Delight in the sheer beauty, the lustre of pearls. The radiance of this necklace is particularly enhanced, for you may wear the double strand as a bracelet and a necklace—or opera length as a necklace only. 14K gold clasps. 300.00

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BECAUSE we try to produce the DAR Magazine as thriftily as possible, we have been publishing two double numbers (June-July and August-September) for the past several years, thereby saving well over $10,000. The longer intervals between preparing copy and reading proof also give us an opportunity to review the material on hand and to make tentative folders of feature material for some months to come. Because good "stories" seemed to be coming in at a rather alarming rate, your editor decided to index all of those on hand by author and subject and found that there were 83 of them! Therefore, if you have sent in an article to the Magazine—unless it has been requested and we know that it is on the way—do not be disappointed if it does not appear in two or three months, or even a year. This is being written during May; the August-September copy is almost ready and a start is being made on October. Moreover, if you have had a story used within the year, wait a bit before sending us another. We like to give a chance to as many writers as possible.

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Miss MABEL E. WINSLOW, Editor

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JUNE-JULY 1962

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"The Nation's prime patriotic symbol"—The Liberty Bell.
Acceptance Remarks at Installation, 71st Continental Congress, April 20, 1962

MADAM President General and Members of the 71st Continental Congress:

It is, of course, this morning, my desire and purpose to thank each of you in behalf of my Associates and myself for the trust and faith you have seen fit to place in us. To do that appropriately and adequately—as one would wish to do, hampered by a very full heart at the moment—is difficult of accomplishment, as I am sure everyone here understands.

However, very humbly, I wish to express the sincere gratitude of your new Executive Officers, individually and collectively, for the honor you have bestowed; and, in turn, pledge to you, in their behalf and my own, that we shall ever strive to merit that confidence.

Further, I personally wish to add the special “Thank you’s” I feel, beginning with my own John Alexander Chapter, the Virginia Daughters, all Daughters present here, also particularly those absentees whose thoughts and prayers are with us today, as well as the many friends in DAR and of DAR whose interest, support, encouragement, and inspiration through the years have culminated in this moment; naturally, that includes the extra special gratitude and love due my husband and family!

Now, today, as we turn a new page in DAR annals and as you prepare to leave, I would like to take this opportunity to speak a word by way of message to take home with you. Actually, I could have elected to say this to the National Board tomorrow, but I prefer to say it directly to you, the elected delegates, who represent the real strength—our members back home in our local chapters. Remember, although it is inspirational and a happy experience to come together here in our beautiful buildings in Washington, to report, enjoy, and share the activities and see the impressive composite whole of Continental Congress, nonetheless, ever recall, the heartbeat of our Society—as indeed is so of other organizations and big business in general—the heartbeat is AT HOME, accelerated or slowed down in proportion to the interest and activity in your own communities. The brush strokes of the picture of America are painted on the canvas in your and my backyard! Our American ideals and principles will be saved at the so-called “grass roots” level!

Mindful of this, and being aware that through democratic election processes you represent others by your presence here and occupancy of a seat in this hall, BE SURE upon return to take back home that spark of inspiration you have received from attendance here this week. Make a special effort to do this this year. Tell the DAR story to our own members and the public. This is important. The enthusiasm of it will be contagious! Your responsibility is a vital one! It will result in a creditable record of accomplishment—during the next 12 months until we meet again—and together with this help may we set our sights anew, higher than yesterday’s accomplished goals!

Truly, we do have a wonderful, exceptional opportunity in this way, through activity on our Society’s 20-odd committees covering endeavor in patriotic, historic, and educational fields, to make a contribution to meet the challenge of today, and to set an example as good American citizens! This will take activity, participation, and a realistic approach—all with renewed dedication.

Daughters, the way is FORWARD; the time is NOW. With an appreciation of the past and effort in the present may we truly build creditably upon our Society’s already enviable, steadfast foundation.

As your new President General I am highly optimistic as we look toward the future and have every confidence we WILL move forward in unity, with energy and perseverance.

I wish you God speed—health, happiness and satisfaction—in your pursuit to “PROVE ALL THINGS and HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD”.

MARION MONCURE DUNCAN
President General, NSDAR

JUNE-JULY 1962
WHAT IS A FLAG?

Flags everywhere—on public buildings—in private homes—picted in stores—fluttering and billowing in the soft, summer breeze—flags everywhere—American Flags!

Passers-by, on the busy streets of the city, hurry on their way, minds intent on their own small affairs. They look idly at the Flags—but do they really see them?

That oblong piece of cloth, with its bright dyes, is the visible symbol of America today—an America more precious, more wonderful than ever before, because the gifts it has given us are threatened, as never before, with loss and destruction! It is the thrilling heart of America—the sign of our inheritance—the presence of all we hold most dear!

The courage and strength of the pioneers—the pathfinders who met trial and hardship dauntlessly, in the days when we were beginning to be a Nation—are in the red of its stripes!

The high and stainless purity of mind and motive—the whiteness of the souls of great men—Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson, and many others, who strove selflessly to hold high their beliefs in the greatness of this nation, and who dedicated their lives to its service—are in the white of its stripes!

The truth that will not stoop to lie—the integrity of the principles that underlie our commonwealth, the unshakable faith and trust in God, that has come down to us from those long gone before, who have held high the light, that we might walk safely—are in the blue of its field of stars!

And every one of those stars shines with a new splendor of meaning—the symbol of a free people, living their lives in the blessings of freedom—freedom to worship God as they choose, freedom to work, to laugh, to love, to live—God's most precious gift to man, to be guarded sacredly forever!

What is a Flag?
It is the soul of America—and it shall never die!

By Grace Bush

Given by the author at the base of the Statue of Liberty on an anniversary of its presentation to America by the people of France. Although this is copyrighted, permission to use it has been given by Miss Bush.
THE FLAG—AND TRADITION IN THE ARMED SERVICES

formerly Assistant Commandant, US Army Engineer School

To one who has seen the American Flag around the world, it is particularly stirring to realize the high principles for which it stands. I need not detail for you the part that the Flag has played in history, nor to spell out how important it is to fly the Flag in foreign lands as an indication of what America means.

You are all aware that on Army Posts we display a Flag every day on the post flagstaff. For stormy weather, we have a small Flag—5 feet hoist by 9 feet 6 inches fly. Traditionally in good weather we display the Post Flag—10 feet hoist by 19 feet fly. To be displayed on holidays, we have a large Garrison Flag—20 feet hoist by 38 feet fly. Naturally a tall flagstaff is needed to display this latter Color adequately.

Of special note are the two ceremonies that we conduct on Memorial Day and on the Fourth of July. On Memorial Day, the Flag is displayed at halfstaff until noon, when a 21-gun salute to the Union is fired and patriotic music is played as the Flag is raised to full staff. On the Fourth of July, we fire a 50-gun salute at noon, recognizing the 50 States of the Union.

To establish uniformity of the ornaments surmounting our flagstaffs, we fly the colors of the President on a staff surmounted by an American eagle. Flagstaffs at recruiting stations are surmounted by balls, while all other flagstaffs carry a spearhead.

On posts garrisoned by our troops overseas, we fly flags in addition to the American Flag. During my recent tour in Korea, I noticed that on each one of our posts there we displayed three Flags. In this instance each of the flagstaffs was of the same height, so the order of precedence of the Flags was determined by facing out from the Headquarters Building in front of which the three staffs were planted. On American posts, we displayed in order, from right to left the American Flag, the United Nations Flag, and the flag of the host country, Korea. On each post garrisoned by Korean troops, however, the precedence was Korean flag, United Nations flag, and then the American Flag.

And while we are mentioning precedence, it is interesting to note that, in contrast to Great Britain, where the Royal Navy is the senior service, here in the United States the Army is the senior service and takes precedence at all parades and formations. The established order in the United States is Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force. In any event in which the cadets or midshipmen of the various services appear, the same order is maintained, with the cadets of the US Military Academy appearing first, the midshipmen of the US Naval Academy next, followed by the cadets of the US Air Force Academy. In these instances, the cadets and midshipmen precede the units of the active Army and Navy.

Among Colors carried by the Army, an important one is the flag of the United States Army. On this flag the eagle is displayed in blue, whereas the name “United States Army” appears in red. Particularly noteworthy are the 145 battle streamers, covering US Army combat actions from the Revolutionary War through the Korean War.

For the display of unit battle honors, our custom differs from that of many foreign nations. In most foreign countries, a flag of the country is embroidered with the names of the battles in which the unit has participated, so that in formations each unit carries only a single flag. By contrast, in the United States we display our battle honors on a unit flag carried in addition to the national Color.

This article is a talk given by General Jewett at a meeting of The Flag of the United States of America Committee.
example, the unit color of the 91st Engineer Battalion (Combat) displays an eagle very similar to that on the flag of the US Army. The background is scarlet, because the colors of the Corps of Engineers are scarlet piped with white. On the breast of the eagle appears the shield of the coat of arms of the battalion. It is also interesting to note that in the Engineers, the Engineer officer wears a special button different from that worn by the rest of the Army. This is a tradition started in the early 1800's. Because of our close tie-in with the Engineers of the French Army during the Revolutionary War, the motto of the Corps of Engineers is ESSAYONS—meaning “Let us try.” In addition to this, the distinctive insignia of the Corps of Engineers is a castle modeled on the ancient gate of the City of Verdun.

Many of you have had the opportunity to see units of the 3rd Infantry Regiment at Fort Myer or Fort McNair in Washington, D.C. This is the Infantry unit with the oldest history in the United States and so habitually its color guard wears the Colonial Uniform. Even during World War II, when this regiment was serving in Europe, they brought along their Revolutionary War uniforms for the color guard to wear.

Some years ago in the Army we differentiated between the “colors” carried by the dismounted units and the “standards” carried by the mounted or mechanized units. At that time colors were carried on “pikes” while “standards” were carried on “lances.” Today we generally refer to “colors.” Each time that you notice the flag of a unit or the small distinctive insignia worn by any of the members of the Army, you will be able to see some of the history of the outfit to which the individual belongs. In the center of a unit color is embroidered the American eagle displayed holding in his dexter (right) talons an olive branch and in his sinister (left) talons a bundle of 13 arrows, all in natural colors. Below the eagle is a scroll bearing the designation of the organization, as 8th Infantry or 1st Engineers. As mentioned previously the shield of the unit's coat of arms is embroidered on the eagle's breast, while the organizational motto appears on a scroll held in the eagle's beak.

You might be interested to see a few of the symbols that appear on the coats of arms of some Engineer units. On the coat of arms of the 91st Engineer Battalion (Combat), the bridge shows that it is an engineer unit that does construction work. On the coat of arms of the 54th Engineer Battalion (Combat) three scarlet swords show that the Battalion made three D-Day landings during World War II, landing in the initial waves on North Africa, Sicily, and Normandy. On the coat of arms of the 2d Engineer Combat Battalion, the Engineer component of the 2d Infantry Division, the anchor and crossed oars are the symbols of the engineers and pontoniers during the Civil War. This Battalion traces its history back to the original battalion of Engineers formed during that war. The 44th Engineer Battalion (Construction), a newer unit, was initially organized in World War I. It served in the Pacific during World War II, and was one of the first battalions in the Korean War. On its coat of arms, the fleur-de-lis represents the organization's service in France, the palm tree its service in the Pacific, while the broken heart is the symbol of its service in Korea. Each time you observe a unit's distinctive insignia you will see an indication of the previous service of that unit in some combat.

And so we build on the tradition and heritage of an organization to develop the esprit de corps and the fighting heart that leads to success in battle. And foremost, wherever it may fly, is the American Flag with all that it represents in freedom and liberty for the individual and the Nation.

Alexander Hamilton's Home Saved

According to an article in the New York Times of Sunday, May 6, a bill signed by President Kennedy early in the preceding week established Alexander Hamilton's home in New York City, The Grange, as a National Monument.

The Grange, at 141st Street and Convent Avenue, crowded in by neighboring buildings, will be moved to more spacious surroundings on the Manhattanville campus of City College. It is hoped that restoration will be complete by 1963. The newspaper article states that the house "was a simple but graceful home that included two octagonal-shaped rooms each about 18 by 24 feet, a winding stairway, five bedrooms, and eight fireplaces."

Hamilton and his family moved into The Grange in 1802, 2 years before his fatal duel with Burr, and it was named from Hamilton's ancestral home in Scotland. In Hamilton's papers are stated his hopes for a peaceful retirement in what was then a suburban location overlooking the Hudson:

"To men who have been so much harassed in the base world as myself, it is natural to look forward to a comfortable retirement. A garden is a very useful refuge for a disappointed politician."

Restoration will be in charge of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. When it is completed, the Magazine will have a story describing it. The Grange thus will eventually take its place among the homes of our Founding Fathers beside Mount Vernon, Monticello, and the Adams House at Quincy, Mass.
THE NEEDLEWORK CLUB DISCUSS ES THE FLAG

A Skit for Flag Day

By Maria Hart
La Cumbre Chapter, Santa Barbara, Calif.

(Maria is seated, crocheting. There is a rap at the door. Maria goes to the door and Mina, Cathuleen, Hazel, and Hettie come in. All have knitting bags.)

MARI A: I see all of you came in one car, and you got on time. Did everyone bring work to do? Have seats.

(When they are seated, they take out work. Cathuleen has a small rug. Mina has a napkin. They begin to work.)

MARI A: Did all of you go to the Flag Day parade this morning?
MINA: Yes, I went with Cathuleen.
HAZEL: I went with Hettie. Did you go?
MARI A: I always go to a Flag Day parade.
MINA: Susie Green had her car all decorated for the parade. She had a large Flag draped on the back and another beautiful Flag draped over the hood. It did look lovely. Mr. Whitney would not let her car go in the parade. He said the Flag should not be draped over the hood, top, sides, or back of a vehicle and that, when it is displayed on a car, the staff should be fixed firmly to the chassis or clamped to the radiator cap. I suppose he must belong to the American Legion or his wife might be a member of the DAR or something like that. What difference did it make how she had the Flag displayed just so it made a good showing in the parade?

HAZEL: The Flag Code says that the Flag may not be draped on a car.
MINA: The Flag Code is just for patriotic organizations, isn't it?
HETTIE: The Flag Code is public law No. 829 and is for everyone.

CATHULEEN: How did they happen to pick June 14 as Flag Day? Is that some important person's birthday?

HETTIE: The Flag of the United States of America was adopted by Continental Congress, June 14, 1777.

HAZEL: I wonder what day of the week June 14 was that year?

MARI A: It was Saturday. I saw a facsimile of the original resolution by Continental Congress, and the date was given as Saturday, June 14, 1777. The handwriting was that of Charles Thomson, Secretary of Continental Congress.

HAZEL: Did it state whether the stripes were to be horizontal or vertical?
MARI A: No. It did not say whether the stripes were of the horizontal or vertical. It did not say whether the stars were to have five points or seven, and it did not tell how they were to be arranged in the blue field. It did not tell the proportions of the Flag and the proportions of the star. The law did not prescribe the proportions of the Flag until 1912. President Taft signed an Executive Order October 29, 1912, prescribing the proportions of the Flag.

MINA: Did you see the beautiful picture of a Flag on the cover of The Intelligence Magazine this month?

MARI A: I saw it. Did you notice that they had the name of the magazine and the price printed on the Flag? Section 4g of the Flag Code says that the Flag should never have placed upon it or any part of it, nor attached to it, any mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture, or drawing of any nature.

MINA: What you failed to notice is that the magazine had a picture of the so-called "Betsy Ross" Flag with 13 stars, not our present Flag.

MARI A: It does not make any difference which Flag of the United States of America it is or how many stars there are in the Flag; the same rule applies.

CATHULEEN: On Present Day Magazine they had a picture of the Flag of the United States of America and had our President's picture on it. That is surely allowable.

HETTIE: A Flag may be placed above our President's picture, but even his picture must not be on the Flag.

MINA: I notice that they take down the Flag at the Library at about 4:30 every day, and they have it out again the next day. Why don't they just leave it out?

HAZEL: The Flag Code says the Flag should be displayed only from sunrise to sunset.

CATHULEEN: Don't you remember at the Flag program they had at the Court House at night there were many Flags displayed?

HETTIE: The Flag may be displayed at night upon special occasions when it is desired to produce a patriotic effect.

MINA: I notice they hoist the Flag briskly in the morning and then slowly and ceremoniously lower it in the evening. Do you suppose the boy who takes the Flag in at night is too tired to lower it as briskly as he hoisted it in the morning?

HAZEL: The Flag Code says it should be hoisted briskly and lowered ceremoniously. Lowering the Flag briskly would suggest surrender or defeat.

CATHULEEN: Last Veterans' Day I did not see any Flags displayed. It seems that Veterans' Day is an important patriotic holiday.

HAZEL: I remember it rained on that day. The Flag must never be displayed outside when the weather is inclement. I have a large porch with a roof so I can display my Flag flat against the house, they say to have the blue field on the right, yet when I stand in front of the Flag the blue field is opposite my left shoulder. Why don't they say to have the blue field on the left?

MARI A: If you stand facing me, your left shoulder is opposite my right shoulder. The Flag Code says the blue field must be at the Flag's own right.

MINA: Notice the Flag displayed over Mission Street. The way it is hanging, if you approached it as you came from that side, the stars would be on the Flag's own left. However, if you approached it from the east, the blue field would be on the Flag's own left. What governs a case like that?

HAZEL: The Flag Code says that when the Flag is displayed over the middle of the street, it should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east-and-west street or to the east in a north-and-south street.

CATHULEEN: Let's see if we can name all the days on which the Flag should be displayed. Who can tell when it should be displayed in honor of our President?

MINA: On New Year's Day and every 4 years on Inauguration Day, January 20.

CATHULEEN: When should it be displayed in February?

HETTIE: Lincoln's birthday, February 12; and Washington's Birthday, February 22.

CATHULEEN: When is the Flag displayed in March?

HAZEL: The Flag Code says to display the Flag on Easter Sunday. That comes in March some years and in April some years.

CATHULEEN: On what other day in April is the Flag displayed?


CATHULEEN: In May?

HAZEL: Mother's Day, the second Sunday in May; Armed Forces Day, the third Saturday in May; and Memorial Day, May 30. Of course it should be displayed at half staff on Memorial Day until noon.

CATHULEEN: In June?

MINA: Flag Day, June 14. June 8 to June 14 is Flag Week, and the Flag should be displayed each day during that week.

CATHULEEN: In July?


CATHULEEN: In August?

HAZEL: In Santa Barbara the Flag is displayed a good deal during Old Spanish Days Fiesta. There isn't a patriotic holiday that we can think of some important events that happened in August, but they are not celebrated as patriotic holidays. August 2, 1777,
the Stars and Stripes was raised at Fort Schuyler, Rome, N. Y.—the first time our Flag was raised over a fort. August 3, 1777, was the first time the United States Flag was used in ground combat. It was at the Battle of Bennington (Vt.); this was the Bennington Flag. August 23, 1784, the ship Empress of China, of New York, sailed by Capt. John Green, first bore the Flag to China, entering the port of Macao.

CATHULEEN: So the month of August is not without its important dates. When should the Flag be displayed in September?
MINA: Labor Day, the first Monday in September; Admission Day, September 9, in California; Constitution Day, September 17, September 17 to 23 is Constitution Week, and the Flag really should be displayed each day during that week.

CATHULEEN: In October?
MARIA: Columbus Day, October 12, and Navy Day, October 27, which is also Theodore Roosevelt's birthday.

CATHULEEN: December?
HAZEL: The Flag Code says to display the Flag on Christmas Day.
MINA: Washington's Birthday I went to a party at Susie Green's home. Her table did look so lovely. She had paper tablecloth and napkins with pictures of the Flag. I have been looking for some like them for a party I am going to give July 4.

HETTIE: I am glad you could not find any such tablecloths and napkins in a store in this city. Such use of the Flag violates the Flag Code. Guests would wipe their mouths with the napkins and then crumple them and leave them under the edge of their plates. Someone might drop crumbs on the picture of the Flag on the tablecloth. That would not show proper respect for the Flag. Paper tablecloths and napkins with pictures of draped bunting may be used.

HAZEL: Did you notice the picture in the paper of State Senator Wilson's casket? Another flag was tied around a tree and had been free with a flagstaff for it. There was a hedge on each side of the place and she did not see the Flag on the house. She says she is going to complain about not having the Flag out on the tree where everyone can see it.

HETTIE: The Flag Code says the Flag should be displayed in or near every polling place on election day. Of course, if the weather is inclement, the Flag should be displayed in the room where the voting is to take place or on a porch that is protected by a roof.

CATHULEEN: If the Flag is displayed otherwise than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or outdoors, or so suspended that the folds fall as free as though the Flag were staffed. Notice that it does not say draped around a pole and tied on with a string. The Flag is not used just to show the voter where to find the voting place. It is supposed to make him forget self-interest, even party interest, and make him think only of what is best for his city, his county, his State, and his Nation. There are other ways of showing the voter where to vote. Large signs saying, "Vote Here" could be tacked on each side of a tree or pole and the Flag displayed on the house if there is no staff.
MARIA: I would suggest that, if the voter could not find the voting place even then, he could take some such drastic step as looking at the address given on the card sent with his sample ballot and going to that address.

CATHULEEN: All this talk about the Flag gives me a brilliant idea. On my next rug I am going to work in a pattern of the Flag.
HETTIE: But you can't do that. Someone would walk on a representation of the Flag.

MINA: Well, I'll use your brilliant idea. No one is going to walk on my napkins. I'll embroider a Flag in one corner of each napkin. Won't that be pretty?

HAZEL: You can't do that either, and for the same reason you can't use paper napkins decorated with pictures of the Flag.

CATHULEEN: I guess my idea wasn't so brilliant after all.

HETTIE (looking at her watch): Oh, it's time for us to go! Remember you meet at my house next week.

(Everyone says good by and leaves.)

AMERICA, STAND FORTH

What is this dreadful thing that slowly creeps
Around the world? Can nothing stem the tide?

How can it be that civilization sleeps
While tyrants stalk the earth, and in their stride

Tear up their brother nations by the root,
And trample children under? Thus for power

A madding race is run—they slay and loot;
Can no one help us in this darkened hour?

America, stand forth! Your call is clear:
To conquer fear and hate. Remember One
(Though broken hopes lay all about him)
Who said, "Not My will, Lord, but Thine be done."

The right of things shall not be crushed to earth;
America, this is your second birth!

EFFIE LOIS HUMPHREY
Member at Large,
Grass Valley, Calif.

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MUCH IS MADE of the deeds in action of our hero dead, but honored as they may be, many incidents remain unsung. So it is with Gen. Jesse Lee Reno as he followed the Confederate troops through Maryland during those hectic days of September, 1862. The story of the Flag and Barbara Fritchie is his, but in a very different vein than it has been interpreted. How the tale of the elderly patriotic woman and Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson gained credence and was woven into the touching poem has been an inexplicable literary blunder.

The morning of September 10, General Jackson went through Frederick so early that the aged Barbara was not out of bed. He, personally, left a note for his friend, Rev. Dr. Ross, and continued on his way at the head of his command, not passing the home of Barbara Fritchie at all. A week previous he had been thrown from his horse, a recent gift, and injured. On September 7 he attended church and slept soundly through the service. A few days of inactivity compelled him to tarry; then he followed General Lee's orders to press through the gaps of South Mountain to reach Harpers Ferry while Lee turned to the north toward Hagerstown. The valley and the quiet town swarmed with rebels—an estimated 124,000. It took more than the daylight hours of one day for them to assemble and follow their leader. During the occupancy there had been no invasion of private property.

Jacob Engelbrecht, who kept a day-by-day diary, wrote,

"I must say they (the rebels) behaved very well. There was no real complaint of their behavior at any time. They were weary, hungry, and poorly clad". They had taken forage and provisions where they could be found, and had paid for them with Confederate money as long as they had it; true, not worth more than 10 percent in Maryland, but all they had. They had not been brutal in their conduct.

2 The town of Frederick spells the name "Fritchey," although it has also been spelled "Fritchie" and Fritchee.

Southern Troops in Frederick

The Southern forces were exhausted and frequently dropped or lounged in any convenient spot. The streets were overflowing; the narrow stoop of Mrs. Fritchie's house was as inviting as any, even if she did have a small Union Flag flying from an attic window in the high sloping roof. She had no intention of removing it. Others had been taken in, but not hers. Mrs. Fritchie was not robust, but decision of character was seen in all her movements. Judging from her eyes and mouth, she was one not to be trifled with. Known as a strong Union woman, she did not hesitate to use her cane in a most vigorous way to clear her doorway of every soldier. Passing Confederates objected and became slightly rude, when an officer rode up and ordered them to desist. The officer remained until the main body of the troops had passed the Patrick Street home, and then he rode on. The remainder of the force did not taunt or scorn; and the Flag remained fixed in its position, the only Union Flag displayed during the time of the Confederate occupancy.

General Reno and his troops had suffered a long and hard year. After the capture of Roanoke and New Bern they had marched in waist-deep mud in the Dismal Swamp to move on South Mills and destroy the locks there before entering Virginia. Now, a major general since July 12, 1862, he was in command of the Ninth Corps. When Washington was threatened he was rushed north to help deflect the Confederates and, again, to turn them from Baltimore. After making a loop he entered Frederick.

Great was the rejoicing. Old men hobbled forth with radiant faces; the younger ones shouted their welcome; and the children danced with glee. The women vied in supplying the army with cold water, with hidden fruit, with anything they had stored away. Window shutters flew open; the Stars and Stripes appeared. The loyalty of Frederick fluttered forth in hundreds of Flags and streamers. The houses on Patrick Street were especially conspicuous. A larger Flag flew from Mrs. Fritchie's attic window, and each little girl of Mrs. Quantrel's school had a Flag to wave.

Union Army Occupies the Town

The Union Army took possession of the town, the Ninth Corps in the lead, and remained until September 13, when they began to leave, following the road that Jackson had taken through the countryside and mountain gaps. In the saddle early that morning, General Reno, accompanied by his brother, Col. B. F. Reno, and others of his staff, reined his horse when he reached the crowd in front of the Fritchie home. Being told the age and character of the occupant, he exclaimed, "The Spirit of '76", dismounted, and went up the steps to shake hands with her. At her invitation he went in and served her with a glass of her homemade currant wine. Seeing an open desk, he asked if he might write a note—the last he was to send to his family.

The Gift of a Flag

During the brief conversation Gen. Reno asked Mrs. Fritchie if she would sell him one of her Flags. Looking lovingly at the small piece of silk that had hung from her window in the time of peril, she declined...
but a moment later said she would like to give him the larger Flag. It was removed from the narrow window and carefully folded. Gen. Reno was deeply moved and thanked Mrs. Fritchie. As he returned to his mount he handed the Flag to his brother, saying, "Frank, of whom does she put you in mind?" Colonel Reno replied, "Mother" and the general nodded his head in the affirmative as he rode away.

Colonel Reno put the Flag in his saddle bag, but being bulky, it was removed that evening and placed in a small leather satchel that the general used for special papers.

**Death of General Reno**

Desperate fighting began on the morning of the 14th, Sunday. The Confederates were posted on the crest of South Mountain; the Union advance, the right and center under Hooker and Reno, the right under Franklin, made the attack. It was brother against brother; friend against friend; neighbor against neighbor. The battle of South Mountain has been described as an illusion and a delusion. The Federals thought that a very large force opposed them, whereas there was only one weak division until late afternoon. A delusion, for by moving from point to point and meeting the foe wherever he presented himself, the Confederates led the Federals into the belief that the whole mountain was overrun with rebels. When, in the late afternoon, General Reno came up to reconnoiter, there was heavy musketry from both sides. He assumed direction of operations, passed to the front on a high point, and was successful in driving back the opposing forces until he fell, just at sunset, pierced through the side with a minie ball. General Sturgis, a bosom friend, ran to his assistance and asked, "Jesse, are you hurt?" To which the wounded leader replied, "Yes, Sam, I'm a dead man". He was carried to the rear, where he died within an hour. His last words: "Boys, I can no longer be with you in body, but I am with you in spirit."

The body of General Reno, escorted by his brother, was taken to Baltimore. There it was embalmed and, dressed in civilian clothes, sent to Boston where Mrs. Reno, with the children, was residing at the home of her sister. The Barbara Fritchie Flag, so conveniently placed in the little satchel, was used to cover the casket and remained there during the trip. The funeral was held in Trinity Church on Friday. At the request of friends there was no military display. The body was placed in the vault of the church, with the intention of removing it to his native State, Virginia, at some future time.

**The Flag Goes to Military Order of Loyal Legion**

Mrs. Reno placed the treasured Flag in the army chest with the general's sword and uniform. After her death in 1880 the family kept the Flag until, for safe keeping, it was given into the custody of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States in Boston. There it may be seen today, in a niche set aside for it in the museum, marked with a short résumé of the story—a tribute to an officer who received every commendation from those whom he served, that could be given.

**Memorials to General Reno**

Other memorials, among them the naming of towns (our own Reno), counties, parks, forts, and streets, testify to the esteem in which General Reno was held. Perhaps one of the least known is the monument on South Mountain in Frederick County, there, in a quiet and secluded area where a farmer and his family were making their home on that eventful September day nearly a hundred years ago (Continued on page 576)
ABOUT 1831, there came to Monroe County, Ala., from South Carolina a family by the name of Riley. Two sons, Col. Mercer Riley and Enoch Riley, homesteaded and settled in what is familiarly known as Flat Creek.

The Riley family was originally from Maryland. They were direct descendants of Jeremiah Riley, a personal friend of George Washington; he is recognized as the first man to advance a practical theory for coastal defense of the United States. For this aid to his country, Jeremiah Riley was given a special citation by President Washington.

The climate, fertile soil, and virgin forests abounding in wild game attracted many families to Monroe County. As a boy, Enoch Riley had heard and believed the tales told by his forebears about the settlement of America, to which the first Riley had come early in the 1600's after a trying voyage from England. On coming of age, therefore, Enoch Riley realized that great possibilities for making his dreams come true lay in the deep South.

Selecting the Plantation Site

On a hill about 12 miles from the Alabama River, Enoch Riley pitched his tent, realizing at once that this was the spot for his home. For miles in every direction he could see rolling hills, fertile valleys, and magnificent forests. At the foot of this hill, winding placidly within its shallow banks, was a beautiful creek, assuring fertility and plenty for this ideal homesite. Riley knew that in spring, with a freshet, it would cover the valley with a layer of topsoil and insure good crops. He also knew that there would be fish available to supplement his diet. This "bottom land," as the pioneers called it, was the best; so, in recognition of the beautiful creek and its importance to him and his plans for the future, Enoch Riley called his plantation Flat Creek, a name synonymous with gracious living as well as with the pioneer spirit of the Old South.

He built a spacious two-story house at Flat Creek and built it well, for it stands in excellent condition to this day. The property is now owned by the Stokes-Pearson family and is about 4 miles east of Beatrice.

Enoch Riley married Miss Sophronia Autry, daughter of the noted pioneer, Alexander Autry, of Conecuh County, who was the first white man to establish a home in that area. At his plantation, named Hampden Ridge in honor of his mother, a Hampden from Virginia, he raised a large family and taught them early in life to assume responsibility and take their places in the society of that day with grace and dignity. Therefore, Sophronia Autry Riley came to Flat Creek well versed in the duties she was destined to perform.

Founding a Church

Paramount in the life of any plantation should have been the sure presence of religious spirit. Enoch Riley was well aware of the necessity for this spirit in his community and acted generously to provide a place of worship. He gave 10 acres of land on which he sponsored building of the Flat Creek Baptist Church. A site for a cemetery was included in his plan. The old church is now gone, but the Flat Creek Baptist Church in its early days wielded great influence in the area and gave rich memories to older settlers, whose stories regarding it have been handed down through generations. The cemetery, of course, remains, but no one is left to care for it.

Social Life on a plantation

True to the customs of the age, people enjoyed many simple pleasures. Horse racing was frowned upon by many, but at one time there was a race track at Turnbull, a neighboring plantation, owned by the McCreary family. Gentlemen of the area took much pride in their fine horses; but the race track and the persons who brought it into existence are only memories.

In those days the home was the center of all social life. Far from any city or town, neighbors from far and near assembled at each other's houses for social gatherings; notes of invitation were sent by a reliable servant for a dinner, a dance, or a quilting, perhaps even a housewarming.

Church Going—the Sunday Ritual

The entire family at Flat Creek Plantation was expected to attend church services. The word or wish of the father or mother was sufficient to keep the Riley pew fully occupied. Only illness kept anyone at home. The mistress of the household with her daughters and young children rode in the family carriage, driven by a coachman and serviced by a footman. There was always a slave or two for the care of the smaller children. In families where there was a tutor for the sons and a governess for the daughters, as there were at Flat Creek, they were expected to accompany the family to church. It thus developed that quite a procession formed at the Riley mansion behind the mistress' carriage for the trip to church. Some went in buggies, and some on horseback, but go they all did. It was quite a fine carriage they followed, too. The Riley family coach was the envy of all. When the ladies were seated inside, they could see themselves in the mirrored doors.

Life of Plantation Slaves

The lot of the slaves at Flat Creek Plantation was good. There were a good many true Africans there by the time the Emancipation Proclamation was signed, but they did not realize that they were in slavery, so kind was their master and so gentle their mistress. They were cared for well and valued both as human beings and as property—a fact not very generally known above the Mason-Dixon line. Their cabins were small but well kept.
Some slaves were allowed to have a “patch,” and they were taught industry, thrift, and religion. Some were quick to learn to pick a banjo, and a few were adept in making their musical instruments out of cane. Often when evident talent was shown, the master and mistress encouraged the slaves to learn to play the “fiddle,” as it was called. Music for dances was often furnished by talented slaves. An overseer made his rounds every night to see that all slaves were indoors and their cabins made secure for the night, because the field hands had to be about their duties early.

In the house there were two cooks; a dining-room girl and a butler were present at every meal. A personal maid for the mistress and a nurse for the younger children shared household duties. There was a housekeeper, and women for weaving were an integral part of the plantation community.

In the rear of the big house was the “back yard,” and there was the wash house, where the laundering was done. Another house contained the looms and spinning wheels. All cotton fabrics for use on the plantation were spun and woven.

A Plantation Christmas

Christmas was a gala occasion at Flat Creek Plantation. The sons of Enoch and Sophronia Riley were given horses, saddles, watches, and fine boots. For the daughters there were muffs, music boxes inlaid in pearl, beautiful jewelry, and laces. The slaves were called out of their quarters and gathered in the front yard. Here apple cider was given to the men, while the women were presented material for dresses and the children fruit and candy. After gifts were dispensed, the young people cantered off over the rolling hills on their spirited horses. They were always home, with a group of companions, for the traditional eggnog, fruit cake, and dancing.

A feast was served at dinner time, which was strictly at 12 noon. Prominently displayed at one end of the table was the huge turkey, carved and served by Master Enoch, head of the house and lord of the manor. At the other end of the table, balancing the setting, was a roast pig with an apple in his mouth, which would be carved by Mistress Sophronia, the great lady of the district. Baked hams, chicken pie, and quantities of vegetables were also provided. The meal ended with cake, pie, and ambrosia.

In the evening there would be a dance. The large double doors were opened, and music filled the house. A gifted daughter took her place at the rosewood piano, and the fun began. Waltzes, square dances, and polkas followed in rapid succession; all programs were filled, and hearts were gay. Sconces along the walls and great logs burning in the fireplace gave added glow to the festive occasion.

Life was very simple but rich in love at Flat Creek Plantation. Five sons and two daughters were reared there among the hills and pine forests and acres of cotton. Wants were few. The necessities of life in that era were gained by work and ingenuity. Enoch Riley conducted a mercantile business as well as supervising his plantation at Flat Creek. His brother, Col. Mercer Riley, ran this business with him. They were prosperous and respected, and before they died had become quite wealthy.

Education—and Its Results

Education was not as widespread in those days as today, however, Enoch and Sophronia Riley provided both a governess and a tutor for their children. Their young charges proved the worth of this system, because all grew up to be fine, responsible men and women with great ability and knowledge. One son served as a captain in the Confederate Army; he also became a banker and large land owner. Another son was a Baptist minister of great repute who became a college president and wrote many books. One daughter married Maj. Redden Andress, who fell at the Battle of Atlanta; another daughter received a degree in music at the famous old Conservatory of Music in Cincinnati.

This story has described life as it was on an old plantation in Monroe County, Ala., before the War Between the States. It was a life full of love, beauty, and devotion to principles. From this background were produced men and women whose descendants today reach from New York City to the Golden Gate, who are proud of their heritage and who gain inspiration from the life that was lived at old Flat Creek Plantation.

EASTON, MD., COMMEMORATES “THE TALBOT RESOLVES”

An event of unusual historic importance took place in Talbot County, Maryland, on Thursday, May 24, at 4 o’clock.

At that time a permanent plaque—the gift of the State of Maryland—commemorating “The Talbot Resolves” was unveiled and dedicated on the lawn of the Talbot County Court House.

This was a tribute to the intrepid citizens of Talbot County who, on May 24, 1774 (2 years before the Declaration of Independence was approved by the Continental Congress), met on or near this same spot and adopted resolutions that later were expressed in the wording of the Declaration.

“The Talbot Resolves,” as shown on the plaque, stated that these citizens determined “to act as friends to liberty and to the general interests of mankind.” Their adoption accompanied a protest against the closing of the Port of Boston by the British.

May 24, 1962, 188 years after the original event, was a big day and a spectacular feature in the Tercentenary observance of Talbot County, which is being observed with a continuous program throughout the year. Under the auspices of the Historical Society of Talbot County, aided by numerous other organizations, attention was focused upon the dedication. There were distinguished visitors from near and far, a short parade, bands, a fife and drum corps in the costumes of the Continental Army, and other interesting phases of a carefully planned program.

The speaker of the day was Neil R. Swanson, well-known author, lecturer, scholar and historian, and an editor of the Baltimore News-Post, whose explorations in search of literary materials brought “The Talbot Resolves” to light. In charge of the event was Gordon Fisher, Jr., president of the Historical Society of Talbot County.
SHADWELL
Reconstructed home of Peter Jefferson near Charlottesville, Va.
By Mary Fitzgerald (Mrs. J. P.) Borden
Shadwell Chapter, Charlottesville, Va.

Sketch of reconstructed main house at Shadwell, Thomas Jefferson's birthplace. The outbuildings will be erected later.

**This Title** has particular significance for our DAR chapter, as Shadwell was selected as its name. Shadwell is also the birthplace of Thomas Jefferson and, therefore, a famous landmark of historical interest. It is only recently, however, that the Jefferson Birthplace Memorial Park Commission began reconstruction of this house on a beautiful hillside not far from Monticello. It is 3 miles east of Charlottesville on U.S. Route 250.

Many years of historical and archeological research went into the study for this reconstruction. Historic buildings of the past are preserved, restored, or reconstructed according to all the evidence available.

The plans for this work are based on data accumulated laboriously over a 20-year period. One line of study for this project was the friendship that existed between Peter Jefferson and Col. Joshua Fry. The latter's home, Viewmont, stood on a hill overlooking the Hardware River. It was destroyed by fire January 29, 1939. There must have been a meeting of minds on matters of building as well as of other things between these two friends. Both men knew Williamsburg and many of the lower James River plantations well.

The first building of the reconstructed plantation of Peter Jefferson is a six-room house. It is much more spacious inside than it appears from the outside. It is typical of the 18th century plantation houses in the Piedmont of Virginia.

The main rooms in the house center around a huge chimney which serves each room. The large room at the back of the house has an unusually high ceiling. It is thought that originally this room had a loft, as was often the case in this type of home. These lofts served as sleeping quarters for children and servants.

The architect who designed the mantels said “I went up and down every back creek and river looking at woodwork of the time (1730-70), and assembling designs which might have been used.” The painted woodwork and white walls are most pleasing to the eye, and the proportions of each room and cubbyhole leave nothing to be desired in the harmony of the dwelling.

As to the furnishings—most of the contents of Peter Jefferson's house at Shadwell went up in flames the night the house burned in 1770. This fact made it unnecessary for the directors of the reconstruction work to launch an intensive search for authentic pieces with which to furnish the dwelling. However, the present furnishings, though somewhat limited, are authentic pieces from the period during which the house stood (1730 or earlier). Some have been purchased, some received on loan, and some donated.

Yet to be built as part of Shadwell Plantation are a dairy, storehouse and shop, barn, garden house, smokehouse, kitchen, bake oven, and a formal garden.

We feel it a privilege to be so near this reconstruction work, and recommend that everyone make a visit to this fascinating place, Shadwell.

The President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, was among the distinguished group present at dedication of the James Monroe Memorial Library in Fredericksburg, Va., on Monday, April 23. Governor Albertis S. Harrison, Jr., of Virginia made the dedicatory address.

More than 20,000 articles relating to the life and times of James Monroe are coming home to the first Presidential Library built in honor of a Virginia President. Along the same lines as the museum-libraries for ex-Presidents Hoover, Roosevelt, Truman, and Eisenhower, the new James Monroe Memorial Library will necessarily be smaller because of the antiquity of much of its material.

For Laurence Gouverneur Hoes, great-great-grandson of the fifth President, the new Library fulfilled a long-standing dream. Hoes believes that the Monroe Library and memorial will attract scholars and researchers from the entire nation. He believes, too, that they will be able to find anything here they want to know about Monroe, the Monroe Doctrine, and Monroe’s contemporaries. A lifelong historian, Hoes devotes full time to the James Monroe Memorial Foundation.

The story of the Library began in 1927, when Hoes and his late mother bought the old Fredericksburg building used by James Monroe as his law office after finishing law studies under Thomas Jefferson.

Museum Opened

They restored the building, and in 1928 it was opened to the public as the James Monroe Law Office Museum. On exhibit were numerous items handed down to Hoes’ family in a direct line of descent from Monroe, but the building was too small to house books and many other Monroe items in Hoes’ possession.

Hoes added to the collection from time to time, acquiring, whenever he could, any Monroe mementoes that had passed through other branches of the family. Some he loaned to other shrines for public display. Thousands of books were stored—not without difficulty—at his Washington home.

The nonprofit James Monroe Memorial Foundation was incorporated in 1947, and one of its major undertakings has been to make the Library a reality. A primary purpose also was to create an educational program about Monroe, his famed Doctrine, and his times. The Law Office Museum and its site and all the material inside were given to the Foundation by Mr. and Mrs. Hoes. Hoes became the Foundation’s first president, a post he still holds.

For the Library the Foundation raised $75,000 in private donations. In 1960 the General Assembly of Virginia voted an additional $25,000, and in April the same year ground was broken for the $90,000 structure—a brick wing extending through a portion of the Law Office garden.

The Foundation is governed by a board of trustees and has, in addition, a board of regents through-out the country and a Virginia committee headed by Senators Harry F. Byrd and A. Willis Robertson.

Shrine Unaltered

Called in as architect was Walter M. Macomber, present architect for restoration at Mount Vernon and former resident architect for Colonial Williamsburg. Macomber conceived a building using every bit of available space. The new structure is attached to the original Law Office in such a way that not one brick of the old building is disturbed. One room of the old building has been converted to house the oldest and rarest books of the collection.

A large room will exhibit such articles as the court suit worn by Monroe when he was presented to Napoleon, court dresses worn by Mrs. Monroe, Monroe family jewelry, and the famous Rembrandt Peale portrait of Monroe painted in the White House. Authentic furniture displayed will include the Louis XVI desk at which Monroe signed the presidential message that included the Monroe Doctrine.

For 25,000 Books

A stack room provides space for an eventual additional stock of 25,000 books. Volumes kept here will be among newer works on Monroe and his times. Steel files will be used for Monroe’s correspondence, and a vault is provided for storing the most valuable items.

Furniture on display was part of the first furniture ever used in the present White House. After the British burned the original White House in 1812, Monroe and his family were the first to occupy the rebuilt mansion. They took with them the handsome Louis XVI furnishings purchased in France in 1794, when Monroe served as Minister to that country. When he left the White House, the furnishings went with him to his new home, Oak Hill, near Leesburg.

Hoes notes that, after a visit here in the early 1930’s, Mrs. Herbert Hoover had all the main pieces of the Monroe furniture copied, and the reproductions remained in the

(Continued on page 549)
LIBERTY BELL SAFEGUARDED

Because of its concern for the safety of the Liberty Bell under the "impact" of the more than 1 1/2 million visitors that come annually to Independence Hall, the National Park Service requested the Franklin Institute to study the problem in 1960. A special committee of the Institute, headed by its President, Wynn Laurence LePage, advised Park Superintendent Melford O. Anderson earlier this year that certain engineering measures were needed to strengthen the aging framework that supports the bell.

Details of Repairs

According to plans prepared for the committee by Institute engineers, a steel plate installed within the yoke in 1929 was replaced by a hidden T-shaped steel beam strong enough to bear twice the weight of the 2,080-pound bell. Heavy bolts replaced the former slender ones which attached the yoke to the pivot pins or trunnions on either side of the framework. Thus the wooden yoke, believed to date from 1753, will be relieved of its load-carrying function.

While the yoke was being worked on, Institute machinists prepared a new steel platform to replace the former pedestal upon which the bell and its side-frames rested. To eliminate a "slight rocking motion" attributed to lateral instability of the vertical supports, the new base was rigidly joined to these supports.

The planned changes in the yoke were all internal and will not affect its outward appearance. The Liberty Bell will not be altered in any way. The new pedestal, like the old one, is hidden inside the present wooden platform.

A critical problem that had to be solved in this project was how to steady the bell while its supports were being reinforced. From several suggestions, the engineers chose the one that offered the greatest assurance against further spreading of the crack in the bell. This consisted of molding a concrete "cushion" to the lower rim of the bell, much like an astronaut's couch is molded to the contours of his body.

The cushion consisted of a shallow, doughnut-shaped steel trough filled with a rich mixture of concrete. This was raised up to the bell rim by four building jacks, and pressed gently against the rim until the rim was firmly seated in the fresh concrete. A nylon sheet laid over the concrete protected the bell from direct contact with the mortar. Three days later, when the jacks were removed and the bell in its cushion was lowered to rest on the pedestal, the bell's weight was evenly distributed around its entire rim and there was no stress on the crack.

The actual lowering of the bell took place slowly and evenly to avoid any sudden strains. A crane held the bell and yoke suspended while the side frames of the pedestal were removed. Then the crane lowered the bell until its steel and concrete cushion rested squarely on the pedestal. With removal of the four bolts, the yoke was free of the bell and ready to be moved to the Franklin Institute.

The Liberty Bell remained on view in its cushion from mid-January until its strengthened yoke and supporting structure were returned to Independence Hall in March.

Institute engineers carefully carved the yoke to accommodate the rib of the new T-beam, then bored it for the larger bolts. Before the yoke and the supporting framework were shipped back to Independence Hall for mating with the bell, they were tested for proper fit and strength.

With all its parts gathered again at Independence Hall, the Liberty Bell has been restored to its familiar appearance. Engineers first erected the new pedestal framework and side frames beside the old pedestal. Then, after remounting the yoke on the bell, both were suspended by crane while the new pedestal was moved into the site of the old one. There, finally, the bell was lowered into the side frames and clamped.

History of the State House Bell

The first State House bell (now known as the Liberty Bell) was made by the English bell founder Thomas Lester in 1752 for the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania. It cracked during its first test in Philadelphia and was twice recast by two Philadelphia workmen named Pass and Stow before it was finally accepted and raised into the State House steeple in June 1753. After the badly rotted steeple was taken down in 1781, the bell occupied a small turret atop the brick tower of the State House until it was retired from general use in 1828.

After 1828 the Old State House bell was rung only on special occasions. The crack that destroyed its tone is said to have appeared when the bell tolled the death of Chief Justice John Marshall in July 1835. An attempt was made in 1846 to restore the bell's tone by drilling out the crack, but this proved futile and the bell has since been mute.

The Independence Bell or Liberty Bell, as it became known in the mid-19th century, has become the Nation's prime patriotic symbol. It has been exhibited in Independence Hall for over a century. From 1852 to 1873 it stood on an elaborate octagonal pedestal in the historic Assembly Room. From 1873 to 1877 it was hung from its original wooden yoke and timber framework in the stair hall. From 1877 to 1894 it was suspended by a 13-link chain from the ceiling of the stair hall.

The present supporting framework of the Liberty Bell dates from 1894. This consisted of the original wooden yoke, supported on either side by cast-bronze legs or columns resting on a wheeled platform that permits moving the bell in case of emergency. From 1894 to 1917 the bell was exhibited inside an ornate oak-framed glass case. This case was removed in 1917 so that visitors could touch the Liberty Bell. In the 44 years since 1917, National Park Service officials estimate, upward of 20 million have seen the bell, and most of them have touched it.

Since 1753 the Old State House bell has made eight major trips, in addition to its several shifts within Independence Hall and two parade tours of Philadelphia. In 1777 it was taken to Allentown, Pa., to avoid capture and possible melting down by the British who occupied Philadelphia. Between 1885 and 1915 it was taken to expositions in New Orleans, Chicago, Atlanta, Charleston, Boston, St. Louis, and San Francisco.

Concern for the bell's safety was aroused early in the 20th century, after it was discovered that a hairline crack had spread from the top of the old, drilled-out crack nearly to its crown. This condition was alleviated by the introduction in 1914 of an iron "spider" or internal brace, designed by Alexander Outerbridge of The Franklin Institute.
NANCY CHRISTIAN and COL. WILLIAM FLEMING

Nancy Christian Fleming Chapter, Roanoke, Va.

Nancy Christian Fleming Chapter was organized in 1921. The name selected honored Nancy Christian, who married Col. William Fleming in April, 1763. She was a person of character and bearing, from a substantial frontier family. Her father, Israel, gave the couple 500 acres at the fording of Tinker Creek as dower property. By 1768 Dr. Fleming, as he was known, and his wife Nancy had moved to this property, where they built a house that they called Bellmont after his ancestral home in Scotland. This property is just outside the city limits of Roanoke, Va., on the north side of town and is now part of a golf course and the Read Farm, called Monterey.

In 1925 the owner of the land, Frank W. Read, deeded to the First National Exchange Bank, Roanoke, the burial ground of Nancy Christian and Col. William Fleming with the proviso that Nancy Christian Fleming Chapter act as a perpetual trustee of the ground as long as the chapter desired it as a Fleming cemetery. The chapter restored both the Fleming graves, rebuilt a limestone rock wall surrounding them, and placed a bronze memorial tablet in one end of the wall indicating the two graves. If this bronze tablet could unfold the entire history of William Fleming, it would tell exciting tales of valor and honor of a man who accomplished much in settling this county.

In May, 1940, the chapter placed on display at the First National Exchange Bank of Roanoke Colonel Fleming’s sword, which he brought to America in 1755 and used through the French and Indian War and Lord Dunmore’s War and carried as a symbol of authority during the American Revolution. After his death the sword was in the possession of his son-in-law, Captain Bratton, who wore it in the War of 1812. During the Mexican War and the War Between the States, Col. Fleming Gardner, a descendant and namesake of William Fleming, carried it. In more recent years the sword came into the hands of a great-great grandson, Judge Sidney Mathias Baxter Coulling of Tazewell, Va. The sword was presented to the Nancy Christian Fleming Chapter by Judge Coulling.

Colonel Fleming was born in Scotland, February 29, 1729, of a noble line. He studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh and at 26 came to America, landed in Norfolk, went to Williamsburg, and cast his lot with the soldiers of the Virginia Colony. His first commission was under George Washington in the French and Indian War; and it was in this service, before the Revolution, that he achieved much as a soldier and military leader. In his service as an officer, he also gave surgical aid, but it was not until 11 years after the troops disbanded that he was granted 3,000 acres by King George III for his extra duties as surgeon.

At one period of his military career, Captain Fleming had been stationed near Staunton, the county seat of Augusta County. Quick to see the possibilities of such a community, he hastened to settle there and began to practice medicine. It was here that he met and married Nancy Christian.

In 1770 a section was cut off from the western part of Augusta County. Among others, William Fleming was appointed to help organize the new county, and he personally carried out the most important job—that of settling the accounts with Augusta. Israel Christian and his wife, Nancy’s parents, voluntarily gave 45 acres to be used for the county buildings and the Established Church. From the beginning William Fleming was a leading citizen of his county, serving in almost every capacity of civic life.

Throughout 1773 the dread of another Indian uprising lay heavily upon the hearts of Virginians; and in June, 1774, Lord Dunmore, the Royal Governor, called out the militia in the western counties in preparation for aggressive action. Each county was headed by the county lieutenant, upon whom fell the responsibility of commissioning officers, raising and provisioning troops, and locating forts and other measures of defense. Gen. Andrew Lewis of Botetourt was commander-in-chief of the militia of the southwestern counties. He called for the Augusta troops under his brother, Charles; the Fincastle troops under Col. William Preston; and the Botetourt troops under William Fleming, who had been commissioned colonel. All of these troops joined Lord Dunmore at the triangle formed by the great Kanawha and Ohio Rivers, known as Point Pleasant. They met the Indians and defeated them, and Colonel Fleming was home again in 3 months, but was forced to abandon his practice as a surgeon because of injuries sustained in combat.

Although he was unable to fight in the Revolution, he was made county lieutenant of Botetourt by the Committee of Public Safety on April 1, 1776. This position was an important one at all times, but was more so during the Revolution. The most responsible duty of this office was seeing that the troops were provisioned. The necessary orders came from Williamsburg and were carried out to the best ability of each county lieutenant.

From 1778 to 1789 Fleming represented Botetourt, Washington, Montgomery, and Kentucky Counties in the Virginia Senate. In 1780 he was a member of the Governor’s Council and in 1781 served as Acting Governor in the interim period between Thomas Jefferson and Thomas Nelson. In this capacity, Colonel Fleming called out the militia and directed other defensive measures. In 1788 he performed his last public service by voting in the Virginia Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution.

From Colonel Fleming there always radiated both culture and charm. His finely written letters to his wife, Nancy Christian, offer evidence of his manliness and thoughtfulness. With meticulous care he wrote of the shopping he had done for her and their children. No want of theirs was too small for his attention. His personal account books attest his efficiency and thoroughness. The tremendous amount of land he acquired never suffered from lack of practical supervision.

Being an educated man himself, (Continued on page 574)
GREAT DANISH HOLIDAY: AMERICA’S BIRTHDAY

THIS JULY 4 will be the fiftieth year in which the Danes have celebrated America’s birthday. On “Fjerde Juli” they assemble in an inspiring and beautiful place: the rolling, heather hills of Rebild National Park, near the Jutland Sea.

It is stimulating to see and inspiring to hear: The flags of all of the 50 American States flying together, with the Stars and Stripes and the Danish Dannebrog waving proudly side by side. In the natural Rebild amphitheatre called Gryden (The Pot) a handsomely costumed band plays strange, almost eerie sounds on the ancient Viking ceremonial bronze lurker—S-shaped trumpets that curve gracefully into the air. His Majesty, King Frederik IX of Denmark, and others address the assembled throng; and prominent American and Danish entertainers perform for the tens of thousands of freedom-loving people gathered there.

Why is Denmark the scene of one of the largest July 4 celebrations? It all started in 1912, when a group of Danish-Americans, headed by Dr. Max Henius of Chicago, in tribute to the country that had treated them well, decided to purchase a tract of land in the Rebild Hills and donate it to the Danish Government. With the gift came this stipulation: Every year, on America’s Birthday, the Danes would celebrate the day in a gala hands-across-the-sea expression of international good will and friendship.

In Rebild National Park, there is also the Lincoln Memorial Log Cabin, housing a collection of interesting relics from the days of Danish pioneers in America. This unique cabin is of hand-hewn logs, gathered in a number of States in the United States of America and transported to Rebild National Park. It was dedicated in 1934 and is visited by thousands every year.

Even during the five bitter years of Nazi occupation, Danes from Aalborg and Skorping skipped off to Rebild Park and, under the very noses of the Nazis, raised the United States and Danish flags each July 4, to uphold a tradition that to them seemed vital to the cause of freedom.

This year, 1962, to mark the Golden Jubilee, Prime Minister Viggo Kampmann, Ambassador William McCormick Blair, Jr., and Richard M. Nixon are among those who will address the Rebild Festival crowds—including thousands of visiting Americans. Music, group singing, and band concerts will help to symbolize the occasion. American and Danish stars of cinema, stage, and TV will perform, and there will be solos by members of both the Royal Danish Ballet and the Opera.

In the evening, in the quaint and beautiful 500-year-old city of Aalborg, one of the world’s favorite personalities, Victor Borge, will be Master of Ceremonies at a gala folk festival and entertainment program. There will be a banquet in the modern Aalborg Hall, too, and then mu-
sic and more entertainment, climaxed by that most typical of all American Fourth of July customs—magnificent fireworks!

Famous Americans who have journeyed to Rebild to participate in this most unique Fourth of July celebration in recent years include Dinah Shore, Victor Borge, Chief Justice Earl Warren, Paul G. Hoffman, Walt Disney, Ezra Taft Benson, many former U. S. Ambassadors to Denmark, and other celebrated names from the worlds of entertainment and government.

This year many Americans are making sure their European itinerary reads: “Fjerde Juli”—Rebild National Park,” where, 5,000 miles from America, The Star Spangled Banner rings out over Denmark’s magnificent heather hills.

There can be no doubt about the basic philosophy of Americans. As a Nation, we are dedicated to the proposition that “All Men Are Created Free.” And further that our Nation must be so maintained that every individual citizen has the equal right to use every opportunity which may expand and develop his God-given gifts to the capability he deems most desirable in fulfilling his life’s ambition and needs, within the framework of that guaranteed pledge of the “Right to Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.”

For seven long years the American Patriots waged a doubtful contest with an enemy of the very highest eminence in national greatness. This struggle, The American Revolution, culminated in the acknowledged independence of the United States with the Treaty of 1783. During the intervening years the United States has grown in riches, in knowledge, and in honor. But the glory of that seven years’ war consisted not in the downfall of power but rather the establishment of a new and more beautiful order of things. For the world hailed with delight the Star of Peace re-

splendent over the Land of Freedom.

Yes, the Sovereignty of a Nation’s people is an axiom of Liberty. But this Sovereignty is a shield, not a sword to destroy. We live with blessings undreamed of a century or two ago. And yet our patriotic ancestors, from their way of life, drew values which are lost to us. The most striking single value lost is “They had time to think.” From the silence of a wilderness and the depth of the sky above, they knew God was near and they felt His presence. They knew what they believed. Their convictions were strong because they originated from within their own minds. To have questioned their individualism or their patriotism was unthinkable. At times strange personalities were revealed and there were stormy outbursts of defiant intolerance, but always and to the very end, they were themselves. In this era The American Character was born.

To preserve the United States is the greatest interest of every true American, but seldom does our confused way of life offer for us the opportunity to be alone, with nothing to do but think. There are now among us many who have lost all capacity for formulating one’s own philosophy. Not being willing to think, we seek to borrow from others and are willing to accept their ready-made convictions as our own because they are readily available and require less effort on our part.

It was not military glory, but a noble passion, a zeal for Liberty, a generous sympathy for struggling people who wanted to be free that made Patriots of our ancestors during The American Revolution. And once deprived of this patriotic support, Constitutional Government will fail, for Patriotism is the sentiment which makes obedience honorable and provides the necessary resistance to overcome the common dangers always facing a free Nation—domestic faction and foreign conquest.

The glorious heritage of our ancestors must be preserved. Do you choose to return to the sanctuary of the Founders of this Nation? A place of solace where, in the presence of God, you can think and search your soul, with effort for the solution and control of the insidious dangers which face our Nation?

True Patriots will volunteer. They know the cause is just and right must prevail.
A new chapel—the only one in Constitution Hall or Memorial Continental Hall at DAR headquarters in Washington, D. C.—was dedicated Sunday, April 15, at 4:30 p.m., after the Memorial Service. Located on the third floor of Memorial Hall, the chapel is a reposeful room, with soft blue walls, white wainscoted, with a white altar, velvet dossal curtain of dull blue, and textured blue draperies at the two windows. The blue carpeting backgrounds the six white walnut-trimmed pews. This intimate Williamsburg blue and white prayer room was designed for the Kansas Society of the DAR by a Kansas architect and formally presented to the National Society.

The dedication service attendance overflowed into hallways for the brief and dignified ceremony. The lighting of the altar tapers signaled the entrance of Mrs. Ashmead White, President General; Mrs. Thomas E. Stribling, Chaplain General; Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn, State Regent of Kansas; and Mrs. Robert Chesney, State Chairman for the Kansas Chapel. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, a plea for peace, scripture reading, and prayer preceded Mrs. Kilbourn's presentation of the chapel to the NSDAR. She said in part:

Our chapel has now become a reality—this room in which our Kansas members are so vitally interested. It is our hope that all DAR members will freely use this room, as much thought has gone into its preparation. The gift without the giver is bare—the National Society has both.

We present the Kansas Chapel to the National Society . . .

Mrs. Ashmead White in acceptance said:

Our Society, the Daughters of the American Revolution, like our Nation, was founded on religious faith. We know that the Church performs the greatest of all services to mankind, and we recognize man's necessity for a place of quietness to be set free from all restlessness and anxiety. The need for a spiritual retreat in our buildings has long been evident, and I accept this Chapel which has been so effectively produced in accordance with a careful plan, for the National Society. Daughters of the American Revolution, with reverence and humility. The gratitude of the entire membership for your generous gift is expressed, not only for the present members but for those who will follow in the years to come.

The prayer of dedication and the extinguishing of the altar candles concluded the service. The altar cross and candle holders are in memory of the DAR mother of a submarine commander, and the altar is a memorial to a gallant young Navy flyer. A white leather Book of Remembrance adds interest for many Kansas members.

A Pilgrim’s Geneva Bible Owned by a Canal Zone Descendant

The Sunday American, published at Balboa, Canal Zone, on December 25, 1960, carries the story of a Geneva Bible, lost overboard from the Mayflower on December 20, 1620, and now the property of a descendant of the original owner, Peter Browne.

According to Browne family tradition, the Bible was recovered one day before Christmas and dried over a fire (which scorched some of the leaves). The present owner, J. Oscar Brown of Divisa, Canal Zone, did not even know he had a Mayflower ancestor until a couple of years ago, when the copy he now treasures proudly was presented to him by the sister of an uncle who had lost his only son.

According to family custom, the Bible had been passed down in the male line by descendants of Peter Browne, always going to a Browne who had a son to whom it could be willed. Incidentally, John Brown, the abolitionist, was a sixth generation descendant of the original Peter Browne.

The Geneva Bible was the first to divide chapters into verses and to be published in a convenient size. It was the Bible in use during Shakespeare's time and was the version immediately preceding that published under King James.

The article in the Balboa Sunday American comments that the Bible's original owner was referred to in Plymouth records as the partner of a linen weaver. The son of the present owner, who eventually will inherit this heirloom, is a nuclear physicist!
CONTINENTAL CONGRESS PRESS COVERAGE

By Marceline G. (Mrs. Wm. Olin) Burtner
Vice Chairman, Public Relations Committee

The 71st Continental Congress had remarkable coverage, including all news media, radio-television, newspapers, magazines, and tapes. The news picture began to unfold a month before the Daughters of the American Revolution met in Constitution Hall, and the last word has not yet been written. The Washington papers, the Post, News, and Star, carried 15 pictures, 45 articles, and over 1500 inches of news touching on 125 topics—some in considerable detail and others with just a word or two in passing. Reams of the material that went on tape from Washington across the Nation to local papers have not yet been recorded. Following the close of Congress on Friday, a local radio station had a 20-minute live interview with Miss Anne M. Stommel, a Vice Chairman of the Congress Public Relations Committee. The CBS and NBC Stations televised Maj. Arch E. Roberts' speech, and a representative from the U.S. Department of National Defense covered it. The Daughters were photographed by Motion Picture Daily, International Camera, Life, and Newsweek. Following the theme of the Associated Press Photos besides the DAR's own official photographer.

The Associated Press and United Press International wire services, as well as the NBC and CBS news, covered all sessions. Other papers sending reporters were: New York Times, Dallas Times Herald, Hartford Courant, Gary Post Tribune, Cincinnati Post and Martha Strayer of the News-Gazette, Antioch, Illinois. The Alexandria Gazette, America's oldest weekly, was founded in 1784, had exceptional coverage in pictures and news items, with such headlines as "DAR Congress Hears Keynote by Admiral Burke", "Cold War Staying, Thurmond Tells NSDAR", and needless to add, their best were on their hometown Daughters, the new President General, under these headlines: "Mrs. Duncan and Associates Entertain at Plush Reception", "Mrs. Bob Duncan Expected to Win Election Today", and "Governor Sends Greetings to Mrs. Duncan". There were two pictures of her alone; one of her sister, Mrs. Clyde Lamond, Jr., in costume for the reception; one of Mrs. Duncan, her husband, and Mrs. Braxton Jones, her Campaign Coordinator, receiving in the Virginia box; and a panoramic view of the reception.

The Washington papers also gave Mrs. Duncan fine publicity. The Star carried a family picture and story about a month before Congress. The preconvention Sunday Post carried a full front-page story, with two superb colored photos of Mrs. Duncan taken in her home, one with her White House antiques, blue French clock, and two vases from the Garfield Administration, and the other in her antique canopy bed and 18th century Lafayette commemorative appliqued quilt.

Congress pictures included: The President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, and the Registrar General, Mrs. Austin C. Winslow, photographed during a spring shower, the DAR Memorial Garden complete with its fountain and spray; and a full panoramic view of "Opening Night" in Constitution Hall, with the platform, Mrs. White and all the guests, the standing crowd, and the enormous Flag soon after it had been unfurled from the ceiling of Constitution Hall as the President General walked under it. The Baltimore Sun also carried this picture. Two of the Washington papers had a picture of the two CAR children in colonial costume—Reenee Helen Youngs of Falls Church and Holmes Hamilton, Jr., of Abingdon. Two of the speakers were photographed—Willis H. Edmund, the banquet speaker, with Mrs. Duncan, and U.S. Army Major Roberts, who was photographed three times alone, before the microphone, addressing the DAR, with Mrs. White on the platform with Mrs. White as he led the Daughters in the recitation of the Americans Creed. The other pictures were of the new President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, in tears as she received election congratulations from the outgoing President General; and the Pages at the Pages' Ball. One showed Frances Fisher of South Bend, Ind., with her escort, and the other picture was of Karen Kimberly of Bettendorf, Iowa, Margie Stovall of Newport Beach, Calif., and Elizabeth Mashburn of Loudonville, N. Y., chatting at the Mayflower before the orchestra struck up.

The 125 or more topics that the reporters considered newsworthy included awards and honors, from the Daughters and to the Daughters; the DAR financial and membership status; the election, with the candidates for the National Officers, the 1 candidate for Honorary Vice President General for life (Mrs. Henry A. Ironides), and the 10 candidates for the 8 offices of Vice President General, 7 for 3-year terms and 1 for 2 years; the number of registered voters; all the resolutions; all the members who spoke for or against the candidates; and all the guests; speakers except Elna Massey, a Hungarian-American patriot, and Fulton Lewis, Jr. When the latter spoke the reporters rested their pencils. The banquet speaker, Willis H. Edmund, an executive of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, cited Valuable Government Research and told the DAR that "We have a wonderful country and don't you ever let anyone tell you different!". The press even quoted some of the much-appreciated jokes from his less serious moments.

The press quoted from both addresses of the new President General for Life, Mrs. White urged the members "to spread the DAR aims." Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, who, on National Defense night stated, under the press headline, "Administration Attacked", that "It does not take a super patriot to observe the tremendous drive to increase centralization of power in the hands of the executive;" "Our Founding Fathers had their fill of suppression of their freedoms by an all-powerful executive and his sub- servient officials", and finally, "The Daughters of the American Revolution are not afraid to take their stand on controversial issues. They are not frightened by the terms rightist, extreme rightist, reactionary, or fascist or even [she paused] 'old and lonely.'" The press stated that her obvious reference to the remark attributed to Mrs. John F. Kennedy drew laughter and applause from the audience.

On opening night, in her Conference theme, "Prove All Things; Hold Fast That Which Is Good," taken from I Thessalonians, 21, the press reported that Mrs. White told the audience which she marked, "I did not expect that powerful men, hostile to the DAR's dearest principles, who control news media and who would surrender American sovereignty, destroy or greatly impair the free enterprise system, curtail the rights of private property, and control the Government, would speak well of us." Mrs. White drew applause from the Daughters when she alluded to the critics. "We are not unmindful of the scriptural admonition given by Christ himself, 'Woe unto you, when all men shall speak well of you. Should this dismay us? No, it should reassure us that we have been faithful in the discharge of our obligation to maintain and advance the principles for which we stand." Mrs. White was roundly applauded when she told the delegates, "We are a happy group. We are a happy group. We glory in it." At the annual banquet, as the newly elected Honorary President General for Life, Mrs. White urged the members "to spread the DAR aims."

President Kennedy's Greetings "with great pleasure" were carried in full. The President of the Board of the District of Columbia Commissioners, Walter N. Toebner, was also generously quoted. Although we still had slanted headlines, the actual condition of the country, as portrayed by the speakers, the character of their message, and the true reports of the committees were presented in the news. As one delved deeper into the article the real picture was given. A perfect example is the short one-paragraph story headlined "Dwinding," by the Daily News. The Star headline read, "Small Gain Noted in DAR Membership." The Post and Martha Strayer of the News wrote, "DAR Refuses To Reveal How Many Resigned in '61." However, the seven-line article stated the actual number of resignations, and showed not a decrease but an increase of 37 members. This year we did not find Herblock's...
usual cartoon. The feature writer of the
New York Post, concerning the Daugh-
ters "The Dear, Dear Ladies," lumps them
with the GOP ladies, the cherry
toes, the late spring chill, and hot-
house orchids. The Post Sunday editorial
blossoms, the late spring chill, and hot-
said, "It's regrettable that military
personal are being muzzled. I am happy
that I am here, free to speak to you this
afternoon. And I hope that you may con-
tinue to express your feelings without
be-
ginning." Senator Thurmond, champ-
ion of the muzzled military man, told
the Daughters, according to the Post,
that America's struggle against Communism
is imperiled by the "Muzzlement charac-
teristic" of the Pentagon, which is bus-
ing foreign policy on "blind and unrealistic
estimates of the Communist movement and
its strategy and tactics." Citing freedom
of speech provisions of the Constitution, the
DAR at its final session on Friday
adopted a resolution "vigorously protest-
ing" the suspension of Major Roberts and
asking a congressional investigation. Ear-
lier the Daughters had adopted a resolution
attacking the censorship of the military, a
censorship "of information vital to a cor-
correct appraisal of the enemy we face."

Other speakers warned the DAR. On
opening night, both dramatic and apolo-
getic speech amply quoted by the press, Admiral Arleigh A.
Burke accused the United States and
indirectly its leaders of frenetic and ineffec-
tual behavior in the face of its greatest
threat—"the fact of Communism." He also
stated that "the government's unrealistic
position to another, with expediency
and Paulynnaisms as guideposts and our,
avoidance of national interests, leads us
to a bigger and deeper involvement in
the United Nations. And so it is the
United Nations and not the United States
Committee last January. More headlines:
"Army Probing Major's Talk," "Officer
Suspended After DAR Remarks," "DAR
Protests Suspension," "Los Angeles
Major Answers Charges," "Names Two Officials"—
The Post stated that Roberts attacked the
Overseas Weekly, a newspaper circulated
among American military personnel in
Europe, and questioned the loyalty of se-
eral public officials, including Los An-
geles Mayor Sam Yorty and Assistant Sec-
ty of State for State Operations. The
Star reported that Major Roberts was very
concerned about civilian control when one
branch of that control terminates in the
office of a communist, the United Nations
Undersecretary for Political and Security
Council Affairs, who is informed of United
States policy makers formulate a pro-
gram "with or without the Organization
of American States" to encourage free
economies in Latin America and to elimi-
nate the dangers of communism in the
Western Hemishere. The Daughters loudly
applauded a continued policy of urging
United States withdrawal from the U.N.
and U.N. withdrawal from United States
soil.

One member made headlines with a
resolution demanding that all resolutions
acted upon by the Continental Congress be
reviewed by the DAR. Under the headline "Delegate Is Over-
ruled on Plea for Self-Expression," Mrs.
Charlotte P. Kent of Chappaqua Chapter,
Chappaqua, N. Y., attempting to amend
the DAR urge the Congress to dissolve
the DAR and to reform it. A.D. Starman
sated that Mrs. Dennis Kent and
Mrs. Willard C. Bayliss came to Wash-
ington today to do battle. From dawn to
dusk they passed out copies of the Chap-
qua resolution at Constitution Hall
where delegates were registering.

This year the resolutions received no
headlines; they were reported and quoted
deep in the middle of articles bearing
headlines on elections or some other re-
vote subject. The press reported the pas-
sage of resolutions opposing the UNO
International conference in U.S. schools,
medical care for the aged through social
security, further loans to United Nations or
purchase of its bonds, "because it would be
financially unsound as the United Nations
is bankrupt and has no tangible assets,"
and mailing of Communist propaganda
at the expense of American taxpayers,
involvement of the United States in Euro-
pean common market, the conspiracy of
Fabian Socialists to subvert our Consti-
tutional Republic, suppression of religious
services in the public schools, and the role
of the United States into any treaty or agree-
ment that would subordinate it to any
international armed force and resolve that
the DAR urge the Congress to dissolve
this "Arms Control and Disarmament
Agency" and reassert the sovereign right
of self-defense inherent in every sovereign
state.

The Associated Press ticker tape by
Frances Lewine reported: "In a resolution
commending this country's astronauts, the
DAR singled out John H. Glenn, Jr., for
praise of his accomplishments, devotion
duty, love of country and 'for demonstrating
that patriotism is not a tangle-
 tended.'" An A.P. article quoting the DAR
stated that President Kennedy's Latin
America Alliance for Progress program
tends to favor socialism over private en-
terprise. The DAR adopted a resolution
urging the Congress to reject the United
States policy makers formulate a pro-
gram "with or without the Organization
of American States" to encourage free
economies in Latin America and to elimi-
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where delegates were registering.

Another Daughter had headlines and a
picture as Congress opened: "Mrs. Ives
Resigns," Miss Frances Lide's article in
the Evening Star stated that Mrs. Ernest
Ives, sister of United Nations Ambassa-

dor Adlai Stevenson, resigned from the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, Bloomington, Ill., after the Christmas rush, but reconsidered to accept an appointment as alternate delegate (according to the DAR National Bylaws, all alternates and delegates to Continental Congress, must be elected) with the expectation that she would be in a position to speak up should an issue, such as UNICEF, come before the Congress. A visit from her three grandchildren which could not be postponed prompted Mrs. Ives to resign by telegram instead of waiting for a propitious time at the Congress to be held the following week.

Other members were in the news under the headlines: "DAR Money to Be Spent on the DAR", "Members Oppose 'Patriot's Lobby' Expenditure" and "Patriot's Lobby Proposal Loses". Mrs. White told the delegates that the National Board had voted to give $60,000 for the Freedoms Foundation Lobby in honor of George Washington at Valley Forge. Mrs. James B. Patton, Honorary President General, and Mrs. B. Howell Bond, State Regent of Hawaii, supported it. Mrs. Patton explained that the money was to be raised by voluntary contributions and not by dues. Mrs. Bond informed the Daughters that Communists were active in Hawaii. In opposition were: Mrs. Wilson J. Barnes, National Defense Chairman; Mrs. William H. Sullivan, 1st Vice President General, who felt that among other things the DAR should first include better pay for its "good employees" and an investment for better public relations; Mrs. Elliott Lovern, Maryland State Regent, who voiced the opinion of the majority in declaring: "We should spend the money on our own projects. The great cry of our schools is for maintenance -funds;" and Mrs. William A. Becker, National Resolutions Chairman, noted that the DAR had never asked any other organization to contribute to "these magnificent buildings here estimated to have over $7 million value."

News on the Congress sidelines included the DAR Charities Committee. The All States Insurance Co. gave a luncheon honoring the chairman, Mrs. Gertrude E. Dinkey, Jr., and representatives of the winning chapters of the DAR National Traffic Safety Contest. Mrs. Charles Wallace Collins of Harmony H., Prince George's County, Md., accepted the award for the Demopolis, Ala., Chapter, top winner.

The West Virginia DAR honored Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan at a reception tea by presenting her with a porcelain figurine of herself modeling her nomination gown. The Juniors honored her as their guest speaker at their Banquet. The Historian General, Mrs. F. Claggett Hoke, honored Mrs. Robert P. Sweeney of the District of Columbia for her work in promoting the DAR History medal. Mrs. Hoke gave an 18th Century electrified candle lamp with a tole shade in Mrs. Sweeney's honor to the Americano Room. Her daughter, Mrs. Julius Castigliola, also honored her by giving a replica of the silver desk set used by the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The press reported that the President General and the DAR had received honors from Freedoms Foundation and the United States Post Office. Freedoms Foundation gave George Washington medals to the DAR for its program of National integrity and sovereignty, and to Mrs. White for her address "to the Continental Congress, "For Evil To Triumph, Good Men Need Only Do Nothing". Dr. Kenneth D. Wells, President of the Freedoms Foundations and Speaker at the 71st Congress, told the Daughters that the speech: "will live in the literature of this Republic." Mrs. White reported that because of the volume of DAR mail, the President General was made a member of the Mail Improvement Committee of the United States Post Office Department, and the DAR mailing room had received a citation for its set-up. The DAR presented Senator Strom Thurmond the patriotism award when he spoke at the Congress on National Defense night. At the National Banquet, the Daughters paid tribute to Mrs. White in song. "Our Doris," was written by Mrs. Robert Clay Sherrill, past regent, Susan Reviere Hetzel Chapter, D. C.

Other DAR Congress highlights included the Memorial Service, paying tribute to the 3675 members who had passed away during the year, the opening night pageantry, and Regents' Night, with the reporting of DAR's accomplishments across the Nation, including the Montana Governor's refusal to issue a Proclamation for United Nations Day.

The DAR opened its 71st Continental Congress and turned to the public a corporate ego still intact, reported Amelia Young of the Star. She continued: "Recent criticism, some from high sources, may have dented their consciousness but nothing apparently has dented their purpose. The explosive 71st ended calmly with a farewell banquet in the Mayflower Ballroom. The delegates turned over the reins of their huge patriotic organization —with kisses, tears and handshakes—to a new slate of Officers, headed by Mrs. Marion Moncure Duncan of Alexandria, the new President General. Tradition and good fellowship marked the installation ceremony in Constitution Hall as the Daughters with hands joined sang 'Blest Be the Tie That Binds'."

THE WHITE HOUSE SILVER

With the current interest in the White House and its furnishings, the following brief article from an unknown newspaper published in the 1890's is reproduced herewith. It was supplied by Ida Fargo (Mrs. J. Leonard) Feldman, of Daniel Newcomb Chapter, Yankton, S. D. She found it pasted in a scrapbook kept by her grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Congdon Fargo.

Mrs. Harrison is the only President's wife who has made an inventory of the furniture of the White House. She believes that all its fine old articles have a historic value and that they should be preserved. Since the White House was opened by Mrs. John Adams more than $500,000 has been spent for furniture, but the amount of personal property now at the White House would not bring $50,000 at auction. A great deal of the table silver has disappeared, but there is still some which finds a place of honor at state dinners.

One of the most beautiful parts of the whole collection is the solid silver service which was bought by President Monroe. The shapes of these articles are curious. There are two soup tureens with covers, and these tureens are affixed to large, oval, flat-bottomed stands, which spread out beneath them like trays. There are silver cake baskets, silver gravy boats, solid-silver coffee and tea urns and fine cutglass claret jugs with silver tops. One of the most curious pieces of the White House silver service is the silver Hiawatha boat, which was bought at the Centennial Exposition in 1876. This is used at most of the state dinners and is always filled with flowers.

There are also the gold spoons and forks which were bought by President Van Buren, and which formed a campaign issue when President Harrison's grandfather ran against Mr. Van Buren and defeated him. The glass at the White House is very fine, and a great deal of it is required for the wines which are used at state dinners. A great deal of the glass was manufactured in this country. A New York firm made 50 dozen pieces at one time a few years ago. These were ordered during the early part of Mr. Cleveland's term. Some of the articles have an American eagle cut upon them.

When patronizing our advertisers please tell them you saw it in the DAR Magazine.
ONE HUNDRED ACRES, MORE OR LESS

By Gertrude Beacham Hamm, in consultation with Francis W. Rogers

Winnipesaukee Chapter, N. H.

Photo by David Fetzer, Wolfeboro, N. H.

Horse-powered boat used on Lake Winnipesaukee, N. H., from 1830 to 1890. Photograph of scale model in Museum of Early American Living, Wolfeboro, N. H.

Ten Women have entered Winnipesaukee Chapter, Wolfeboro, N. H., with William Rogers as their Revolutionary ancestor. One of them, Mrs. Donald O'Hora, is currently regent.

The documented history of the Rogers family and Rogers land, and the family traditions that may or may not be history, are of such interest that Winnipesaukee Chapter listened with flattering attention to the reading of the following paper:

When William Rogers, in 1779, purchased 100 acres of land in Wolfeboro from David Sewall, for 4 pounds of spring beaver fur, the transaction might be likened to that in which white Colonists bought Manhattan Island from the Indians for $24. Neither party had any idea of the historical significance of the event, nor of the value the land in either instance would attain before 1961.

The Rogers land extended along Sewall Road (at one time called Rogers Street) to the present home of Mrs. Oscar D. York. It included the sites of Cecil Corkum's store, the former Carroll D. Piper property, Lake Street, Endicott Street, the Wolfeboro Inn (built by a Rogers), the Durgin Block, Colonial Arms, Christian Church, residences of Mrs. Forest Adjutant, Dr. Ralph Adams, the George D. Blacks, the Harold Johnsons, the Ralph G. Carpenters (Senior), Sherman D. Parsons, Barbara O'Hora, and many other familiar persons.

It included the present home of the Rogers family we all know so well: Margaret, widow of Nathaniel, who was a direct descendant of William Rogers; her sons, Francis and John; and their children.

While this paper is primarily concerned with the land bought in such an unusual transaction, it must be recognized that land without people has no history, and it is the human factor that adds romance to the simple economics of this story. Let us look at these two men, Rogers and Sewall.

Rogerses and Sewalls

The ancestors of William Rogers were shrewd Scotch-Irish, with a healthy respect for land, and for those who owned land. His father, Lt. Charles Rogers, had received a grant of 2,000 acres of land from King George III for service in the King's wars. The Rogers family was accustomed to the prestige accorded landowners.

David Sewall was one of the "sundry young Gentlemen of the Town of Portsmouth," mentioned on page 10 of Parker's History of Wolfeboro, to whom the 36 square miles comprising the township of Wolfeboro were granted. One of the conditions imposed was that 10 families should be settled (see p. 12 of Parker's History) "within three years after a public Peace shall be concluded between the English, French and Indians, and within Eight Years after such a Peace, to have 40 families settled there."

It is clear from the context of the original deed given by David Sewall to William Rogers in 1779 that the absurdly low price was undoubtedly governed by Mr. Sewall's intent to convey the property to someone who would develop it as a permanent settler. History proves him to have chosen exactly the right man.

You are wondering, just how much was this price in modern terms that we can understand? Frank Sinclair, the veteran beaver trapper of Bay Street, says the cured pelt of a 60-pound beaver, known to the trade as a "blanket," weighs 1 pound, and that at today's price, it is worth $20. He says that, on a rare day, he has been fortunate enough to take four such animals, earning $80 for his day's work. Still speaking in terms of 1961 valuation, any man would be happy to own 100 acres of Wolfeboro land—especially this particular 100 acres—for one day's wages.

With his fur-trimmed 100 acres as a nucleus, William Rogers worked hard and applied himself to the acquisition of more land. Twice married, he gave 14 hostages to fortune, and left each one of them the best inheritance he knew—a piece of land. With the marriage of his daughters, the first parcels of Rogers land changed their names.

Among his sons was one named David, presumably in honor of his benefactor, David Sewall; up to that time David was not a common name in the Rogers family. Since then, there have been several Davids, including Vincent David Rogers, principal of Brewster Academy 17 years; his son, David Vincent Rogers; his grandson, Mark David DeWolfe; (Continued on page 580)
QUESTION: Will you give me places in R.O.R. and P.L. which say that blank ballots are not counted?

ANSWER: Robert says time and time again that blank ballots are ignored and the same principle applies to other forms of voting. Those not voting are not counted in deciding whether it is a majority, two-thirds or a unanimous vote.

You will find in R.O.R., p. 24, line 6, the words "ignoring blanks," so that is a specific instruction in counting ballots to ignore blank ballots.

R.O.R., p. 191, lines 26, 27—tellers are instructed to ignore blanks when counting ballots. You will find in R.O.R., p. 195, line 26, the same admonition that blanks are to be ignored.

This is by no means an exhaustive list but should be sufficient.

QUESTION: In our chapter we did not complete the election of our officers. Is this a vacancy that can be filled by the executive board?

ANSWER: Robert says that the failure to hold or complete an election does not create a vacancy. (P.L., p. 536, lines 10, 11, 12.) The failure to complete the election does not create a vacancy to be filled by the executive board.

QUESTION: When are courtesy resolutions reported?

ANSWER: When a resolutions committee brings in various types of resolutions, the resolutions are presented to the assembly in the order that suits the committee; however, it is customary to bring in the courtesy resolutions last. (P.L., p. 463, question 136.)

QUESTION: At our State Conference we adopted a series of recommendations submitted by various committees. Should the recommendations have been supported by resolutions?

ANSWER: The recommendations become the recommendations of your State Conference, but they do not become resolutions of the State Conference. Our parliamentary authority states: "When committees are appointed to investigate, or to report upon certain matters, the report should close with, or be accompanied by, formal resolutions covering all recommendations, so that when their report is made no motion is necessary except to adopt the resolutions." (R.O.R., p. 214, the last seven lines on the page.) It is the most important duty of a committee to prepare resolutions to carry out the committee's recommendations, and the committee should never leave this most important duty to others. (R.O.R., p. 215, lines 12-17.) If the recommendations require any action by the State Conference, the report should have closed with a resolution to carry out the recommendations. "The adoption of a recommendation that a thing be done is a very different thing from doing that thing, or from ordering it done." (P.L., p. 267, last two lines, and p. 268, the first three lines.)

QUESTION: How does the National Society get the authority for all the committees given in the Directory of Committees?

ANSWER: The six standing committees named in Article XII, Section 1, are mandatory and are appointed by the President General. The word "shall" is used in providing for their appointment. In Section 2 of the same article it says, "The President General shall appoint such committees, standing or special, as the Continental Congress shall authorize and such special committees as action of the National Board of Management shall require." The duties of the committees are defined by Continental Congress, the By-laws, or the National Board of Management.

QUESTION: Who appoints an organizing regent?

ANSWER: The State Regent recommends a member-at-large who is in good standing to the Organizing Secretary General as an organizing regent. The recommendation is submitted to the National Board of Management by the Organizing Secretary General. If the National Board of Management approves, the Organizing Secretary General notifies the member of her appointment as organizing regent.

QUESTION: When does an organizing regent have to complete the organization of the chapter?

ANSWER: The appointment expires by limitation if no chapter is formed in a year, except that the State Regent may request that the appointment be extended an additional year. (NSDAR Bylaws, Article XIII, Section 4(a).)

QUESTION: Is it mandatory that every State have an annual State Conference?

ANSWER: Yes, it is mandatory to have an annual State Conference if a State has more than one chapter and forms a State organization. "The National Board of Management shall have the authority to waive the requirement of holding an annual State Conference of a State organization geographically outside the area of the 50 States and the District of Columbia." (Article XIV, Section 1, last four lines of the section.) The National Board of Management has no authority to waive the requirement of holding an annual conference except for those areas specifically excepted. The requirement of having more than one chapter does not affect any State organization established before the Continental Congress of 1935.

QUESTION: If a chapter wishes to disband, what is the procedure?

ANSWER: We hope this question is asked merely as a matter of information and not for actual use. Notice that the chapter will take a vote to disband must be sent to the State Regent and the Organizing Secretary General not less than 3 months before taking the vote to disband. The votes of nonresident members may be taken by mail and a chapter may disband by the third vote of all its members. That means two-thirds of all the members on its roll voting in the affirmative.

QUESTION: When was the 50-star Flag designated as the official Flag of the United States of America?

ANSWER: By Executive Order of the President of the United States the 50-star Flag was designated as the official Flag as of July 4, 1960.

QUESTION: May any DAR be a member of the committees known as Congressional Committees?

ANSWER: For appointment to a Congressional Committee the requirements are that the person shall be a member of a chapter and in good standing with the National Society and should not serve as a delegate to the Continental Congress.

QUESTION: Who appoints Pages to Continental Congress?

ANSWER: The President General appoints the Pages. Each State Regent is allowed a specified number of requests, but the President General makes the appointments. The persons recommended by the State Regent for appointment must be members in good standing and not more than 35 years of age.

QUESTION: Our chapter passed a main motion. A member who voted on the prevailing side moved to reconsider the vote. The motion to reconsider the vote was lost. Immediately, a member rose and moved to reconsider the vote and enter it by a two-thirds vote of all its members. The motion upon which the vote to reconsider was taken. Was this in order?

ANSWER: The motion to reconsider and enter on the minutes was in order after the vote had been taken on the motion to reconsider provided the result of the vote had not been announced. Since the regent had not announced the vote on the motion to reconsider, even though it was lost, the motion to reconsider and enter on the minutes was in order. (R.O.R., p. 168(2).) Of course, the member must have voted on the prevailing side to have made the motion.

QUESTION: The chairman of one of our important committees refused to call a meeting of the committee. What can we do?

ANSWER: There is always a remedy if we know where to find it. If the chairman is absent or neglects to call the committee to meet or refuses to call the committee to meet any two members may call the committee to meet, and it is the duty of the committee to meet on the call of the two members. The two members calling the committee meeting should notify each member of the committee of the time and place of such meeting. (R.O.R., p. 215, lines 7-11.)
Crab-Orchard (Crossville, Tenn.) celebrated its 10th Anniversary at a dinner on February 24. It was regrettable that illness prevented Mrs. John Reed, organizing and first regent, from attending. Other regents have been Mrs. Henry Cox, Mrs. James Whittle, and Miss Bertha Wilson, now presiding.

As February was American History Month, Rev. Harold W. Frecer, pastor of First Congregational Church, spoke on Abraham Lincoln, naming four of Lincoln's qualities needed by our American youth—magnanimity, generosity, tolerance, and patience.

Mrs. Henry Cox, American History chairman, briefly reviewed the chapter's history and accomplishments: In October, 1951, some officers of the National Society stopped in Crossville and were welcomed by the mayor and met by several local women. Following letters urged the formation of a chapter, February 1, 1952, 10 members sent a telegram to the National Board announcing the organization of The Crab-Orchard Chapter. Confirmation by the Board arrived that same day. The charter was presented in September 1953. There are now 48 members and 2 associates.

This chapter is named for the famed settlement, The Crab (apple) Orchard, on the historic Avery Trace crossing the Cumberland Plateau. It has encouraged good citizenship, historical research, and pride in our country. It has presented 64 Good Citizen and Good Citizenship pins and medals to students in local schools and given awards for the best history scrapbook and essays. John Boniol, Jr., high school freshman, wrote an essay on The Old Walton Road and spoke to Old Walton Road Chapter in Cookeville on this subject.

Through the efforts of Mrs. George Brookhart, chapter librarian, a reference DAR shelf was placed in the Crossville Art Circle Public Library. This chapter also aids national projects of schools in Alabama, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Oklahoma, as well as many other projects too numerous to mention.—Mrs. S. P. Seaton.

Lt. Nathan Hatch (Fox Point, Wis.) presented a program, Women Who Believed in Lincoln, at its February meeting.

The introduction was under the direction of Mrs. Harry Giwosky. In the accompanying photograph, which was reproduced in two local newspapers, the members of the cast are as follows (L. to r.): Mrs. Leonard Brill, narrator; Mrs. Ralph Blaisdel, Ann Rutledge; Mrs. Charles Reed, seamstress; Mrs. Dolores M. Jones, Sarah Bush Johnston, stepmother; Mrs. W. D. Trueblood, Jr., Nancy Hanks; Mrs. John E. Dickinson, Mary Todd Lincoln. —Elionor S. (Mrs. N. Brown) Trexler.

Aloha (Honolulu, Hawaii). Mrs. B. Howell Bond, Hawaii State Regent, is a nexus between Aloha Chapter and the National Society in Washington.

Aloha Chapter, founded in 1897, is Hawaii's oldest women's organization; its chapter home on Makiki Heights Drive in Honolulu houses more than 2,000 volumes on genealogy. Open to the public, members of the Mormon Church, the military, and prospective DAR members are frequent readers.

At a single fund-raising project, $500 was realized.

The group was gratified by its role in the passage of a bill making February American History Month in Hawaii. During February, an essay contest was sponsored. There were 16 winners and one national winner—Randy Yamada.

A loan fund provides $2,000 for qualified college and graduate students, with no racial or religious restrictions. About 20 scholarships are out at the present, and the most recent was the 84th.

Handbooks on citizenship are given without charge to new arrivals and to new citizens. Moreover, 30 good citizenship medals were given on the Island of Maui last year.

Honolulu Society, CAR, is sponsored by its "big sisters" in Aloha Chapter. 144 color slides of Hawaii were sent to National headquarters, many glossies of the Memorial Day services on the U.S.S. Arizona and at Punchbowl National Cemetery, along with pictures of events relating to Mrs. Ashmead White's visit to Hawaii were submitted to the DAR Magazine. Some of these pictures were included in the Freedoms Foundation Scrapbook.

Although Aloha Chapter has only 132 members, it can well be proud of its many and varied achievements.—Elizabeth H. Dovey.
Our newly elected State Regent, Mrs. Frank R. Mettlach, will be the guest of honor at the reciprocity luncheon in Greenbrier Inn on May 7 and will report on Continental Congress.

The chapter gets excellent coverage of activities from several newspapers in the area, with numerous pictures, bringing the DAR story to the public.—Lorena Phelps (Mrs. Eugene L.) Oberly.

Oshkosh (Oshkosh, Wis.) recently honored 14 members at a tea. The women so honored were those who joined the DAR during the first quarter century of the chapter's existence, 1897-1922, and who are still on its membership roll. Only 4 of the 14 were able to be present: Mrs. Eugene B. Fisher, who joined in 1906; Mrs. Harry S. Mallery and Mrs. Roger Bigford, who joined in 1913; and Mrs. John S. Wegener, who became a member in 1918. The others, in the order in which they joined, were: Mrs. E. R. Smith, 1899; Mrs. J. H. Davidson, Mrs. Ernest Moore, and Miss Fannie Medberry, 1903; Mrs. Thad Spaulling, 1909; Mrs. Roy Campbell, 1912; Mrs. E. W. Converse, 1913; Mrs. William Rogge, 1915; Mrs. E. A. Clemans, 1916; and Mrs. J. J. Davis, 1922.

Preceding the tea, a member acting as mistress of ceremonies gave a brief résumé of the accomplishments of each of the honored members in connection with DAR work and named the Revolutionary ancestor who made each eligible to join the Society.

Mrs. Fisher and Mrs. Mallery have the distinction of still being on the chapter board, having served in some capacity continuously since becoming DAR members.—Alma Powers (Mrs. W. W.) Fielder.

Princess Issena (Jacksonville, Fla.) History came alive when Jacksonville presented a pageant commemorating the quadricentennial of the landing of Jean Ribault to establish the first colony of white Protestants in North America, where they could enjoy religious freedom. On May 1, 1562, Jean Ribault sailed into the mouth of the mighty St. John's River and called it the River May. Here he was amazed at the glory of the flowers covering the river banks, and the "Land of Flowers"—Florida—became the home of the first families in the New World, as the men who were on his ship returned to France to describe the wonders they had seen and to bring their families back with them.

All of the many details, historically compiled, were enacted in a pageant, Next Day in the Morning, by Kermit Hunter, at the new Jacksonville Coliseum on May 1-17. Added to the hundreds of people taking part in the background, Hunter added a symphonic drama, under the direction of Carter Nice, who has a company of experienced and talented singers and musicians trained for years by working together to bring to Jacksonville the best in music, both light and grand opera. Hunter has skillfully tied this important event in American history and the struggles that later brought several European countries into action over this great prize, not as bare facts but giving the great causes behind them. History's most colorful figures will materialize: Catherine de Medici, Admiral de Coligny, Jean Ribault, René Laudoniëre, Charles IX, and Sir John Hawkins, as well as LeMoyne, as the story unfolds. Governor Farris Bryant, our Senators and Congressmen from Washington, officials from the Department of the Interior, and representatives of the embassies, as well as Mrs. John Kennedy, accepted invitations to attend.

The DAR State Society of Florida, recognizing the importance of our historical heritage, in 1924 erected the Jean Ribault monument, which is now in our new Fort Caroline National Park; here documents and proofs of all kinds are preserved for the benefit of those who have the time and the inclination to read the details of history as it was being made. This monument was erected during the term of Mrs. Clara Belle Craig as State Regent; now, as Honorary State Regent and an active member of the Princess Issena Chapter, she is able to welcome any visiting Daughters to our quadricentennial celebration. Other chapters in this area are the Jacksonville, Katherine Livingston, St. Johns River, Jean Ribault, Kan Yuku sa, Fort San Nicholas, and Ponte Vedra, whose members joined to make our historical celebration a wonderful success.—Lucretia Boutwell.

New York City (N.Y.). An event that members of our chapter anticipate each year is our reception-seated tea. Coming at midyear, it serves as a change from our more serious meetings, but even so, this was not merely a social affair, but also a day of significance, since it marked our celebration of the 203rd wedding anniversary of Martha and George Washington and also a day to honor Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, New York State Regent.

It was held January 6 in the Baroque suite of the Hotel Plaza and was beautifully presided over by our newly elected regent, Mrs. Frank B. Cuff. There were many honor guests on the dais, including several State Chairmen; a former Vice President General (Mrs. Donald B. Adams); a former Treasurer General (Miss Page Schwarzwaelder); and our own Miss Edythe S. Clark, State Treasurer of New York. Among those honored were Gen. Donald B. Adams, President, New York City Chapter, Empire State Society, SAR; and Julian Hudson Lines, Vice President, SR. Another feature that added to the day was the presence of a most distinguished guest, Comtesse Mary Koutouzow Tolstoy, (Rochambeau Chapter), State Regent of France.

Music was furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Warren Schmoll, the latter most charming and perhaps better known as Pat Johnson on the musical comedy stage; she appeared in numerous musicals such as Plain and Fancy, High Button Shoes, and Guys and Dolls. She was chosen as "The typical American girl" to play the lead in Oklahoma at the Berlin Arts Festival. Schmoll is a gifted artist also, having appeared in opera, musical comedy, radio, and television. The couple gave several medleys of songs from shows in which they had taken part and were generously applauded.

Mrs. Cuff presented the principal address, What Is a Patriot? Her keen insight, coupled with a most gracious manner, has endeared her to our members. Her message was outstanding and will long be remembered by those present. She named George Washington as the greatest patriot, because of his "unyielding firmness" under conditions "beyond description and shocking to humanity." "To a great degree," she added, "America is indebted to him for her independence. To know our past is to be proud, but humbly so and grateful for our blessings. There are those who would negate the value of this, but there are more who realize that this knowledge is another of our valuable fundamentals and Santayana's warning that 'those who..."
do not remember the past are con-
demned to relive it' and in an obscure 
book review in a London newspaper 
wherein the heroine 'desperately wishes 
for some kind of a past with which to face 
the future'. This sounds paradox-
ical but it is so very true, something to 
cling to, to depend upon from which to 
gain strength."

Mrs. Cuff was given a tremendous 
ovation; and, following this timely and 
heart-warming message we joined in a 
delightful tea hour, which afforded a 

wonderful opportunity to greet friends 
and guests and to extend a welcoming 
hand to new members.—Mrs. Hettie Root 
Wood.

Maria Jefferson (St. Augustine, Fla., 
the Nation's oldest city) celebrates Wash-
young people of high school age.

The chapter has an unusually high per-
centage of its membership listed as sub-
scribers and readers of the DAR Maga-
zine. The chapter has won State awards 
for its record in this regard.

Stamp Defiance (Wilmington, N.C.)

Mrs. Scott Russ, Fayetteville, N.C., Di-
rector, District 7, North Carolina, pre-
sided at the Good Citizens' Day meet-
ing, January 6, 1962, at Carolina Beach, 
N.C., as guest of Stamp Defiance Chap-

Fifty-four girls from 14 chapters helped 
to win for the district, for the third con-
secutive year, the award given by the 
State Chairman of Good Citizens for the 
majority of participants with 100-percent 
participation.

Margaret Howard, Moss Hill High 
School, Kinston, representing Moseley 
Bright Chapter, won first place; Hazel 
Matthews, New Hanover High School, 
sponsored by Stamp Defiance Chapter, 
won the second prize; Ann Davis Thomas, 
Red Springs High School, sponsored by 
the Upper Cape Fear Chapter, placed 
third. The essay theme was A Republic 
If You Can Keep It.

Mrs. Eric Norden, regent of the hostess 
chapter, presented the Book of Wilming-
ton, by Andrew J. Howell, to Miss Howard, 
the District's entry, at State Con-
ference in Charlotte.

Registration at the Cape Fear Hotel 
at 10 a.m. was followed by a tour of the 
memorial battleship, U.S.S. North Caro-

ina, permanently berthed in the Cape 
Fear River. After luncheon at St. Paul's 
Methodist Church, Carolina Beach, the 
Good Citizens' Day Pilgrimage was con-
cluded by a tour of Fort Fisher, con-
ducted by A. L. Honeycutt, historic sites 
specialist from the State Department of 
Archives and History, in charge of res-
oration of one of the last strongholds of 
the Confederacy.

Mrs. Joseph Mignon, Good Citizens 
chairman, presented the luncheon speaker, 
Dr. William H. Wagoner, Superintendent 
of New Hanover County Schools.

His topic was Constitutional Background 
of Citizenship.

Dr. Wagoner said: "America was cre-
ated by people of the past who had 
enthusiasm, a rare ingredient in today's 
citizen. Good citizens will not 'let some-
one else do it.' They have an obligation 
to provide positive leadership that the 
United States needs today. They will not

Special guests were the State Parlia-
mentarian, Mrs. C. Wayne Spencer of 
Stamp Defiance Chapter, and Miss 
Frances Formyduval, of New Hanover 
School English Department.—Leila 
Porter (Mrs. E. L.) Robbins.

John Marshall (Louisville, Ky.), May 
28, 1961, at 3 o'clock, John Marshall 
Chapter held its annual memorial service. 
The speaker was James Menefee, a 
member of Ballard Thruston Chapter, SAR. 
Also present were some members of the 
Jack Jouett Society, CAR. Gray Mem-
orial Cemetery is a small family burial 
plot in the 1200 block of Floyd Street. 
At one time this plot was known as 
Fort George and comprised 4,000 acres. 
It is the burial site of Capt. George Gray,

Maria Jefferson Chapter (Mrs. Melvin 
M. Charles, regent) participates fully in 
all national and local DAR programs and 
carries on a local schedule that has won 
many friends for the organization. A 
scholarship was established several years 
ago at Crossnore, and this scholarship 
has been maintained consistently.

Over a long period, medals and ribbons 
have been awarded for history and good 
citizenship in local schools. Educators in 
the St. Augustine school system say they 
feel much good has been accomplished 
through these awards, as youngsters are 
made aware of their status as citizens in 
the United States of America.

The chapter has presented Flags of the 
United States to a number of schools. The 
latest Flag presentations came when 
St. Augustine High School moved into a 
new building, and Flags were given for 
every classroom. Miss Ellender Alden, 
chapter member, is on the faculty of St. 
Augustine and has been ardent in pro-
moting patriotic education among the

(Continued on page 582)


Samuel Patterson to Polly Finley, Aug. 22, 1797, by Elijah Vinsantd.


Ditto; Davis, Asa, Mass. Service, d. Jan. 13, 1852; Ditto; Davis, Isaac, Mass. Service, d. Aug. 17, 1820; Ditto; Davis, James, Regt. Col. Doolittle, d. Dec. 27, 1796; Ditto; Dennis, Moses, Regt. Col. Nixen, d. Dec. 18, 1845; Ditto; Derby, Thomas, d. Oct. 1776; Ditto; Eaton, Jeremiah, Regt. Col. Heath, d. Apr. 19, 1844; Ditto; Eaton, Lemuel, Col. Col. Heath, d. Dec. 18, 1835; Ditto; Eaton, Moses, Co. Col. Heath, d. Feb. 18, 1833; Ditto; Eaton, Samuel, Co. Capt. Smith, d. July 2, 1825; Ditto; Emerson, John, d. Nov. 14, 1809; Ditto; Fogg, Jeremiah, Co. Isaac Farwell, d. Jan. 19, 1847; Ditto; Foster, Isaac, d. Nov. 18, 1820; Ditto; Gates, Line, d. July 10, 1810; Ditto; Gilson, John, Co. Capt. Warren, d. Sept. 23, 1803; Ditto; Goodhue, Ebenzer, Regt. Col. Smith, d. July 2, 1825; Ditto; Hadley, Abijah, Co. Capt. E. Stone, d. June 15, 1837; Ditto; Hayward, William W., d. July 26, 1792; Ditto; Kellom, Daniel, d. May 9, 1848; Ditto; Kellom, Thomas, d. Mar. 15, 1850; Ditto; Mann, Nathan, d. Jan. 11, 1809; Ditto; Mann, Thaddeus, d. Apr. 15, 1836; Ditto; Moore, Hill Cem.; Monroe, Thaddeus, d. Jan. 22, 1828; Center Cem.; Murdock, Thomas, Ditto; Parmenter, Nathaniel, d. Oct. 10, 1840; Ditto; Robbins, Zachariah, d. Aug. 18, 1829; Ditto; Sheldon, John, d. Dec. 8, 1830; Ditto; Steel, Moses, d. Mar. 20, 1824; Ditto; Stevens, Nathaniel, d. Aug. 10, 1817; Ditto; Taggart, Archibald, Ditto; Taggart, James, Ditto; Taylor, Nathaniel, Ditto; Towne, Archuelas, d. July 8, 1818; Ditto; Wheeler, Oliver, d. Apr. 9, 1833; Ditto.

**Querries**

McClain—McLean—McLain—Would like to corress in regard to these families.—M. A. McLain, Rt. 4, Box 4512, Orville, Calif.

Hickok—Benjamin—Streeter—Want ances., parents, dates, and places of Harris Hickok, b. 1797, N.Y., and his 2nd wfe., Almeda Hannah Benjamin, b. 1810, N.Y. Was Harris the s. of Asahel Hickok? Was his mother's maiden surname Streeter? Need names of Hickok's 1st wife. Will exch. data.—Mrs. G. R. Hickok, 114 N. Aurora, EIden, Mo.

Underhill—Polhemus — Want parents, dates, and places and Revolutionary War connection of Frederick B. Underhill, b. 1800; son of Squire Underhill, b. 1803 Under Co., N.Y.; prob. their first three ch. of nine born in same Co. Family moved to Reed's Corners, Ontario Co., N.Y., 1834 where other ch. were born. Frederick d. 1872. Need date of Sarah's death and burial place.—Mrs. Roger A. Ruth, 144 Rock Beach Ave., Rockjodd, N.Y.


Evans—Ebenezer—Evans—Want ances., parents, dates, and places of David Lowe and wfe. Elizabeth Abel, wfe. Sarah Evans, d. Nov. 15, 1816, Knox Co., Tenn., and moved to Morgan Co., Ind., abt. 1830. Also anc., parents, dates, and places of Jacob Evans, b. ca 1803 in Va., and wife Jane (who?), b. ca 1809 in Va., moved to Morgan Co., Ind., where they bought land in 1833, then to Iowa or Kansas abt. 1854.—Mrs. E.H. Ayers, 40 Country Club Dr., Battle Creek, Mich.

Harrington—Elias Harrington arrived Va. in the vessel Assurance July 1635. Member of John Smith's Virginia Co., of London. Who were his children? Charles, b. 1720, a grandson?—Mrs. G.C. Ford, 717 S. 5th Ave., Columbus, Miss.

Rutherford—Wanted names of parents, ances., places, and dates of Archibald Rutherford, Rev. soldier, by 1760, Frederick Co., Va., lived in Shenandoah Co., Va., aft. war. Need names of wfe. and children. Archibald was son of Jaxug Franklin Co. Va. 1795; B. Hickok, b. 1805; his wfe. in 1824.—Mrs. Sally G. Giberson, 1836 Sul Ross, No. 2, Houston 6, Tex.

Avery—Want parents, dates, and places of Henry Avery, whose dau., Mary Moss Avery, was b. Va., 1796; his will recorded Jan. 1828, Franklin Co., Ga., states he was 55 yrs. b. Va.; children—John, James, Jane Baird, Matilda, Mary Donahoo, Nancy, and Mary Moss Attaway.—Mrs. Fred J. Wetzcl, 2908 S. Quaker, Tulsa, Okla.

Harrison—Rucker—Want ances., parents, dates, and places of Daniel R(eece?) Harrison, his wfe. Sarah Rucker, dau. of John Henry Elmore, b. 1792, Wash., Ontand, Ont., 1818. (b) John D. Johnson (sold. War of 1812), b. (where?), died (where?), mar. Margaret Clark, b. (where?), d. (where?); natives of Suffolk, Va.—Mary T. Everett, 18 Collins Ave., Bloomfield, N.J.

Jones—Avery—Want parents, dates, and places of Harris Jones, b. 1795, Va., and his 2nd wfe., Sarah Polhemus, b. 1803 Ulster Co., N.Y., and their 2nd ch. were born. Frederick d. 1872. Need date of Sarah's death and burial place. —Mrs. Roger A. Ruth, 144 Rock Beach Ave., Rockjodd, N.Y.

Clay—Clay—Swartwout—Van Man—Perry—Cowgill—Zeiner —Want full inf. with places and dates of following families: (a) John Richards, b. 1793, Wales, Va. Sarah Tanner. (b) Jeremiah Clifford, d. 1918, Putman Co., Ind. (c) John Swartwout, b. 1753. (d) Henry Van Dorn (died 1840, Ind.), b. (where?), died (where?); children—John, James, Jane Baird, Matilda, Mary Donahoo, Nancy, and Mary Moss Attaway.—Mrs. Fred J. Wetzcl, 2908 S. Quaker, Tulsa, Okla.

White House. Mrs. John F. Kennedy has expressed great interest in the original furnishings.

Even before the Library was opened, said Hoes, hundreds of requests from all over the country were being received for information regarding the career of Monroe. He said the Foundation turns down no request and that information is sent free of charge.
Report Card on Junior Membership

By Lynn Brussock, Retiring National Chairman
Junior Membership Committee

During the past year the Juniors have been busily working to present the following report card on their achievements within the scope of DAR programs and purposes. Progress in building more effective Junior Membership is of vital importance to our National Society, since today's Juniors are tomorrow's DAR leaders.

Subject: Number of Junior Members.
All Daughters between the ages of 18 and 35 years are automatically Juniors. As of March 1, 1962, State Chairmen and State Regents report a total of 9,840 Junior-age members, an increase of 72 over 1960-61. Of this total, 1,466 were new members during the year, 133 more than a year earlier. New York leads the Nation, with 983 Juniors; Pennsylvania is second, with 885.

Subject: Acceptance of Responsibility.
Increased numbers of Juniors served as officers and chairmen during the year. 79 chapter regents are Juniors; 923 serve in other chapter offices; 993 are chapter chairmen of committees; seven have been elected State Officers; and 4 are serving as National Vice Chairs of committees other than Junior Membership.

Subject: Support of the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund.
Contributions from the year's work for this, the Junior's only national fund-raising project, totaled $6,932.53, the largest amount in this administration. Proceeds from the 1961 Congress Bazaar add $625.00 to this figure. Florida's contribution ($983.46) led the Nation in the largest per capita gift and the second highest in dollars ($850.50). District of Columbia ranked third in dollar amount, with $700.00; second on a per capita basis.

Subject: Support of Special State Projects.
In some States the Juniors select an additional project to which they devote their energies. Scholarships are awarded to deserving students through the efforts of Connecticut and Minnesota Juniors, and in North Carolina these younger members provide medical scholarships for the boys and girls at Crossnore. Pennsylvania's Juniors are raising funds to renovate the Girls' Ward in the Pennsylvania Hospital at Tamassee. Meanwhile, the New York Juniors made possible the landscaping and grass planting of their playground, given to New York Cottage, also at Tamassee. Texas Junior Members bought two therapy units for a children's hospital, and the Illinois Junior Committee contributed to two projects—collecting money, food, and children's clothing, toys, and furniture for the Chicago Indian Center and sending 229 books to the Illinois Cottage at Tamassee. A group of Florida Juniors presented Cecilie Pemberton, our 1962 Junior Bazaar doll, which helped to increase the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund at Congress.

Florida Society Makes Award to Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes

Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, retiring National Chairman, National Defense Committee, and present Vice Regent of the Maryland State Society, received the following citation from the Florida State Society:

The 6000 Florida Daughters pay tribute and honor to Elizabeth Chesnut Barnes for her distinguished articles on National Defense as published in the National DAR Magazine and for the authorship of her two great books—Peace Corps—a Pig in a Poke and Two-Faced NATO.

We wish you godspeed and the affectionate greetings of all the Florida Daughters.

DOROTHY M. ALLEN
State Public Relations Chairman

In addition to the citation, the Florida Daughters also presented Mrs. Barnes with a Distinguished Service Award—the unanimous award of the Public Relations Committee, including the State Regent, the State Public Relations Chairman, and chapter chairmen. It read as follows:

FLORIDA STATE SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
STATE PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

presents THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD to
ELIZABETH CHESNUT BARNES, NATIONAL DEFENSE CHAIRMAN, NSDAR
THIS 28th day of March, 1962

Presented by Alice Farish Estill
State Regent
Dorothy M. Allen
State Public Relations Chairman
MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Regular Meeting
April 14, 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 Chaplain General, Mrs. Thomas Earle Stribling, offered prayer. The assemblage joined in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., First Vice President General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Seimes, called the roll, and the following members were recorded present:

**National Officers:** Mrs. White, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Stribling, Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Baker, Miss Burns, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Hoke, Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Maddox, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Lange, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Petree, Mrs. Tippett, Mrs. Tonkin, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Tuthill, Mrs. Stotts, Mrs. Carlson, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Schneider, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. Lipscomb, Mrs. McCrady, Mrs. Biel, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Shramek. **State Regents:** Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Flood, Mrs. Chester, Mrs. Sanchez, Mrs. Tippett, Mrs. Torrington, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Estill, Mrs. Merritt, Miss Bird, Mrs. Peters, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Kilbourn, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Shackelford, Mrs. Grover, Mrs. Lovett, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Wiedlea, Mrs. Dunnavan, Mrs. Heaton, Mrs. Cash, Mrs. Jacobson, Mrs. Ackerman, Mrs. Lambird, Mrs. McConkey, Mrs. Skillman, Mrs. Neal, Mrs. Cuff, Mrs. Cordon, Mrs. Tuskind, Mrs. Minton, Mrs. Rinsland, Mrs. Rhoads, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Tompkins, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Morford, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Frick. **State Vice Regent:** Mrs. Wilcox, South Dakota.

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

On the evening of February 1, following the Board of Management meeting, a Membership Meeting was held at the District of Columbia Chapter House with Miss Anna Mary McNutt, State Registrar, presiding. The speaker was Mrs. Frank Leslie Harris, National Chairman of the Membership Committee. Attending were the President General; the State Regent of the District of Columbia, Mrs. John W. Wilson; Mrs. T. Earl Stribling, Chaplain General; Mrs. Austin C. Hayward, Registrar General; Miss Gertrude MacPeek, National Chairman, DAR Magazine Committee; and Mrs. George J. Walz, National Chairman, DAR Magazine Advertising Committee.

February 6, I went to Philadelphia to be the speaker at the 70th Charter Day Luncheon of the Philadelphia Chapter. Mrs. R. Leonard Stiles, Regent, presided over the luncheon and meeting held at the Barclay Hotel.

Valentine's Day I attended the annual luncheon given by the Women's Board of the Washington Heart Association.

Friday evening, at the invitation of Miss Mayme C. Parker, of the Francis Wallis Chapter of Virginia, it was a pleasure to be an honor guest at George Washington's Birthnight Ball at the Belle Haven Country Club.

On Sunday, the 18th of February, services were held at the Universalist National Memorial Church, formerly the Church of Our Father, in commemoration of the first Continental Congress held in this church. The flowers in the church were given in memory of the First President General, Caroline Scott Harrison. The services, which were arranged by the Lucy Holcombe Chapter, Mrs. Pearl W. Norman, Regent, were attended by approximately ninety DAR members including the President General and Mrs. Marthena Harrison Williams, granddaughter of Mrs. Harrison.

Tuesday morning, February 20, Mrs. James M. Haswell, Chairman, National Board Dinners Committee, drove me to the National Airport where I enplaned for Nashville, Tennessee, to attend the first Conference on my itinerary of ten states. The State Regent, Mrs. Theodore Morford, and my Conference hostess, Mrs. Oscar Noel, met my plane. That noon, the Colonial Dames of America, Chapter VII, Mrs. Jack Denis, President, honored me with a luncheon at the Centennial Club; and that evening the State Executive Board invited the special guests of the Conference to join them for dinner.

The next morning your President General was interviewed on television, Station WSM, and was a guest of her Conference hostess, Mrs. Oscar Noel, at Cheekwood. The Tennessee State Conference opened formally that evening with the President General as the principal speaker. Your President General was made an Honorary Citizen of Tennessee by Governor Buford Ellington, and an Honorary Citizen of Nashville by Mayor Ben West who also gave her a Key to the City. Tuesday morning the National Chairman of the DAR School Committee, Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease, was the speaker at breakfast. Mr. and Mrs. Ned Cary of Kate Duncan Smith DAR School were present. At noon Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, National Chairman, was the guest speaker at a National Defense luncheon. The Tennessee State Officers Club entertained out of state guests at a Tea in the afternoon and that evening we enjoyed the Chapter Regents' Banquet. Friday morning the Tennessee Belles held their annual breakfast with Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, past Organizing Secretary General, the speaker, and after a business session, the Conference adjourned.

The week end was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Will Ed Gupton who gave a dinner in my honor Saturday evening. Saturday night Mrs. Hugh W. Stallworth entertained for me with a luncheon at the Belle Mead Country Club.

February 25, I flew to Tulsa and was met by Mrs. Grover C. Spillers, Honorary State Regent of Oklahoma and General Chairman of the Conference. In the evening, Mr. and Mrs. Spillers had me as their guest for dinner at the Tulsa Club. Monday morning after a press interview and a TV tape recording, I joined the registered guests of the Conference for Brunch at the home of Mrs. Ben Estes. After the State Officers Club dinner, the 53rd State Conference of the Oklahoma Society opened with Mrs. Henry Daniel Rinsland presiding, when I gave my address. Tuesday, following the conference reports, a question and answer period was held affording your President General an opportunity to discuss with the members programs and projects as well as adminis-
trative features of the National Society. The Conference closed Wednesday noon and following a delightful luncheon given by Mrs. Grover C. Spillers, I flew to Kansas City where I was met by Mrs. Harold Nelson Kilbourn, State Regent of Kansas, and Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease, National Chairman, DAR School Committee. That evening the Junior Membership Committee invited me to attend their first dinner. The next noon, Mrs. John Franklin Baber, National Chairman of the Conservation Committee, was the speaker at a Conservation luncheon. Thursday afternoon, March 1, the Conference opened officially with Mrs. Kilbourn presiding, at which time I brought greetings from the National Society. Friday morning it was my pleasure to be present at the Children of the American Revolution Breakfast and give greetings. Mrs. Ellsworth Everett Clark, National Chairman, was the speaker at the Public Relations luncheon. In the evening, the President General gave her formal address which was followed by a Reception in her honor. The next morning I attended the State Officers Club Breakfast, Mrs. Chester Davis, President, presiding. Following the adjournment of the Conference, Mrs. Ben Page, Adviser to the DAR Museum Committee, entertained for me with a luncheon at the Junior League Club House. That night I was the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease and enjoyed a dinner party they gave at the Carriage Club.

Sunday, March 4, Mrs. Kilbourn and Mrs. Charles Johnson, Honorary State Regent of Illinois, and I drove to Jefferson City for the Missouri State Conference. The State Regent, Mrs. Loyd Bentley Cash, entertained the State Board, past National Officers and guests at dinner, which was followed by an informal party at the home of Mrs. E. F. Kieselbach, State Librarian. Monday noon I was the guest at the Regents' luncheon. That afternoon it was an honor to pour at a beautifully appointed Tea in the Executive Mansion given by Mrs. John Dalton, the wife of Governor Dalton, and a DAR member. The opening session of the Conference on Monday evening was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Cash, when your President General delivered her address. A reception followed. Tuesday I attended the CAR breakfast and the National Defense luncheon, and gave an interview over KRGG-TV. It was my pleasure to present the Missouri Good Citizen with the $100 Savings Bond at the luncheon.

Wednesday morning I enplaned for Minneapolis and was met by Mrs. Mentor C. Addicks and Mrs. R. C. Hallberg of Maria Sanford Chapter. After a press conference, I enjoyed dinner with the State Regent, Mrs. Ralph B. Dunavan. The morning of March 8, I talked to the members concerning our administrative and committee work and answered questions from the audience. During the afternoon there was a brief appearance on WCCO-TV. That evening at the Banquet I gave my address which was followed by a Reception. Friday was devoted to a meeting of the Sibley House Association with a small dinner in the evening at the St. Paul Athletic Club. Saturday, after a luncheon at the Minneapolis Women's Club arranged by the Regents' Unit of Minneapolis, I flew to Milwaukee.

The State Regent of Wisconsin, Mrs. Arthur C. Frick, and Mrs. Harry Edward Wozny, Regent of the Annis Avery Chapter and Conference Chairman, met the plane and we had dinner together. Afterwards a reporter from the Milwaukee Journal came to the hotel for an interview. Monday a most interesting meeting of the Lineage Research Committee was held under the direction of Mrs. Lester J. LaMack, National Vice Chairman, in the Genealogical Reference Room of the Milwaukee Library at which time your President General spoke briefly on the purpose and set-up of this committee. The Library remained open until 9:30 P.M. that potential members might do research under supervision.

In the afternoon, a reporter from the Milwaukee Sen-
tinel interviewed me. That evening I enjoyed being a guest of the State Officers Club, Mrs. David Barnes, President, presiding. Tuesday noon at luncheon it was my pleasure to present the American History Month Essay Awards to the State 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th grade winners; the Government Bond to the State Good Citizen; and checks to the girls who placed second and third in the contest. At the Conference Banquet your President General was the main speaker. After the morning session on March 14, I left for Detroit.

There I was met by Mrs. Leo P. Richardson and Mrs. Carlos LaGuire, Conference Chairmen. I was the dinner guest of the State Officers Club and brought greetings from the National Society to the Michigan Daughters at the meeting which followed, presided over by the State Regent, Mrs. Clare E. Wiedlea. Thursday morning reporters from the Detroit Free Press and the Detroit News came to the hotel for interviews and at noon I made a tape for radio release on Station WJR concerning the objectives and programs of the DAR. At a reception in the late afternoon the Allied Veterans Council of Wayne County, Mrs. Bessie M. Griswold, Trustee and member of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, presented a beautiful 50-star Flag with eagle and standard to the President General, Mr. Dwyer, a member of the Detroit Edison Post, American Legion, making the presentation. The Banquet was held that evening in my address was given. Mrs. Wiedlea was the meeting and luncheon honoring over 300 Good Citizens when the National Society's United States Savings Bond was presented to the Michigan State Good Citizen by your President General. Saturday morning, Mrs. Wiedlea drove me to the airport to leave for Chicago.

In Chicago, I was met by Mrs. Thomas E. Maury, Honorary State Regent of Illinois, and Mrs. William Small, Division Director. The Daughters of the American Colonists, Mrs. Charles J. Michelet, State Regent, invited me to a luncheon meeting and in the evening Miss Helen M. Macklin, State President, included me among her guests at a Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century Banquet. Sunday, after a brunch given by Miss Helen McMackin, Honorary Vice President General, and Mrs. Henry C. Warner, Vice President General, I sat for a portrait by Mildred Lyon Hetherington, arranged by the Illinois Daughters. Later that afternoon, Irene Powers of the Chicago Tabune called for an interview. Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, President, presided at the Illinois State Officers Club dinner. Monday morning the State Regent, Mrs. Albert G. Peters, entertained the State Board and guests for breakfast in the Presidential suite.

The Illinois State Conference opened officially at 9:30 A.M., March 19, with the State Regent presiding. At a Membership luncheon, it was my privilege to take part in a discussion as to how we could increase our membership. A Press Conference was held with a reporter from the Chicago Daily News, followed by an appearance on TV station WRKB. That evening I joined State Officers and guests of the Conference for dinner at Jacques Restaurant, and the next morning was a guest for breakfast of the Society, Daughters of Colonial Wars in the State of Illinois. Tuesday morning Mrs. Peters' grandchildren, members of the CAR, dressed in Colonial costume, presented me with a colonial bouquet and two lovely gifts including a CAR charm. Tuesday afternoon, March 20, "The Singing Woods" an historical pageant depicting scenes of Illinois history from 1796 to 1900, was presented in honor of the President General and the Seventieth Anniversary of the Illinois Organization DAR. Tea was enjoyed later with the Prairie State Chapter, Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century. That evening, after the Banquet, the President General gave her address. Wednesday morning I enjoyed having breakfast with the Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims, Mrs. Frederick C. Minkler, Governor, presiding. At the
morning meeting of the State Conference, the Good Citizens of Illinois were present and it was the privilege of the President General to extend the greeting of the Conference to them. Accompanied by Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, Honorary State Regent, I flew to Columbus, Ohio, later in the day.

We were met at the airport by Mrs. James B. Patton, Honorary President General, and Mrs. Harry A. Emrick, Regent, Anne Simpson Davis Chapter, the hostess chapter.

The Ohio Conference opened that evening with the State Regent, Mrs. Harvey A. Minton, presiding. Your President General brought greetings from the National Society and was honored with a reception following the meeting. Thursday noon at a DAR School luncheon, Mrs. Wallace Heiser, State Chairman, presiding, I spoke briefly concerning Kate Duncan Smith DAR School. Friday morning the Conference Pages invited me to their annual breakfast and at noon, a luncheon was held in my honor at the Columbus Athletic Club. Friday evening at the formal banquet the President General gave her conference address and Saturday morning found me on my way back to Washington after an absence of five weeks.

The Memorial Service of the District of Columbia State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held Sunday, March 25, at the Auditorium of the Natural History Building, Smithsonian Institution, which I attended. The State Officers included me among their guests for dinner at the Press Club that evening. Monday at 10:00 A.M. the Conference opened with Mrs. John J. Wilson, State Regent, presiding. At noon a luncheon was given in honor of the State Regent in the Ballroom of the Washington Hotel. Tuesday noon the Honorary State Regents, State Officers and guests of the Conference met for lunch at the Chapter House. At the State Banquet, held at the Mayflower Hotel, Tuesday evening, I gave my conference address.

Thursday evening, March 30, a lovely dinner party was given for me at the Congressional Country Club by Congressman and Mrs. Clifford G. McIntire of Maine. A Flag that had flown over the Capitol of the State of Maine and the Capitol of the United States was presented to me.

March 31, Saturday afternoon, I was the guest of honor of the Richard Arnold Chapter at a Colonial Reception celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Chapter, Miss Ann E. Briggs, Regent. The tea was supervised by Mrs. Ona Griffin Jeffries and was patterned after an authentic reception given by George Washington in Philadelphia, as described in her book "In and Out of the White House."

A Reception for Maine's Cherry Blossom Princess, Miss Monalee Smith, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at our Headquarters the evening of April 4, given jointly by the President General and the Maine State Society, The Buildings and Grounds and the National Board Dinners Committees assisted.

Tuesday noon, April 10, it was my pleasure to have lunch with the members of the Ruth Brewster Chapter, Mrs. George S. Rountree, Regent, at the Chapter House. That evening I was the guest of the Daughters of American Colonists at a Candlelight Supper at the Mayflower Hotel, Mrs. Helen Denny Howard, National President.

Wednesday evening I was an honor guest of the National Society, Founders and Patriots of America, at their annual Banquet, when the National President, Mrs. Herbert Ralston Hill, presented me with a Certificate of Award for "Meritous Service in Perpetuating the Ideals of our American Heritage."

Friday noon, April 13, I attended the birthday luncheon of the Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter, Mrs. Frederick W. Butler, Regent, at the home of Mrs. Edward S. Irons. I am an associate member of the Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter.

On April 13, Mrs. Ellsworth Everett Clark National Chairman, Public Relations Committee, represented the President General and laid our Society's wreath for the commemorative ceremony at the Jefferson Memorial in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Frank R. Heller, National Chairman of the Committee for The Flag of the United States of America, and Mrs. Philip W. Keller, National Chairman of Pages, carried the Colors.

The Executive Committee, at its meeting on January 30, voted to award a $500 Occupational Therapy Scholarship to Miss Judith A. Judson, a Junior in Occupational Therapy at the University of Florida.

In November 1961 an entry of the 1961 program of work of the National Society was presented to Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, for which we have received a George Washington Honor Medal, with the citation "AN OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT IN HELPING TO BRING ABOUT A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE."

I cannot conclude this report without a word to the Board Members who have been so helpful throughout this administration. I thank each of you for your share in projecting the work of our National Society. I hope you will enjoy the week which lies ahead when we are assembled in our 71st Continental Congress! May the blessings of success, health and happiness be yours!

DORIS PIKE WHITE, President General.

The President General resumed the chair.

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

Speeches in general have occupied much of this officer's time since the last Board meeting. She has not only prepared and delivered her own, but has judged National Defense essays and acted as a Moderator of others in a National Defense Forum in New York City.

During the month of February she spoke at meetings of the Knapp, New Rochelle, Rufus King, and Jonas Bronck Chapters of New York on the subject of Patriotism 1962 in relation to the DAR.

On March 8th she spoke to the members and guests of the Eagle Rock Chapter, Montclair, New Jersey—representing about twelve chapters in that area—on The Deeper Meaning of the DAR.

On March 19th she flew to Lexington, Kentucky, to attend the 66th Conference of the Kentucky Daughters, where she gave the keynote address at the opening session, entitled "For Evil to Triumph, Good Men Need Only Do Nothing. While there she had the opportunity to visit and admire the restoration project of the Kentucky Society, historic Duncan Tavern, and to take part in a fifteen minute TV program with Mrs. Allen L. Baker, our Organizing Secretary General. The Kentucky Daughters lived up to all the well-known concepts of Kentucky hospitality by sending her back to New York a bonafide Kentucky Colonel.

On February 23rd it was a pleasure to attend the DAR-SAR annual Colonial Ball at the Plaza Hotel in New York City with the New York State Regent, Mrs. Frank B. Cuff and other New York DAR notables and husbands. This Ball serves a dual purpose for it is both social and philanthropic, as more and more of our younger Daughters are making it the occasion of their debut each year and one-half the proceeds is for the benefit of our DAR schools.

In this last report to the National Board of Management this officer would like to say once again how very much she has appreciated the many invitations extended to her to visit the various State Conferences during her term of office—and how she has regretted her inability to accept each one. However, all contact with the States was not lost, as the many fine State Yearbooks received by her
reflected, so well, the activities of those States in carrying out the objectives of our National Society.

As you work in the future for DAR
Let the DAR Handbook be your guiding star!

ADELE WOODHOUSE SULLIVAN,
First Vice President General.

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

Since the February meeting I have been quite busy preparing the devotional and prayer services for Continental Congress.

I have attended the conferences of the Mississippi, Georgia and Kentucky State Societies and deeply regret that I could not accept all conference invitations received. In each state that I visited I participated in the memorial service and installation of the newly elected state officers.

In Mississippi I had the pleasure of receiving with Mrs. Heaton, the State Regent, and Mrs. Ross Barnett, First Lady of Mississippi, at a reception given in the handsome colonial Executive Mansion.

In Kentucky I was the speaker at the luncheon when the State Chaplain, Mrs. T. Ewing Roberts, presided. Through the State Regent, Mrs. Fred Osborne, I received my commission making me, along with the other out of state guests, a Kentucky Colonel. The State Regent also arranged a visit to Duncan Tavern, the Kentucky State Society's shrine. Later that same afternoon it was a pleasure to have a part with others at a reception given by Mrs. Osborne and the Kentucky Daughters at a gracious country home.

Among chapter activities I participated in sponsoring a Fashion Show at the Joseph Habersham Chapter, Atlanta. This successful benefit was for the Georgia Scholarship at Berry Schools which will be used by some Tamassee or Kate Duncan Smith student. Earlier this week I spoke to the Ruth Brewer Chapter having as the theme "A Challenge to Spiritual Research."

This is the last of the 18 Board of Management meetings that I have attended, a perfect attendance record. I have prepared and delivered all devotional services. I shall miss you but I can commend this office and its duties to my successor in utter confidence that you both will be served well. I thank each of you for the many courtesies that has made this office one of pleasure and satisfaction.

LENAMAE F. STRIBLING,
Chaplain General.

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

The minutes of the February Board meeting were prepared for publication in the DAR Magazine and proofread. Minutes and verbatim transcript were indexed and recorded.

The amendment to the Bylaws proposed by the National Board of Management, the amendment proposed by Rosannah Waters Chapter, Mississippi and endorsed by ten chapters located in nine states, and the resolution proposed by the National Board of Management regarding the Patriots Lobby at Freedoms Foundation were prepared for distribution to the chapters.

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

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

Notices of the two Board meetings in April were mailed to the members of the National Board of Management.

Members of the Executive Committee were notified of meetings of that committee.

Letters were mailed to National Officers, State Regents and Committee Chairmen, requesting advance copies of their full reports to the Continental Congress for the Proceedings. All correspondenee is up to date.

Since my last report to the Board, 1,576 membership certificates have been prepared and mailed to members.

I am grateful for the many invitations to State Conferences and wish it had been possible to attend all of them. I was the guest speaker at the New Jersey Conference and extend my appreciation for the kindness and hospitality extended me while in that State.

I attended my own State Conference and have attended several chapter meetings in Delaware.

My association with the Board members has been a privilege, also an inspiration to give my best effort in carrying the duties of this office.

BETTY NEWKIRK SEIMES,
Recording Secretary General.

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

Since our February first Board Meeting I have attended our Mississippi State Conference at Jackson, Mississippi, February 21-23, where I served as State Chairman of Resolutions.

I was the guest of the Arkansas State Conference March 1-3 and was the principal speaker on opening night. My subject was Invisible Government. Using this same subject I addressed Deer Creek Chapter at their annual spring luncheon at the Greenville Country Club on March 14.

Since my term as Corresponding Secretary General expires in April, I am returning to the grass roots level. Having been elected again as Regent of Rosannah Waters Chapter, I am back where I started twenty-two years ago, and while I may not be as spry I am even more dedicated to DAR work.

There were 277 letters answered between January 1 and March 1, and 354 letters have been written since the change in personnel in my office, plus nearly a hundred written in longhand from my desk at home.

It has been interesting to note how many questions come to this office from school children, showing how much they rely on this Society for material in writing essays and compiling school papers. Many letters are received from people anxious to learn something about the Society and to know the procedure for joining.

These three years of serving the National Society as Corresponding Secretary General have been vastly enjoyable and inspiring, and I am grateful to have had the opportunity.

IONE B. BREWER,
Corresponding Secretary General.

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

For those of us who are attending our last meeting as members of the Board of Management we can take pride in the condition of our finances as reflected in the summary report. We have been able to make needed repairs and renovations in our buildings as well as maintain our interest in the usually active special projects.

To those of you who will continue as members of this Board, you may be grateful for the splendid balance in our Current Fund. You will be able to meet emergencies, should any arise, and carry on the necessary operations of the buildings in keeping with our high standards.

The most recent gift received by your Treasurer General
was accompanied by the following comments from a non-
member of our Society:

“My dear Miss Burns:

Please find enclosed my cheque which I want to give to
the Doris Pike White Gymnasium.

She (Mrs. White) is so attractive and also I have found
her to be a loyal friend without favoritism, an astute organ-
izer without connivance, and a just executive without harsh-
ness.

“Truly it has been a privilege, in my opinion, to work
with her and to be associated with all of you!

“If I were to wake up tomorrow and find that the DAR
no longer was in existence I would be a very very worried
American woman . . . !!!

“I am just using this fantastic simile to demonstrate how
strongly I feel about the patriotic strength of your organi-
zation.

Very sincerely yours,
KATHERINE McCOOK KNOX.”

(Chairman of the Art Critics Committee).

I hereby submit the Summary Statement of Current, Spe-
cial and Pension Funds for the twelve months ended Feb-
ruary 28, 1962, and the supporting schedule there-to.

### SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT AND SPECIAL FUNDS

#### FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 1, 1961 - FEBRUARY 28, 1962

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<td>Committee Maintenance</td>
<td>1,198.60</td>
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<td>2,461.45</td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
<td>1,237.15</td>
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<td>Good Citizens</td>
<td>7,293.52</td>
<td>7,038.48</td>
<td>7,942.83</td>
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<td>9,389.17</td>
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<td>Junior American Citizens</td>
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<td>1,150.51</td>
<td>4,972.08</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
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<td>Americanism &amp; DAR Manual</td>
<td>10,165.84</td>
<td>852.71</td>
<td>2,265.64</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
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<td>DAR School</td>
<td>138,279.39</td>
<td>1,137.19</td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
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<td><strong>Special Funds</strong></td>
<td>653,033.74</td>
<td>580,328.98</td>
<td>594,391.51</td>
<td>67,500.00</td>
<td>706,471.21</td>
<td>592,341.34</td>
<td>458,191.36</td>
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<td><strong>Total Special Funds</strong></td>
<td>1,340,956.85</td>
<td>1,295,304.99</td>
<td>1,052,870.14</td>
<td>1,583,391.70</td>
<td>1,125,200.34</td>
<td>458,191.36</td>
<td>458,191.36</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Current and Special Fund</strong></td>
<td>1,340,956.85</td>
<td>1,295,304.99</td>
<td>1,052,870.14</td>
<td>1,583,391.70</td>
<td>1,125,200.34</td>
<td>458,191.36</td>
<td>458,191.36</td>
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</table>

(A) The current fund balance at February 28, 1962 includes 549,496.50 received for 1962 dues which was not available for use in operations until March 1, 1962. In addition approximately 19,500.00 In dues and fees had been received from applicants and will not be available for operations until the applicants are admitted to membership.

JUNE-JULY 1962
# SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS
## AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 1962

### CURRENT FUND

U.S. Treasury Bills (maturity value $600,000.00 due at various dates from March thru May, 1962) .......................... $595,859.00

### SPECIAL FUNDS

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

**Charles Simpson Atwell Scholarship Fund**
97 shares Detroit Edison Company ........................................ 3,375.60
424 shares Texaco, Inc. ................................................... 8,975.60

### 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 1/2 % Bonds, due 5/1/71 .............. 13,425.00
- 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 ............. 15,377.50
- New York Telephone Co 4 1/2 % Bonds, due 5/15/91 .... 15,187.50
- Pacific Gas & Electric 3 1/2 % Bonds, due 6/1/74 ........ 14,102.50
- Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. 3% Bonds, due 10/1/75 12,150.00
- Southern California Edison 4 1/4 % Bonds, due 2/15/82 15,505.00
- Union Electric Co. of Missouri 3 3/8 % Bonds, due 5/1/71 7,845.00

**Corporate Stock:**
- 50 shares Adams Express Company .................................. 1,470.00
- 40 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
- 19 shares Atlas Corp. .............................................. 66.88
- 127 shares Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co. .................. 4,285.96
- 2 shares Consolidated Natural Gas Co. ....................... 123.25
- 50 shares Detroit Edison Co. .................................. 1,900.00
- 137 shares duPont (E.I.) de Nemours & Co. ............... 24,163.37
- 10 shares Ford Motor Co. ..................................... 955.80
- 100 shares General Electric Co. .............................. 6,066.03
- 200 shares General Foods Corp. ............................... 5,536.75
- 2 shares General Mills, 5% preferred ..................... 220.00
- 177 shares General Motors Corp. ............................ 5,929.50

**Corporate Stock:**
- 204 shares Gulf Oil Co ............................................ 8,002.62
- 100 shares International Harvester 7.00 Pfd. ............ 14,853.80
- 34 shares Kansas Power & Light Co. ........................ 6,426.00
- 14 shares Pacific Gas and Electric Company, 6% preferred 435.75
- 200 shares Radio Corporation of America 3.50 preferred 14,242.16
- 200 shares R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. .................... 11,800.75
- 200 shares South Carolina Electric and Gas Company .... 10,638.92
- 132 shares Standard Oil Co. of California ............... 6,426.00
- 360 shares Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey .............. 18,278.04
- 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** .................................................. $444,074.05
**Uninvested principal cash** ........................................... $71,291.69

**Total investments—Special Funds** .................................. $515,365.74
**Total investments—Current and Special Funds** ................... $1,125,200.34

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

MARIAN BURNS, Treasurer General.

(Copies of the complete report of the Treasurer General may be obtained by writing to her office.)
TRUSTEES, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION PENSION TRUST FUND

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements

Year ended February 28, 1962

RECEIPTS:

Contribution from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution 21,405.26
Employees contributions 1,388.32
Net income from investments 238.12
Total receipts 23,031.70

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 receipts over disbursements for the year 184.84
Balance at March 1, 1961 10,512.89
Total balance at February 28, 1962 10,697.73

Balance consists of:
Cash—The Riggs National Bank:
Trustees Account 3,046.63
State Mutual Assurance Company Account 1,151.10
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

Mrs. John Morrison Kerr read the report of the Finance Committee.
The Finance Committee met April 11, 1962, and examined the records of the vouchers signed by the Chairman from September 1, 1961, through February 28, 1962. We found them to be in accord with that of the Treasurer General.
For a detailed report see the Treasurer General's report.

During the two-month period from September 1, 1961, to and including February 28, 1962, vouchers were approved in the amount of $475,434.77.

JOSEPHINE N. ROTHERMEL,
(per F. W. KERR)
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.

April 5, 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 and of the Trustees, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution Pension Trust Fund for the fiscal year ended February 28, 1962, 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 reports of the Treasurer General and of the Trustees of the Pension Trust Fund summarize fairly the recorded cash receipts and disbursements of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the Trustees, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution Pension Trust Fund for the fiscal year ended February 28, 1962, 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 109 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Baker. Adopted.

The Treasurer General presented the following membership figures:

Reinstated 109
Deceased 702
Resigned 609

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, February 1, 1962:
Number of applications verified, 1,333; number of supplements verified, 171; Total number of papers verified, 1,504.
Papers returned unverified: originals, 61; supplements, 34; new records verified, 133; permits issued for official insignia, 208; miniature, 187; ancestral bars, 209; letters written, 1,636; postal, 1,671; photostats: papers, 636 (2,544 pages); pages of data, 393; total photostats (pages) 2,939.

MARTHA B. HAYWARD,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Hayward moved that the 1,333 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be...
The following reappointment of one organizing regent is requested through her respective State Regent: Mrs. Virginia Reed Silcott, Worthington, Ohio.

The following four chapters are presented for official disbandment: Colonel Henry Champion, Colchester, Connecticut; Sabra Trumbull, Rockville, Connecticut; Jesse Franklin, Mount Airy, North Carolina; Mullily Oka, Sulphur, Oklahoma.

The following four chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Pomo, Ukiah, California; Pointe Coupee, New Roads, Louisiana; Colonel Joseph Glover, Walterboro, South Carolina; Gideon Carr, White Bluff, Tennessee.

The following reappointment of one organizing regent is adopted by Mrs. H. W. R. Chamberlain, State Historian.

The study of textbooks continues. Historical books were given to city libraries and to schools. Historians report greater efforts in history promotion in the school study courses and that the work has been both interesting and profitable, as the outlined program was carried out.

At the request of the historians the National Society has gone on record as opposing the removal of historic statues and memorials from the Nation’s Capital.

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

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from February 1st to April 14th:

Through their respective State Regents the following two members at Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Grace Bradford McDowell, Pineville, North Carolina; Mrs. Clarice Elizabeth Kerr Lugenebeel, Des Moines, Washington.

The following four organizing regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Frances Virginia Miller Smith, Glen-dora, Mississippi; Mrs. Patty Sue Williams Tucker, Tunica, Mississippi; Mrs. Elizabeth Hoskins Kincaid, Grants, New Mexico; Mrs. Virginia Reed Silcott, Worthington, Ohio.

The following reappointment of one organizing regent is requested through her respective State Regent: Mrs. Virginia Reed Silcott, Worthington, Ohio.

The State Regent of Kentucky requests the authorization of a chapter in Scottsville.

The following four chapters are presented for official disbandment: Colonel Henry Champion, Colchester, Connecticut; Sabra Trumbull, Rockville, Connecticut; Jesse Franklin, Mount Airy, North Carolina; Mullily Oka, Sulphur, Oklahoma.

The following four chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Pomo, Ukiah, California; Pointe Coupee, New Roads, Louisiana; Colonel Joseph Glover, Walterboro, South Carolina; Gideon Carr, White Bluff, Tennessee.

ELIZABETH H. BAKER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Baker moved the confirmation of two organizing regents, reappointment of one organizing regent, authorization of one chapter, disbandment of four chapters; and confirmation of four chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Hayward. Adopted.

The Historian General, Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, reads her report:

The promotion and observance of February as American History Month has, again, culminated in a highly successful and gratifying accomplishment, under the direction of Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe, receiving increasingly enthusiastic support and cooperation. The emphasis during this month has been upon our American patriots and heritage of freedom, gained only through understanding of our history and greater appreciation of the wisdom and strength of our forefathers.

Many members wrote Representative Emanuel Celler of the House Judiciary Committee and their own Senators and Representatives concerning passage of Bill S.J. 22, designating February as American History Month, which successfully passed the Senate but still remains in the House Judiciary Committee.

There has been a resurgence of interest in all phases of historical promotion as indicated on the reports received. History month is celebrated in France and Mexico with great interest.

The teaching of American history in the schools was promoted on all educational levels, and was increasingly promoted by the legal profession, resulting in greater development of community interest. It has been said by the Governor of our 50th State, Hawaii, “The life we live today we have inherited from the past, and must pass it on to the future. Our country was strong when it was given to this generation of Americans and it must be handed on to the next generation strengthened by our efforts. We must grow if we are to survive. This is the lesson we learn from history.”

The following reappointment of one organizing regent is adopted by Mrs. H. W. R. Chamberlain, State Historian.

The study of textbooks continues. Historical books were given to city libraries and to schools. Historians report greater efforts in history promotion in the school study courses and that the work has been both interesting and profitable, as the outlined program was carried out.

At the request of the historians the National Society has gone on record as opposing the removal of historic statues and memorials from the Nation’s Capital.

New York State reports that the House Interior Committee recently approved a resolution that would authorize preservation of Alexander Hamilton’s house as a National Memorial. We were happy to cooperate in this promotion with New York members and those of other states.

Chapters in increasing number conducted historic tours to places of historical interest, locally and to more distant places.

Several states report compiling records, listing all historic spots in their states marked by the DAR. The location and marking of graves of Revolutionary soldiers and deceased members has been emphasized. Seasonable weather will now permit placing, with suitable ceremonies, the large number of bronze and stone markers.

The purpose and need of the Americana Fund is receiving greater understanding and support, resulting in larger contributions and the means of preserving additional fragile documents, and of adding useful as well as beautiful articles to the Repository, among which is a new 50-star silk flag and a lamp for the desk.

It has been the pleasure of your Historian General for the past three years to assist the members of the Daughters of Colonial Wars in judging essays on historical restorations.

The Key to the City of Louisville was presented by Mayor Bruce Hoblitzell to your Historian General for having served as a member of the Historical Committee charged with the responsibility of properly marking Western Cemetery, and the grave of the First Mayor John C. Buclin in Cave Hill Cemetery.

It was my privilege and pleasure to join the members of the Executive Committee for the drive to Yorktown for the celebration of Yorktown Day and the enjoyment of the gracious hospitality of the Comte de Grasse Chapter and other Virginia Daughters.

The portfolio of Original Signatures of the First Governors which now numbers 27 originals and 9 photostats, still to be replaced by originals. States not represented number 14, many of which are earnestly attempting to secure their signature. The originals are from Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, Wyoming. We hope to receive originals to replace the photostats from California, Florida, Georgia, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island. States not heard from—Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Maine, Missouri, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin.

Since my last report there have been issued 2,296 American History Award certificates; 20,563 American History Month stickers; 739 History Month posters and 1,891 History Medals. Contributions to the Americana Fund total $729. The number of markers reported to the office by the chapters was 217, of which 114 were of an historical nature and 103 placed on the graves of deceased members of our society.


Connecticut—Appointment of Trustees to administer estate of Samuel Edwards for widow, 16 June 1798. Signed


Indiana—Letter by Jonathan Jennings while delegate to Congress from Indiana Territory, later Governor of Indiana, dated 1813. Presented by The Mitchell Family—members of The Hoosier Elm Chapter through Mrs. Lenore LaHue.


Nevada—Proclamation signed by James W. Nye, Territorial Governor, dated 29 August 1861. Presented by Valley of Fire Chapter through Mrs. F. A. Gillhouse.


Florida—Constitution and Bylaws, dated 1897. Presented by Mrs. George C. Estill, Florida State Regent.

Georgia—Second Report of NSDAR, dated October 11, 1897—October 11, 1898. Presented by Mrs. Wallace L. Harris, State Historian.

Virginia—Transferred from Museum photograph of “Washington’s Last Moments.” Presented by Miss Elsie F. Jackson, Francis Wallis Chapter.

West Virginia—Transferred from Museum Model Figure of Caroline Scott Harrison. Presented by Mrs. V. Eugene Holcomb, State Regent.

The first four volumes containing the application papers of the charter members have been placed in the Archives Room.

We wish to express to Mr. Frank Harmer and J. E. Caldwell & Company, our gratitude and appreciation for their interest and cooperation in compiling and presenting to the Historian General’s office, an exclusive copy of a beautifully illustrated book, portraying the history of the DAR Insignia. I wish to thank the States and Chapters for the many cordial invitations and courtesies extended to me and regret that I was unable to accept all of them.

To the members of my staff, Mrs. Daum and Miss Caldwell, go my appreciation for their devotion to the multiplicity of duties in behalf of the office.

FRANCES BRYAN HORE,
Historian General.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Ross B. Hager, read her report:

My report prior to the Congress will be brief. It is suggested the Librarian General’s report in the published Proceedings of Continental Congress be read for complete details of library work.

Through cooperation with the National Archives the library has received microfilms of our valuable mortality schedules. Use of the microfilms will preserve the original volumes which are showing wear from constant handling.

I would like to express my appreciation for the many invitations to attend State Conferences and my regret that I could not accept each one.

The library has added to its collections since the February Board 222 books, 112 pamphlets and 21 manuscripts.

BOOKS

ALABAMA


ARIZONA


CALIFORNIA

Elmaker Family in America 1726-1938. 1938. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Mary E. Elmaker.


Colorado

Following 4 books from Colorado DAR:


The Collatant Ancestry of Stephen Harris and Marianne Smith. 1908.


The Randolphs, the Story of a Virginia Family. H. J. Eckenrode. 1946.

The History of the Robards Family. 1908. From Mrs. Mary D. Callahan, Army & Navy Chapter.


Delaware


The Collatant Ancestry of Stephen Harris and Marianne Smith. 1908.


Florida


Fahr-Flat and Allied Families, Grace F. Curtis. 1961. From Mrs. Thurman E. Files & Mrs. John E. Hall.

The Fullerton Story, John F. Preston. 1961. From the compiler.


Gone Are the Days, Yon Family & Mine—Flora and Other Families, H. M. Barr, Records compiled and researchers. 1955. From the compiler.


For the Nation, John W. Pay. From Whitford and His Descendants. Ordin P. Fay. 1898. From John W. Pay.


Following 11 books purchased from the Vernon Washington Fund:

Historical Collections of the Georgia Chapters DAR. Vol. 5, 1949.


Margolin Family, Nell P. Sherman, 1962.


PAMPHELETS

CALIFORNIA


The Hamilton Family. 1922. From El Mariano Chapter.

Genealogy of the Tracy Family, C. Tracy MacFarlane, ed. 1959. From General Roger Welles Chapter.

DELAWARE


140 Years Along Old Public Road in Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle County, C. A. Westen. 1960. From Joseph Mitchell through Captain William McKennan Chapter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA


INDIANA


History of the Presbyterian Church, Charlestown, with Biographical Sketches of Pioneer Members and Ministers. 1890. From Green Tree Chapter.

IOWA

Witt Genealogy of Virginia, Blanche H. Baidridge. 1961. From the compiler.

LOUISIANA

Cooper Family, Leonardo Andrea. 1950. From St. Tammany Chapter.

MICHIGAN

Following 2 pamphlets from Janet Montgomery Chapter:


A Pictorial Preview of Martha "The Armorer in Miniature."

OHIO


NEW JERSEY

Following 3 pamphlets from Mrs. Kathryn P. DuBois through David Donohue:


Geographical Location of Historical Landmarks in the Town of Salisbury, Conn. 1949.

NEW MEXICO

Following 4 pamphlets from Butlerfield Traller Chapter:


Biography of Henry Craba and His Wife Anna George. John Crabbs. 1883.
It was the gift of the District of Columbia Society. The largest group of items ever to come to your Museum is the collection of family owned memorabilia from Mrs. Samuel Hawkes and Mr. James Thornton of Florida and New York States. This collection includes furniture, paintings, porcelain, glass, pottery, lighting items, an Aubusson rug and two hangings. The collection is at present chiefly exhibited for your enjoyment in the Museum. Some of the things will eventually be used in State Rooms.

Many and varied are the other items acquired in this past year by gift and purchase. All are well worth your consideration.

The completion of the silver cases in the Museum was achieved through the efforts of three Museum Advisers and a Museum Vice Chairman, aided by the generosity of chapters and individuals.

Mention must be made of the State Rooms receiving attention this past year. The District of Columbia Room, though not completed, has been greatly improved and improved in appearance by the removal of the ten-year-old corner cupboard and the installation of a paneled dado and detailed cornice. Illinois has added a handsome 18th century American candle stand in Chippendale design. Vermont has had repaired and refinished the tall case clock and has added a framed sampler.

The refurbishing of the Iowa State Room presents a suitable background for the newly acquired and restored American portraits. The cleaning and restoration of the gilt mirror and the like treatment of the banjo clock are accomplishments adding greatly to the attractiveness of this room.

In the Maryland State Room, a major attraction is the addition of the beautiful American 18th century covered sugar bowl. California Society has continued its major room work by the restoration of the gilt mirror and the addition of an antique quilted bedspread and other accessories. This is the first bedroom established which can be easily viewed by the visiting public. It helps considerably to balance the over-abundance of parlors we have on exhibition.

Michgan has added items to its collection of Delft pottery. Indiana Society has improved the library with the replacing of the grills and the addition of small accessories as well as the restoration of the tall case clock. The Virginia Room has received fireplace equipment in the form of an 18th century pierced steel fender and tools, and also six silver tablespoons made in Alexandria, Virginia.

The Delaware Society has secured an American side chair of 18th century, as well as three brass candlesticks and a serpentine shaped pierced brass fender, all of which articles do much to contribute to an authentic period interior.

Many items have been added to the "Children's Attic" collection maintained by the New Hampshire Society. The porcelain vases and Oriental prayer rug newly placed in the Kentucky Room are great improvements for this area.

We trust that the efforts expended in behalf of all these areas, and the Societies represented, will add to your interest in and enjoyment of the Museum and State Rooms.

The addition of the Chaplain General's Memorial Book was accomplished by my office for the Kansas Chapel. This book was a gift from a member in Missouri.

The passing of the three years has been swift. In retrospect, the Curator General is pleased with the many accomplishments achieved and the cooperation extended her office, the Curator, and staff members.

MUSEUM GIFTS

(Money is for the full year 1 March 1961 to 1 March 1962. Gifts listed are those since October 1961. Special amounts include contributions for Paul Revere teapot, invested fund, and project of Southeastern Division.)

Alabama—$2; Special $48.50.

Arizona—$18.50.
Arkansas—$40.90.

California—$263.50; Art $10.50; Special $300; 2 fabric fragments, c.1800; book—Reference Library, Mrs. Jesse Grim, Rancho San Jose de Buenos Aires Chapter. Waistcoat, American 1830, Mrs. Walter Marion Flood, Emigrant Trail Chapter. Jug, English Staffordshire, Katherine Seward Wilcox Holley, Kaweah Chapter.

Colorado—$25; Art $2; Special $100. Plate, English Ironstone. Miss Marguerite Matson, Peace Pipe Chapter.

Connecticut—$111; Special $500.

Delaware—$15.

District of Columbia—$65; Special $300. Porcelain inkwell, English c.1810; 2 gowns, American c.1830, Mrs. Dessie G. Dickhaut, Deborah Knapp Chapter. Silver spoon, American, Mr. W. L. Pringle; Miser type purses, American c.1820, Mrs. W. L. Pringle; Sampler, American, 1837; lace collar c.1830; butter dish, English salt glaze, c.1790, Gertrude Davis Morris, Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter. Waistcoat, American 1830, Mrs. Arthur C. Houghton, Continental Dames Chapter. Miniature glass lamp, American; blown glass ink pot, American, Mrs. Irmah W. Kerrigan, Independence Bell Chapter; 15 pieces china, child's (New Hampshire Attic), Miss Myrtle M. Starr, Fort McHenry Chapter.

Florida—$142.50; Special $218. Pair small pins, gold and white sapphire, Mrs. Elsie Bell Carroll, Katherine Livingston Chapter. Land Grant, 1825, photostatic copy, Mrs. Albert Wing, Manatee Chapter.

Georgia—$107.85; Special $342.50.

Illinois—$185.66; Art $33.50. Comb belonging to Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, Mrs. Harold V. Welch, Springfield Chapter.

Indiana—$109.80; Art $33.50. Baby dress and cap, 1828; wedding dress, 1824; Bible, 1792, Mrs. C. E. Wooley, Schuyler Colfax Chapter.


Kansas—$70; $4; Special $10.

Kentucky—$88.50; Art $1; American silver spoon, c.1800, Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, Fincaise Chapter.

Louisiana—$100; Special $10.

Maine—$38; Art $1.

Maryland—$84.50. Mourning Ring, 1823; Mrs. C. V. O. Terwilliger through Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter.

Massachusetts—$116; Art $7; Special $150.

Michigan—$93.50.

Minnesota—$101; Special $5,870. Shoe buckle belonging to General George Washington, Mrs. Allyn K. Ford; Swan-shaped glass salt, American, Mrs. James A. Vaughan; American silver spoon, John Clark 1725; American silver spoon, Geneva, New York, Mrs. Donald K. MacLennan, Monument Chapter, Dividers, 18th century, Mrs. Harriet Myrick Evans, Traverse des Sioux Chapter.

Mississippi—$41.50; Special $70.

Missouri—$113.40; Special $190.

Montana—$19.

Nebraska—$20.

Nevada—$5; Special $10.

New Hampshire—$151; Art $2.

New Jersey—$171.50; Special $25.

New Mexico—$24.

New York—$216; Art $14; Special $255; 3 pieces silver luster pottery, English 1815. Washington Heights Chapter; 18th century delft bleeding bowl, 18th century pewter medicine spoon, Dr. Lewis H. Wright, through North Riding Chapter.

North Carolina—$2.50; Special $22.50.

North Dakota—$9.

Ohio—$94.75; 2 veils, 18th century, Mrs. Clair Thomp-
The Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Jack F. Maddox, read her report:

The work of the Reporter General has been very pleasant but has required more responsibility this year in editing and preparing the 64th report of the National Society to the Smithsonian Institution. This report covers the work of 1960-1961. It was submitted to the Smithsonian in January and is now at the Government Printing Office. The 63rd report is now available in the Business Office, priced $1. I suggest that copies be placed in chapter, school, and public libraries.

The interest in locating graves of revolutionary soldiers is increasing. This year the total number of graves reported was 332. On checking these names against the card catalogue and for printing in the report; it was found that 112 had been previously reported; 32 lacked sufficient information. The name, birth date, death date, name of cemetery, town, county and state, and service must be included in the report.

The Report to the Smithsonian is required in our Charter given by the United States Congress in 1896, and is the most complete report made by our National Society. It gives the condensed report of the Continental Congress, including the reports of National Officers, State Regents, and Chairmen of National Committees; the Resolutions passed by the Congress; the work of the Children of the American Revolution; and the newly located graves of Revolutionary soldiers. When reports do not conform, they are returned for completion. This delays the work of the compiling of our annual report to the Smithsonian Institution.

Since March 1, 1961, I have had the pleasure of visiting State Conferences in Arkansas, Colorado, and Georgia. I was hostess at Rosalie, the Mississippi Daughter's beautiful State Shrine at Natchez, Mississippi. I visited the Aloha Chapter in Hawaii, and participated in the Oklahoma Society's Leadership Action Conference. I have attended all National Board meetings, except the one held in June. I regret that I could not accept the many other invitations that I received.

I want to thank the State Historians for their cooperation, and the personnel in all of the DAR offices for help they have given me. I give a special "Thanks" to those in my office for all the correspondence, research, and personal favors they have done for me.

MABEL SCOFIELD MADDOX, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.

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

In this my last report as Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, I have both good and bad news.

I shall state the bad news first. Recently, we had a visit from the Building Inspectors for the District of Columbia Government, and they have ordered us to make certain changes in order to meet the D.C. Building Regulations. Ever since a disastrous fire in a Nursing Home two years ago, caused by an open stairwell, Building Regulations have been more rigidly enforced. We have such a stairway in the Administration Building, extending from basement to second floor. We have been ordered to have this enclosed. Also, all wooden partitions separating the maids' quarters from Lillian's room and the porter's room from the Curator's room and workshop must be replaced with fireproof cinder tile. We have no idea as to the cost of these changes, or if the open stairway in Memorial Continental Hall will be permitted to remain as it is. We have asked the Executive Committee for $5,000 to begin this work. This is an order—we have no choice but to comply.

Now, for the good news. We are happy to report what we believe is a very imposing list of accomplishments since February Board, and in the three years of this Administration:

1. **Memorial Continental Hall**
   - Exterior marble cleaned, polished, repointed
   - Illuminated by floodlights at night
   - Name plaques brightened and polished—raised lettering—17th Street
   - New aluminum windows placed in the 1st floor State Rooms
   - Similar windows ordered for the 2nd floor State Rooms
   - (to be installed during the summer—3rd floor windows replaced two years ago—this will complete the project)
   - Banquet Hall redecorated—24 Golden Jubilee Service Plates added to collection of fine china. Gift of Mrs. George W. S. Musgrave

2. **Administration Building**
   - Gutter on "D" Street side replaced (since February Board)
   - Clerks' Lounge redecorated—new curtains added
   - Kansas Chapel completed—since February Board

3. **Constitution Hall**
   - Splendid season—approximately 160 events
   - Outstanding safety record
   - New bronze name plaque placed on 18th Street side of building

4. **Grounds**
   - Memorial Garden honoring all DAR's...
Joint project of Conservation and Buildings & Grounds Committees completed
Three years Landscaping program of this Administration completed.

Thank you, Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management. Your Buildings and Grounds Committee could not have reported “completed” after so many projects without your interest and support. Thank you all very much.

ETHEL D. HARTMAN, Chairman.

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

In the third year of an administration, there seems to be a let down but both Mrs. Walz and I have been pleasantly surprised because our State Chairmen have come through better this year than the previous two years.

Magazine subscriptions are at an all time high with 38,651 and on February 28—with all bills due in February paid—because I wrote all accounts and asked them to get their bills in before the end of that month—we had a cash balance of $45,449.

I had hoped that we would crash the 40,000 mark on subscriptions. We still may achieve that mark because subscriptions are still pouring in—but too late for us to take credit for them.

That reminds me of a cartoon I saw this winter. There was a picture of a lady laboriously climbing over a huge snow bank to put bread and seed in a container and up in a tree watching her were two blue jays. And one says to the other “Bless her heart—but what wouldn’t I give for a fat juicy worm!” And that’s how I feel about the 38,651. What wouldn’t I give for 40,000!

At the February Board meeting I commented on the Magazine in past years. I said that the Magazine was a problem from the very beginning—and it still is. Since that time I have been combing the Magazine files since 1892 following that struggle and I can say to you honestly that never in the history of this organization—excepting the first two years when advertising was instituted by Miss Gertrude Carraway in 1951—has our Magazine been in so healthy a condition financially or in magazine content. I think that Mrs. Walz, Miss Winslow and I have the right to be proud of this record. We have packed its pages with ads, with fine articles and with much material about the workings of our Society. I wish to believe that the great increase in subscriptions has come from that fact rather than a feeling of compulsion on the part of members to subscribe.

There is no point in making a profit on the magazine. Our aim has been to break even with a comfortable balance so that it will continue to be self supporting and not a drag on the National Society’s finances.

Just think how far we have come since October 1951 when the state-sponsored issues began. We had 169,000 members and 18,411 subscribers—or 10.9% subscribed. The November 1, 1961 count of membership was 185,355 and with 38,651 subscribing that percentage has been boosted to 20.8%.

I hope that those who follow us will maintain this momentum and reach heights that we have not been able to do.

Thank you, Madam President General, for the interest you have shown in our problems and the help that you have given us. It has been a happy experience for the three of us.

GERTRUDE A. MACPEEK, Chairman.

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

We counted on you and you came through! This Committee’s slogan for the current year, “We’re counting on you in ’62”, was fulfilled beyond our highest hopes. Deep gratitude is expressed to all whose work provided the basis for this report which sets a new high in income.

Records in the Treasurer General’s Office, March 1, 1961—March 1, 1962, show total receipts for advertising, cuts and mats, of $73,152.74. An increase of $6,899.08 over last year, and $18,445.55 over 1959-60.

Tabulations for Honor Roll credit, February 1, 1961—February 1, 1962, exclusive of money for cuts and mats, total $68,302.68, a gain over each of the past two years.

We give special recognition to Miss Lily Peter, State Regent of Arkansas, for her exciting advertising achievement for the January 1962 DAR Magazine when $7,457.50 appeared for her State.

The National Vice Chairman of the North Eastern Division, Mrs. Ross W. Currier, was most successful in her special, original project for the year by having States in her Division secure advertising for the March 1962 issue even though those States had sponsored previous specific issues. A total of $4,053.55 was realized.

Comparative figures for advertising, including cuts and mats, appearing in the Magazine March through February are $76,225.71 for 1961-62, $63,457.63 for 1960-61, $53,567.20 for 1959-60, a grand total of $184,250.54.

This administration was responsible for the March 1962 and April 1962 issues, and material for the same was sent to the printer prior to March 1, 1962. A new high in income for a specific issue occurred in March 1962 with $16,975.78. The April issue contained $13,189.20, making the grand total for advertising appearing in issues for which this administration was responsible of $194,038.51.

We rejoice in your accomplishments.

The April 1962 issue contained the 26th and final DAR Magazine Advertising News Article.

This year’s prize-winners are:

STATE PRIZES

Less than 1,000 Members: First, Montana, $321.50; Second, Delaware, $250.00.
1,000 to 3,000 Members: First, Arkansas, $7,457.50; Second, Maryland, $1,539.50.
3,000 to 5,000 Members: First, District of Columbia, $5,120.00; Second, Mississippi, $2,282.50.
5,000 to 7,000 Members: First, Florida, $3,369.50; Second, Georgia, $1,970.00.
Over 7,000 Members: First, Texas, $5,013.00; Second, Pennsylvania, $4,755.00.

CHAPTER PRIZES

Guadalupe Victoria Chapter, Texas, $1,800.00; La Puerta de Oro Chapter, California, $865.00; Cincinnati Chapter, Ohio, $690.00; Harrisburg Chapter, Pennsylvania, $460.00 (Highest this year of a first-time winner).

SPECIAL PRIZES

California for the State with greatest number of chapters having 100% participation.
The District of Columbia for having the highest grand total combining the totals for the past three years, $16,899.00.
Arkansas for the highest total for any state-sponsored issue 1959-1962.
Mrs. Ross W. Currier for the special project for North-eastern Division States.

Serving as your National Chairman of this Committee has not only been a privilege, it has also been challenging, stimulating, rewarding, and educational. Many thanks to
my seven National Vice Chairmen who served so faithfully with me.

Praises for Miss MacPeek, Mrs. Checchia, Mrs. Stanley, and Mrs. Hobbs are loudly sung in my Congress Proceedings report. Please read it.

To you Madam President General, appreciation for your ever-ready, understanding help, my highest esteem, and deep affection.

Thank you one and all. Aloha.

JUSTINA BOGGS WALZ, Chairman.

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

From March 1, 1961 through February 28, 1962 a total of $143,238.04 has been sent through the office of the Treasurer General for Kate Duncan Smith and Tamasee. This total includes the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium Fund and the $4,000.00 appropriation from the National Society.

KATE DUNCAN SMITH

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Total $32,400.61

Total $68,536.68
### DORIS PIKE WHITE AUDITORIUM-GYMNASIUM MARCH 1, 1959–FEBRUARY 28, 1962

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<td><strong>$45,565.89</strong></td>
<td><strong>$38,300.75</strong></td>
<td><strong>$117,061.83</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>
Progress reports continue to come from Kate Duncan Smith DAR School regarding the program of self-evaluation. There is every reason to believe that accreditation will be achieved by the end of the next school year if this program is to be continued.

Mr. J. B. Kirkley has been selected and approved by the County Board to succeed Dr. Ralph Cain as Superintendent of Tamassee School upon acceptance of Dr. Cain’s resignation which has been submitted to the Tamassee Board and to become effective at the termination of his contract in June 1962. Mr. Kirkley has been highly recommended and we have every reason to believe he will continue with the fine work that has been accomplished at Tamassee in the past and to the best interest of the DAR.

Of major importance at Tamassee now is the indecision on the part of the citizens and the County Board of Education as to the continuance of County Funds to Tamassee for teachers salaries. The proposal that was made and adopted is “to continue as is at present. Combine with Keowee and Salem in future.” In a telephone conversation with Mr. T. V. Derrick, Superintendent of Education of Oconee County, Walhalla, S.C., on April 6, I was told that he could almost assure us that Tamassee would continue as is for the 1962-63 year unless further action was taken by the Board. In that event he promised to contact the President General immediately. He feels that at such time further action is taken that the President General and other representatives of the National Society should meet with the County Board. They realize the large investment that the DAR has in this school and promise to make every effort to protect it. As it stands now the Board is seven to six in favor of consolidation. In the event Tamassee is consolidated with the near-by schools we will have the privilege of sending our Boarding students. They can still be kept in dormitories and transported by bus. What is to become of the school buildings is a problem of the DAR. Members through the states have invested thousands of dollars in this school and certainly it is your right to have this information and a voice in future affairs of this school.

I have been assured by two County Board members that this was in no way the result of Dr. Cain’s leaving, but a county-wide movement to consolidate the nine county high schools to a smaller number.

Regardless when this action takes place, if ever, it is the duty of this Society to meet with the County authorities to draw up some kind of formal agreement setting forth the duties and responsibilities of both parties thus assuring Tamassee of some permanency and protecting the investment of our members.

Although we enjoy the finest of relationships with KDS there is no reason to think that the same thing cannot happen there. Kate Duncan Smith is regarded as one of the finest schools in Alabama and certainly we want to protect its future.

I wish to thank the members of this Board for the privilege of reporting to you these past three years and for your wonderful cooperation with this committee. The success of this committee and of our schools certainly rests in the hands of this Board. Without your cooperation and support there could be no accomplishments by this committee and our schools would certainly not exist.

I wish to thank our President General for giving me the opportunity to serve the Society as National Chairman of DAR School Committee which is indeed an interesting and rewarding experience. Also I wish to thank Mrs. Florence Daum and Mrs. Frances Davis for their very able assistance, which has been given willingly and cheerfully and has been invaluable.

Please urge all of your delegates to attend the Benefit Tea honoring Mrs. White to be given at the District of Columbia Chapter House, Tuesday afternoon between the hours of three to five. Tickets are $2.50 and may be obtained from Mrs. Thomas B. Dimmick, 440 N. Nelson St., Arlington, Va. Proceeds will again go to the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium. In lieu of the usual School Luncheon a meeting of all interested in the DAR Schools will be held in the Assembly Room at 8:00 a.m. on Wednesday. Reports of the National Vice Chairmen will be given and representatives from the schools will speak. We hope to be able to have a question and answer period for chairmen if time allows. Thank you.

VERA L. GREENLEASE,
Chairman.

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

Mrs. Maddox moved to recommend to Continental Congress: That the Schools on the DAR list be: Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, Tamassee DAR School, Crossnore School, The Berry Schools, Blue Ridge School, Hillside School, Hindman Settlement School, Lincoln Memorial University, Northland College. Seconded by Mrs. Seimes. Adopted.

Miss Burns moved to recommend to Continental Congress: To authorize the transfer of $5,000 from the Current Fund to the Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Seimes. Adopted.

Miss Burns moved to recommend to Continental Congress: To authorize the transfer of $2,500 from the Current Fund to the Committee Maintenance Fund. Seconded by Mrs. Hayward. Adopted.

Mrs. Cook moved to recommend to Continental Congress: To authorize the transfer of $3,000 from the Current Fund to the DAR Good Citizens Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Maddox. Adopted.

Mrs. Seimes moved to recommend to Continental Congress: To authorize the transfer of $2,000 from the Current Fund to the Junior American Citizens Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Hoke. Adopted.

Mrs. Cook moved to recommend to Continental Congress: To authorize the transfer of $10,000 from the Current Fund to the Lineage Research Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Seimes. Adopted.

Mrs. Maddox moved to recommend to Continental Congress: To authorize the transfer to $30,000 from the Current Fund to the National Defense Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Seimes. Adopted.

Mrs. Maddox moved that the Doris Pike White Endowment Fund be established; interest received from this fund to be used for the maintenance of the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium at Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, with the provision that the fund be transferred to the Investment Trust Fund of the National Society if the school should cease to be a DAR School or change its present status. Seconded by Mrs. Seimes. Adopted.

Miss Burns moved to adopt the attached estimated budget for the fiscal year 1962-63:
**ESTIMATED RECEIPTS:**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>1962 Dues</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fees and dues of admitted members</td>
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<td>Supplemental fees</td>
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**TOTAL ESTIMATED RECEIPTS:** $960,059.99

**ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS**

<table>
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<td>DAR Manual</td>
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<td>Insurance</td>
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</table>

**TOTAL ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS:** $960,059.99


The meeting recessed for lunch at 12 o'clock noon and was again called to order at 1:45 p.m. by the President General.

A communication was read from the Resolutions Committee asking that the Board of Management rescind its action to recommend to Continental Congress that the National Society build the Patriots Lobby at Freedoms Foundation in Valley Forge. The communication was ruled to be out of order.

Mr. Sammons, the official photographer for the Congress, was presented and given an opportunity to describe the book of photographs which would be for sale as a record of Congress week.

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

Number of applications verified, 38.

Total number of verified papers reported today: Originals, 1,371, Supplementals, 171, Total, 1,542.

Martha B. Hayward, Registrar General.

Mrs. Hayward moved that the 38 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 1,371 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Hoke. Adopted.

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

Reappointment of the following Organizing Regent is requested through her respective State Regent: Mrs. Pattye Sue Williams Tucker, Tunica, Mississippi.

The following two chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Patrick Gillmore, Scottsville, Kentucky; Indian Spring, Chandler, Oklahoma.

Elizabeth H. Baker, Organizing Secretary General.

Miss Burns moved the reappointment of one organizing regent, the confirmation of one chapter and two additional chapters provided the telegrams of organization of the latter two are received by 4:30. Seconded by Mrs. Baker. Adopted.

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

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Stribling, gave the benediction and the meeting adjourned at 3:00 p.m.

Betty Newkirk Seimes, Recording Secretary General.
MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Regular Meeting
April 21, 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. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General, presiding.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, offered prayer. The assemblage joined in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, First Vice President General.

The President General presented her Cabinet and the following members were recorded present: National Officers: Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Cuff, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Kilbourn, Mrs. Cagle, Mrs. James, Mrs. Allen.

Mrs. Duncan presented Mrs. Herberta A. Leonardy, Parliamentarian, reappointed.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Felix Irwin, called the remainder of the roll of National Officers and State Regents who responded with a word of greeting: Vice Presidents General: Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Stotts, Mrs. Carlson, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Schneider, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. McCrory, Mrs. Biel, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Shramek, Mrs. Heaton, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Minton, Mrs. Morford, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Skillman. State Regents: Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Chesney, Mrs. Sturtevant, Mrs. Money, Mrs. Ragan, Mrs. Angle, Mrs. Kendrick, Mrs. Bond, Miss Bird, Mrs. Peters, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Michael, Miss Cowger, Mrs. Hume, Mrs. Holzer, Miss Wight, Mrs. Lovett, Miss MacPeek, Mrs. Wiedlea, Mrs. Dunnavan, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Diggs, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Selleck, Mrs. Lynde, Mrs. Neal, Mrs. Howland, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Tuskind, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Race, Mrs. Coyner, Mrs. Sayre, Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Wilcox, Miss Harle, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Dooley, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Britton, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Barker. State Vice Regent: Mrs. Warner, Nevada.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Clark, moved that 13 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Cuff. Adopted.

Mrs. Clark moved that the President General, NSDAR, the Treasurer General, NSDAR, and the Clerk to Personnel be named the three Trustees for the Insured Pension and Retirement Plan. Seconded by Mrs. Watson. Adopted.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, read her report.

I have the honor to report 71 applications presented to the Board.

LUCILLE D. WATSON,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Watson moved that the 71 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Kilbourn. Adopted.

Mrs. Allen moved to authorize payment of the bill submitted for the services of the Fire Department personnel during the 71st Continental Congress. Seconded by Mrs. James. Adopted.

Mrs. Kilbourn moved to authorize a contribution of $200 to the Boys Club of the District of Columbia Police for services during the 71st Continental Congress. Seconded by Mrs. Hall. Adopted.

A drawing was held for seating at the 1963 banquet. The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Irwin, read the minutes of the Friday, April 20, meeting of Continental Congress, which were approved as read.

The President General announced that her fall itinerary would include the New England states with possibly several others, if agreeable; and requested that suggestions for appointments to committees be sent immediately for consideration.

The minutes were read by the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Irwin, and approved as read.

The Benediction was given by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Johnson, and the meeting adjourned at 11:30 a.m.

MARTHA SUTTLE IRWIN,
Recording Secretary General.
THE CENTRAL NEW YORK ROUND TABLE
With sincere affection and pride presents

MRS. LYLE J. HOWLAND
STATE REGENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>Amsterdam</td>
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<td>Mrs. Frank A. Matt</td>
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<td>Astaroegen</td>
<td>Little Falls</td>
<td>Mrs. George I. Oakley</td>
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<td>Camden</td>
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<td>Mrs. Millard Weaver</td>
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<td>Capt. John Harris</td>
<td>Norwich</td>
<td>Mrs. Lynn N. Peterson</td>
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<td>Caughnawaga</td>
<td>Fonda</td>
<td>Mrs. Harold Haige</td>
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<td>Col. Marinas Willett</td>
<td>Frankfort</td>
<td>Mrs. George H. Griffith</td>
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<td>Col. William Peeter</td>
<td>Dolgeville</td>
<td>Mrs. Elizabeth Heller</td>
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<td>Fort Plain</td>
<td>Fort Plain</td>
<td>Mrs. Dewitt C. Shults</td>
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<td>Fort Rensselaer</td>
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<td>Mrs. William Walrath</td>
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<td>Rome</td>
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<td>Ganowauges</td>
<td>Richfield Springs</td>
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<td>Gen. James Clinton</td>
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<td>Mrs. Everett Richards</td>
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<td>Mrs. Elizabeth Owens</td>
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<td>Gen. William Floyd</td>
<td>Boonville</td>
<td>Mrs. Garrett C. Roseboom</td>
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<td>Mrs. Clarence Beits</td>
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<td>St. Johnsville</td>
<td>Mrs. Joseph Triumpho</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skenandoah</td>
<td>Oneida</td>
<td>Mrs. William Laneyon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE NASSAU-SUFFOLK REGENTS ROUND TABLE
is happy and proud to offer the loyal support of its fifteen member chapters to the new officers of the New York State Organization, NSDAR.

STATE REGENT
MRS. LYLE J. HOWLAND
Fort Stanwix Chapter

CHAPLAIN
MISS ANNA L. BUSH
Gu-ya-no-ga Chapter

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. CARL H. JOHNSON
Otsego Chapter

REGISTRAR
MRS. LINUS F. DUROCHER
Mahwenawasigh Chapter

LIBRARIAN
MRS. WALTER R. BLOOD
Jane McCrae Chapter

VICE REGENT
MRS. EDWARD J. REILLY
Rufus King Chapter

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. JAMES K. POLK
North Riding Chapter

TREASURER
MRS. HARRY B. FARRAR
Keskeskick Chapter

HISTORIAN
MISS CHARLOTTE M. READ
Deo-on-go-wa Chapter

CUSTODIAN
MRS. ARDEN L. NORTON, JR.
Captain Christian Brown Chapter

THE NASSAU-SUFFOLK REGENTS ROUND TABLE

ANNE CARY CHAPTER
Mrs. Henry H. Bormann, Regent

COLONEL AARON OGDEN CHAPTER
Mrs. H. Allen Mark, Regent

COLONEL GILBERT POTTER CHAPTER
Mrs. Ainslie M. Wardle, Regent

COLONEL JOSIAH SMITH CHAPTER
Miss Laura G. Ebell, Regent

DARLING WHITNEY CHAPTER
Mrs. Howard C. Hegeman, Regent

KETEWAMOKE CHAPTER
Mrs. Clayton F. Mugridge, Regent

LORD STIRLING CHAPTER
Mrs. Daniel Fredericks, Regent

WILLIAM DAWES CHAPTER
Mrs. Robert J. Schneider, Regent

NORTH RIDING CHAPTER
Mrs. Carl A. Frische, Regent

OYSTER BAY CHAPTER
Mrs. Robert Perret, Jr., Regent

RUTH FLOYD WOODHULL CHAPTER
Miss Helen L. Strang, Regent

SAGHTEKOOS CHAPTER
Mrs. Albert O. Ness, Regent

SEAWANHAKA CHAPTER
Mrs. Courtney B. Groser, Regent

SOUTHAMPTON COLONY CHAPTER
Mrs. Harry H. Schneider, Regent

SUFFOLK CHAPTER
Mrs. Percy V. Ketcham, Regent
THE REGENTS ROUND TABLE OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

HONORS

MRS. GEORGE U. BAYLIES
State Director for District IX
National Vice Chairman—Membership

Anne Hutchinson—Bronxville
  Mrs. George B. Hall
Chappaqua—Chappaqua
  Mrs. Dennis E. Kent
Gen. Jacob Odell—Hastings-on-Hudson
  Mrs. J. R. Slotemaker de Bruiné
Harvey Birch—Scarsdale
  Mrs. Russell M. Skelton
Jonas Bronck—Mount Vernon
  Mrs. Arthur M. Smith
Keskeskick—Yonkers
  Miss Ethel L. Abbott
Knapp—Pelham
  Mrs. Crosbie D. McArthur
Larchmont—Larchmont
  Mrs. Margaret Dodds
Mohegan—Ossining
  Mrs. Starks W. Lewis
Mount Pleasant—Pleasantville
  Mrs. Norman H. Dieter
New Rochelle—New Rochelle
  Mrs. Donald Bell
Pierre Van Cortlandt—Peekskill
  Mrs. George F. Bratt
Ruth Lyon Bush—Port Chester
  Miss Mildred H. Rice
Tarrytown—Tarrytown
  Mrs. George M. Keller
White Plains—White Plains
  Mrs. William McKinley

Photograph by Chapleau-Osborne

JUNE-JULY 1962
Chapters of the Eighth District of New York Honoring

MRS. HOWARD W. WARD

State Recording Secretary

1959-1962

ABIGAIL FILLMORE—Buffalo
Mrs. Glen O. Frederick

MAJ. BENJAMIN BOSWORTH—Silver Creek
Mrs. Alvin C. Haagland

BENJAMIN PRESCOTT—Fredonia
Mrs. Floyd J. Melvin

MARY JEMISON—Warsaw
Mrs. Carl E. McWithey

CATHERINE SCHUYLER—Allegany County
Mrs. Harry McNinch

NIAGARA FALLS—Niagara Falls
Mrs. Arthur M. Mathersom

DEO-ON-GO-WA—Batavia
Miss Charlotte M. Read

OLEAN—Olean
Mrs. Earl P. Beckwith

JAMESTOWN—Jamestown
Mrs. Edward C. Underwood

PATTERSON—Westfield
Mrs. George Minton

KATHERINE PRATT HORTON BUFFALO—Buffalo
Mrs. J. Carl Snyder

SALAMANCA—Salamanca
Mrs. David O. Morrison

TE-CAR-NA-WUN-NA—LeRoy
Mrs. George S. Donnan

RUFUS KING CHAPTER
Jamaica, N. Y.
Honors these past regents
Mrs. Bernard Hegeman
Mrs. Frank K. Lawler
Mrs. Thomas C. Monaco

In memory of
N marguerite lanndon larned (Mrs. Wm.)
Deceased December 24, 1961
Ellen Rowdie Walworth Chapter, DAR
New York, N. Y.
Washington Heights Chapter No. 333, New York City
extends greetings to all on its 65th Anniversary.

Nancy Christian
(Continued on page 536)

It is not strange to learn of his participation in the formation of several schools. Colonel Fleming was a trustee of Presbyterian Theological Seminary near Farmville, later Hampden-Sydney College, when it was incorporated in 1783. By this same act he and three other Virginians, along with 20 men from the Kentucky district, were made a corporate body to be the first trustees of Transylvania Seminary (now a college). During this period he was one of the members of the first board of trustees of Liberty Hall Academy (now Washington and Lee University), where his son-in-law, Rev. George Baxter, was chaplain and

In Loving Memory

Lucie D. Van Denburgh
1877 1961
Devoted member of
Gansevoort Chapter, Albany, N. Y.
State Treasurer 1944-45-46
State Officers Club Treasurer 1946-47
Chapter Treasurer 1933-1953

Professor. The list of books in Fleming's own library, which he recorded in his diary, assures us of his scholastic tastes. Medical books form the largest part of his collection, while literature, philosophy, and history are well represented. He gives the name and cost of each of the 320 books that made his library the best (Continued on page 381)
Those participating in the program in the picture left to right are:

The unveiling of a Historical Marker placed by the Town of Hoosick and Union College on the Village Green in Hoosick, New York, June 10, 1961. Dedicated to the memory of President Chester A. Arthur who once lived here and was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, 1848. The research was directed by Mrs. R. Ashton Haswell of North Petersburg, New York.

The township of Hoosick lies in the northeastern part of Rensselaer County in New York State close to the Green Mountains, the Berkshires and the Taconics. It is adjacent to the Bennington Battlefield in Walloomsac, New York, visited annually by thousands of tourists and recently marked as an Historic site by the National Park Service. Twenty-three manufacturing industries are located within its boundaries. It is crossed by the scenic route 22 extending from New York City to the Canadian border. Hoosick Falls is one of the largest villages on this route and is the cultural and business center of the township. The Village was recently cited by the U. S. Air Force Band on the occasion of its recent performance there with the Singing Sergeants in the new Central School auditorium. Hoosick, originally called Hoosac, is widely known as the site of the Hoosac School founded by Rev. Edward Tibbits, D.D. in 1892.

The township teems with early historical background.

Sponsored by the following business firms in the Hoosick area.
The writer standing beside the monument on the spot where General Reno fell mortally wounded during the battle of South Mountain. The inscription on the west face is as follows: This Monument marks the spot where Maj. Gen. JESSE LEE RENO, Commanding 9th Army Corps, U. S. Vol., was killed in battle Sept. 14, 1862.

years ago, it marks the spot where he fell. It is reached by a dirt road, “Marker Road”, turning off Route 40, along which tablets describing the battle have been placed. On the east face: “Erected by the Survivors of The 9th Army Corps To Their Commander and Comrades, Sept. 14, 1889.” On the south face the names of the major battles in which he was engaged are recounted: Vera Cruz, Cerro Cordo, Contreras, Churobusco, Chapultepec, Roanoke Island, New Bern, Chantilly, and South Mountain.

Interment in Washington

It was almost 5 years before Mrs. Reno could move her illustrious husband’s remains to a permanent resting place. She returned to Washington and purchased a lot in the Old Georgetown Cemetery. On April 19, 1867, interment took place. At the same time several other members of the family were reinterred. She was laid beside him in 1880, and others have been added since. No Government marker indicates the sacrifice of this brave man. A slender shaft of draped marble reaches to the sky where General Jesse Lee Reno rests with his loved ones, whom he could have with him so little in his short life, around him.

Bibliography


HONORING

MRS. JOHN Y. RICHARDSON

President, National Officers Club NSDAR (1960-1962)
Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution (1935-1938)
National Chairman of Americanism (1938-1941)
Honorary State Regent, Oregon.
State Chairman, Oregon Historical Restoration Committee.

In acknowledgment of her outstanding leadership,

- Bend Chapter
- Chemeketa Chapter
- Coos Bay Chapter
- Crater Lake Chapter
- David Hill Chapter
- Eulalona Chapter
- Grande Ronde Chapter
- Multnomah Chapter
- Oregon Lewis and Clark Chapter
- Portland Chapter
- Tillamook Chapter
- Wahkeena Chapter
- Willamette Chapter

JUNE-JULY 1962
### Greetings from the 62nd Michigan State Conference

**Guests**

Mrs. Ashmead White, President General

Mrs. John J. Wilson, State Regent, D.C.

Mrs. James M. Haswell, Nat’l Chr. Board Dinners

**Honorary State Regents and National Officers**

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CYANAMID CAMERAMEN OFFER SLIDE SHOW ON REVOLUTION IN NEW JERSEY

Colored slides, a taped narrative, and New Jersey's role in the Revolutionary War have been tied together by the Cyanbrook Camera Club in a 45-minute package called, "An Historical Tour of New Jersey."

The project, prepared by employees of the American Cyanamid Company, was begun five years ago when the company's Cyanbrook Club sponsored a contest to secure the best photographs of Revolutionary War sites in New Jersey. Of 300 slides submitted, 100 were selected for the program. Specially drawn maps of campaigns and troop movements were added to accompany the commentary.

Although the club originally planned to exchange the program with member groups of the Photographic Society of America, they now offer it to Tercentenary speakers as an aid in telling a part of the New Jersey story. Interested groups may request the slides and taped commentary from The New Jersey Tercentenary Commission, State House, Trenton, N. J.
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Dr. Warren C. Lovinger, President
for his mother and the younger children. The small house that Father William had built was no longer adequate. Nathaniel built a large house, and a still larger barn, which remained in the family 70 years. The buildings are pictured in Parker's History (opposite p. 180). The house, having undergone sundry renovations and additions, is now the Wolfeboro Inn. The barn has been removed.

Moving Days in Wolfeboro
And here we must pause to record some of the many removals of buildings from Rogers land, and the even greater number of buildings that came from elsewhere in Wolfeboro and settled on Rogers land. The house known for several years as Brightwaters, at the end of Lake Street, was built on Wolfeboro Neck, and one winter it “came to town” across the ice. So did the residence of Lyman Belknap, on Pleasant Street, coming ashore about where Dr. Dunham now lives. The original Nowell house was moved from Sewall Road to South Main Street, where it is now part of the residence of Richard Bowe. When the Pavilion Hotel was

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One Hundred Acres
(Continued from page 543)
David, son of Herbert Rogers, brother of Vincent; David, son of Francis W. Rogers. William’s son David died in infancy.
William Rogers died before his son Nathaniel was 25 years old. In his will, he asked Nathaniel to care

(Continued on page 582)
Governor Garrard of Kentucky, His Descendants and Relatives, by Anna Russell des Cognets, 1st printing 1898, and

A Postscript About the Garrard Family, by Louis des Cognets, Jr., both books bound in one volume, cloth, 279 pages, indexed, 1962.

William Russell and His Descendants, by Anna Russell des Cognets, 1st printing 1884, and The Russell Family in Virginia, by Louis des Cognets, Jr., both in one volume, cloth, 319 pages, indexed.


Each of the above $8 a copy, postage paid.

Louis des Cognets, Jr., Princeton, New Jersey

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The last years of his life were spent at Bellmont, enjoying the happiness that comes only after useful days. William Fleming died on August 5, 1795, and was buried near his home on a hill overlooking the land he so loved. His death ended a life that few can equal and all may envy.

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Legislature; held a large block of stock in the Pickering shoe factory; owned the mill rights at Wolfeboro Falls; built the brick building later occupied as a funeral parlor by the late Joseph Young; and was interested in developing western land.

Judge Rogers was the first recorded owner of Rattlesnake Island, where he maintained a farm, raised potatoes, and pastured sheep and cattle. The house now occupied by Mrs. Marcus Raymond, on Mill Street, was the farmhouse on Rattlesnake Island and was moved across the ice. Judge Rogers owned a third interest in a horseboat, for summer transportation.

On Nathaniel's death the estate was divided among his many children. The main farm, including the house Nathaniel had built (now Wolfeboro Inn) went to his son David. The portion now occupied by our contemporary, Margaret Rogers, with considerable acreage along Bay Street, went to Nathaniel's youngest son, John.

John Rogers operated a shoe store where the Western Union office now is and also owned the building adjoining the shoe store, which was torn down several years ago to make way for Hall's Pharmacy.

Of his four sons, only Nathaniel, Margaret's late husband, lived to leave a family. The others died in their youth, leaving no progeny.

The Tale of the Rattlesnakes

Many of us here present knew Nathaniel Rogers and his reminiscences. There is an incident of one David Rogers who was digging potatoes on Rattlesnake Island and, upon pulling up a vine, found a rattler coiled around it.

Two rattlers rode in a load of hay, by horseboat, to the mainland, and were not discovered until the hay was unloaded in the great barn Nathaniel had built, then standing where Harry and Nathalie Beane now live.

Another was caught in a noose and brought home, was named Sweet Marie because it was claimed that it had been charmed into captivity by the singing of the song of that name, and was exhibited at Rochester Fair. The snake lived about 3 months, during which time its only food was two live mice. It may have been Sweet Marie whose remains were preserved in alcohol and used as a specimen in the biological laboratory at Brewster Academy, then found an eternal resting place—alcohol and all—under the tower in which the town clock was to be installed.

Other Rogers Stories

Nate Rogers told of the load of potatoes being transported by horseboat to the mainland, when a heavy squall sank boat and cargo. It was told by an eyewitness of the accident, that grandfather, astride a log, rode down before the wind and took back help to raise the boat.

A tragic story is that of Eleanor Jane (Piper) Rogers, wife of the first Nathaniel. Mr. Rogers became ill during the winter, and the doctor prescribed and provided an ointment to be rubbed on his chest. The prescription was sent to Dover, as there was no pharmacy in Wolfeboro. A mistake was made there. The resulting fumes pervaded the house and killed Mrs. Rogers, a daughter, and another person, name unknown.

Mr. Rogers survived, and lived a year longer.

It is difficult to trace the various lots as they have been sold out of the Rogers name in the past 70 years, but I know of one owner who had the history of his lot traced. That is Mr. Kelly, purchaser of the Carroll D. Piper residence.

This property was handed down 177 years by a succession of deaths and wills, changing name several times, before the land was sold, for the first time, in 1956. A daughter of the first Nathaniel Rogers was married to Silas Durgin, brother of Stephen Durgin, who built the Durgin block. Mrs. Durgin inherited this portion of land from her father Nathaniel, and Mr. Durgin inherited from her. He married again, and his daughter by the second marriage, Ida Durgin, became Mrs. Charles F. Piper, and mother of Carroll Piper. Carroll inherited from her, and his sons, who finally sold the property, from him. The deed then gave title to Mrs. Silas Durgin reserved right-of-way to the lake for the Rogers family. This right-of-way is now the alley between Cecil Corkum's store and the Winnipesaukee Motor Co. marine store.

I am deeply indebted to Francis Rogers for all the facts and folklore connected with the Rogers family and land. There is much more of interest in the beautifully made treasure-chest that was sent home from the west after the death there of William Charles Rogers, grandson of the beaver trapper.

There are two questions, however, that it does not answer. What use did David Sewall make of the 4 pounds of beaver fur, and where is it now?

With the Chapters

(Continued from page 547)

Thomas Gates; an address, Signs of the Times, presented by Miss Edna Handwerker, member of the Pennsylvania State National Defense Committee; and a color film, Pennsylvania—Keystone of the Nation.

We enjoyed 100-percent participation throughout the city and county high schools in our DAR Good Citizens program, under the guidance of our chairman, Miss Christine Selzer. Mrs. Earle F. Jacobs, State Chairman, assisted in pin presentations and addressed the Good Citizens and their mothers during the February meeting.

Our social life was not neglected. A gala covered-dish supper was enjoyed in early December, when we remembered our approved schools with a monetary offering.

The chapter had representatives, including a Page, at State Conference at Harrisburg, as well as at Continental Congress in Washington.

In June the chapter played an active role in the naturalization court at the new City-County Municipal Building. In addition to presenting literature and Flags to the new citizens, DAR members served as hostesses during a coffee hour following court.

The National Society library received An Index to Persons in Lebanon County From History of Dauphin and Lebanon Counties, by W. H. Eggle, 1883, compiled by one of our members, Rhea D. Johnson.

Our chapter likewise has the distinction of having seven sisters from the same family aligned with our chapter as members.

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Can You Tell Genuine From “Phony” Indian Crafts?

A special exhibit, Indian Handicraft, the True and the False, has been arranged in the Department of the Interior Museum at Washington, D.C., and will be displayed for 2 months. Material for the exhibit was furnished by the Indian Arts and Crafts Board of the Department and consists of Indian handicraft of all types, from jewelry to Indian dolls.

With increasing demand for Indian handicraft, the manufacture and sale of imitations have become a huge industry, dwarfing the volume of sale of the genuine product. Products from foreign countries also have entered the market. Confusion has mounted in the minds of the public interested in Indian products, and difficulty is frequently experienced in detecting the true from the false.

The exhibit will contain both the genuine and the imitation products and will help guide potential buyers. Literature to aid in differentiating between the two will be available during the display.

Many chapters have taken advantage of the service we offer Magazine Chairmen, as stated in the May issue, page 444. Now is the time to send in your membership list to be checked for subscription expiration dates.

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by

COL. C. MALCOLM B. GILMAN, M.D.

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The research for this book includes family Bible, pension records, newspapers and diaries. This is a dedicated man who knows the history of the Jersey Blues. The book is well illustrated, several are in color. Order from:

The Arlington Laboratory for Clinical and Historical Research,
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