen.

Lord of all space,
God of all worlds,
Lord God of this new age of man.

1 Head of Music Department, Frier Presbyterian Church, San Diego, Calif. Published by permission.
THE ANACONDA COMPANY
BUTTE, MONTANA

Honors
The Montana State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution

The following Montana Chapters honor their Revolutionary Ancestors.

### ANACONDA CHAPTER—ANACONDA, MONTANA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irvine, Edna Townsley</td>
<td>Amasa Brown</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacobson, Mary Kikses</td>
<td>David McWhorter</td>
<td>N. C.</td>
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<td>Jacobson, Margaret I.</td>
<td>Amasa Brown</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johnson, Katherine E.</td>
<td>Nathaniel Plumb</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kline, Barbara (Mrs. V. C.)</td>
<td>Francis Norwood</td>
<td>N. H.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Landert, Martha H.</td>
<td>Francis Norwood</td>
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<tr>
<td>Larsen, Lora C. (Mrs. L. E.)</td>
<td>Henry Hoefehler</td>
<td>Penn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MacIntyre, Blanche T.</td>
<td>Capt. Joseph Elliot</td>
<td>N. Y.</td>
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<td>McNab, Geraldine (Mrs. C. A.)</td>
<td>Rev. John Gano</td>
<td>Ky.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nuckols, (Miss Margaret)</td>
<td>Captain Carlock</td>
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<tr>
<td>Templeton, (Miss Myrtle)</td>
<td>Major John Gilchrist</td>
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<td>Tryon, Pearl Gray</td>
<td>Supply Reed</td>
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### BLACK EAGLE CHAPTER—GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

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<td>Collins, Grace</td>
<td>James Staton Collins</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cox, Alice Wollen (Mrs. Theodore)</td>
<td>Capt. John Locke</td>
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<td>Ebner, Florence English</td>
<td>Andrew Bray</td>
<td>N. J.</td>
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<td>Keyser, Nina Ames (Mrs. Donald G.)</td>
<td>Elisha Ames</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas, Frances Willey</td>
<td>Capt. John Gilchrist</td>
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<tr>
<td>Treadwell, Edna Voice</td>
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<td>Urquhart, Stella (Mrs. Charles)</td>
<td>Isaac Kirby</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wiprud, Elsie Menzie (Mrs. J. A.)</td>
<td>Oliver Snow</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
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<td>Wiprud, Mora Doherty (Mrs. Jack)</td>
<td>John George</td>
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### POWDER RIVER CHAPTER—MILES CITY, MONTANA

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Arildson, Helen P.</td>
<td>Edward Brigham</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barley, Clara Coleman</td>
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<td>Barthelness, Anna Oby</td>
<td>Seba Bronson</td>
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<td>Berg, Loreta Aldrich</td>
<td>David Hamilton</td>
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<td>Boulware, Annie Maye</td>
<td>Josephus Perrin</td>
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<td>Butcher, Zillah Coleman</td>
<td>Capt. John Barns, Sr.</td>
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<td>Cole, Elizabeth Crandell</td>
<td>Uriah Goodwin</td>
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<td>Cole, Morla</td>
<td>Job Stout</td>
<td>N. J.</td>
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<td>Edwards, Charlotte Jensen</td>
<td>Maj. William Seебer</td>
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<td>Ellis, Lulu Henerson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flinn, Harrie Logan</td>
<td>Daniel Southmay</td>
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<td>Goodale, Beverly Henerson</td>
<td>Josephus Perrin</td>
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<td>Hall, Elizabeth Crim</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henerson, Gussie Monroe</td>
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<td>Hill, Mary Jensen (Mrs. Elisha)</td>
<td>Maj. William Seeber</td>
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<tr>
<td>Irion, Helen Herby</td>
<td>John Bowman</td>
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<td>Mathis, Catherine Gibb (Mrs. J. R.)</td>
<td>Barnhart (Barney)  Cleeve</td>
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<td>McCullough, Mary Ann Irion</td>
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<td>Mott, Lucille Woodcock</td>
<td>Rev. Benjamin Rainy</td>
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<td>Newmiller, Grace Young (Mrs. Jacob R.)</td>
<td>Ephraim Young</td>
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<td>Rask, Flora Thomas (Mrs. Virgil)</td>
<td>John Hampton</td>
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<td>Robinson, Emily Colgate (Mrs. Floyd)</td>
<td>John Townsend</td>
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<td>Sandman, Ethel Rae Hale (Mrs. Henry F.)</td>
<td>James Edgar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scales, Leona Crandell (Mrs. Roy W.)</td>
<td>Job Stout</td>
<td>N. J.</td>
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<td>Stephens, Ruth Riddle (Mrs. James E.)</td>
<td>Peter Pettit</td>
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<td>Vaughn, Eliza Coe (Mrs. Henry)</td>
<td>Elijah Coe</td>
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<td>Voak, Helen Shultz (Mrs. Floyd S.)</td>
<td>Hamilton Dunbar</td>
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<td>Willson, Catharine Heaton (Mrs. Leon H.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Young, Minnie</td>
<td>Jacob Chase</td>
<td>N. H.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Ancestor</th>
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<tr>
<td>Clarke, George</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>Marietta Kemper Holland (V.), 2015 NE 51st, P'td'</td>
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<tr>
<td>Applegate, Pvt. Daniel</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Zola McDougall (Miss), 716 Broadway</td>
</tr>
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<td>Boylan, Aaron</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Gladys Boylan Gardner (Mrs.), 1404 Galvinston</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caldwell, Pvt. John</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Ruth Caldwell Cory (Mrs.), 17 Pinecrest</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clopton, Capt. John</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Charlotte Clopton White (H. J.), #737 Pendleton</td>
</tr>
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<td>Dix, Pvt. Odisa</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Francis Liddle Lyons (E. J. o'leary, 1349 E. 12th</td>
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<td>Farnsworth, M'tm'n Oil</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>Bernice Sickler Ruble (F. A.), 535 E. Seward</td>
</tr>
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<td>Forbis, John</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>May Trippelt Fryrear (Mrs.), 923 Hill St.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geer, Ata</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>Marguerite Boyd (Chas. W.), Rt. 2, Box 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hanford, Levi</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Ruth Phelps Martin (Guy), 553 Hill St.</td>
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<td>Hollister, Sgt. Elii. J.</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Marjory Tackman Coahran (W. H.), 525 Luna Road</td>
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<tr>
<td>Montague, Clement</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Marcelle Krie Smith (S. H.), 20 Orchea Road</td>
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<td>Phillips, John</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Ruth Osborne Brack (Adam), 154 Hawthorne Ave.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shed, Joel</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Dorothy Sted Kellogg (Wm.), P. O. Box 1098</td>
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<td>Shields, Pvt. David</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Clarabel Coahran Chase (Mrs.), 4621 NE 16th, P'td'</td>
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<tr>
<td>Temple, Sgt. Urijah</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>Marguerite Elder (Miss), 415 Broadway</td>
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<td>Allsworth, George</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>W. Grace Leigh Dunham (Max), Rt. 1, Box 11</td>
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<td>Bartlett, Hon. Josiah</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Sue Bartlett Bristol (H. R.), Rt. 1, Box 155</td>
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<td>Boynton, Amos</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>Floy Williams Jones (C. V.), 306 Chehalam</td>
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<td>Gleason, Timothy</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>Mercedes Jones Paul (Mrs.), 306 Chehalam</td>
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<tr>
<td>Graves, Martin</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Juanita Atkinson Rives (Wayne), Rt. 1, Box 135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones, Benjamin</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>Virginia Jones Herring (John, Jr.), McMinnville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller, Henry</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Nell Miller Dixon (Alfred), Rt. 3, S 273, Dundee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitchell, John II</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Elia Fortune Bums (Mrs.), Box 9, N 5th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatum, Lt. James</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Veda Esther Smith (Wm. C.), 520 Arthur, McMinnville</td>
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<td>Bancroft, Lt. Jonathan</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Vesta Clements Lewis (Webb), Rt. 1, Box 663</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cate, Thomas—Patriot</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Mabel Cate Hildreth (E. L.), 870 17th NE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clark, Pvt. Joshua</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Winsford Rigdon Herrick (B. B.), 230 Richmond SE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conard, John</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Edith Eyre White (B. H.), 2093 Mill St, NE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dabney, Lt. John</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Dorothy Cud Murphy (C. H.), 2705 Alberta NE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Davis, Geo. William R.</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Vinet Wile Girod (A. L. R.), 1, Box 80, Harrisburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimock, Solomon</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>Merl E. Dimick (Miss), 909 Market St. NE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emery, Daniel</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Cecile Dudley Watson (Stanley), P. O. Box 373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farnum, Capt. Benjamin</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Geraldine May Milne (Del.), 2541 Hill St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisher, Pvt. John</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>Nell K. McCue (Miss), 147 Liberty St. NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray, Pvt. John</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>OmaBelle Emmons McBee (Wm.), 722 E. Powell, Monm'th</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hari, George—Patriot</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Doris George Hale (Paul), 3389 Crestview Dr. S.</td>
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<td>Hastings, Daniel</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Cloa Hoslington Cate (Irby B.), 836 Belmont NE</td>
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<td>Hill, Pvt. Nick's Dudley</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>Louis McCoyan Schuler (M.), 4915 5th Ave. NE</td>
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<td>Hogg, James</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>Fannie Norwood Goulet (Homcr), RFD 2</td>
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<td>Hoshington, Ebenezer—Patriot</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>Fern Hoslington Alter (T. K.), 836 Belmont NE</td>
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<td>Karmanny, Hilp</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Murdina Medler Nelson (Carly), 365 Phillips NE</td>
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<td>Lora, Conrad—Patriot</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Bettie Leight Broadbent (H. M.), 150 Sunset North</td>
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<tr>
<td>McFarland, Pvt. Benjamin</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Mary Walker Stwarth (H. A.), 387 Hawthorne Ave. NE</td>
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<td>Skinner, Benjamin</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>Fern Thatcher Smith (Fred W.), 190 37th Ave. NE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slaughter, Pvt. Walter</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>George Hilker Hays (H. C.), Rt. 1, Box 127, Stattonno</td>
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<tr>
<td>Warner, Janet, II</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Vera Fisher Grenner (Alice), 31 Turner Rd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Warner, Lt. William</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Alma Jewett Shipley (J. W.), 951 17th St., NE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Winn, William</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Nettie Peters Clark (Stuart), Wallace Rd., Box 442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yale, David</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Phillip Peters Thede (Park H.), Rt. 1, Box 651</td>
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**Crater Lake—Medford**

| Badger, Stephen          | Massachusetts | Florence Badger Harding (B. G.), Rogue Valley Manor |

**David Hill Chapter—Hillsboro**

| Allen, Adam              | Ohio          | Jane Allen Britton (W. L.), 1545 SE 21st St. |
| Davenport, Joseph        | Pennsylvania  | Margaret Mann Moomber (L. C.), 516 Birchwood |
| Graves, Martin           | Pennsylvania  | Carolyn Crandell Hagerman (C.), Rt. 4, #66, Sherwood |
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| Lewis, Hon. Thomas       | Virginia      | Maud Mays Griswold (Dane), 6656 SW Miles Ct., Pu'td' 23 |
| Merrithew, Amos          | Nebraska      | Naomi Robinson Kita (Thos. J.), 335 SW 312th |
| Slaughter, Phillip       | Pennsylvania  | Joe Tustin Oiler ( Lester), 1110 S. Shoshone |
| Williams, Hardin         | South Carolina | Daisy Jarvis Scott (K. G.), 11445 SW 94th Ave. |

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| Rush, Jacob              | Pennsylvania  | Bessee Allen (Miss), Box 817, Portland 7, Oregon |
| Nina Allen Elliott       | Pennsylvania  | Powell Butte  |</p>
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<tr>
<th>State</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Lynn Miller Martin (Chas. J.), 1953 Lawrence St.</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>Luella Garber chicote (E. M.), 2037 Fremont St.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Mary Chase Hall (Raymond L.), 65 North Carolina Ave. Helen Plumb Thomas (Bert C.), 828 Pacific Ter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Dorothy Brown Roencke (D.) , R. O. Box 335</td>
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<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Ruth Philips Proctor (Arch G.), 620 Division St.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Buena Cobb Stone (L. H.), P.O. Box 598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>Ethel Riggs Davis (Claude H.), 329 Washington St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Ruth Gillis Ryder (Lloyd), 2224 Main St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New England</td>
<td>Irene Sharrow Seely (Lloyd), 445 NE 15th Ave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Alice Vaughn Wright (R. E.), 635 Alameda St. Sarah Bryant Wood (Will W.), 2050 Fremont St.</td>
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**MT. HOOD CHAPTER—PORTLAND**

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<tr>
<th>State</th>
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<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>Violet Sumner Lucas (W. T.), 1505 SE River Rd. Helen Downey Diebold (Carl), 2741 SE Glisan St. Ter. Virginia Wright Hoffman (H. C.), 10125 N. Leonard Maud E. Draper (Miss), 885 S.E. Broadway. Genevieve Johnson Shultz (Mrs.), 8064 SE 9th Winifred Scriber Rolfsen (C. A.), 2218 Nebalem Lula Fowler Adams (O. N.), 117 Trinity Place</td>
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**MULTNOMAH CHAPTER—PORTLAND**

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**OREGON LEWIS & CLARK CHAPTER—EUGENE**

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**SUSANNAH LEE BARLOW—OREGON CITY**

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<th>State</th>
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<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>New Hampshire Mary Amos Shook (O. L.), 1606 32nd, Milwaukee</td>
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**TILLAMOOK CHAPTER—TILLAMOOK**

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<tr>
<th>State</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>Vera Hughes Creech (Victor), 1605 10th St. Frances Chamberlain Doyle (O. A.), Box 103, Cloverdale Hallie Austin Hubbard (Sam A.), 702 Elm Irma Austin Mathews (Mrs.), 204 SW 13th Ave. Dorothy Marquard Barber (Hugh J.), 706 Laurel Ave. Louise Meade Goodrich (George), Rt. 1, Box 786</td>
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<tr>
<th>State</th>
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<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>Dorothy Longuecone (C. T. Jr.), 2026 NW Kline Nellie Abbie Brant (C. L.), 1140 32nd St. Mildred Alena Brant (R. E.), 1626 W. Myrtle Ave. Zanna Radabaugh Keller (Mrs.), 1217 SE Cobb Mary Suggs Munger (W. V.), Rt. 4, Box 1076 Celia Shoe Day (Miss), 1008 Fillmore, Caldwell, Idaho</td>
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**WAHKEENA CHAPTER—PORTLAND**

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<th>State</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>Mary Campbell Arnett (H. P.), 4166 NE Beaumont Nellie Brandt McCombie (B. L.), 2525 NE 43rd Camille Hall White (Coe C.), Aurora, Ore.</td>
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<tr>
<th>State</th>
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<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>New Hampshire Mary Amos Shook (O. L.), 1606 32nd, Milwaukee New York William E. Mussey (Mrs.), 204 SE 13th Ave. Maud E. Draper (Miss), 3550 SW Patton Road Gertude Jonsen Johnson (J. F.), 4313 NE 31st Mildred Joy Wiltshire (F. J.), 2221 NE 29th Mary Spaulding Clair (H. C.), 1130 SW Clifton May Meighan Pershing (L. C.), 5242 NE Multnomah</td>
</tr>
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New Film Shows

Communist Brainwashing

The methods used by the Chinese communists in “brainwashing” American prisoners in Korea may endanger the rest of us, according to a new 16mm-sound motion picture called The Ultimate Weapon—the Minds of Free Men. The 27-minute film is available on free loan to service clubs, discussion groups, employee audiences, and high schools.

The film dramatizes communist methods and seeks to find whether the communists indeed found, as they claimed, exploitable weaknesses in the American character. It is based upon the work of Dr. William E. Mayer, a psychiatrist who interviewed some 1,000 returned POW’s. Mayer was a member of an Army joint medical-intelligence team studying the experience.

Ronald Reagan appears in the film, which is being made available, with a discussion guide, by the William Volker Fund of Burlingame, Calif. The producer was Business Film Consultants of Hollywood.

The film may be borrowed from Modern Talking Picture Service, 3 East 54th St., New York 22, N.Y., or any of its 30 regional film libraries.

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Kenmore Has Lost “Miss Annie”

One of Fredericksburg, Va.’s best known residents, Mrs. H. H. Smith, lost her long sparring match with death February 25, 1962. But with “Miss Annie’s” indomitable determination, she chose to meet the inevitable on her own terms. Although she had sometimes lapsed into unconsciousness in recent days at Mary Washington Hospital, she rallied to make her own funeral arrangements. Characteristic of the devotion that had molded nearly half her life, Kenmore was foremost in her thoughts.

“No flowers,” she told daughter-in-law Mrs. Margaret St. Clair. “Tell them to give the money to Kenmore.”

As the Emily White Fleming Fund, it will perpetuate the memory of “Miss Annie’s” mother. Together, the two women are credited with saving the home of George Washington’s only sister from demolition. As a “traveling salesman for Kenmore,” “Miss Annie” kept a pledge made to her mother to beautify and preserve the historic Col. Fielding Lewis mansion by raising nearly three-quarters of a million dollars.

Miss Annie was born at Chantilly in Hanover County to Emily White and Col. Vivian Minor Fleming. Her father was a Confederate veteran who founded the Eagle Shoe Company in Fredericksburg, said to have been the first shoemaking plant in the South; he became one of the original members of the Fredericksburg Battlefield Park commission. In 1903 she met Horace H. Smith, whom she married 2 years later. As staff correspondent for the New York World, he made Fredericksburg his base for covering experimental flights of Prof. Samuel P. Langley at Widewater.

The Washington-Lewis Chapter, DAR, was founded by “Miss Annie’s” mother as an instrument through which they could work for the preservation of Kenmore; however, on a suggestion from the National Society, the Kenmore Association was founded as an independent group. It still operates the Lewis home and has brought it to national recognition as one of the country’s leading historic shrines.

Annie Kenmore Smith’s honors have been many and widely spaced: A national radio program hailed her as “neighbor of the day” for her entertainment of servicemen both in her home and at Kenmore. The Washington-Lewis Chapter, assisted by the Virginia DAR, commissioned a portrait and hung it in Kenmore’s museum in tribute to her work. A crowd turned out, over 500 strong, at Kenmore, at a 1956 birthday party, during which the City Council presented her with a scroll denoting her service to the community.

“Miss Annie” stories are legendary.

One revealed her as a devoted American who once delayed a train while she finished a verbal history lesson for a Washington-bound immigrant who had been her seatmate to Fredericksburg.

A classic told of her cajoling striking, heckling labor union members into helping her erect a prize-winning Virginia booth at a Philadelphia Exposition.

But perhaps the one that points up the facets of unusual devotion to family and homeland was built around the birth of her son. Knowing that the event would occur in New York City, she carried there with her a bag of dirt dug out of her parent’s backyard. While she supervised, a maid carefully spread it between mattress and sheets.

“I wanted to be able to say my child was born on Virginia soil,” she explained.

NOTE: Fredericksburg proudly calls itself “the most historic town in Virginia.” In addition to Kenmore, visitors to the town should be interested in Mary Washington’s home (her son, George, established Mrs. Washington close to her daughter Betty Lewis so that she could take refuge there if there was danger of her capture by the British); Monroe’s law office, with historic furniture, including the Monroe Doctrine desk; Mary Washington’s grave; and other places listed on guides obtainable almost everywhere in Fredericksburg. The town may be visited conveniently on the way to or from Williamsburg. Those who use Dromedary gingerbread mix may be interested to know that it is made from the same recipe as that served at Kenmore, with spiced tea.
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By Marjorie Niles Kime

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If you let it die.

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When your church is burned?
Will your presses print the truth
When they are overturned?

Will you be free from wanting
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Lest you pass it by!
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Announcement of a Seminar in Maryland History

The Maryland Historical Society has established, as an organ of the Society, a Seminar in Maryland History. Its object is to promote research in the Society’s rich collections of manuscripts and strengthen the Society’s program of publication.

The Seminar will meet to discuss projects of research and writing, or draft chapters of manuscripts, by scholars whose work gives promise of making a substantial contribution to the history of America, and provide such students with guidance and criticism.

The Seminar will be directed by Dr. Kent Roberts Greenfield, Chairman of the Society’s Publications Committee, formerly Chairman of the Department of History in the Johns Hopkins University, and more recently Chief Historian of the Department of the Army. It will be modeled on the type of Advanced Seminar in History which was instituted at the Johns Hopkins in 1930 and which was later employed by Dr. Greenfield to develop the books published in the UNITED STATES ARMY IN WORLD WAR II, of which he was General Editor until 1958.

The members of the Seminar are: Prof. Rhoda M. Dorsey, Goucher College; Wilbur H. Hunter, Jr., Director of the Peale Museum; Prof. Aubrey C. Land, Chairman of the Department of History, University of Maryland; Dr. Morris L. Radoff, Director of the Maryland Hall of Records; Dr. F. Wilson Smith, Department of History, the Johns Hopkins University; and C. A. Porter Hopkins, Maryland Historical Society, Secretary.

Other scholars who have a special knowledge of the subject under discussion will be associated with this panel as the occasion requires.

Students who wish to have their work discussed by the Seminar are invited to address their inquiries to:

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Minutes of the April National Board Meeting are printed,
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Our grand total, and it is a GRAND total, for this Issue
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secure in the promise of the Resurrection, knowing that
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