AUGHTERS
of the
MERICAN
EVOLUTION
MAGAZINE
DECEMBER 1962
PUBLISHED BY
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
is that wonderful, almost indefinable holiday
we share with friends, family and, in spirit, with
peoples of many lands. Woodward & Lothrop
looks forward to sharing its 82nd Christmas
with you by bringing together a collection of
beautiful gifts from here and abroad —
glamorously wrapped in colors of your choosing.
And, for the person who likes to pick his own
gift — there is something special about a
Woodward & Lothrop gift certificate.
Your Editor feels that she could offer no more appropriate Christmas greeting to our readers than the following favorite verses that preserve the spirit of this holy season:

From Shakespeare’s “Hamlet,” Act I, Scene 1:
“Some say that ever ’gainst that season comes
Wherein our Saviour’s birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning singeth all night long;
And then, they say, no spirit can walk abroad,
No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to charm,
So quiet and so peaceful is the time.”

From Milton’s “Ode to the Nativity”
“This is the month, and this the happy morn
Wherein the Son of Heaven’s eternal King
Of wedded maid and virgin mother born
Our great redemption from above did bring,
That He our deadly forfeit should release
And, with His father, make us a perpetual peace.”

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The President General
Mrs. Robert Y. H. Duncan
takes this opportunity
to wish each Daughter
a
happy Christmas
and a
happy New Year
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

Very warm personal greetings to you this Christmas!

May the True Spirit of the Christ Child radiate from our hearts, not only at this special season, but continue throughout the year.

It is my hope you will pause and give thought to the real meaning of “PEACE.” Perhaps the connotation of the word “PEACE” has suffered a more drastic change than any other word during our generation. From its beautiful, lofty concept, spelt out and implanted in our hearts in the Christmas story, it has come to common everyday use, coupled with an element of underlying fear. This is highly regrettable.

With the foregoing in my mind, may I suggest the rereading of the Advent of the coming of Christ as prophesied in the Old Testament and so beautifully told in the four gospels of the New Testament before and when you are making Christmas preparations and purchasing greeting cards.

Emphasize the real Spirit of Christmas in what you and your family do! Keep the Christ Child in Christmas! Without the inspiration of His birth and life on earth there would be no Christmas—no hope for true peace in His image. Strengthen “He works through us His miracles to perform”! Join those united in the cause of reflecting His image and example in a restless world. Be confident in faith, knowing that no spirit other than His, radiating from the hearts of men and women, can prevail. To endure, peace cannot be legislated, superimposed, nor forced. It must begin from within, grow and spread from individuals to people and nations. By daily actions and words each, to his fellow man, is an Ambassador for Christ. HE FAILS if WE FAIL in our allegiance to HIM!

According to newspaper reports released in late September, the United States Post Office Department this year will issue the first Christmas Stamp in the history of our Country. The design shows a wreath predominating with two candles, in red and green.

It is said that “for years postal officials had hesitated to put out a stamp commemorating the Christmas religious observance because they feared adverse reactions from non-Christians, but that this year they went ahead after clearing the design with leaders of these groups.”

The following is excerpted from the first Christmas Greeting of a President General to appear in the Magazine. Although the Magazine had been in existence since 1892, the first President General message did not appear in it until October, 1916. The two paragraphs below constituted the Christmas Message for that year and was run in the January 1917 issue. The words are as appropriate and timely today as they were when written. The then President General was Mrs. William C. Story of New York, who served 1913–17.

“May the peace that passeth understanding be yours at the blessed Christmas time. May the year unfold in beauty and strength, developing and increasing all of the best that is in you and may you thus become a blessing to all you touch. Perhaps no joy is so great as that of service and value to others and this joy I wish you.

“The greatest asset of any nation is its people. You particularly, as the descendants of the Founders of our Country, have a special responsibility—and it is with pride and thankfulness I realize that you are equal to your obligations, your responsibilities and your privileges. So, with all my heart, my beloved Daughters, my loving thought goes out to you and a greeting is on my lips and a prayer in my heart for your welfare at this sacred time of the anniversary of the birth of Christ.”

To the foregoing beautifully expressed sentiment, I add my own.

Cordially,

(MRS. ROBERT V. H. DUNCAN)
President General, NSDAR

DECEMBER 1962
WHERE IS HE?

By John B. Vander Veer

Where is He? This question was asked nearly two thousand years ago by wise men from the East looking for the King to be born in Bethlehem. That same question might well be asked today by those seeking the same King, now artfully concealed among the tinsel and wrappings of innumerable Christmas gifts. Two thousand years ago the Christ was hidden from the wise of the world in an ignoble and insignificant stable; today He is concealed from the avid seeker among the chaos of the entrepreneur capitalizing on the magic of His name.

The late Halford E. Luccock, in one of his columns, Wise Men From the West, projects an interesting and novel idea. Suppose, he said, the wise men had come from the West rather than the East. What would have happened?

Wise Men From the West

The first wise man, Luccock suggests, being an important ruler and a big business man, would have looked upon the birth of the Savior as a prime opportunity for expanding his business through contact with foreign markets. In his efforts to accumulate many orders, he was delayed and never did reach Bethlehem.

The second wise man, being a military genius, thought in terms of military alliances. He became so involved in organizing armies and allying allies that he was compelled to bivouac his troops during the winter. It was spring before he could continue. By that time the event in Bethlehem was history.

The third wise man, who was a highly successful advertising genius, became so engrossed in disseminating publicity and issuing press releases that the King was born at Bethlehem while the advertising giant was still contemplating further coverage of the coming event.

Henry Van Dyke wrote of the Other Wise Man. May I, too, suggest to you another wise man to accompany the three others from the West? This other wise man was a noted scientist and astronomer. With great intensity he peered through his telescope, mapped the courses of the stars, and conducted research on all the phases of space technology. He left no stone unturned in attempting to affirm his faith in science to provide a rational answer to the mystery of the coming event. He became so involved with his scientific calculations and data of the heavens that he lost the fact of the birth of the King in the manger at his feet.

What Is Success?

These four wise men from the West characterize what has become for much of this Nation a secularistic and rationalistic way of thinking and living. Much of our Christian observance is an overt expression of those philosophies. For example, one frequently reads in periodicals that a young man simply cannot afford not to go to college today. The clinching argument is that a college graduate makes so much more money than a noncollege graduate, as if success in life is to be determined by a man's bank account! Characteristic today, also, is the one-sided emphasis upon the human intellect. Revelation is made subservient to human reason; the highest court of appeal is to human reason. In these terms, the birth of Christ in a manger is merely an unusual event, unique and somewhat tragic, and even a bit mystifying, but nevertheless explicable in time; and really it does present a wonderful opportunity for lots of good cheer, good will, and good gifts, doesn't it? But is that why He came? Yet within the pale of our secular, rationalistic philosophy what more is there? The birth of Christ is seen in its full significance within the pale of Christian thought. Thus it is well at this point to contrast Christian thought with the secularism of today and see how each focuses on the event in the manger.

Christian Thought Versus Non-Christian Philosophy

Christian thought is God-centered. Therefore man seeks to submit himself to God and strives to make his will subservient to that of his Creator. He comes to the manger and says, "Lord, what would you have me do?" The non-Christian philosophy is man-centered. Man seeks his own glory; there is no need for submission to God. The manger becomes an example of an ignoble beginning leading to a noble life achieved through perseverance and the triumph over nearly insurmountable odds. It is an inspiring example to follow, a dedicatory life to be emulated, and a tragic end to be forgiven.

Within Christian thought man seeks to reinterpret God's interpretation. Revelation must complement reason. Where reason cannot answer, faith takes hold, "believing where we cannot prove." What is the babe in the manger without faith? It is then only a tragic example of human indifference. Through faith the babe in the manger becomes the effulgent revelation of God's love. Within the non-Christian philosophy man is his own interpreter; he needs none of God's revelation to interpret the cosmos. Thus it, too, must dictate his celebration of the event in the manger at Bethlehem. Apart from God's revelation, what is the babe of Bethlehem? Nothing, for to look at Him apart from that revelation is to deny the very epitome of God's revelation.

Finally, the Christian has as the focal point of his philosophy the cross of Christ. Without the cross life has no meaning. The full implication of Christ's coming into the world is lost if we remain at the manger and fail to follow the road that leads to the cross. The babe in the manger possessed "no form or comeliness, nor beauty that we should desire him." He came to suffer and to die. His coming as a babe in the manger was but the beginning of a life of suffering, culminating in the death upon the cross. He suffered death on the cross because He identified Himself with God: indeed He called Himself God. Were He not, then He deserved to die as

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He did, but the revelation verifies that He was and is very God.

Within the non-Christian philosophy there is no room for the cross. Some wise men of the world have proclaimed the cross as foolishness. The babe in the manger is never looked upon as One destined to suffer and die upon the cross for man's sins. Consequently, the very purpose of His coming is ignored in the empty sentimentality of a baby unfortunate enough to have been born in a stable.

Non-Christian Christmas

What does all this have to do with our present observances of Christmas? Simply this: Our commemoration of Christmas today is an overt expression of the non-Christian commitments outlined briefly above. To illustrate: In an article from the National Republic Magazine of September 1957, reprinted by the DAR, the following appears:

Pollack stated in his directive that within two years (by 1958) all Christmas observances in schools in New Jersey would be ruled illegal under the State antidiscrimination laws.

The drive to take Christ out of Christmas observances is only one plank in the anti-Christian nationwide move. In New York, New Jersey, and other States the Ten Commandments are not permitted to be mentioned in public schools. Further examples of these tendencies can be found in the book, The Hope of the World, by Dan Smoot.

However, it is not necessary to leave our own community to find examples of the commercialization of Christmas. Recently I walked past one of our churches, which has an attractive sign near its entrance inviting all to rest and meditate awhile in its chapel. In large letters appear the words of Christ, “Come unto me all ye that travail and are heavy laden.” But in even larger letters and nearly covering the invitation of Christ appeared this sign: BAZAAR. One wonders if that was the original intent of Christ’s invitation!

Have you ever noticed—how could you possibly ignore it?—the prolific advertising in the local periodicals? “Last day of our operation Jingle Bells.” One wonders whether the birth of Christ received such extensive coverage. Do you suppose the bells were jingling at the manger? Even our banks take part in the sport by suggesting that you join their Christmas club, now, so that you’ll have enough funds for next Christmas. It is therefore no surprise that the Christ of Christmas has become the unknown, as expressed in the common salutation of the season, Merry Xmas.

Return to a Christian Christmas

How do we return to a commemoration of Christmas that will be meaningful and rewarding? The birth of Christ as the Son of God and its significance for all men must be taught in the home, diffused within the community, and promulgated throughout our land. It must be remembered that Christians cannot live in a holy ghetto. The Christian is therefore compelled to make known the relevance of the birth of Christ, not merely within the circle of his immediate friends, but also within the sphere of his community.

The Christian Church must assume the position of leadership. It exists only because of the babe in the manger whom it designates as its head. What is needed is less emphasis upon the social gospel and more on saving grace. This is not to say that the Church can ignore the social implication of the gospel, but it must recognize and proclaim the core of the gospel message—salvation through Christ: He who came as a babe in the manger.

What is needed is a greater awareness of one’s sin. This little three letter monosyllabic word is—some would have us believe—obsolete. It is fine to refer to personality quirks, mistakes, and aberrations, but please do not use the word sin. Yet was it not precisely sin that demanded the gift of God’s love? That babe in the manger?

For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting Life. A drowning man will grasp at a straw, though it cannot save him. A man convinced of his sin will reach for the babe in the manger who can and will save him. Only a man convinced that he is a sinner in need of a Savior will know the value of the gift in the manger. That man knows how to commemorate Christmas.

Two thousand years ago, as today, the world did not shout with enthusiasm over the gift of a little babe in a manger. Very few then, as now, cried, “This is just the gift I’ve always wanted.” Then there were only a few who really knew the value of the gift. Simeon in the temple who rejoiced and exclaimed, “My eyes have seen thy salvation,” some lowly shepherds who returned, “glorifying and praising God,”—and Mary, His mother, who remembered these reports and “pondered them in her heart.” How many are there now?

Pemberton House Restoration, Independence

National Historical Park

Within the area of Independence National Historical Park, adjacent to Carpenters’ Hall, the Secretary of the Interior has authorized restoration of Pemberton House, one of the old Philadelphia homes, as an Army-Navy Museum commemorating the period 1773-1865.

Although Independence National Historical Park recognizes the achievements of the patriots and statesmen who served in the Continental Congresses and the Constitutional Convention of 1787, hitherto there has been no memorial within its limits to the gallant, desperate fighting men, both soldiers and sailors, who actually achieved independence for their fellow Americans.

The Association of the United States Army and the Navy League of the United States are joining to undertake raising $600,000 to restore the building and provide appropriate exhibits. Members of the Armed Forces have raised over $200,000 to date. It is hoped that additional funds will be provided by the public.
Legislators and educators have agreed for years that American youth should be alerted to the dangers of communism, but the State of Florida is the first to take legislative action to make it mandatory.

State Representative George B. Stallings, a Jacksonville attorney well known for his patriotic activities, was convinced that one of the prime targets of the communists is American youth, and that in order for these young people to be properly instructed, they should have a complete course in Americanism versus Communism. To accomplish this, he introduced and, with the support of many interested Floridians, guided to its successful passage through the 1961 session of the Florida State Legislature a bill that required all public high schools to begin teaching such a course no later than September, 1962. The bill passed with only one dissenting vote.

Passage of a law was not enough. In order to implement it, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction appointed an advisory committee composed of six educators and seven lay members to advise the State Department of Education in the preparation of a syllabus for the teachers' use.

The Advisory Committee held two meetings, 3 months apart. At the first meeting, the Committee determined the major areas of communism to be dealt with in the course. It also discussed the objectives and the level at which the course should be taught; the materials the teachers would use, and what additional preparation would be necessary for those teachers who were selected to teach it, for it was early decided that more would be required than a simple willingness to teach about communism.

Members of the Department of Education actually developed the course. They submitted their work to a large number of groups and individuals experienced in the communist methods and ideology. Their criticism and suggestions were considered, although not necessarily accepted.

At the second meeting of the Advisory Committee, the proposed course was presented and discussed, item by item. Dr. Gerhart Niemeyer of Notre Dame University, who has been retained as a consultant, exercised great influence in bringing about agreement on some of the most controversial points. This meeting, which lasted a full day, was open to the public. Cameras whirred and bulbs flashed as the committee went about its work. It must have been very clear, when the films were developed, that many Florida citizens took a great interest in what their children would be taught.

Once past the Advisory Committee, final approval of the unit by the State Board of Education followed quickly.

A staff member of the State Department of Education, writing in the September, 1962, Florida School Bulletin, undertook to explain the content of the Communism versus Americanism course and some of the thinking behind it. According to this writer, it is the opinion of the Florida State Department of Education that, from the research and study involved in preparing this course, seven basic concepts evolved, which should be considered in developing an instructional program about communism in the public schools. These are:

1. Make a factual study of communism as it is, not the Marxian ideal.
2. A critical-analytical approach should be used, rather than merely a comparison and contrast of the communist and the American way of life.
3. Knowledge of the basic facts of communism is not enough. It must be studied as a whole system composed of many interrelated parts.
4. The course should be what Mr. J. Edgar Hoover has called "a sane, rational understanding of the facts" without emotion.
5. The teaching about communism must be kept separate from political issues.
6. Instruction about communism should develop in the learner a sense of responsibility for human welfare.
7. Instruction about communism should develop a greater appreciation of the democratic processes, freedom of opportunity and enterprise under the law, and the will to preserve that freedom.

Recognizing that to teach about communism would present many difficulties to teachers, many of whom heretofore have hardly dared mention the subject for fear of starting a local conflagration, educational institutions in different parts of Florida conducted seminars to give the chosen teachers an opportunity to learn more about the subject themselves.

The course is now in the hands of the State Department of Education for administration. Mr. Stallings, who still watches over it as much as is possible, writes, "The textbook for the course is in the process of being selected. Manuscripts based on the resource unit of the Advisory Committee will be furnished to the State Textbook Committee of 12 members who will eventually decide which manuscript will be printed in book form." Nineteen texts have been submitted from the publishers who usually bid on Florida textbooks and from other sources.

It has required careful explanation to communicate to the public the objectives and reason for the introduction of the study of communism into the public schools of Florida. In spite of the proximity to Cuba, there are inevitably those who feel that their children are being exposed to a greater danger by recognizing that communism is an enemy to our way of life than if they remained ignorant of what communism means. It is the task of the teachers, in the final analysis, to bridge the gap between fear and understanding. It is also their interest and success in communicating the real meaning of communism to their students that will make this course one filled with meaning, rather than merely a required semester of work.

This is an experiment which other States are watching. Nearly every State has asked for a copy of the unit, and requests have come from foreign countries. Educators who have had little support in their efforts to make their students aware of the dangers of communism can now point to the Florida experiment of (Continued on page 804)
AN OUTSTANDING HISTORICAL PROJECT


Miss Harriet P. Marine, patriot and historian, whom the Maryland State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is privileged to honor today, is a true Maryland Daughter in every sense of the word. Both her paternal and maternal forebears are traced back many generations to the first settlers of the Old Line State. She became an active and effective member of her native Baltimore community at the early age of 16, when she was a volunteer worker for the City—an activity which she followed for 30 years. However, her real occupation has been that of dramatic artist. A graduate of the Bard Avon College in 1903, she founded and directed the first little theatre in Maryland, known as the Bard Avon Dramatic Club. She has not only dramatized many books and stories, but she has also written and directed many pageants of a patriotic nature.

Miss Marine's interest in historical matters stemmed not only from her patriotic impulses but also from her natural heritage. Her father, the late William Matthew Marine, who was publicly acclaimed a "National Figure and every inch a Patriot and a Man," was also deeply interested in matters of historical importance. She became DAR State Historian in 1915 and served until 1922, then was recalled by unanimous vote in 1924 and continued until 1928. She spent 3 years in locating the minute books of the various Maryland DAR chapters. Thanks to her persistence, they are now safely deposited in fireproof vaults.

Numerous Activities

Since 1917 she has been an active member of the Maryland State Historical Society and became one of the first two women to hold office in that organization. She has held office in or been on the governing boards of the Daughters of 1812 in Maryland, Maryland Society of Colonial Dames, Daughters of the Barons of Runnemede, and the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation; she also acted as Chairman of the Women's Committee for the Preservation of the Phoenix Shot Tower in Baltimore.

In addition to her other activities, Miss Marine became interested in genealogy and has written pamphlets and books on the subject. Because of their excellence, the Council of the Institute of American Genealogy, Chicago, on February 16, 1939, awarded her its Certificate of Merit. Miss Marine has also headed CAR Society State and National Committees. She was active in the preservation of the Star Spangled Banner Flag House in Baltimore, also in the reproduction of the Pulaski Flag at the Maryland Historical Society. She designed and made the DAR Service Flag which was unfurled at the Belvedere Hotel during the State Conference in March 1918 and was in charge of the evening program. She was the first Chairman of the Maryland State DAR Flag Day Exercises Committee, and since 1949 she has been Honorary Chairman of that Committee.

Westminster Presbyterian Cemetery

Of particular significance to the DAR is Miss Marine's interest in the tombs of Revolutionary military and other participating personnel located within the Westminster Presbyterian Churchyard in Baltimore. This historical spot, on Fayette and Greene Streets, encompasses the graves of more Revolutionary heroes than any other one area. However, it contains less than an acre of ground and has achieved renown chiefly as the resting place of Edgar Allan Poe, the...
poet and author. Significantly, the latter had a Revolutionary connection through his grandfather, Gen. David Poe, who was Quartermaster of the Army of Lafayette and who also rests here. Because of the many important persons whose graves are found in this classic spot it has been called the “Westminster Abbey of America.”

The ground was purchased in 1787 from John Eager Howard by the Presbyterian Church of Baltimore and became the first Presbyterian graveyard in Baltimore, being then known as the Western Presbyterian Cemetery. In order to qualify it for retention within the City, the Church was built over many of the graves in 1852. There are passages under the Church which afford access to those graves.

St. Paul’s Graveyard

In addition to Westminster, there is another burial ground which serves as a resting place for a number of Revolutionary personalities, including the two respected and beloved Colonels, Tench Tilghman and John Eager Howard, who are of particular interest to Maryland Daughters. This is St. Paul’s Graveyard on Fremont Avenue and Lombard Street. It is one of the oldest cemeteries in Baltimore.

The Maryland Daughters are indebted to Miss Marine whose patient efforts and keen memory have supplied the data from which were derived the facts herein contained concerning many of the Westminster and St. Paul’s Revolutionary heroes. Although it be true that many more than those listed are buried here, material is not presently available relating to others. The brief, alphabetically arranged sketches are followed by a plat of Westminster Churchyard showing the respective resting places of the 41 Revolutionary dead who are herein mentioned.

WESTMINSTER CHURCHYARD

DR. ANDREW AITKIN (1757-1809) was first a Regimental Surgeon, then served in the Navy under Capt. Stephen Decatur. (Lot 53.)

COL. PAUL BENTALOU (1755-1826), a native of France, was Captain of Cavalry in Count Pulaski’s Legion. He became the Chief Officer after Pulaski died in his arms at the Battle of Savannah. Although recognized as a hero of that battle, his tomb was not completed until 1919, when the General Smallwood Chapter provided an inscription to mark his resting place. Col. Bentalou was also at one time Mar-
from whom Fort McHenry derives its name. Surgeon and Medical Inspector of Washington's Army. A native of Dublin, Ireland, he had come to this country for his health, then studied medicine under Dr. Benjamin Rush, the noted Philadelphia surgeon. Upon the outbreak of hostilities he sided with the Colonies and joined Washington's Army. He became Secretary of War under Washington, and later served in the Maryland Senate and in Congress. He was a Maryland member of the Convention that framed the U.S. Constitution. (Lot 103.)

COL. DAVID McCLELLAN (1741-1817) was an Ensign in Capt. James Cox's Company, but later joined the Pennsylvania Militia. (Lot 4.)

CAPT. JOHN McCLELLAN (1738-1820) was a Lieutenant in Capt. James Cox's Company. He became a Captain after Cox was killed in Germantown. (Lot 110.)

LIEUT. JOHN MCCLURE (1733-1825) was a Lieutenant in Capt. John Sterrett's independent company in the Baltimore Town Battalion, May, 1776. (Lot 75.)

JOHN McCORD (1737-1809) was a private in Capt. James Cox's Company and served in Braddock's campaign. He was the father of John McCord, who was the founder of the McCord School, Baltimore. (Lot 144.)

CAPT. DAVID PLUNKETT (1746-1793), elder brother of Lord Plunkett, Chancellor of Ireland, was commissioned Lieutenant in Col. Smallwood's Regiment, later became Captain of the 1st troop of Dragoons. (Lot 44.)

CAPT. GEORGE R. KEEPORTS (1753-1817), whose daughter, Catherine, became the wife of Col. Paul Bentolou, was captain of a rifle company under General Smallwood. (Lot 12.)

DR. JAMES McHENRY (1753-1816), from whom Fort McHenry derives its name, was Surgeon and Medical Inspector of Washington's Army. A native of Dublin, Ireland, he had come to this country for his health, then studied medicine under Dr. Benjamin Rush, the noted Philadelphia surgeon. Upon the outbreak of hostilities he sided with the Colonies and joined Washington's Army. He became Secretary of War under Washington, and later served in the Maryland Senate and in Congress. He was a Maryland member of the Convention that framed the U.S. Constitution. (Lot 118.)

JOHN SMITH (1722-1794) was a member of Capt. Richard Smith's Company, which was known as the "Flying Camp." (Lot 94.)

LIEUT. JOSEPH SMITH (1773-1793) served with the Revolutionary Marines. (Lot 95.)

Maj. Nathaniel Smith (1762-1793) served as a private in the First Maryland (Rawlings') Regiment. (Lot 78.)

ROBERT SMITH (1758-1842), brother of Gen. Samuel Smith, was a member of the Revolutionary forces that saw duty at the Battle of Brandywine. Gen. Washington asked his removal from the army because he considered him too brilliant and important to risk his life when he was so very greatly needed elsewhere. He became a member of the Electoral College that named George Washington the first President. Later he served as President Thomas Jefferson's Attorney General and then Secretary of War. When James Madison succeeded Jefferson as President he appointed Robert Smith his Secretary of State. Subsequently he was chosen to be Provost of the University of Maryland. WILLIAM W. TAYLOR (1769-1832) served in Capt. David Plunkett's Company. (Lot 142.)

DR. ABRAHAM VAN BIBBER (1744-1805) served under Capt. David Plunkett. (Lot 135.)

ST. PAUL'S GRAVEYARD

Daniel Bowley (1744-1807) was an officer of the Maryland Militia who distinguished himself at the Battle of Monmouth. He was a member of the Committee of Correspondence, headed the Peggy Stewart Tea Party, became a member of the Maryland General Assembly, then of the Continental Congress, and was a signer of the Declaration of Indepedence. Later he was Chief Judge of the Maryland General Court, but resigned to become an Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, which position he occupied until his death.

LIEUT. GRIFFITH EVANS (1760-1818) was a private in Capt. Robert Hains "Flying Camp" Company, then in the Harford Rifles. He was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Continental Army, and later served as Deputy Provost of the Company. (Lot 85.)

WILLIAM SMITH (1728-1814) served as a member of the Committee of Observation, was sent to the Continental Congress which met in Philadelphia, Little York, and Baltimore, serving on the Naval Board, and helped raise supplies for the Continental Army, personally subscribing a large sum for salt. He went from Maryland to serve in the first Congress after the Revolution. (Lot 30.)

JOHN SPEAR (1731-1796) is known only to have served in Capt. David Plunkett's Company. (Lot 93.)

CAPT. JOHN STERRETT (1757-1805) was Captain of an independent company in the Baltimore Town Battalion and was taken prisoner at the battle of Eutaw Springs. (Lots 67 and 68.)

CAPT. JOHN STERRETT (1757-1805) was Captain of an independent company in the Baltimore Town Battalion and was taken prisoner at the battle of Eutaw Springs. (Lots 67 and 68.)

Maj. John FULFORD (1737-1780) was Captain of the Royal Train of Artillery (or Second Maryland Montrosses) in Annapolis. He was later commissioned a Major.

COL. JOHN EAGER HOWARD (1752-1827), who became the fifth Governor of Maryland, was one of the most picturesque and brilliant Revolutionary officers. He was born at Belvidere (spelled with an "i" by Col. Howard), the family estate, which is now the most valuable part of the (Continued on page 807)
IN HOC ANNO DOMINI

When Saul of Tarsus set out on his journey to Damascus, the whole of the known world lay in bondage. There was one state, and it was Rome. There was one master for it all, and he was Tiberius Caesar. Everywhere there was civil order, for the arm of the Roman law was long. Everywhere there was stability, in government and in society, for the centurions saw that it was so.

But everywhere there was something else, too. There was oppression—for those who were not the friends of Tiberius Caesar. There was the tax gatherer to take the grain from the fields and the flux from the spindle to feed the legions or to fill the hungry treasury from which divine Caesar gave largess to the people. There was the impressor to find recruits for the circuses. There were executioners to quiet those whom the Emperor proscribed. What was a man for but to serve Caesar?

There was the persecution of men who dared think differently, who heard strange voices or read strange manuscripts. There was enslavement of men whose tribes came not from Rome, disdain for those who did not have the familiar visage. And most of all, there was everywhere a contempt for human life. What, to the strong, was one man more or less in a crowded world?

Then, of a sudden, there was a light in the world, and a man from Galilee saying, Render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar’s and unto God the things that are God’s.

And the voice from Galilee, which would defy Caesar, offered a new Kingdom in which each man could walk upright and bow to none but his God. Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me. And He sent this gospel of the Kingdom of Man into the uttermost ends of the earth.

So the light came into the world and the men who lived in darkness were afraid, and they tried to lower a curtain so that man would still believe salvation lay with the leaders.

But it came to pass for a while in divers places that the truth did set man free, although the men of darkness were offended, and they tried to put out the light. The voice said, Haste ye, Walk while you have the light, lest darkness come upon you, for he that walketh in darkness knoweth not whither he goeth.

Along the road to Damascus the light shone brightly. But afterwards Paul of Tarsus, too, was sore afraid. He feared that other Caesars, other prophets, might one day persuade men that man was nothing save a servant unto them, that men might yield up their birthright from God for potage and walk no more in freedom.

Then might it come to pass that darkness would settle again over the lands and there would be a burning of books and men would think only of what they should eat and what they should wear, and would give heed only to new Caesars and to false prophets. Then might it come to pass that men would not look upwards to see even a winter’s star in the East, and, once more, there would be no light at all in the darkness.

And so Paul, the apostle of the Son of Man, spoke to his brethren, the Galatians, the words he would have us remember afterwards in each of the years of his Lord:

Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage.

This editorial first appeared some years ago in the pre-Christmas issue of the Wall Street Journal. By popular request, it has been reprinted each succeeding year in the last issue before Christmas, and there are now thousands who eagerly anticipate it. Believing that our readers would like to share the inspiration it provides, permission to reprint was requested.
Prove all things, hold fast that which is good. A better theme could not have been chosen for the National Defense Committee to uphold during the ensuing year. The primary concern of this Committee has always been to hold fast to the principles of Constitutional Government which have been proven sound through the ages as opposed to the strongly centralized and at times totalitarian governments of the Old World.

Our Founding Fathers worked hard to build America. They were endowed with strong minds, brave hearts, enduring faith, and everlasting ideals. They believed in a government of limited powers, in binding down our politicians with the chains of the Constitution. They had their fill of unwarranted searches and seizures, of unfair and unjust taxation, and of suppression of their freedoms by an all-powerful executive and his subservient officials.

It does not take a superpatriot to observe today a tremendous drive to increased centralization of power in the hands of the executive. We have seen evidences of this in the creation of the Peace Corps by Executive Order before Congress had seen fit to legislate upon this matter. Also, the attempt to establish a Cabinet post for Urban Affairs and Housing, again by the executive. Let us not forget, too, the effort to control our children's education through a proposed creation of a Federal Education Agency, as well as other proposals to regulate our farms and our incomes, sweeping authority to negotiate tariffs—all these things to be managed by the executive branch of the Government.

To win the cold war of ideas against the communesocialists, the people of the United States must know what our system is, have passionate faith in it, and be prepared to defend it. Since we have been given the privilege of freedom, we likewise have the obligation and the opportunity to hold to that ideal of freedom and to the system of government it guarantees. To survive as a free Nation, we must also overcome the dual attack of the Marxian socialist conspiracy on the one hand and, and the other, a peril as dangerous in design, the objective of the Fabian socialists to take over the machinery of government in this country. As that well-known Fabian socialist Lord Keynes put it, "The trick is to get control of the government. Then the road to socialism is automatically assured." The Fabian master plan includes cradle-to-grave planning. In assuming the right to guarantee the security of every citizen, the Fabians also claim control over his every activity. There is no doubt that both Marxian socialism and Fabian socialism add up to slavery for America.

The Fabian socialists call themselves masters of gradualism, and are no less dedicated to destruction of capitalism than the communists or Marxian socialists. The Fabian gradualists intend to whittle away our freedom and soften us sufficiently to cause us to be overcome without actual fighting.

Let us not forget that, as Mr. Coleman Andrews said in a recent speech, Fabians are experts at infiltration and patience is their hallmark. The primary difference between Fabian socialism and communism or Marxian socialism is that whereas the Fabian socialists' formula is infiltration and peaceful evolution, the communists' formula is infiltration, coalition, revolution, and forceful takeover. The end of both is destruction of capitalism and personal liberty and the attainment of dictatorial power. The Fabians plant the seeds, tend the crop, and the communists reap the harvest of another disillusioned people.

American Fabian socialists are not interested in destroying communism but in preserving it as a convenient means for the destruction of American independence. While they wish to keep alive the United Nations as a convenient world government structure for the socialization of the world, their prime objective now is to create a regional world government, integrating the western and "free" nations into this supergovernment. When this has been accomplished, they will offer it to the rest of the nations as a world government having a better kind of socialism than the brand being offered by the Marxian socialists. Their hope is for a peaceful coexistence of the two types of socialism, for they consider the social objectives and tendencies of communism, by and large, to be in the same direction of western liberal industrialism. The Fabian goal today is an Atlantic Union or Atlantic Community of Nations in which all rights of sovereignty eventually will be transferred to and vested in a regional world government, a kind of super NATO, in which trade barriers will be eliminated, our military command restructured, and our trade integrated with the European Common Market.

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

Americans who understand the foundations upon which liberty was erected realize that a world order could well be the greatest enemy of individual freedom, not a means to achieve it. True freedom depends on local self-government, on effective access of the people to their individual rights. The heirs of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln know that freedom cannot be attained by climbing the steps of the communesocialist state!

This Nation cannot survive as a Republic, shackled to an international organization, be it a United Nations or Atlantic Union! The Daughters of the American Revolution do not believe that the United States of America should pay as much respect to the establishment of an Atlantic Community as they do to their Flag and Declaration of Independence. Every Daughter, in joining the National Society, has taken an oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States of America. She knows that the debt owed by her to Constitutional Government is immeasurable. She appreciates that it is a form of government designed to respect and protect the God-given rights and dignity of the individual. She realizes that we have become a great Nation, not so much by reason of what government
has done for us, but by reason of what government has left us free to do for ourselves. She believes as we say in our Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of our Nation, in "the United States of America and the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

On the other hand, Daughters of the American Revolution do not believe that a one-world government can serve the cause of peace. Furthermore, they do not believe that man, as an individual, is capable of solving his problems without divine guidance. They know that self-reliance is not developed by dependence on the State for one's personal security. They deny that a citizen may be deprived of his rights to life, liberty, and property without a violation of moral law. Above all, the Daughters of the American Revolution adhere to the belief that our rights are derived from God and not an all-powerful world state!

In 1776 it took real courage to be a rebel and fortitude to stand up and be counted on the side of freedom. Our ancestors, who signed the Declaration of Independence, were not afraid to take a stand which could mean loss of prestige among their fellows, deprivation of their property, or even death. The signers did not cringe at the word, "controversial." The Daughters of the American Revolution, like their forebears, are also not afraid to take their stand on controversial issues. They are not frightened by the terms rightist, extreme rightist, reactionary, or fascist, or even "old and lonely"! In fact, they are not in the least afraid of being called a patriot or a superpatriot.

Just what is wrong with being a patriot? What is wrong about expressing love of our country and its traditions of individual freedom? Would anyone deny that George Washington was a patriot? One wonders if he had lived today whether he would not have been labeled a superpatriot! Washington, who could have been king, abhorred the tyranny which he knew was the concomitant of a strongly centralized government. He staked his life and wealth on the cause of independence. All Americans acknowledge that without Washington there would not have been a successful outcome to the Revolutionary War, nor could the form of government we enjoy under our Constitution have evolved without him.

Is a true patriot today proud of the title? Does he unashamedly love his country? And does he shrink from standing firm for his beliefs? Will he permit patriotic symbols to be shunted aside, our national heroes maligned, our history distorted? Does he realize that conditions under which freedom is granted by God include vigilance, faith, hard work, and respect for the rights of others? Does he know that freedom can be lost by default? The answer is obvious! True patriots now, as they have always done, subscribe to a patriotism founded on a clear understanding of the American ideal, a dedicated belief in our principles of freedom, and a determination to perpetuate America's heritage. Let us never forget that those who attack the patriots and ridicule their devotion to our Republic are today's reactionaries. Totalitarians and tyrants have always sought to stamp out the consuming flames of patriotism.

Our Country has recently seen a magnificent demonstration of what it takes to make a patriot. I refer to that great officer, Lt. Col. John H. Glenn, a man whose love of country is matched only by his deep sense of humility. In his message to Congress, following his historic orbital flight, he said, "I am certainly glad to see that pride in our Country and its accomplishments is not a thing of the past."

"I still get a hard-to-define feeling inside when the Flag goes by, and I know that all of you do, too. Today, as we rode up Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House and saw the tremendous outpouring of feeling on the part of so many thousands of people, I got this same feeling all over again. Let us hope that none of us ever lose it."

A day or so later, Lt. Col. Glenn rode along the wide avenues of New York City, thronged with thousands of cheering Americans, many of them school children. Commenting on this he said, "I think the thing that gives me the biggest kick of all today is to see so many of the school children along the route waving the Flags, and having such a fine time, and very proud to be waving the Flag along the street. Thank goodness this is not old-fashioned."

America has been divinely blessed. We have been the recipients of the greatest temporal gift which God bestows—freedom. Freedom of the spirit, freedom to walk unafraid, freedom to worship God in our own way wherever we are.

There is still hope that we can overcome the trend toward communism in this country if we revive the revolutionary concept set forth in the Declaration of Independence. It embodied the principle that men are endowed by their Creator, not by the State, with the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Government, our forefathers declared, was instituted only to secure those rights. This concept of our forefathers was a break with the whole political history of the world. If we intend to preserve the freedom so dearly won for us, we dare not permit this revolutionary concept to fade into oblivion.

In these dangerous days of the cold war those who oppose the ideology of the communists find themselves hard pressed. The Marxian and Fabian socialists are determined to abolish what they call the old agrarian 18th century Constitution. With God’s help and the support of all patriotic Americans, we may still prevent that catastrophe not only disastrous to American freedom, but to all oppressed peoples who look to this Nation as their last ray of hope. I know that, in this final test of strength, the Daughters of the American Revolution will stand firm for the principles of Constitutional Government, even as did John Adams when he said, in signing the Declaration of Independence:

"If it be the pleasure of heaven that my country shall require the poor offering of my life, the victim shall be ready. But while I do live, let me have a Country, or at least the hope of a Country, and that a free Country. But whatever may be our fate—be assured—this Declaration will stand.

"It may cost treasure, and it may cost blood; but it will stand, and it will richly compensate for both, and live or die, survive or perish, I am for the Declaration. It is my living sentiment, and by the blessing of God, it shall be my dying sentiment. Independence now, and independence forever."

(Address delivered on National Defense Evening, 71st Continental Congress, April 17, 1962.)
From the Desk of the National Parliamentarian

By Herberta Ann Leonardy
Registered Parliamentarian

THE PEOPLE TO THE EVILS OF COMMUNISM. This was the title of the resolution. It is impossible to quote the resolution in full. It was signed by the Hon. Walter Sillers, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mrs. Louise Moseley Heaton was State Regent at the time.

QUESTION: A question was properly divided into two separate propositions. Before the division, a motion to lay the then pending question on the table was made, seconded and placed on the floor by the regent. The Chair insisted that the motion to lay on the table had to be made again for each proposition after the motion was divided. Is this correct?

ANSWER: Since the motion to table was made before the question was divided, the motion to table adhered to both questions and should have been made separately on each without the necessity of making the motion again. (R.O.R., p. 90, lines 5-9.)

“When a question is divided EACH RESOLUTION OR PROPOSITION is considered and voted upon separately, in the same manner as if it had been offered alone.” (R.O.R., p. 90, lines 2-5.)

It might be well here to review the fact that the motion to lay on the table is a subsidiary motion and subsidiary motions can only be applied to MAIN MOTIONS, and certain other motions, for the purpose of modifying them, delaying action on them or otherwise disposing of them. (R.O.R., p. 23.)

QUESTION: Is there a national policy that each retiring chapter regent must give an ex-regent's pin?

ANSWER: No. Each national chapter must adopt its own policy in the matter.

QUESTION: What should an introduction of a speaker contain?

ANSWER: The introduction should be as brief as possible. The interest of the audience in both the speaker and subject matter must be aroused; enough of the speaker's background must be given so that the audience will have confidence in what the speaker says. Above all, announce the name and title of the speaker clearly. The more distinguished the speaker, the shorter the introduction: "Ladies and gentlemen, the President of the United States."

QUESTION: Do you know whether at any time a legislature has passed a resolution honoring a State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution? Answer: I know of one; there may be others. On February 22, 1962, the House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi in session adopted House Resolution No. 17 as follows: A RESOLUTION COMMENDING THE MISSISSIPPI SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION FOR ITS EFFORTS TO EDUCATE AND ALERT

inches high, with 13 ebony rods for the 13 original States of the Union. The rods are bound together with a silver ring at the top and the bottom, and with two cross-strips of silver winding from the top to the bottom. On the top of the staff rests a silvertone globe encrusted with the continents and the degrees of longitude. An engraved eagle with outstretched wings stands atop the globe on a silvery perch which is encrusted with the degrees of latitude.

The ancient mace was a weapon of war which consisted of a wooden staff surmounted by a ball of iron or other metal. The mace was to be used with a bridle with spoke or axes and against which armory was no defense. Priests of medieval times, forbidden to shed blood, carried a mace for protection instead of a sword.

With the establishment of the Roman Republic, the consuls and magistrates, in whom were vested most of the powers of the old emperor, used the mace as a symbol of their authority in the courts. In an unruly court, the bundle of rods, the fasces, was brought forward to restore order. The rods were used for scourging the heads of the people.

The fasces was introduced to the British Isles by the Romans, who used it as a symbol of their authority.

During the early days of the British Empire, the House of Commons was allowed to meet only when the King was present. Later, this was modified, and the mace was used as a symbol of his presence and consent to the convening of the body.

In the United States, two maces older than that of the House of Representatives are preserved. One, which was presented in 1753 to the Corporation of Norfolk, Va., is kept in the vault of the Norfolk National Bank of Commerce. It led a procession on Armistice Day after the First World War and was last used to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the city.

The second, which bears the insignia of the royal arms of Great Britain and the arms of the House of Hanover, as well as the insignia of the Province of South Carolina, is still used in the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

QUESTION: How many members does it require to appeal from the decision of the Chair?

ANSWER: Two members—one to make the appeal and the other to second it. (R.O.R., p. 31.)

QUESTION: Is recognition required to make an appeal from the decision of the Chair?

ANSWER: Recognition is not required in making an appeal from the decision of the Chair. The member rises as soon as the Chair makes the decision and, without recognition, says, "Madam Regent, I appeal from the decision of the Chair." An appeal may even be made while another member has the floor. (R.O.R., p. 82.) An appeal does require a second.

QUESTION: Our regent often announces the vote incorrectly on motions. What can we do?

ANSWER: If a member wishes to verify the correctness of a vote, she has a remedy—call for a Division of the Assembly. (Continued on page 797)
District of Columbia Chapter Pilgrimage to Tryon Palace

By Corinne Manning,
Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter, Washington, D. C.

In these tumultuous times, when so many freedoms are slipping into oblivion, Americans are becoming increasingly interested in making pilgrimages to the scenes of their country’s illustrious past, to become familiar again with that gracious and elegant way of life. Such a pilgrimage was arranged as a week-end tour from May 11–13 by Miss Frances Davis, vice regent, for members of Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter, Washington, D. C., to visit the Tryon Palace Restoration at New Bern, N. C.

The group, augmented by a number of State and National Officers, arrived at the Governor Tryon Hotel, New Bern, at 5 p.m. after a brief stop at Halifax, N. C., to visit a number of places of historical interest. After an excellent dinner at the hotel, members of the group went “antiquing,” but returned at 9 o’clock for a tour of the hotel and refreshments.

Saturday morning was devoted to a tour of Tryon Palace and its lovely gardens, restored so authentically and beautifully at a cost of nearly $3,000,000. The restoration project is a matter of interest to every member of the DAR because Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, Honorary President General, is the able Director.

Each room in the Palace is a gem of exquisitely blended colors and is furnished with the finest of period antiques. The fireplace “furniture” is especially outstanding. The Palace well deserves the honor of having been the seat of government of the Carolinas as well as the home of the Royal Governor during the Colonial period. Its restoration was made possible through the philanthropy of the late Mrs. James Edwin Latham of New Bern.

The Richard Dobbs Spaight Chapter of New Bern joined the visitors for a delightful luncheon at the hotel, presided over by Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter’s regent, Miss Jessie Ashford. Much of the afternoon was devoted to a guided tour of New Bern and its dozens of historic sites, including the Presbyterian Church, designed by Wren, and the Episcopal Church, which treasures a Communication Service given by King George I.

Miss Carraway, assisted by her sister, Miss Rose Carraway, entertained the “tourists,” as well as members of her own chapter, at tea in the late afternoon, welcoming the guests to their charming home near the water so hospitably that everyone left with great reluctance.

The day’s events concluded with a gala dinner, again presided over by Miss Ashford, at which Miss Carraway and members of Richard Dobbs Spaight Chapter were honor guests.

Sunday was Mother’s Day, and members of the tour attended services in a number of the churches of New Bern. Following an early dinner, the tourists boarded their brand-new bus for the trip to Washington. In spite of heavy Sunday traffic, the lights of Washington were sighted at 10 o’clock. The congenial group and the thoughtful arrangements made the trip a memorable one.

FROM OUR BOOKSHELF


Those whose roots are grounded deep in New England, especially those whose ancestors were seafaring people, will love this beautifully written series of 29 anecdotes, largely centered about the bays along the north shore of Cape Cod. Among the more interesting are the account of the Indian Squanto’s providential return to Cape Cod, accompanied by the sagamore Samoset, there to play his important role as a friend of the Pilgrims after he had been given every reason to hate the English; the story of Capt. Christopher Jones and his skilled handling of the leaky Mayflower, as well as his kindness in providing food and beer for the sick, unhappy settlers of Plymouth; and Horatio Nelson’s youthful adventures in Boston Bay.

In setting the mood of the book further, there is a section on sea chanteys, as well as letters exchanged between seafarers and their waiting wives and a review of the region around Plymouth and Duxbury as a shipbuilding center. The author’s own Bradford ancestors played an important role in Cape Cod maritime history, and a proud fighting ship commissioned during World War II was named the Bradford.

The title of the book refers to the hope of all homecoming Cape Cod mariners that their vessels could come “in with the sea wind” when making port, ending a journey with a flourish rather than slipping in over calm waters. This book would make a splendid Christmas gift for anyone—male or female—who loves the sea.


This book, written by a proud South Carolina Daughter, gives the exciting story of one of the great Revolutionary generals, who did much to avert disaster to the patriot cause when the British were ravaging the Southern States prior to Yorktown.

With Marion, the “Swamp Fox”, and Sumter, a Scotch Presbyterian from the Up Country, General Pickens was able to keep the British from overrunning South Carolina after Charleston and Camden fell. Fighting in a way that became typical of America’s “Mountain Men” and frontiersmen, the ragged troops constantly harassed the enemy by darting out suddenly from forests and swamps, doing deadly work with their rifles, and disappearing again into terrain that was trackless maze to the bewildered British.

Pickens’ fame does not rest alone on his military prowess. He became a notable adviser to the Indian tribes of the State, especially the Creeks and Cherokee, who called him Skyagunsta—Wizard Owl—in deference to his skill as a negotiator. He later was a member of the South Carolina Legislature and of the United States Congress. Both a son and a grandson were Governors of South Carolina. The Pickens family was closely connected with the Calhouns and the Nobles, as well as other families prominent in South Carolina history.


We are delighted to be on the list to receive The Old Farmer’s Almanac again. It is a publication of such varied content (in addition to the standard almanac features) that a list of the items would fill pages and pages. Those un

(Continued on page 797)
TWENTY-ONE LOVING YEARS WITH THE JAC’S
A Tribute to Mary Glenn Newell, Louisa Adams Chapter, D. C. DAR
BY MRS. HAYNES R. FRASER
JAC VICE CHAIRMAN, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MANOR HOUSE CHAPTER

Beginning her twenty-first year of loving service to the Junior American Citizens program is Miss Mary Glenn Newell of Louisa Adams Chapter, Washington, D.C.

Although Miss Newell has recently moved into the warm, elegant comfort of the Army Distaff Hall for retired ladies of military families (6200 Oregon Ave., N.W., Washington 15), she has not retired from her favorite DAR activity. Again she will serve —this time on the Junior American Citizens Committee of the District of Columbia.

Miss Newell is known far beyond the District, however, to DAR—JAC sponsors throughout the country. She was first appointed to national responsibility in 1953. President-General Gertrude S. Carraway, who demonstrated a special interest in the JAC program both during and after her administration, asked Miss Newell to serve as Vice Chairman in Charge of Contests.

Under the administration of Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, Miss Newell continued in that capacity. Finally, in 1959, she was appointed Vice Chairman in Charge of Publicity by another President General, Mrs. Ashmead White. Thenceforward, her columns appeared monthly in this Magazine, informing DAR's everywhere of one of its most potent, if little-known, programs.

This selfless Daughter recounts with pleasure some of the highlights of her longtime work. Once, as State JAC Vice Chairman, she was asked to organize a club in a D.C. public school troubled by an outbreak of juvenile gangism. Not only was the JAC instituted, but the leader of the Black Widow Spider gang became the President of the JAC club the following year.

The first of Miss Newell's efforts was in 1941. Although JAC had been tried sporadically in the District, the Josiah Bartlett Club she assisted in forming at that time was the only group active, as well as the beginning of a continuous and successful movement.

Appointed State Vice Chairman, this builder of child character soon organized clubs in three junior high schools. By 1956, as State Chairman, Mary Glenn Newell could boast of 28 clubs in the District with a total of 1066 members. Her problem was not how to secure interested schools, but how to secure interested DAR's to take responsibility. The need, as it remains today, was overwhelming and omnipresent.

Especially has this been applicable since integration has substantially changed the socio-economic level of the public schools. In this connection, Miss Newell recognized the strategic role JAC could play in teaching colored children our national heritage. "Through JAC," she has stated, "we reach more children on all levels than would otherwise be possible."

Although she cannot disregard the numbers of children who have benefited from JAC—or those who would gain if such citizenship programs were available to them—Miss Newell always remembers the human side of her work. She recalls a story about a little boy talking on a bus with a lady. He said the thing he liked best about school was his JAC club and offered to recite a JAC poem. The bus quieted as his little soprano voice rang out the verses.

A gentleman nearby spoke up as the child ended. "Too bad there aren't more JAC clubs," he concluded.

Another time, a child was apprehended for mischief at school. "If we had only had a JAC club, that would never have happened," spoke up one little girl.

Miss Newell asserts there is no reward like seeing the results of the program. Once she was accosted by a youthful Junior American Citizen who told her he now knew the meaning of choosing between right and wrong, as the JAC creed goes. The creed is a facet of JAC which Miss (Continued on page 799)
NEWSWORTHY DAUGHTERS

As an interesting addition to the October Frontpiece picturing reconstructed Fort Raleigh at the site of the Lost Colony on Roanoke Island, N. C., it may be noted that, for the first time, DAR Night was observed at Fort Raleigh National Historic Site on July 28 and that the President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan; and Honorary President General, Miss Gertrude S. Carraway; and the State Regent of North Carolina, Mrs. Norman Cordon, were present. All were introduced to the large audience and brought greetings from the National Society.

Elizabeth Sherier (Mrs. C. P.)

Ten Houten has sent additional material concerning the stamp commemorating the salute to an American vessel by the tiny Dutch colony of St. Eustatius in 1776; this information arrived too late to be included in the November issue, but, having historical value, is printed below:

The stamp was issued: In commemoration of the salute to the Flag of the United States. Fired from this brig, Andrea Doria under Capt. Isaiah Robinson of the Continental Navy. Here the sovereignty of the United States of America was first formally acknowledged to a national vessel by a foreign official. It is also interesting to know that the brig Andrea Doria actually contributed to Statuary Hall in the United States Capitol by being Senator Henry M. Rice. The original Statuary Hall was the former House of Representatives and is filled to capacity. Therefore, in recent years many statues have been placed where room was available. Miss Sanford’s statue, dedicated November 12, 1958, is in the foyer of the original Senate room, or former Supreme Court room. Miss Sanford, a widely known and beloved educator, served on the faculty of the University of Minnesota from 1880 to 1910. She died two days after delivering an Apostrophe to the Flag at Continental Congress on April 19, 1920. By special arrangement, she belonged to all DAR chapters in Minnesota.

Margaret Scully Zimmele, Mary Washington Chapter, Washington, D. C., had a “one-man” exhibition of 63 historical paintings of the City of Washington at the Arts Club of Washington during October. The Arts Club was the former home of President and Mrs. James Monroe.

With pride, the National Society announces the admission to membership of three generations of one family at the October meeting of the National Board of Management. They are: Geraldine Fillio (Mrs. James H.) Fletcher (National Number 490,846); her daughter, Maria Fletcher Hitchcock (National Number 490,847); and her granddaughter, Lynne Marie Hitchcock (National Number 490,848). Their common ancestor was Jonathan Smith, Jr., and they have been received into Rainier Chapter, Seattle, Wash.

Dear Mrs. Schlemmer:

When Col. Augustin G. Rudd, author of Bending the Twig, and the New York Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, decided to publish and distribute this book, it was mutually agreed that all net profits from this undertaking would be placed in a trust fund for the main purpose of aiding and encouraging sound and patriotic education. One provision of the agreement is that the trustees will present annually “suitable awards to person or persons who have made an outstanding contribution to public school education in accordance with the principles generally enunciated and advocated by Colonel Rudd in Bending the Twig.”

In accordance with this provision, the trustees of the Rudd Fund met on February 20, 1962, and approved several awards including one to Mrs. Fred E. Schlemmer for her outstanding work over several years on behalf of sound American education.

We take pleasure, therefore, in enclosing our check for $100.00.

Sincerely yours,

AUGUSTIN G. RUDD, Chairman, Board of Trustees.

At a meeting of the Maria Sanford Chapter, Minneapolis, Minn., this past year, Minnie Dungan, a 93-year-old, 75-pound bundle of energy, read the story of our Flag in clear, strong tones. Her fervor springs from a lifelong interest in her country, her ancestors, and her membership in the Daughters, which is of 67 years duration. Her number is the lowest in Minneapolis, and her genealogy most complete. On her bedroom wall hang scrolls showing membership in the Magna Charta Dames and a Dungan coat of arms from Ireland, among others.

Minnie Dungan was born in Chariton, Iowa, next to the oldest of seven children. Her father was a lawyer, a colonel in the 34th Iowa during the Civil War, and once served as Lieutenant Governor of the State. She started teaching in country schools at the age of 17, then moved to Minneapolis. She served 39 years in its public schools, teaching first grade most of that time. She still hears from former pupils, three boys writing her once a year. Her home is a veritable treasure chest of memories, fine old furniture, and china. She shares it with her sister, Mrs. Edna Culbertson, who is also a member of Maria Sanford Chapter. Minnie’s contribution to the DAR, as well as to the children of our city, is memorable.

The Maria Sanford for whom Mrs. Dungan’s chapter was named was indeed a Newsworthy Daughter. She is one of the two persons whose statues were contributed to Statuary Hall in the United States Capitol by the State of Minnesota, the other being Senator Henry M. Rice. The original Statuary Hall is the former House of Representatives and is filled to capacity. Therefore, in recent years many statues have been placed where room was available. Miss Sanford’s statue, dedicated November 12, 1958, is in the foyer of the original Senate room, or former Supreme Court room. Miss Sanford, a widely known and beloved educator, served on the faculty of the University of Minnesota from 1880 to 1910. She died two days after delivering an Apostrophe to the Flag at Continental Congress on April 19, 1920. By special arrangement, she belonged to all DAR chapters in Minnesota.

The girlhood home of Mamie Geneva Doud (Mrs. Dwight D.) Eisenhower, at 750 Lafayette St., Denver, Colo., was marked with a Geneva Doud (Mrs. Dwight D.) Eisenhower, at 750 Lafayette St., Denver, Colo., was marked with a

Margaret Scully Zimmele, Mary Washington Chapter, Washington, D. C., had a “one-man” exhibition of 63 historical paintings of the City of Washington at the Arts Club of Washington during October. The Arts Club was the former home of President and Mrs. James Monroe.

With pride, the National Society announces the admission to membership of three generations of one family at the October meeting of the National Board of Management. They are: Geraldine Fillio (Mrs. James H.) Fletcher (National Number 490,846); her daughter, Maria Fletcher Hitchcock (National Number 490,847); and her granddaughter, Lynne Marie Hitchcock (National Number 490,848). Their common ancestor was Jonathan Smith, Jr., and they have been received into Rainier Chapter, Seattle, Wash.

We plan to make a page of news items of the type printed above a feature of the Magazine and will welcome material to be included under this heading. We would appreciate it if the Editors of State news sheets would put us on their mailing lists. These periodicals contain much of general interest.

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Raymond L. Hatcher,
Public Relations Director

Program With a Purpose

The threefold objective of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in effect, establishes a twofold obligation.

It demands an active program of historical, educational, and patriotic endeavors. It also demands that this program impart an inspiring message of appreciation for the principles, ideals, and freedoms of the true American Way of Life.

From the threefold objective and the twofold obligation evolves a singular purpose, readily expressed in a single word:

"America!"

While the DAR alone is endowed with the objective and its attendant obligation, the purpose is for the benefit of all America.

Fully serving the purpose establishes the primary demand for an outstanding Public Relations Program.

The objectives set forth by the Founders have been diligently adhered to, practiced, and broadened down through the years.

The DAR program is a shining symbol of the American Way of Life.

The manyfold worthy endeavors carried out at the National, State, and chapter levels impart an inspiring message.

All of the endeavors become a part of the DAR Story. They assign the task for Public Relations: WRITE about them, TELL about them, for therein lies the full realization of the purpose and the FULL DAR STORY!

The year 1962 is drawing to a close.

This is the twelfth month, or "final hour", the time when newspapers enter the final stage of preparation for year-end editions or sections:

The old year in review;
A preview of the new.

It's also time for DAR chapters to begin summarizing their activities and accomplishments of 1962 and laying the groundwork for 1963. Perhaps your Chapter has a story to tell along this line; one that the local newspaper would include in its roundup on local affairs. Some papers may consider reprinting a picture of an outstanding event. Maybe yours will!

“A Very Merry Christmas!”

Marceline Burtner,
National Chairman, Public Relations Committee

Stress Service Through DAR

If anyone asks me “What do the Daughters do?” I sincerely reply: “They work hard—many long hours in selfless service to preserve the Past, to carry out obligations to the Present, and to safeguard the Future.”

This public service creates the finest kind of Public Relations. It will, more quickly than any other method, win us friends gain us new members, and give us deep spiritual satisfaction.

It is well for the Public Relations Committee to keep in mind at all times that, in the truest sense, the NSDAR is a dedicated public service organization whose scope is historic, patriotic, and educational. At least 17 of our 23 National Committees were established, not for the DAR and its members, but to aid and benefit our Country and fellow citizens. All of this makes good copy.

Great service is rendered in the field of education and work through our DAR Schools, Student Loan and Scholarship, and American Indians Committees.

Our citizenship-training programs for youth (Children of the American Revolution, Junior American Citizens, and Good Citizens) and immigrants (Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship) are outstanding and command the respect of all. Each of these areas carries fine human interest stories. Remember there are hundreds of these in all States. Find them! Write their stories!

Feature the excellent opportunities in communities across the Nation for good DAR publicity through presentation of awards, prizes, medals—Good Citizens, Citizenship, History, Junior American Citizens, and United States Flags. These activities make excellent newspaper and radio—TV stories.

Another interesting service is the preservation of our American songs. Also valued and appreciated by many is our outstanding conservation program. It, too, is a good source of news!

Let's take advantage of every opportunity to publicize our National Society leaders, as we know them—dedicated members, working to preserve our Constitutional Republic and to guarantee the continuance of our American Way of Life.

And now, my Christmas wish to you, “Peace on earth, goodwill toward men.”
State Activities

MICHIGAN

The Statler-Hilton Hotel, Detroit, was host to the Sixty-Second State Conference of the Michigan Society on March 14-16, 1962. Registration began at 9:00 o'clock on the morning of March 14. A Regents' Round Table, at which chapter regents met with the State Regent, was held in the morning of the opening day. The first luncheon was presided over by the State Chairman of National Defense, who presented the program. The speaker was Dr. James W. Bushong, superintendent of schools, Grosse Pointe school system. In his address, The Soviet Union—a First-Hand Report, Dr. Bushong said that each American should assume his share of the responsibility in combating the threat against the United States of America. He told of personal experiences on his recent trip to Soviet Russia which pointed out his statement that "the wall in the Russian mind is more formidable than the wall between East and West Berlin."

The Memorial Service for those who had passed into Eternal Life was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Lowell H. Orebaugh, assisted by the State Directors, in the afternoon preceding the official opening session. The State Chaplain, in her Call to Remembrance, gave a grateful and affectionate prayer in honor of those deceased. The State Regent offered a loving tribute to Michigan Daughters recently lost to us. Mrs. Gail Birch, soprano, sang, and the service was concluded as the State Chaplain gave the benediction.

The State Officers and regents met for the Annual Dinner in the English room of the Statler-Hilton Hotel. Miss Royena Hornbeck, President, called the meeting to order and introduced honored guests and club officers. Dues collected and the balance on hand in the State Officers treasury were voted to be sent to the Tamassee Endowment Fund for the Little Boys' Cottage.

Following the processional of officers and distinguished guests and the assembly call of the trumpeter, Danny O'Callaghan, the State Regent, Mrs. Clare E. Wiedela, called the Sixty-Second State Conference to order.

The invocation was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Herbert Hudnut, pastor of the Woodward Avenue Presbyterian Church, Detroit. The usual patriotic ritual followed; the assembly repeated the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and sang the first and last stanzas of the National Anthem. A cordial welcome was extended by Mrs. Richard F. Lang, regent of Fort Pontchartrain Chapter, on behalf of the three hostess chapters. Mrs. James V. Zeder, State First Vice Regent, offered a gracious response on behalf of the State Regent, honored guests, and Michigan Daughters.

The State Regent presented the distinguished guests attending: Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, who brought greetings from the National Society; Mrs. Chester F. Miller, Honorary State Regent and Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Bessie Howe Geagley, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General; Miss Laura C. Cook, Honorary State Regent and Past Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Walter C. Pomeroy, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General; Mrs. Roy V. Barnes, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. John J. Wilson, State Regent of the District of Columbia; Mrs. William H. DeGraff, National Vice Chairman of the Resolutions Committee; members of the State Executive Board, and hostess regents. Mrs. James Haswell, of Washington, D.C., Chairman of National Board dinners, was introduced to the audience.

The musical portion of the evening was provided by the Highland Park General Hospital School of Nursing Glee Club, under the direction of Miss Patti Lee Canfield. The speaker for the opening evening session, James H. Barrett, a retired financial executive, who is devoting his time to the study of the Constitution, titled his address How's Your Constitution? He stated that it had been weakened by changing the President of the United States from a statesman to a politician; by the passage of the 16th amendment; and by destroying the House of States.

Following benediction by the State Chaplain, the Colors were retired, and the meeting was recessed.

The following morning the meeting was opened with prayer by the State Chaplain and by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, led by the State Chairman of that committee, Mrs. G. Franklin Killeen. The State Regent presided, and the State First Vice Regent presented the official printed program, followed by presentation of the standing rules of the State Conference. Reports of the State Officers were given, including announcement of the National Chairman's State Conference Award for the largest percentage of net increase in membership and the State Society's prize of $15 to the chapter with membership under 60 showing the largest percentage of increase in new members and the same for the chapter with membership over 60.

Reports of the State Chairmen followed; awards were given to three chapters for Magazine subscriptions: First, to Major John Biddle, Trenton; second, to Sophie de Marsac Campau, Grand Rapids; and third, to Elizabeth Cass, Grosse Pointe Farms. Outstanding work was shown in several committees, with special praise to the American Indian, Americanism, and DAR Schools Committees.

Messages of best wishes were read from Mrs. Clarence C. Wacker, National Chairman of Genealogical Records, Honorary Regent, and Past Vice President General; and from Mrs. Charles E. Monfort, immediate Past Registrar.

The afternoon session was opened by a processional of chapter regents to the platform; Mrs. James V. Zeder, State First Vice Regent, presided. Following the reports of the chapter regents, gifts were presented to the Society from the chapters. Several bound volumes will be placed in the DAR library, and copies will go to other libraries in the State.

Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, was presented to the assembly and brought the members pertinent information on DAR activities. She read a letter from the publisher of the National Geographic Magazine congratulating the National Society on the February, 1962, issue of the DAR Magazine. She also told that the National Society had received a Freedoms Foundation award—the George Washington honor medal—for its 1961 program.

Preceding the banquet hour, a reception honoring distinguished
guests and State Executive Board members was held in the Wayne room of the Statler-Hilton Hotel. At this time, 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.

After the processional and ritual invocation, a speech was delivered by the Rev. George R. Whitney, pastor of Christ Episcopal Church, Grosse Pointe. The State Regent presented the distinguished guests of the conference. The following brought greetings from their respective societies: Mrs. John J. Wilson, State Regent of the District of Columbia; Mrs. G. Goerner, Senior State President, Children of the American Revolution; and Eugene R. Cadieux, President, Michigan Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

The highlight of the banquet was the address by Mrs. Ashmead White, President General. In her address, For Evil to Triumph, Good Men Need Only Do Nothing, Mrs. White said that the greatest danger lies in the apathy, lack of interest, and ignorance of our American people; and that never has the cause of freedom been so in danger as it is now. She emphasized that the problem we face is not for ourselves, but for our children. She urged that we increase our efforts in the area that have the greatest influence on the lives of our children—school, church and home. She concluded by stating that we must awaken our somnolent country to the fact that we are fighting for our lives.

The State Regent voiced great appreciation of all present to Mrs. White for her fine address. Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. George Whitney, and the Colors were retired.

The last day of the Conference was concluded by Chairmen's reports, and special recognition and an award to a Michigan Daughter was given by the National Defense Chairman, Mrs. Robert D. Willoughby, to Mrs. Wm. H. DeGraff for her essay, The Constitution vs. World Government. The State winners of the Historic Person Essay Contest were announced by the Chairman, Mrs. Clarence F. Miller. Michigan points with pride to the national fifth grade winner in the essay contest, Jeff Bisanz, of Gen. Richardson Chapter, Pontiac.

Miss Royena Hornbeck, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, gave the final reading of the resolutions for consideration by the delegates. They related to the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Park (Michigan), Urban Affairs, Constitutional Powers of Congress, Financing of the United States, Cuba; and an expression of deep appreciation for the service, cooperation and dedication to his country was put in resolution form to the Hon. Clare E. Hoffman, 4th District of Michigan, dean of the Michigan delegation in Congress, who is retiring at the end of the present session. All resolutions were adopted, and special disposition was made to urge such action or legislation, National and State, as shall be necessary to effect the express purposes and aims as set forth therein. The State Regent thanked the State Chairman of Resolutions who, in turn, thanked the members of her committee.

Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, was presented to the audience and gave a short explanation of the DAR stand on the UNICEF organization. She concluded by expressing thanks for the many courtesies extended to her.

The final report of the Credentials Chairman, Mrs. Kephart N. Walker, showed the total registered—336.

On behalf of her chapter and co-hostess chapter, Mrs. Kim Jepson, Lansing Chapter, extended an invitation to hold the 1963 State Conference in Lansing.

Plans were made for a bus trip to the DAR Schools in the fall of 1962. Costs and pertinent facts were given by the State Chairman of DAR Schools, Mrs. Lisle Echtinaw.

The morning of the last day of the State Conference was climaxed by the processional and entrance of more than 300 DAR Good Citizens—high school senior girls. The State winner of the Good Citizens contest, Miss Barbara Joan Bumford, of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, was presented to the audience. She received her Good Citizens pin and a $100 Government bond from Mrs. White, President General. A corsage was pinned on her shoulder by the regent of the sponsoring chapter. Musical entertainment by three high school musicians and the address to the Good Citizens and audience by Dr. Thelma James, professor of English, Wayne State University, Detroit, titled The Good Citizen—1962, completed the morning session.

The assembly was led in singing America the Beautiful by the State Chairman of American Music, Mrs. Wm. E. Crane, followed by the benediction, given by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Lowell H. Orebaugh. The Colors were retired, and the State Regent declared the Sixty-Second State Conference adjourned.

Members and guests joined the Good Citizens following adjournment for luncheon and program. The State winner of the Good Citizens contest, Miss Barbara Joan Bumford, was presented and read her essay.—Mrs. Cameron J. Carruthers, State Recording Secretary

ILLINOIS

Mrs. Albert Grover Peters, State Regent, in addressing the Sixty-Sixth State Conference of Illinois, at the Pick-Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill., March 18-21, 1962, referred to the "dedicated labor of the rank and file" as responsible for the achievements of the past year. That was the atmosphere that permeated the entire Conference—activities and reports—"dedicated labor".

It was thrilling to greet the President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, as the distinguished guest. Her address at the Thursday night banquet, "For Evil to Triumph, Good Men Need Only Do Nothing", displayed her wonderful patriotism and ability. She was given an ovation when she finished.

From the opening processional to the very end, the Conference proved a memorable reunion for many and a stimulating experience for the "first timers". Pride in and affection for the NSDAR abounded. Strengthening these bonds was the beautiful pageant, The Singing Woods, written by our gifted State Regent and produced by Mrs. Richard H. Thompson, Jr. Scenes and episodes concerning bits of historic wood collected by a former State Historian to form the State gavel and block were cleverly presented.

Because each scene was portrayed by one of the seven State Divisions and a group of performers from the American Indian Center of Chicago, audience and player enjoyment was (Continued on page 807)
Egyptian (Cairo, Ill.). A reception was given by the Egyptian Chapter at Magnolia Manor, Monday, September 24, honoring Illinois State Officers. Mrs. Otto B. Archibald, regent, welcomed the guests and introduced Mrs. Charles A. Koehler, who gave a very interesting description of Magnolia Manor from the period and time of its construction by the original owner, Charles Galligher, up to date, pointing out in detail the beautiful woodwork, chandelier, large mirror, and stairway. This was artistically presented by Mrs. Koehler, who was wearing a beautiful silk dress of the Victorian era.

Division Meeting

The Illinois Seventh Division meeting was held Tuesday, September 25, at the First Methodist Church, Cairo. Registration began at 8 a.m.

Organ music played by Mrs. Margaret Shoemaker preceded the opening of the morning session by the State Regent, Mrs. Albert Grover Peters of Chicago, who gave a short good-morning address, followed by Scripture reading by Miss Verna Mae Helm, Metropolis, Ill., and invocation by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Clarence W. Stine, Danville. After the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and the singing of The Star Spangled Banner, a welcome address was given by Miss Virginia Trousdale, Metropolis, Director of the Illinois Seventh Division. Mrs. Otto B. Archibald, regent of Egyptian Chapter, welcomed all visitors. Mrs. Carl A. Ritchie, State Vice Regent, of Morrison, Ill., thanked Egyptian Chapter, complimenting them on fulfilling all requests for the Illinois Seventh Division meeting and their hospitality.

Mrs. Peters presided at the business meeting that followed and then addressed the chapters represented.

National Officers present were Miss Helen McMackin of Salem, Honorary Vice President General; and Mrs. Len Young Smith of Winnetka, Vice President General.

The business meeting was concluded with prayer by Mrs. C. C. Carter.

The afternoon session was devoted to four seminars.—Mrs. Otto B. Archibald.

Cra ter Lake (Medford, Ore.) had the good fortune to welcome Elsie Belle (Mrs. Lawrence) McDaniel as a new member in March, 1962. She joined by transfer from the Connellia Greene Chapter, St. Louis, Mo., after purchasing an apartment in Rogue Valley Manor and moving to Medford.

In May, 1962, Mrs. McDaniel returned to St. Louis, where she was honored with a tea by her former chapter and received the coveted 50-Year Membership Certificate, and soon a gold pin from the National Society, presented by the present regent, Mrs. Elmer W. Gentry. The certificate very appropriately expressed appreciation of and gratitude for Mrs. McDaniel's loyalty and devotion to country, home, and our Society.

For 44 of her 50 years of membership, Mrs. McDaniel was a member of Cornelia Greene Chapter, St. Louis, Mo. Not satisfied with merely belonging, she held various offices in her chapter, serving as regent, as a member of the executive board, as a member in charge of District 4 of the Student Loan Endowment Fund, an important activity of the Missouri Daughters, and as National Vice Chairman of radio for six States.

Both Mrs. McDaniel and her late husband, a prominent attorney in St. Louis and candidate for Governor in 1940, were active and faithful members of Grace Methodist Church. The many opportunities for public service open to Mrs. McDaniel, through her church, chapter, and her husband's position, were gladly accepted by her. She worked constantly for war relief and the reconstruction program and has always fervently hoped and worked for world peace.

Cornelia Greene Chapter has expressed its pride in her achievements, and Crater Lake Chapter is happy to receive the benefit of her continued enthusiastic endeavors.

It is such records of long years of loyal devotion to our Country and our Society that do so much to demonstrate and express the true worth and meaning of our well-known and beloved DAR.—Ethelyn Evans.

Intrudequoit (Rochester, N.Y.), members would be remiss if they did not pay public tribute to the memory of our outstanding deceased fellow-member. In February 1940 Martha Taylor (Mrs. George) Howard transferred to our chapter from Bound Brook, N.J. She was born in Westford, Mass., in the New England she loved and never ceased to remember, and was a descendant of Henry Adams, the ancestor of two Presidents—John Adams and John Quincy Adams. She was educated at Westford Academy and Mount Holyoke College, from which she received both a bachelor's and a master's degree.

She had only been in Rochester a short time when her outstanding personality and abilities began to make a deep impression. While she was president of the Rochester Federation of Women's Clubs, she felt that there should be a marker at the former home of Susan B. Anthony at 17 Madison Street. She persuaded the federation to place a marker there in October 1949. In the years that followed, through her tireless efforts, the house was purchased. Many of the original pieces of furniture have been returned, as well as many other articles. Thus, today, visitors exclaim over the homelike appearance of Anthony House. It has been maintained for 17 years with membership dues, gifts, and some invested funds.

I feel that I speak for those of us who have the privilege of serving on the board of trustees that it is due to the efforts put forth and the innumerable contacts made by Mrs. Howard that Anthony House is in the position we find it today—a great asset to our city and listed in all the books and material about historic places in the United States. It is also partly to Mrs. Howard's credit that Miss Anthony was elected to the Hall of Fame in New York City in 1950. It was 30 years since the house had been in the hands of the state government; and it was the same period of time that women had been voting because of the Susan B. Anthony amendment giving women the right to vote.

Mrs. Howard received many awards, such as the Achievement Award of the Rochester Federation of Women's Clubs; the George Washington Citation of Allied Forces; citation as "Woman of the Year" by the Women's Club of Rochester; Gold Medal of Merit, National Society of New England Women; a citation from the Empire State Society, SAR; the award of the Rochester Federation of Women's Clubs; Crater Lake Chapter, SAR, and citation for "outstanding achievements" at the Women's International Exposition in New York City. She was also listed in Who's Who of American Women.

With marked energy and loyal devotion served for many years in various capacities as a DAR member, always going far beyond the requirements of her office to be helpful. As a former regent, I was well aware of her keen interest and willingness to do everything possible for our organization. She worked for years as chairman of our Press and Radio Committee and made an enviable record in this capacity.—Marjorie M. (Mrs. W. Coburn) Seward.

Fort McArthur (Kenton, Ohio). On Sunday, June 17, 1962, virtually at the minute but 150 years later, present citizens of Hardin County paid tribute to the soldiers of the War of 1812. Fort McArthur Chapter sponsored this sesquicentennial of the founding of Ft. McArthur, which was about 3 miles west of the present Kenton and on the south bank of the Scioto River, in Hardin County between the Erie Railroad and the river. It was this occasion that inspired the local chapter and their younger daughters greeted guests and served as hostesses. Before the program guests browsed in the relic room of the courthouse. This museum is served weekly by DAR members. Mrs. Raymond Hackney, regent, opened the formal program in the courthouse.

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Coehise Chapter members, Mrs. Kenneth Keel and Mrs. Jeanne Emont, and the invocation was given by Fr. Thomas O'Brien, assistant pastor, Immaculate Conception Catholic Church. The welcome was extended to new citizens by Mrs. C. M. Nutall, regent, Coehise Chapter, and Mrs. Fred L. Thomas, past-chap-

ter regent, presented the flag of the United States which Mrs. Nell Battin Pearce. regent, in name of chapter; Mrs. Albin M. Wethe, recording secretary.

Coehise Chapter also furnished minia-
ture rosebud corsages for new women citizens and lapel rosebuds for new men citizens.

Every one of the five radio stations and the eight newspapers in the county were furnished with advance information, and there was excellent coverage by both mediums before and after the ceremony.—Josephine R. Jones.

Patience Wright (Laguna Beach, Calif.). Patience Wright Chapter has completed four successful years under the leadership of Mrs. Leo F. Foster, retiring regent. During her regime all National and State projects received contributions or support. Mrs. Harry D. Neely, State Vice Chairman of American Music, established a music scholarship at Crossnore; Mrs. W. S. MacGicana, DAR regent, furnished a sable, black and white, 18" doll for local children, now carried on by chapter members; Mrs. George T. Bigelow of the county Children of the American Revolution Society until today it is a strong organization with Mrs. Albin M. Wethe as senior president; Mrs. Nell Battin Pearce kept the activities of the chapter so constantly before the public with her press articles that she brought the State’s first place award to the chapter with her press scrapbook.

Mrs. Daniel E. Crowley headed the building of a recreational park for children and arranged for dedication of two coral trees planted in the memory of Mrs. George T. Bigelow and her sister, Miss Eva Welsh, both active members, recently deceased.

As regent, Mrs. Foster laid a wreath during the Memorial Day services at the base of the Veterans’ Memorial Shaft and presented United States Flag in the name of the DAR to our new Community Hospital during National Hospital Week. She has traveled more than 4,000 miles to fulfill her duties as regent, attending all meetings required of her in the county, State, and Continental Congress.

Mrs. Edgar H. Axtell, present regent, is well equipped to follow along these lines and to produce a record of which the society will be proud.—Nell Battin Pearce.

Conococheague (Hagerstown, Md.), always interested in things civic, educational, and historical, cooperated with local merchants and organizations by sponsoring a Civil War exhibit in the form of a window display in connection with the recent highly successful National Antietam South Mountain Civil War Commemoration and the Hagerstown Bicen
tennial Celebration held in this city from August 31 through September 17. The celebration, which featured 12 performances of a pageant, The Hills of Glory and two re-enactments of the battle of Antietam, drew an estimated 100,000 tourists to the area.

The display pictured here was designed and assembled by two Conococheague members, Mrs. Carroll O. Stansbury and the writer, and we think it is a good example of the versatility of our DAR projects.

We attempted to reproduce a Civil War sitting room in the corner window of Hagerstown’s most modern downtown office building, the First Federal Building and Loan Association. Our theme was the role played by the Civil War wife on the home front. We endeavored to create, as authentically as possible, a nostalgic mood and setting—that of an officer’s wife, waiting patiently for news from her husband in the service of his cause and country.

A mannequin, seated in an antique ladies’ rocker, loaned by Mrs. Stansbury, is reading a letter from her husband, obviously in absentia, while her little girl (a child-size doll dressed in the clothing worn by children of that period) listens eagerly to “news from papa and the Army of the Potomac.” A photograph of the husband—a dashing young general—occupies a prominent place on a fill-top table, along with a pewter coffee pot, candlesticks, cups and saucers, a photo
graph album with brass hinges, and other memorabilia.

The mannequin is garbed in an elabor
tate brown repp dress fashioned with a tight, pointed bodice trimmed with matching silk fringe, a tiny spiderweb-ledge collar, and a full skirt with bustle, train, and a matching fan. This was Sarah Matilda Spickler’s wedding dress, when she became the bride of Capt. John Ash in Old St. Paul’s Church on the western pike in 1868, after his retirement from the Army.
Also displayed is a copy of Captain Ash's "war song" eulogizing his idol, Stonewall Jackson.

Draped across a chair is a colorful quilt of the then popular design known as "Job's Trouble." The quilt was made by Eliza Ankeney (Spickler) Miller and is a fine example of the silk fabrics used and exquisite needlework done by the ladies of a century ago. These items belong to the writer, who is a granddaughter of Mrs. Ash and a granddaughter of Mrs. Miller. Along with the quilt Mrs. Stansbury exhibits a charming lacquered sewing box, inlaid with quilted needlework done by the ladies of a century ago. These items belong to her great-aunt, Margaret Stinemetz Prather (Mrs. Perry Prather).

No Victorian parlor was complete without a whatnot, and an unusually interesting spool stand of this type adds background interest to the setting. Its shelves are filled with bric-a-brac of the period—among other things a small blue-glass lamp, bisque figurines, daguerreotypes, and the inevitable paper fan and seashells.

A pair of Staffordshire poodles with melting eyes lend a whimsical touch and are representative of American ceramics of the 1850 era.

Mrs. Stansbury has assembled another interesting display of Civil War relics in the store window of the building adjacent to her residence on Main Street in Clear Spring, Md. Most of the items in the display were used by her great uncles, Lt. John Stinemetz and Maj. Alexander Murphy Flory, during the Civil War.

The display includes the sword used by Lt. Stinemetz and the saber used by Maj. Flory, as well as two walnut writing desks used by soldiers in the field, letters written during the Civil War and relative to the events of the war, and a Confederate flag, made for a child, of the earliest type, with 11 stars in a field of blue and three stripes of alternating red and white.

Another item of particular interest in this area is the carpetbag used during and immediately following the war by the Rev. Christian Startzman, pastor of Old St. Paul's Church on the western pike. Also in the unique collection are Confederate money, a wallet, belt buckles, buttons, both plain and engraved, from soldiers' uniforms, as well as fatigue and dress uniforms.

Among the display of newspapers and books are copies of two weekly newspapers published in Clear Spring in 1850—The Clear Spring Sentinel and The Clear Spring Whig—as well as copies of The Herald Freedom and Torch Light published in Hagerstown in 1863, textbooks used during the period of the Civil War, an Early History of the Civil War, and the Congressional Report of 1861-81.

An 1839 color print of Harpers Ferry, taken from the Blue Ridge Mountain side and published in London, along with a plate of Harpers Ferry taken from the Potomac side, are prominently displayed in the window alongside daguerreotypes of soldiers, an 1845 pepperbox revolver, a gun made by J. Hall in 1845, and used by the U.S. Cavalry, a brass powderhorn, bullet molds, and spectacles (Benjamin Franklin style, with old-fashioned sliding sidespeices).

Both Mrs. Stansbury and the writer are descendants of a long line of "thing-keepers," and we must be "chips off the old blocks," since our attics are always bulging and our husbands complaining—but every hundred years or so, when there's a call for things historical—they come in handy.

In addition to the window project, Conocochesquegu members, dressed in antebellum costumes, acted as hostesses for teas and various events during the 2-week celebration. Mrs. Robert E. Martin, first vice regent, served as chairman of the chapter's Centennial and Bicentennial Committee, as well as a member of the Mayor's Centennial Committee.—Mary Lou (Mrs. Joh. W.) Hoffman General Ass Ana Danforth (Syracuse, N.Y.) is celebrating its 45th anniversary this year. A birthday luncheon was held June 16, at which our newly elected regent, Mrs. Ralph G. Waring, presided. Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, Corresponding Secretary General and Honorary State Regent, was guest of honor and speaker. Other distinguished guests were Mrs. Arden L. Norton, Jr., State Custodian; Miss Amy Walker, District III Director; Mrs. Harold J. Reddick, District IV Director; Mrs. Sherman Lacy, State Junior American Citizens Chairman; Mrs. James E. Clyde, and were introduced—Mrs. Winfred L. Potter, Mrs. Fred W. Melvin, Mrs. Perley H. Markham, Mrs. Frank C. Love, Mrs. Charles J. Wells, Mrs. Daniel Jutson, Mrs. Clyde, and Mrs. Ross. In addition to being past regents, Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Melvin, and Mrs. Markham also are charter members of the chapter.

Mrs. Clyde read a brief history of the chapter. Some of the highlights were our work during the wars (knitting, purchase of bonds, volunteer service, etc.); the presentation of Flags to various worthy recipients, assistance in Americanization work, and the founding of a DAR booth at the New York State Exposition.

An inspirational and entertaining speech by Mrs. Cuff on Flag Day for the American Flag concluded the meeting.—Rosa Stewart.

Col. George Moffett (Beaumont, Tex.) A. F. Weaver, a very good friend of the Norvell family, wished to replace the marker on the Norvell mausoleum, which had been stolen or destroyed. He is pictured presenting the new marker to the regent, Miss Erin O'Brien, and Mrs. W. B. Livesay, donor of the original marker, who made the presentation on the earlier occasion. Mrs. Aurelia P. Norvell was organizing regent of Col. George Moffet chapter, which was named for her Revolutionary ancestor.

William Kenly (Latrobe, Pa.) This was the Golden Year in the life of the members of the William Kenly Chapter, which celebrated their 50th Anniversary on April 11, 1962, with a dinner meeting at the Latrobe Country Club. Mrs. Frank M. Ross, regent, presided and read letters of congratulation from Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, and Mrs. Joseph Valley Wright, State Regent. All officers of the chapter were introduced and participated in the program. Honor was paid to past regents, the history of the chapter was reviewed, and present activities were discussed.

Twelve dedicated women met on April 15, 1912, to form a nucleus of the local chapter. Of the charter members only one is living—Mrs. Jean Hughes Brewster, Chicago, III.

The honor of naming the chapter was (Continued on page 808)
MRS. IVAN T. JOHNSON, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, GENEALOGICAL RECORDS COMMITTEE

FAMILY BIBLE RECORD OF CAPT. THOMAS JUDSON HARDY AND NANCY MOFFETT HEIDELBERG HARDY. OWNED BY MRS. PRENTISS E. SMITH, P.O. BOX 1426, HATTIESBURG, MISS.

(Contributed by Mrs. Prentiss E. Smith.)

MARRIAGES

T. J. Hardy and Nannie M. Heidelberg were married by Rev. H. C. Smith at Paulding, Miss., March 9th A.D. 1876.

Robert A. Foote and Katie N. Hardy were married at Ellisville, Miss., by Rev. O. D. Bowen October 23rd 1900.

James M. Arnold and Temperance Williams were married at McComb City, Miss., by Rev. A. D. Solomon October 15th 1900.

Annie (Birdie) Hardy were married at the Baptist Church at Ellisville, Miss., by Rev. O. D. Bowen October 23rd 1900.

Nancy Ellen Williams, daughter of Benjamin and Eliza Williams, was married July 10th day 1806.

Marriage

Henry Williams and his wife Nancy Williams were married at Ellisville, Miss., by Rev. A. D. Solomon October 15th 1897.

Birth

Nancy Williams, daughter of Benjamin and Eliza Williams, was borned July 10th day, 1806.

Deaths

Thomas Judson Hardy died December 14, 1917.

Charles Argyle Hardy died January 26, 1918.

Nannie Heidelberg died January 7th 1876.

FAMILY BIBLE RECORD OF BENJAMIN WILLIAMS AND ELIZA HARRIS WILLIAMS. OWNED BY MRS. SAM DOVE KNOWLTON, BIENAIME, PERTHSHIRE, MISS. (CONTRIBUTED BY MRS. SAM DOVE KNOWLTON.)

MARRIAGES

Benjamin Williams and Eliza Harris were married, December the 31st, 1835.

Green B. Williams and Molly S. Barber daughter of W. and Annie Barber was married the 25th of October, 1866.

Birth

Luwincy Williams, daughter of John and Dicey Williams, was borned March the 20th, 1848.

Eliza F. Williams, daughter of Page and Mary Harris, was borned July 4th, 1855.

Deaths

James H. Williams, son of G. B. and Mollie Williams was born Januqary the 28th, 1868.

Greenberry Williams, son of Benjamin and Eliza Williams was borned April the 1st, 1837.

Maryanah Williams was born January the 27th 1855.

Mary Williams was born Dec. 8th 1836.
Green T. Roberds and Lydia An Sabell Boyd were married second day of December A.D. 1844.

W. C. Wilson, the son of J. T. and J. A. Wilson, was married to the daughter of G. T. and Lydia A. Roberds, Sara Catherine Roberds, on the 29th of May A.D. 1865.

John Miller and Emma Ansebell, the daughter of G. T. and Lydia Roberds, was married the 21st of July 1870 (7).

Births

Roxane Josephine, daughter of G. T. Roberds and Lucinda Roberds, was born on the 19th of July A.D. 1875.

Green Thompson, son of G. T. and Lucinda Roberds, was born August 10th in the year of our Lord 1871.

Lucinda Roberds, was born August 10th 1873.

Lydia A. Roberds, was born the 14th day of February A.D. 1869.

Green Austin, son of G. T. and Lydia A. Roberds, was born the 26th day of March A.D. 1869.

Ely T. Roberds died October 21st 1901. J. G. Roberds, the son of E. G. and M. E. Roberds, died August the 5th 1906.

Deaths

W. C. Wilson, the son of J. T. and J. E. Wilson, was born on the 14th day of June A.D. 1859. Roter, daughter of Green T. and Lydia A. Roberds, was born the 20th of July A.D. 1865.

Lophelia Ansabell Neeland, daughter of James N. and Mary Elender Neeland, was born November the 26th day A.D. 1862.

Jas. M. Roberds, son of Green T. and Lydia A. Roberds, was born the 22nd day of August A.D. 1866.

Andrew Green son of J. M. and Mary E. Neelan, was born on the 14th day of August A.D. 1867.

Green T. Roberds was born on the 28th day of February A.D. 1822.

Lydia Ansabell Boyd was born the 15th day of April A.D. 1827.

Sara Catherine Roberds, daughter of Green T. and Lydia A. Roberds, was born the 26th day of August A.D. 1866.

Andrew Green son of J. M. and Mary E. Neelan, was born on the 14th day of August A.D. 1867.

Lydia Roberds, was born the 27th day of June A.D. 1863.

Martha Ulaler Roberds, daughter of Green T. Roberds and Lydia A. Roberds, was born the 8th day of August A.D. 1869.

Loves Virginia Roberds, daughter of Green T. Roberds and Lydia A. Roberds, was born the 22nd day of August A.D. 1866.

Mary Ann Arnold born January 22, 1835.

Ely T. Roberds, the son of G. T. and Lydia A. Roberds, was borned the 17th day of March A.D. 1869.

Mary A. Roberds, daughter of G. T. and Lydia A. Roberds, was borned the 26th day of March A.D. 1869.


John M. Arnold born October 1, 1828; died July 4, 1863.

James W. Arnold born April 27, 1830. Mary Ann Arnold born January 22, 1832.

William Wyatt Arnold born January 12, 1834.

Fernandes Nathaniel Arnold born September 12, 1835.

Marriage

W. E. Roberds, the son of E. T. and M. E. Roberds, was borned the 21st of August A.D. 1880.

Marriage

Mary Greer, born April 12, 1812.

Children

Sarah Greer, born June 28, 1803.

Mary Greer (1st wife), died in Georgia.

Mary Greer (2nd wife), died in Missouri.

Mary Greer (2nd wife), born May 4, 1820.

Martha Greer, born May 4, 1820.

Henry Collie Greer, born April 12, 1822.

A. McCleod Greer, born Oct. 5, 1824.

Children

Abraham M. Greer, born April 25, 1826.

Nancy L. Greer, born July 18, 1827.

Catherine H. Greer, born December 24, 1828.

William R. Greer, born May 15, 1830.

John R. Greer, born July 21, 1833.

Mary Ann Arnold, born April 12, 1834.

Barbara Greer (3rd wife), died in Georgia.
**Births**
Martha Lemons was born Jan. the 10th 1789.

John Lemons was born February 20th 1791.

Ann Lemons was born January 2nd 1793.

Rebecca Lemons was born March 3rd 1795.

Elizabeth Lemons was born May 20th 1797.

Samuel Lemons was born January 21st 1799.

Mary Lemons was born October 5th 1801.

Rachel Lemons was born January 10, 1804.

Isabel Lemons was born September 1st 1806.

Betty Ruth Lemons was born January 25th 1809.

Robert Lemons was born June 16th 1811.

Mary Lemons was born May 20th, 1771.

Robert Lemons was born October 6th, 1752.

Samuel M. Spence was born June 2, 1817.

Margaret Jane Spence was born April 11, 1820.

John Spence, the father of Samuel Spence and Margaret Jane Spence, died September 23rd, 1823.

**Deaths**

Wm. G. Roberds, with his seven Revolutionary War. He was a sergeant, and fought in Maryland, Virginia, and


Willis—Goodwin—Hayne—Preparing book for publication on Willises of Va. Wish to correspond with desc. of Lewis Willis (1755-1828) and Mary (Goodwin) Willis, m. ca. 1800, d. ca. 1825, Halifax Co., N. C. Also desc. of John Willis (1743-1816) and Mary Hayes (Plummer) Willis (1750-1824), Warren and Orange Cos., N. C. Who were parents of Mary (Goodwin) Willis? Willis Word of wife of Reuben Wood, Randolph Co., N. C. (ca. 1780-1812)? Lewis and John Willis were bros. from Brunswick Co., Va.—Miss Maud Potter, 2026 W. California St., San Diego 10, Calif.

**Location of Family Cemeteries in Twiggs County, Ga.**

Material concerning the location of various family cemeteries in Twiggs County, Ga., appearing on page 661 of the October Magazine, should be rearranged as follows:

Column 1: The description given under the heading "Faulk Cemetery" should be transferred above the asterisks, so that it applies to "Crocker Cemetery.

Column 2: The description given under the heading "Denson Level" should be transferred above the asterisks, so that it applies to "Faulk Cemetery." The last two names in column 2 (Faulk, Jr., 1404 Forsythe Ave., Monroe, La.) should have the heading "Faulk Cemetery.

Cemetery located a few miles west from Ripley on a county dirt road on the place commonly known as the "Billy Solomon Place." Owned by the Shannan family.

**Chapters, please remember**

that you are allowed one chapter notice in each calendar year (January through December). Again you are reminded that no charge is made for these chapter accounts, but that a charge of $10 is made for photographs. When possible, avoid sending colored photographs.
MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
Regular Meeting — October 18, 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, opened the meeting as follows:

"This morning, in lieu of the gavel, the National Board of Management is called to order by the melodious peal of this attractive bronze replica of the Liberty Bell. This bell, through the courteous generosity of J. E. Caldwell & Company, Philadelphia, was presented to your President General by Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre, Pennsylvania State Regent, on the occasion of the recent 66th Pennsylvania State Conference. It was brought here to Headquarters last week—October 11—on the occasion of the 72nd birthday of our National Society. It seemed appropriate to use it today to call this Board to order."

The invocation was given by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Charles M. Johnson. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, First Vice President General.

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

National Officers: Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Cuff, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Kilbourn, Mrs. Cagle, Mrs. James, Mrs. Allen.

Vice Presidents General: Mrs. Gamble, Miss Tuthill, Mrs. Stotts, Mrs. Carlson, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Schneider, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. Lipscomb, Mrs. McCrady, 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. Mettlach, Mrs. Chesney, Mrs. Sturtevant, Mrs. Money, Mrs. Ragan, Mrs. Angle, Mrs. Kendrick, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Peters, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. McMichael, Miss Cowger, Mrs. Hume, Mrs. Holzer, Miss Wight, Mrs. Lovett, Miss MacPeeck, Mrs. Wiedlea, Mrs. Dunnavan, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Diggs, Mrs. Selleck, Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Lynde, Mrs. Finley, Mrs. Neal, Mrs. Howland, Mrs. Cordon, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Race, Mrs. Sayre, Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Richardson, Miss Harle, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Dooley, Mrs. Smith, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Barker.

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

Report of President General

Warm personal greetings. It is a pleasure to meet together again in the interest and work of our National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. I trust you have all enjoyed a restful, relaxing summer and are now stimulated by the past two days we have spent together here in Washington. The large attendance indicates your dedication and activity in furthering to an all-time high our National Society's three-fold objectives: historic, educational and patriotic, in pursuance of our theme: "Prove all things; Hold fast that which is good." May I express my sincere appreciation to each of you!

My first duty upon assuming office as your President General was of course to make all National and Standing Committee appointments and to finalize the schedule for Fall State Conference visits. Your assistance in submitting qualified names for committee consideration was of great help.

I trust you have had an opportunity to go over the new Program Brochure and Directory. We are most fortunate in having secured the leadership of those listed therein. Under their direction and with the cooperation of our fine membership I am confident DAR achievement will reach an all-time high during the next three years.

Correspondence since Congress approximates a staggering total of communications, much of which has required research and comprehensive answers.

It was my pleasure on the morning of April 21st to entertain at Breakfast the Board of Consultants. All Honorary Presidents General attending the Continental Congress were present. This afforded a period for helpful discussion on matters pertinent to the welfare of the National Society.

The first Board of Management Meeting of this administration was held on April 21. That evening, the President General was an honor guest and brought greetings to the NSCAR at the Annual Banquet held at the Sheraton Park Hotel.

It was a pleasure on April 23 to attend the dedication of the James Monroe Memorial Library at Fredericksburg, Virginia. My predecessor, Mrs. Ashmead White, accompanied me. Upon return that evening, I met with my own John Alexander Chapter in Alexandria. On April 28 I was guest of the Brigadier General Rezin Beall Chapter in Laurel, Maryland, on the occasion of its 40th anniversary, honoring Mrs. G. W. S. Musgrave, Past Vice President General and Chairman of Bylaws Committee. Mrs. Eliot C. Lovett, State Regent of Maryland, headed the illustrious guest list of outstanding area Daughters present.

On Saturday, May 12, I attended the 50th anniversary meeting of the First Families of Virginia in Williamsburg, and as President General NSDAR was honor guest on the platform for ceremonies at Jamestown, May 13, the 355th anniversary of the establishment of the first permanent English Colony in the New World. On May 19, I traveled to Pittsburgh to be the guest of the Pennsylvania Junior Membership Committee at a delightful May-Daze Luncheon-Fashion Show and Bazaar for the benefit of the Girls' Ward, Pennsylvania Health House at Tamasssee DAR School, at which time I was met and entertained by Mrs. Edgar R. Taylor, Jr., National Vice Chairman of Junior Membership Committee. Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre, State Regent, and Mrs. Joseph Vallery Wright, Vice President General, were among many distinguished guests who enjoyed the event.

The next week I attended the S.A.R. National Convention in Philadelphia and spoke briefly, bringing greetings at the opening session, May 28. Again, Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre and Mrs. Joseph Vallery Wright of Pennsylvania, were in attendance and participated on the program.

It was a happy experience to go to KDS Graduation Exercises in Grant, Alabama on May 30 as guest speaker of the first KDS graduating class held in the Doris Pike White Auditorium and also to attend the Board of Trustees meeting. While there, I was graciously entertained at the
home of Mrs. Henry Grady Jacobs, past Vice President General and Chairman of the Board of DAR School Committee for Alabama DAR. A ride home was kindly provided by Mrs. G. W. S. Musgrave. Enroute an overnight stop at Asheville, North Carolina was made to meet with Mrs. Richard E. Lipscomb, Vice President General and Mrs. Robert King Wise, Adviser for Tamasee DAR School, to talk over matters pertaining to Tamasee.

On June 6, a Press Coffee for the purpose of releasing committee appointments was held in the Museum with good attendance by the Washington Press. This inaugurated a series of National Headquarters press conferences to be held periodically in an effort to tell the FULL DAR Story.

That evening, with Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, State Regent, I was guest of the District of Columbia Chapter Regents Club at a meeting and reception held at the Chapter House. Other National Officers present were Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn, Historian General, Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, Treasurer General, and Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, Registrar General.

On June 4, your President General went to Annapolis to attend the ceremonies award day, United States Naval Academy. Midshipmen John H. Maurer, Jr., received the DAR award of a camera for highest multiple in Naval Operations. Accompanying me were Miss Lillian Chenoweth, Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, Treasurer General, Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, State Regent of the District of Columbia and Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Chairman of Printing Committee.

The June Executive and Special Board Meetings were held on June 7. On June 11 and 12, I attended the Virginia DAR State Board in Richmond and on the 16th was a guest of the District of Columbia DAR State Officers Club at a delightful luncheon at the Sheraton Park.

An interesting Textiles Exhibit showing work of the Pi Beta Phi Settlement School at Gatlinburg, Tennessee, was held at the Smithsonian Institution on June 22. It was my privilege to attend this through the thoughtful courtesy of Mrs. B. Harrison Lingo, a member of our Museum Special Events Committee.

On July 28, "DAR Night," I attended Paul Green's outdoor drama "The Lost Colony" at Manteo, North Carolina, as a guest of Mrs. Fred W. Morrison, Chairman of the Roanoke Island Historical Association. Mrs. Norman Cor- don, State Regent of North Carolina and Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, Honorary President General, were present at this event at which we were introduced and spoke during the intermission. While in this area, I attended the Jamestown Corporation, of which I am a Trustee, for the preview of a new historic drama which next season will replace "The Common Glory," which has run successfully for the past 13 years in Williamsburg, Virginia.

On August 4, Mr. Duncan and I attended as special guests the christening and launching of the Polaris Submarine, "James Monroe" at Newport News, Virginia. The Board Meeting of Tamasee DAR School was held on June 25. I met Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, National Chairman of DAR School Committee, in Greenville, South Carolina and accompanied her to the meeting. I returned thereafter to Washington for many days at my desk. I have answered "present" at National Headquarters every day since April except when absent from the city on DAR business.

In cases where it has been impossible for your President General to attend certain ceremonies, she is indebted to those who have represented the National Society. My gratitude is expressed to the following persons who have attended the functions indicated:

Mrs. Alexander M. Britton, State Regent of Washington, at the American Red Cross National Convention in Seattle, May 13; Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, Treasurer General, at the meeting honoring Marquis de Lafayette in Lafayette Square, District of Columbia on May 25 and the Foreign Policy Conference at the State Department on May 28 as an observer. Mrs. Charles Emery Lynde, State Regent of New Hampshire, at the Cathedral of the Pines Ceremony, Rindge, New Hampshire, May 30; Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, First Vice President General, who presented the DAR award of a portable typewriter to Second Lieutenant Rudolph E. Penczer at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, on June 4 for highest rank in mechanics of fluids; also for attending the National Conference on Citizenship in Washington, D. C., September 16-19; Mrs. Arthur L. Allen, Reporter General, who presented the DAR award of a wrist watch and engraved silver card tray to Cadet Norman Roderick for outstanding rating in aero- dynamics on June 4 at the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs; Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, Corresponding Secretary General, who presented the DAR award of an engraved silver tray to Cadet Peter M. Bernstein on June 5 at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, Connecticut, for proficiency in Seamanship; Mrs. Frank Robert Mettlich, State Regent of California, who acted as the Society's representative at the opening session of the National Convention of Business and Professional Women's Clubs held in Los Angeles July 15; Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, State Regent of New York, who presented the DAR award of a $100 Savings Bond to Deck Cadet Curtis A. Collins on July 27 at the United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, New York, for proficiency in Naval Science; Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, State Regent of the District of Columbia and Miss Anna Mary McNutt, State Vice Regent, respectively, who represented the Society at the two organizational meetings of the United States Capitol Historical Society July 31 and August 28. This organization will seek to make available in booklet form similar to the recently published White House book, interesting facts and incidents on the Capitol Building and its history.

The State Conference Tour for the Fall of 1962 included eight States which were visited during September and October: New Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, Indiana, and Pennsylvania. All conferences were both stimulating and inspirational with excellent attendance and marked enthusiasm evinced. The hospitality and courtesy extended will long be remembered.

To enumerate specifically:

On September 13 I left by plane from Washington early in the morning for Boston and Laconia, New Hampshire; upon arrival, I was met by Miss Helen L. Hall and Mrs. Helen Murray, of the Hostess Chapter, Mary Butler, who drove me to Hickory Stick Inn for luncheon. Later that afternoon, your President General spoke on Radio Station WTHN. An interesting scenic ride was taken around Lake Winnipesaukee. At the State Regents' Dinner preceding the opening of the Conference, many distinguished guests were present, among them Mrs. Bernard D. Dooley, State Regent of Vermont, Miss Katharine Matthies, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, Past National Officer; together with Mrs. Herman Weston, Mrs. Forrest F. Lange, Mrs. David Anderson, and Mrs. Thomas Wright McConkey, Honorary State Regents. Mrs. McConkey gave a delightful reading of her original poems at the dinner preceding the Conference. Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, State Regent of New York, drove in for the day session and joined other guests present.

The New Hampshire State Conference opened on the morning of the 14th at the Congregational Church, with a Board meeting, presided over by Mrs. Charles Emery Lynde, State Regent. This was followed by a Chapter Regents Chairmen's Round Table with question and answer period, after a 15-20 minute overall talk by your President General. I addressed the afternoon session on "Positive Action and Our Republic." After the adjournment.
of the meeting, a reception and tea were held honoring the President General and State Officers. Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow then drove me to New London, New Hampshire and graciously entertained me that night in her home "Friendly Hills." The following day we drove to the inspiring Cathedral of the Pines at Rindge, with stops at Woodbine and Oribe Farm. Mrs. Goodfellow also drove me to Manchester. While there, I spoke on the radio for Constitution Week and attended the DAR-S.A.R.-C.A.R. banquet. Over 200 guests were present, among them, Senator Norris Cotton, who was the speaker.

On Sunday, September 16, I was driven up the Maine Coast by Mrs. Nile Faust, State Vice Regent of New Hampshire and her husband. We stopped at the famous Hamlin's Lobster House, arriving that afternoon in Augusta. Mrs. Ashmead White, Honorary President General, drove in the next day and the two of us were the dinner guests of Mrs. Leroy Hussey, Honorary State Regent and Past National Officer, and Mr. Hussey. Mrs. White, Mrs. Hussey and I drove from Augusta to Poland Spring early Tuesday, September 18. The Maine State Conference opened at 10 a.m. with Mrs. Ashmead White, State Regent, presiding. The President General spoke during the morning session and during the luncheon hour appeared with the State Regent on Channel 8 on a TV program. That afternoon a Forum was held and a tea given in honor of the President General. Hostess Chapter was Mary Dillingham. From Poland Spring, I was driven to the airport at Lewiston, en route to Hartford, Connecticut, where I was met by Mrs. Foster Ezekiel Sturtevant, State Regent of Connecticut, and her husband. A lovely tea was given at the Oliver Ellsworth House, home of the third Chief Justice, now a Museum owned by the Connecticut DAR. Miss Katharine Matthis, Honorary Vice President General, was present.

The 69th Connecticut State DAR Meeting opened at 10:30 a.m. in the Terrace Room, Bradley Field, Windsor Locks on September 19, presided over by Mrs. Sturtevant. A radio interview, arranged by Miss Grace Loomis, was made by Mrs. Sturtevant and your President General over Station WTIC. The President General gave her main address during the opening morning session. Following luncheon there was a Round Table discussion for Chapter Regents and State Chairmen and a tour of Bradley Field facilities. Hostess Chapter was Sarah Whitman Hooker.

On September 20, Mrs. Sturtevant kindly drove me to Providence, Rhode Island. We were greeted that evening by Miss Leslie Helen Wight, State Regent of Rhode Island, and her special Conference Arrangement Committees. The State Fall Meeting of Rhode Island DAR opened on September 21 at the Beneficent Congregational Church, with Mrs. Ralph Wilfred Wilkins, State Regent, presiding. The President General addressed the morning session. A reception to meet the honored guests and State Officers preceded the Conference luncheon. The afternoon meeting was devoted to a Round Table conducted by the President General. Hostess Chapter was Esek Hopkins.

On September 22, a brief return was made to Washington for the weekend. On September 25, I again left Washington by plane for Boston en route to the Massachusetts State Conference but made a morning stop-over in New York City for a meeting and luncheon with Mrs. Wilson D. McKerrow, Chairman of Motion Picture Committee, and the Vice Chairman and Editor of Motion Picture Review, Mrs. John J. Wilson, and Mrs. Maurice McLoughlin, Vice Chairman in Charge of Previewers, to discuss matters of importance relative to that Committee.

In the afternoon, upon arrival in Boston, Mrs. Willard Richards, past State Regent and present National Chairman of the Flag of the USA Committee, and Miss Olive Webster, Chairman of Marshal Committee for the Continental Congress, greeted the President General and drove her to Swampscott where the State Officers Club banquet was held as the first event of the Massachusetts Fall Meeting. During the daytime session on the 26th, presided over by Miss Gertrude A. MacPeek, State Regent, your President General conducted a Forum and that evening was the banquet speaker. Among distinguished guests participating in the program were Mrs. Ashmead White, Honorary President General, Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, Treasurer General, and Mrs. William W. McClougherty, past Vice President General from West Virginia.

On the 27th of September, Miss Leslie Helen Wight, State Regent of Maine, and Mrs. Charles E. Lynde, State Regent of New Hampshire, drove me to Middlebury for the 63rd Vermont State Conference. That evening, at a banquet presided over by Mrs. Bernard D. Dooley, State Regent, at the historic Middlebury Inn, the President General was guest speaker. Unfortunately, rainy weather slowed travel which precluded attendance at the tea tendered by the President General and Mrs. Ralph E. Foote, and Miss Ruth M. Duryee, past Treasurer General, N. E. W. Transportation to Hartford to return to Washington was provided by Mrs. Foster Ezekiel Sturtevant.

On October 1, I flew to Indianapolis for the Indiana Conference, where the first event was a pre-arranged news conference with 8 representatives of news media and TV networks. The State Officers Club Dinner was held that evening. The opening session program on the 2nd, with Mrs. Alvie T. Wallace, State Regent, presiding, included the address of the President General. On Wednesday, October 3, following the afternoon meeting, the President General conducted a Round Table discussion for Chapter Regents and Chairmen. Among the many distinguished guests attending the Conference were Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, Honorary President General; Mrs. John Garlin Biel, Vice President General; Mrs. Albert G. Peters, State Regent of Illinois; and Mrs. Clarence E. Wiedela, State Regent of Michigan, and Mrs. Wayne C. Cory, Past Historian General and National Chairman of Congress Program Committee.

On October 4, I again returned to Washington for a short time. On October 7, I left for Philadelphia to attend the 66th Pennsylvania State Conference. That evening a State Board of Management Dinner was graciously hosted by the State Regent, Mrs. Charlotte Sayre. Greetings from the National Society were extended at the official opening session, with the main address of the President General given at the evening session. The first scheduled Conference event was a Chapter Regents meeting, October 8th, presided over by Mrs. George Walz, State Vice Regent and National Chairman of Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship Committee. At this, the President General conducted the Forum. The President General spoke at the first evening session but remained to attend the State Dinner on the 10th; concluding event was a TV appearance on the ABC network. Guests attending the Pennsylvania session included Mrs. Edna F. Kent Finley, State Regent of New Jersey, Miss Amanda Thomas, State Regent of Ohio; Mrs. George U. Baylies, National Chairman of Membership Committee, and of course present was Mrs. Joseph Vallery Wright.
Vice President General of Pennsylvania, who arranged and conducted an excellent tour through the Colonial restored section of Philadelphia.

In conclusion it is my sad duty to report to you that word was received in September of the passing of Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Honorary Vice President General from New Jersey, and of Mrs. Walter Marion Flood, Honorary State Regent of California. Messages of sympathy were sent to the families of each. Personal messages of sympathy were also sent to Mrs. Ross B. Hager, past Librarian General; Mrs. Marshall Bixler, past Vice President General; Mrs. E. Stewart James, Chairman of DAR Conservation Committee and Past National President of NSCAR; Mrs. W. Harman Money, State Regent of Delaware, and Mrs. W. Eugene Gary, Chairman of Platform Committee, in the loss of their husbands and Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes upon the death of her father.

On the evening of October 15, I was guest speaker of the Vice Presidents General Club at a delightful dinner at the Sutton House, by invitation of Mrs. F. Lloyd Young, President.

Following the pleasant National Board of Management Dinner last evening, arranged by Mrs. Charles E. Turner, Chairman, National Board Dinners, a large and beautiful reception was given by the District of Columbia State Society honoring the President General and her Cabinet in the attractive festive setting of the Pan American Union Building. The colorful evening was enhanced by the presence of Central American Naturalization School students in native dress, and music by the United States Marine Band. Appreciation for a delightful, memorable evening is expressed to Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, State Regent, her State Officers, Mrs. James M. Haswell, Chairman, and all District of Columbia Daughters.

MARION MONCURE DUNCAN,
President General.

The President General resumed the chair.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, read her report.

Report of First Vice President General

In early June it was a privilege to represent the President General at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York to present the DAR award to Cadet Rudolf E. Penczer. For the first time the ceremonies were held indoors, and because of a heavy rain this was appreciated by all the participants.

The usual Flag Day meeting of the Delaware State Society NSDAR was held at Rehoboth Beach. This officer had been invited to speak on “What the National Society Expects of Its State Members.”

Also during the summer my local chapter worked in conjunction with the Lewes Historical Society on the first Historic Lewes Day Tour, and your First Vice President General was chairman for DAR. In working out details prior to Tour day, I spoke over WBOC-TV Station in Salisbury, Maryland on the connection of our Society with the early history of Lewes, stressing the historical angle, one of our three objectives.

This officer spoke at several Delaware chapter meetings during September, the beginning of their fall activities.

I went to Washington the middle of September to attend the National Conference on Citizenship as an observer for our National Society. Attended the luncheon meeting at the beginning of this Conference and remained for the afternoon and evening sessions. The dinner meeting the next evening was held at the Statler Hilton Hotel where all the panel discussions were held, the theme for the Conference being, What I Can Do for My Country in a Changing World. The Naturalization Court was held in the ballroom of the hotel at the closing session where this officer was privileged to bring greetings to the new citizens on behalf of our President General and the National Society.

Also during September I attended a Constitution Day dinner meeting at the Rehoboth Beach Country Club given by the State SAR in conjunction with many State DAR members.

All mail directed to my home during the summer has been answered as promptly as possible.

My thanks are extended to each of the States and various chapters for the many fine yearbooks and newsheets sent me, the work described makes for excellent DAR reading and is gratifying because of the results achieved. I wish it were possible to acknowledge each and every one of these publications.

BETTY NEWKIRK SEIMES,
First Vice President General.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, read her report.

Report of Chaplain General

Your Chaplain General has given appropriate invocation and prayers at the April, June and now this October Board Meeting. In May she wrote personal notes to each State Chaplain.

The gift of a candle lighter and extinguisher by the Chaplains Breakfast Committee, 1959-1962, Mrs. L. I. McDougle, Chairman, and Mrs. T. Earle Stribling, Chaplain General, is greatly appreciated and will be a useful addition to the lovely Kansas Chapel.

JANET O. JOHNSON,
Chaplain General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Felix Irwin, read her report.

Report of Recording Secretary General

At the close of the 71st Continental Congress resolutions and letters as directed by the Congress were sent to the President of the United States, members of the Cabinet, heads of the Defense, Army and Navy establishments, members of the United States Congress and others.

The resolutions adopted by the 71st Continental Congress were prepared and printed in pamphlet form for distribution.

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

The amendment to the Bylaws of the National Society was prepared for distribution.

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

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

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

Since April 14, 1962, 2,064 membership certificates have been prepared and mailed, also 96 commissions to National Officers, Honorary President General, Honorary Vice President General, State Regents, and State Vice Regents.

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

MARTHA SUTTLE IRWIN,
Recording Secretary General.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, read her report.
Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Between March 1 and September 1, 1962, 529 letters were answered from our office in Washington, plus many more from my home. With the help of other staff members, our office here addressed and mailed 3296 Committee Directories and 3223 brochures to those on the mailing list. As this office also maintains the addressograph stencils for the official mailing list, we had an exceptionally large number of new stencils to cut for the new national administration and the many new chapter regents.

The wide variety of subject matter in the mail received by the Corresponding Secretary General is always interesting, but especially thrilling is the number of inquiries regarding membership from women of all ages and from all parts of the country, as well as from fathers, grandfathers and husbands, commending us on our unwavering patriotic leadership and asking to join with us in our efforts to protect our Republic and its heritage. It is interesting and heart-warming, too, to receive so many requests from fathers and grandfathers regarding membership for the women in their families, and this is a phenomenon noticed by your Corresponding Secretary General during her years as State Regent.

Your Secretary has attended all meetings of the Executive and National Board and had the privilege also of presenting the DAR award of a beautifully engraved silver tray to Cadet Peter M. Bernstein at the United States Coast Guard Academy at New London, Connecticut, on June 5. This was for excellence in theoretical and practical seamanship, and I am indebted to the President General, Mrs. Duncan, for the opportunity.

A sadder duty was that of writing to the families of our departed Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. Murray; and Honorary State Regent of California, Mrs. Flood; and to our Honorary President General, Mrs. Patton; past Librarian General, Mrs. Hager; and past Vice President General, Mrs. Bixler, on the occasions of their recent bereavements. These letters have been acknowledged gratefully.

Sincere and grateful thanks go to Mrs. Doris Bruffey, Secretary in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General, for carrying on so efficiently the work of this office during the period of transition. She, as well as all of us, misses Miss Janie Glascock, who retired shortly after Congress and who had served this Society so faithfully during many years.

In closing, let me repeat that this office continues to stand ready to help and serve each member and welcomes all requests.

ADELAIDE LAWRENCE CUFF,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, presented the following report on membership: Deceased, 1,107; Resigned, 1,076; Dropped for nonpayment of dues on July 1, 1962, 968; Reinstated, 200.

Mrs. Clark moved that 200 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Kilbourn. Adopted.

Mrs. Clark read the report of the Treasurer General.

Report of Treasurer General

I hereby submit the summary statement of current and special funds for the period March 1, 1962 thru August 31, 1962 and the supporting schedule there-to.

In addition to the summary of receipts and expenditures the following information will, I believe, be of interest to the National Board.

Each ledger used in keeping the lists of chapter members and for use in crediting dues to individual members will cover only thirteen years. In 1955 and 1956 one-half of the records were transferred over to new ledgers. This summer the Record office transferred all but a very few of the 1500 chapters. This required several thousand hours of work. Extra girls who qualified in penmanship from local high schools or colleges were hired. The remaining chapters will be finished by our regular employees if the vacancies are filled in the office.

The Monroe payroll machine recently installed in the Accounting office is now in operation. In addition the Monroe 600 machine, has this last month been programmed for processing DAR Magazine subscriptions.

Beginning last June we have been required to pay workmen's unemployment compensation tax, at present costing the National Society about $8000 per year.
### SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT AND SPECIAL FUNDS
#### FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 1, 1962 - AUGUST 31, 1962

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds</th>
<th>Balance 2/28/62</th>
<th>Cash Receipts</th>
<th>Cash Disbursements</th>
<th>Appropriations</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Investments (Schedule 4)</th>
<th>Cash</th>
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<td><strong>Current Fund (Schedule 1)</strong></td>
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<td>Committee Maintenance</td>
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<td>315,891.00</td>
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<td>3,000.00</td>
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<td>Junior American Citizens</td>
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<td>716.95</td>
<td>478,411.00</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
<td>5,576.59</td>
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<td>Americanism &amp; DAR Manual</td>
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<td>506.02</td>
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<td>DAR School</td>
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<td>5,022.15</td>
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<td>Charles Simpson Atwell</td>
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<td>DAR Magazine</td>
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<td>Reserve for Maintenance</td>
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<td>State Rooms</td>
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<td>White Auditorium—Gymnasium</td>
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<td>7,350.58</td>
<td>7,500,000.00</td>
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<td><strong>Total Special Funds</strong></td>
<td>706,471.21</td>
<td>189,442.74</td>
<td>62,500.00</td>
<td>378,837.72</td>
<td>761,005.33</td>
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<td><strong>Total Current and Special Funds</strong></td>
<td>1,583,391.70</td>
<td>279,882.38</td>
<td>502,897.65</td>
<td>625,000.00</td>
<td>1,360,376.43</td>
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(A) The current fund balance at August 31, 1962 includes $1,622.00 received for 1963 dues which will not be available for use in operations until March 1, 1963. In addition $24,574.00 in dues and fees had been received from applicants and will not be available for operations until the applicants are admitted to membership.
### SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS
#### AS OF AUGUST 31, 1962

#### CURRENT FUND
- **U.S. Treasury Bills** (Maturity value $550,000.00 due at various dates from October thru November, 1962) ........................................ $ 545,955.00

#### 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
- **Investment Trust Fund**
  - **U.S. Treasury Bills** (Maturity value $45,000.00 due October 11, 1962) ....................... 44,661.60

#### COMBINED INVESTMENT FUND
- **U.S. Government Securities:**
  - U.S. Treasury 4¾ % Notes, due 5/15/64 ........................................ 35,130.64
  - U.S. Treasury 4% Bonds, due 10/1/69 ........................................ 15,798.13
  - U.S. Treasury 3¼ % Bonds, due 6/15/78-83 .................................... 10,027.81
  - U.S. Treasury 3% Bonds, due 2/15/95 ........................................ 60,602.78
  - Federal Land Bank 3½ % Bonds, due 5/1/71 .................................... 13,425.00
  - International Bank for Reconstruction 3½ % Bonds, due 10/1/81 ............. 11,375.00
- **Corporate Bonds:**
  - Appalachian Electric Power Co. 3¼ % Bonds, due 12/1/70 ..................... 12,862.50
  - Commonwealth Edison Co. 4½ % Bonds, due 3/1/87 ............................ 10,290.00
  - Georgia Power Co. 4.875% Bonds, due 11/1/90 ................................ 15,187.50
  - New York Telephone Co. 4½% Bonds, due 5/15/91 ............................ 35,737.50
  - Northern States Power Co. of Minnesota 4.375% Bonds, due 6/1/92 ........ 24,390.00
  - Pacific Gas & Electric Co. 3% Bonds, due 6/1/74 ............................ 14,102.50
  - Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. 3% Bonds, due 10/1/75 ..................... 12,150.00
  - Southern California Edison 4½ % Bonds, due 2/15/82 ........................ 15,505.00
  - Union Electric Co. of Missouri 3½ % Bonds, due 5/1/71 ...................... 7,845.00
- **Corporate Stock:**
  - 274 shares American Home Products Corp. ..................................... 19,386.79
  - 158 shares American Tel. & Tel. Co. .......................................... 9,403.25
  - 127 shares Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co. ...................................... 4,285.96
  - 12 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
  - 100 shares General Electric Co. ................................................ 6,066.03
  - 200 shares General Foods Corp. ................................................ 5,356.75
  - 246 shares General Motors Corp. ................................................ 5,954.14
  - 204 shares Gulf Oil Co. .......................................................... 8,002.62
  - 100 shares International Harvester 7.00 Pfd. ................................. 14,853.80
  - 34 shares Kansas Power & Light Co. ............................................ 854.25
  - 200 shares Radio Corporation of America 3.50 preferred .................... 14,242.16
  - 300 shares R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. ......................................... 18,996.90
  - 400 shares South Carolina Electric and Gas Company .......................... 20,927.48
  - 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. ...................................... 5,683.00
  - 208 shares Washington Gas Light Co. .......................................... 3,497.00
  - 297 shares Wisconsin Electric Power Co. ...................................... 13,222.58

**Total investments** ............................................................. 514,558.45

**Uninvested principal cash** .................................................. 640.07

**Total investments—Special Funds** .......................................... 515,198.52

**Total investments—Current and Special Funds** ............................ $1,119,790.72

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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.

**Lois B. Clark,**  
*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
March 1, 1962 to August 31, 1962

RECEIPTS:
Contribution from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution $16,198.89
Employees contributions  693.35
Net income from investments  111.25
Total receipts  17,003.49

DISBURSEMENTS:
Insurance premiums  17,434.95
Portion of Society contributions paid to employee withdrawing from fund  126.79
Total disbursements  17,561.74
Excess of disbursements over receipts for the period  (558.25)
Balance at March 1, 1962  10,697.73
Total balance at August 31, 1962 $10,139.48

Balance consists of:
Cash—The Riggs National Bank:
Trustees Account  $ 3,157.88
State Mutual Assurance Company Account  481.60
Investments:
U. S. Treasury notes, 3.25% due 5/15/63  4,000.00
U. S. Treasury bonds, 3.875% due 5/15/68  1,987.50
U. S. Treasury bonds, 3% due 2/15/95  500.00
Uninvested cash  12.50
$10,139.48

Miss Marian I. Burns, Chairman, read the report of the Finance Committee.

Report of Finance Committee
The Finance Committee met October 15, 1962 to examine a record of the vouchers signed by the Chairman covering expenditures made from March 1, 1962 thru August 31, 1962. This record was found to be in accord with that issued by the Treasurer General for the same period. Vouchers signed by the Chairman were in a total of $283,184.71.
For the retailed record of all expenditures made in this period, please refer to the report of the Treasurer General.

MARIAN IVAN BURNS, Chairman.

Mrs. Leonard C. McCravy, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, read the report of the Auditor.

F. W. LAFRENTZ & CO.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
EXECUTIVE OFFICES NEW YORK CITY
TOWER BUILDING WASHINGTON 5, D. C.
September 27, 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 six-month period ended August 31, 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 six-month period ended August 31, 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.
The Registrar General, Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, read her report. (Note: The report of the Registrar General is given first in case her report includes an organizing member of a chapter reported by the Organizing Secretary General.)

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since June 7th:

Number of applications verified, 1,948; number of supplements verified, 625; total number of papers verified, 2,573.

Papers returned unverified: Originals, 187; supplements, 457; new records verified, 277; permits issued for official insignia, 549; miniature, 350; ancestral bars, 554; letters written, 4,328; postals written, 2,862.

Photostats — papers, 1,616; pages, 6,464; data pages, 1,606; total number of pages, 8,070; new volumes bound, 45; old volumes rebound, 11.

Lucille D. Watson,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Watson moved that the 1,948 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Clark. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Frank L. Harris, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from June 7th to October 18th:

Through their respective State Regents the following eleven members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Joy Hansberger Smith, Vestavia Hills, Alabama; Miss Mary Emma Smith, North Little Rock, Arkansas; Mrs. Lois Vaughn Blass, Carbondale, Illinois; Mrs. Nell Barnes Sanders Barbee, Campbellsville, Kentucky; Mrs. Marian Kelly McNair Carraway, Jackson, Mississippi; Mrs. Alma R. Lott Frick, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Miss Thelma Faye Zellers, Guymon, Oklahoma; Mrs. Selma Witherspoon Saley, Orangeburg, South Carolina; Mrs. Opal Chidester Shead, Richardson, Texas; Mrs. Grace Sheets Fullerton, Westover, West Virginia; Mrs. Harriet Janette Kohls, Clinton, Wisconsin.

The following nine organizing regencies have expired by time limitation:

Mrs. Mildred Blaylock McElhiney, Northport, Alabama; Mrs. Gertrude Cunningham Brown, Hiawassee, Georgia; Mrs. Mabel Bittick Hendricks, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Mrs. Ruth Wimberly Sarbach, Hinckley, Ohio; Mrs. Margaret Helen Hall Wilson, Purcell, Oklahoma; Mrs. Virginia Morelock Wolfe, Hurst, Texas; Mrs. Sylvia LeHuquet Wilson, Kirkland, Washington; Mrs. Arlene Brackett Moore, Moses Lake, Washington; Mrs. Sara Hughes Vose, Port Townsend, Washington.

The following reappointment of three organizing regents is requested through their State Regents: Mrs. Virginia Morelock Wolfe, Hurst, Texas; Mrs. Sylvia LeHuquet Wilson, Kirkland, Washington; Mrs. Sara Hughes Vose, Port Townsend, Washington.

The State Regent of Oregon requests a six months extension of time for Des Chutes Chapter in Redmond which is below in membership.

The following eight chapters are presented for official disbandment: Pickett, Homewood, Alabama; Balliet, Mount Vernon, Iowa; Independence, Jefferson, Iowa; Lucy Knox, Gloucester, Massachusetts; Garret A. Hobart, Paterson, New Jersey; Richard Stockton, Ocean Grove, New Jersey; Erakine-Perry-Sears, Racine, Wisconsin; Philippines, Manila, Philippine Islands.

The following chapter has met all requirements according to the Bylaws and is now presented for confirmation:

Ochoco, Prineville, Oregon.

Florence C. Harris,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Harris moved the confirmation of eleven organizing regents, reappointment of three organizing regents, extension of time for one chapter, disbandment of eight chapters, and confirmation of one chapter. Seconded by Mrs. Seimes. Adopted.

The Historian General, Mrs. H. Nelson Kilbourn, read her report.

Report of Historian General

As your Historian General it is a pleasure to submit to you my first report.

In late August the Historian General’s letter was mailed in the brochure to all State Historians and Chapter Regents. Though it is early in our administration, we have been much encouraged by the many letters received from State Historians who promise cooperation in all phases of our program.

One of our special projects during our term of office is to obtain the necessary funds to catalogue our Americana Room, where we have a repository of many priceless items, original documents which pertain to history of the Colonial, Revolutionary and early Federal periods. It has been unofficially estimated that this project will cost about $5,000. Please stress that all contributions, earmarked Americana Room Fund, must go through your State Treasurer to the Treasurer General.

I would like to thank our Chief Clerk, Florence Daum, for her work in our office. We shall miss Judy Brock as she leaves our employ to return home and to college.

A directive from the United States Government states: “that as a result of reorganization within the Department of the Army, applications for government headstones for deceased veterans and all inquiries about them should be addressed to Chief of Support Services, Headquarters, Department of the Army, Attention: Memorial Division, Washington, D.C.”

Congratulations to the city of Port Angeles, Washington, on your Centennial and to the Michael Trebert Chapter for erection of an historical marker, honoring the founder of the city, Victor Smith, Pioneer of city of Port Angeles, and Minerva Lewis Troy, Pioneer in art, music, drama, and a former member.

Your Historian General was an honored guest at the unveiling of a marker placed by the Peace Pipe Chapter at the former “Doud” home in Denver, Colorado, on July 1, 1962. The bronze plaque reads: “Girlhood home of Mamie Doud Eisenhower. Here on July 1, 1916, Mamie Doud married Dwight D. Eisenhower and later became America’s first lady. As 34th President of the United States, President Eisenhower used this home as the summer White House.”

On September 16, 1962, your Historian General was guest of the Cache La Poudre Chapter of Fort Collins, Colorado, at a luncheon at the Student Center of Colorado State University. Following the luncheon she was a speaker at the placing of a marker by this chapter at the town of Laporte, Colorado. This large native stone marker secured in a concrete base and a bronze plaque, commemorates an overland stage station which was used from 1862 to 1868 when the Union Pacific Railroad came to Colorado Territory and took over carrying of the U.S. mail.

It was my pleasure to accept an invitation, as your Historian General, to the informative New York State Conference in Lake Placid, October 2 through 4, 1962. American History Month, is under the guidance of our chairman, Mrs. Charles S. Miller. Our goal — stimulating interest and appreciation for local, state, American History in minds and hearts of our school children in public,
private and parochial schools. Mrs. Robert P. Sweeny, 8 West Melrose Street, Washington 15, D.C., who designed our History medal, has complete charge of its distribution. The number of American History medals sold since March 1 to August 31: 2,138. Mrs. Sweeny called on your Historian General in our Americas Room on October 12, presenting us with a check for $350, earmarked Americana Room Fund. We hold "open house" for such calls!

We are continuing the project of the past Historian General of securing the original signatures of the First Governors of each State. The signatures of 22 first governors must be received before the Portfolio can be completed. They are the governors of: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Maine, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin.

Markers placed, 298: Lay Members, 168; Revolutionary soldiers, 58; Historic, 72.

Accessions received:
- **District of Columbia**—Replica of Inkstand used in signing The Declaration of Independence. Presented in honor of "Jennie Hellam Sweeny," designer of our American History Month medal, October 1921, by her daughter, Mrs. Julius Castigliola, Richard Arnold Chapter.
- **Massachusetts**—Two scrolls depicting Acton Minute Men Line of March to Old North Bridge in Concord, April 19, 1775. Presented by Mrs. Robert H. Hunt, Captain Isaac Davis Chapter.
- **Michigan**—Document signed by Stevens T. Mason, First Governor, Presented by Mrs. Clare E. Weidela, State Regent.
- **Nebraska**—Letter signed by David Butler, First Governor, Presented by Mrs. Fred C. Laird, Lewis Clark Chapter.
- **New York**—Plate, Plate, Mattoon Pettist Homestead, Beacon, New York, 1709. Presented by Mrs. Edward Holloway, Harvey Birch Chapter.
- **Medical Dictionary** by R. Hooper, M.D., 1809. Presented by Mrs. B. Wesley Andrew, Schoharie Chapter.

ROBERTA KILBURN,
Historian General.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Roy H. Cagle, read her report.

**Report of Librarian General**

I am pleased to report with members and prospective members searching for ancestors. It is very gratifying to have our readers comment on the value of our collections. Such comment is the end result of concentrated effort on the part of the State and Chapter Librarians and the membership. Much of the material in our collections can be found only in this library.

The special project for this year is a continuation of that of the previous year: The collecting of funds for microfilming our old and rare books. Microfilming of these books continues to progress. We find this a valuable means of preserving these volumes, worn from constant use and now out of print. This project is of the utmost importance to our collections.

A letter to State Librarians was sent in August giving a list of books requested, a list of book dealers and their addresses, helpful information for State Librarians and a questionnaire for my report to the Continental Congress next April.

The response from the State Librarians has been good. We are pleased to report that many of the books on the request list have come to the library and many letters have been received asking for decisions on titles submitted other than those on the request list.

Since the April Board Meeting we have received 196 books, 84 pamphlets and 7 manuscripts.

**BOOKS**

**ARIZONA**

Following 2 books from Mrs. Alice Richards:
- The Descendants of the Richards Families of Jackson County, Ind. Autobiographies.

**ARKANSAS**


**CALIFORNIA**

The Fighting Elder—Andrew Pickens 1739-1817, Alice N. Waring. 1962. From the author through Harold F. Davis State Regent.


**CONNECTICUT**


**DELAWARE**


**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

Who's Who in the South and Southwest. 1952. From Continental Dames Chapter.

**ILLINOIS**

The Bowen Genealogy. Jesse M. Seaver. From Mrs. Donald Wolfe through Carroll Chapter.

Report of Librarian General

**KANSAS**


**KENTUCKY**


**MAINE**


**DECEMBER 1962**

**MASSACHUSETTS**


**MINNESOTA**

Rev. Nicholas Baker 1610-1678 and His Descendants. Fred A. Baker. 1917. From Minnesota DAR.

**MISSISSIPPI**

Daughters of the American Revolution Year Book Mississippi Society 50th Annual State Conference. 1961-1962. From Mississippi DAR.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>GENEALOGICAL RECORDS COMMITTEE</strong></th>
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<tbody>
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<td><strong>OTHER SOURCES</strong></td>
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<td><strong>THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION</strong></td>
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The Curator General, Mrs. Roland M. James, read her report.

**Report of Curator General**

We have heard and experienced much in relation to "Explosion" and in this same manner your Museum has become part of this movement in attendance. The facts exist that in June of this year the registered number of visitors was 400 over that of a year ago, in July 1,000 over the previous year and August brought in a like increase. This does not mean the visitors entering 1776 D Street, or those who come to seek information in the Library. It is an actual count of those signing in at the entrance of Memorial Continental Hall. We know too that there is a very marked increase of interest and action among the members of the Society in seeking information about the Museum, acquisitions and reaching out to securing possible items we would enjoy possessing here.

During the summer there is not the usual large correspondence which is general during the rest of the year. However the summer has brought from members and interested public inquiries for information concerning the work of our Museum, and accomplishments in the Museum include:

Labeling of the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorabilia Collection which was deemed essential in explaining to the visitor its place in your Museum. The individual donor labeling has not been accomplished, but this too will be done. The reworking of one file so that accessions from States and Chapters can be more easily located. This has been needed for a long time due to the numerous inquiries we have received. We also need another file which will provide easily the names associated with the items. So often a visitor cannot recall anything but a name, and this is very difficult in relation to locating a specimen, as difficult as genealogical research. This task is something which will require special assistance due to the time which such an undertaking requires.

The rearrangement of the contents and relabeling in one of the jewelry cases is an item which we trust will be appreciated. The acquisition by purchase of the first real lowboy which your Museum possesses is very worth your attention. It was made in the mid-eighteenth century of Queen Anne style, having cabriole legs terminating with pad feet. It has always been owned by Virginians living in that State until it came her during the summer. The proper brasses are yet to be acquired as those which came on it were much later additions. From the Florida Society came a handsome fragment of 18th century crewel embroidery and an unusual, dated Staffordshire lustre jug. An American 18th century looking glass of Chippendale style came from a member of the Nevada Society. Antique and reference books, handloomed linens, pottery, silver, costumes and accessories, needlework are among the varied specimens from your donors.

As soon as contributions arrive to assist with the 18th century costume case we can begin this project for the Museum. Four figures are being considered, a man, woman, girl and boy wearing costumes already in our collection. These figures cost $125 each, the glass front will cost approximately $1,500. Special flooring and interior work will cost another $500. We expect to use furnishings already in the Museum collections in completing the display and this will assist with the over-all costs.

The other project mentioned in the summer brochure was the collecting of items owned by all the First Ladies of our land. The gift of three items belonging to Mrs. Goodhue Coolidge, gift of Mrs. Reuben Hills through the Smithsonian Institution, is very difficult in relation to locating a specimen, as difficult as genealogical research. This task is something which will require special assistance due to the time which such an undertaking requires.

Additions of this past summer to State Rooms include...
an 18th century hull of a “Man-of-War” which was evolved by an American patriot held prisoner in an English prison during the Revolution.

Two Oriental rugs have been added to the California bedroom. Oklahoma Society has placed a new label over the door of the kitchen. I would like at this time to express my appreciation and thanks to Mr. Frank E. Klapthor, DAR Museum Curator, for the cooperation and able assistance to me.

MUSEUM GIFTS

Alabama—Spoon, American, 1810, Mrs. Melinda Timmons Priest, Princess Sehoy Chapter.

Arkansas—Silver Dollar, American, 1797; Book, Cyphering 1812, Mrs. Mary Boyer Harb, Captain Basil Gaither Chapter.

California—$5. Book, History of North and South America 1819, Mrs. D. Murray Foley, Santa Monica Chapter.


Florida—$10. Jug, English copper lustre dated 1826; Crewel embroidery, American, 18th century, Mrs. Margery E. Hill, Orlando Chapter. Jug, cream ware, English, c. 1825, Mrs. D. Murray Foley, Santa Monica Chapter.

Iowa—$3. Cupplate, glass, American, c. 1830, Mrs. Raymond Evans, Alliance Chapter. Spoon, (2) silver, American, mid-19th century, Mrs. Robert J. Icks, Martha Ibbetson Chapter. Fichu; Scarf; Cloth, blue and white linen; (2) Sheets, (3) Napkins, Pillow Case, hand loomed linen; (3) Towels, linen; American, 1800-1850, Mrs. Ira B. Meyers and Mrs. Charles A. Byerly, Dewalt Mechlin Chapter.

Indiana—$3. Iowa—Spoon, silver, American, c. 1800; Cup, julep, silver, American, c. 1825, Mrs. George A. Spooner, in memory of her mother, Elsie Pusey Tinley, Beacon Hill Chapter.

Illinois—$1. Cupplate, glass, American, c. 1830, Mrs. Raymond Evans, Alliance Chapter. Spoon, (2) silver, American, mid-19th century, Mrs. Robert J. Icks, Martha Ibbetson Chapter. Fichu; Scarf; Cloth, blue and white linen; (2) Sheets, (3) Napkins, Pillow Case, hand loomed linen; (3) Towels, linen; American, 1800-1850, Mrs. Ira B. Meyers and Mrs. Charles A. Byerly, Dewalt Mechlin Chapter.

Kentucky—$2.

Maine—$2.

Maryland—Book, View of South America and Mexico 1826, Mrs. David S. Marr, Bottomony Cross Chapter. Doll, wooden, Mrs. Mildred N. Getty, Erasmus Perry Chapter.

Massachusetts—$2. Spoon, Real Daughters, Betty Allen Chapter.

Michigan—$33.

Minnesota—$15.

Mississippi—$10.92.

Nevada—Mirror, American, Chippendale style, c. 1770, Mildred Chandler Pressell (Mrs. W. R.) Nevada Sagebrush Chapter.

New Hampshire—$2.

New Jersey—$6.50. Doll, china, American, c. 1840, Miss Jessie F. Halstead, Camp Middlebrook Chapter. Newspaper, The White Mountain Banner 1855, Miss Bertha Chandler, Bergen-Paulus Hook Chapter. Spoon, silver, American, 1813, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Lewis, Polly Wyckoff Chapter.


Ohio—$10.


Rhode Island—Spoon, American, c. 1790, Mrs. Edwin A. Farnell. Spoon, American, c. 1790; Knife and Fork in case European mid-18th century, Mrs. P. M. Beaugregard, Woonsocket Chapter. Spoon, American, c. 1830, Miss Alice Bateman Almy, Bristol Chapter.

Texas—$26.50. Doll, man-wooden head, cloth body, c. 1830, Mrs. Frederick W. Huntington, Alamo Chapter.

Virginia—$17. Mold, Pottery, c. 1850; Jug, American, made in Strasburg, Virginia 1877, Mrs. Margaret Spinks Thomas, Dr. Elisha Dick Chapter. (Oklahoma Room.)

West Virginia—$2.


NONMEMBERS

Books, (2) The Hudson-Fulton Celebration 1907, Mrs. Charles Woolsey Lyon.


Trivet, 19th Century, cast brass; Box, American, mahogany; Scissors, steel, 19th Century; Needle Case, silver, 19th Century, Miss Mary E. and Clara E. Johnson, District of Columbia.

Necklace, 34 Oval Amethyst Quartz Beads; Fan, French, c. 1920; Box, solid gold, French, c. 1800. (Above items belonged to Edith Bolling Galt Wilson, wife of President Woodrow Wilson.)


STATE ROOM GIFTS

Portrait, “Oliver Blanchard” c. 1810, painted in Lefhorn, Italy.

Teapot, mid-19 Century, French, Mrs. Blanche Finchum, Abigail Adams Chapter, Iowa.

Jug, English Staffordshire, c. 1810, Ohio State Officers Club, Mrs. Loren E. Souers, Past President.

Hull, 18th Century “Man-of-War”, Mrs. Holder M. Jamison, Past Regent, Old State House Chapter, Massachusetts.

MUSEUM PURCHASES

Candlestick, c. 1860; Vase, English, Bristol, c. 1850, both property of Caroline Scott Harrison.


Lamps, (pr.) Whale Oil type, New England Glass Company, c. 1830.


The Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Arthur L. Allen, read her report.
Report of Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution

With this office working in conjunction with that of the Historian General it has been a busy place this summer. Miss Lena Ralston was again engaged to prepare the located grave records for the Smithsonian report. In checking the records and card catalogue she found that of the 980 names submitted during the year only 606 were new ones; 237 had previously been reported; 114 not printed; while 23 were duplicates. In addition, she also did some research in order to complete a few records, thus doing work that should rightly be done by the Chapter or State Historian. Miss Lena Ralston was again engaged to prepare the located grave records for the Smithsonian report.

23 were duplicates. In addition, she also did some research in order to complete a few records, thus doing work that should rightly be done by the Chapter or State Historian. Let us try this year to send only accurate and complete data.

The 64th Smithsonian Institution report has been delivered and may now be purchased in the Business Office. Following the customary procedure my predecessor, Mrs. Maddox, is now editing the material for the 65th report, which covers the last year of that administration. Much valuable information is contained in these booklets which should be of interest to our own members, as well as to members of Congress or other readers.

All correspondence has been answered promptly. I wish to thank Mrs. Daum and Miss Brock for their assistance since Continental Congress.

MAUDE C. ALLEN,
Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.

Mrs. Henry F. Bishop, Chairman, read the report of the Buildings and Grounds Committee.

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

May I extend my personal greetings to each of you. It will be a pleasure to work with you.

Your Buildings and Grounds Committee is in complete charge of all offices and rooms with the exception of the State Rooms in Memorial Continental Hall, and all structural changes in all three buildings. Maintenance men, gardener, watchmen, porters and maids come under the supervision of M. Harrell 1st Assistant Supervisor of the Buildings, as well as Managing Director of Constitution Hall. If you have any questions, a call to our office will be appreciated.

During the one hot spell of the summer, which was shortly after Congress, we had several calls regarding air conditioners. A new unit was installed in the Treasurer General’s Office. A new system was installed in the offices of the Library and Genealogists last spring, and we are pleased to report it worked beautifully. Not only were the two large office rooms cooled, but, enough cool air went into the Library, to make it quite comfortable.

The aluminum windows for the second floor of Memorial Continental Hall have been installed and this completes our window program for the State Rooms. We have been warned by the manufacturer not to paint these windows as there are no weights and they work by friction. Any paint would hinder the operation of opening the windows.

The new Chairman of National Defense requested new lights for her suite. This request has been taken care of and Mrs. Jones advised us that the lighting is greatly improved. I am sure you have heard of our new Public Relations Department. When this office was set up, we were asked to paint the whole area—it had not been painted for twelve years. The rooms were very dark and dingy. Now, it fairly sparkles, and, I hope, by now, most of you have visited this Department. We also renovated the restroom nearby. Not only did we redecorate the interior but also painted the outside of the windows which open into the offices. When this project was finished, it was time for our President General to start her fall tour, so we moved into her office—painted and freshened it. This was a big improvement—it had not been painted for four years.

In the District of Columbia, we have a new building code, as a result of a disastrous fire in a nursing home. Last March, the Building Inspector called on us and went over the entire block of buildings. He wrote down numerous recommendations, which he turned over to a Committee. We have not heard from them as yet, but, during the summer, we replaced several wooden partitions in the basement of Memorial Continental Hall because they would not pass inspection. They were replaced with cinderblock and painted.

The elevator inspector for the District of Columbia notified us that the cables on the big elevator at the D Street entrance would have to be replaced within thirty days. This work has been ordered.

We have had a beautiful summer here in the Nation’s Capital—practically no rain and the coolest on record. As a result, five trees belonging to the city, on the sidewalk around the buildings have died and almost 50 of our shrubs—35 are to be replaced by the contractor, as they are still under guarantee—we only have to replace 15. Our men had the sprinklers out—even ran them at night—but to no avail. The ground is still too dry to dig shrubs. As soon as we get rain, they will be replaced.

One of the compressors that furnishes the cool drinking water to the office building had to be replaced during the summer at a cost of several hundred dollars.

This summer was quite trying, because of the help situation. Most of the time, we got along with only two porters. Our gardener resigned, because he found a better paying job. Then, the help we had took their vacations. We put two high school boys to work for two months, so that some of the more important work could be done. One boy kept the lawns mowed and the sidewalks clean—the other did painting jobs, including the balcony floor of Constitution Hall.

A White House Seminar of 14 meetings was held in Constitution Hall this summer (our two porters spent a good share of their time getting the Hall ready). Speakers included President Kennedy, Supreme Court Justice Douglas, Speaker of the House McCormack, Majority Leader Mansfield, Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Edward R. Murrow. We are expecting the largest season ever in Constitution Hall—over 180 events. Last season, we had less than 170. This alone will keep us mighty busy.

Do you ladies who keep house realize that there are over 750 lights of glass in Constitution Hall alone to be cleaned, two sides to each one? They are washed about five times a year. Our maintenance man is kept busy installing light bulbs—one day he put in 47. There are 234 fluorescent tubes over the bookcases in the Library alone, which are in constant need of service. Window grills were painted again this year—water faucets replaced (most of them were over 30 years old). Our lawns were fertilized and seeded late in the summer to keep your grounds looking healthy.

We have a great need for several new desks and chairs in our offices. We would like to ask if any of you would like to buy a desk or chair in honor of a present or past National Officer or State Regent. The desks will be marked and sold for two hundred dollars—two arm chairs at fifty dollars and secretary’s chairs at forty-five dollars. Kindly address all inquiries regarding this project to the Buildings and Grounds Committee.

PAULINE W. BISHOP,  
Chairman.
Report of DAR Magazine Committee

The DAR Magazine is in excellent condition due to much hard work on the part of Miss MacPeek, Mrs. Walz and Miss Winslow during the past three years. Beginning with a deficit in 1959 the Magazine account now stands at $12,594.51 after all bills are paid. Our subscriptions ran to 39,735 in August; just short of the 40,000 goal set by the former chairman. We have dropped to 35,595 due to the lag in subscriptions which always occurs during the summer months when the chapters are not meeting. This will, no doubt, be our low figure and compared to last year's figure of 33,921, we are much better off.

It is a great temptation, now that the Magazine is solvent and things are running so smoothly, to take the easy road — to try to maintain subscriptions at the 40,000 figure. I do not believe that this would be fair in view of the fine work that has been done in the past and feel sure that Miss MacPeek would want us to push for a wider circulation which will in turn bring in more money from advertising.

Miss Winslow, Mr. Hatcher and I met with Mr. Hunter from the National Publishing Company for several hours discussing various ways to improve the Magazine and to raise our subscriptions. The consensus was, after much discussion, that every improvement is relative to a wider circulation. We plan to make a few improvements as to format as well as content. It is our plan to solicit articles from outside, outstanding writers who are of the same caliber of our present contributors whose field conforms to the Historic, Patriotic and Educational objectives of our National Society. It is our plan to advertise our magazine in other publications which have our same high standards. We also plan to advertise and promote new subscriptions through our own magazine.

We hope, if it is at all possible, to be listed in the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature which is available for reference in most libraries. With the assistance of our very fine Public Relations Director, Mr. Hatcher, we plan to exhaust every effort to promote new magazine subscriptions. FEBRUARY will be designated as Magazine Subscription month. A prize of $15 will be offered in each Division to the chapter which sells the largest number of new subscriptions during the month. This project will be under the direction of the National Vice Chairmen in each Division. This will stimulate new subscriptions, will aid in Honor Roll requirements and will help the State Societies toward winning the prizes that will be offered at Continental Congress.

We hope to be able to continue to give you this fine magazine at the very low cost of $2. With your support in securing new subscriptions which should bring our circulation to the point that we can solicit more outside advertising, I see no reason why we cannot continue to do so.

Vera L. Greenlease, Chairman.

Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe, Chairman of the DAR Magazine Advertising Committee, read her report.

Report of DAR Magazine Advertising Committee

Since this report covers the period from May to November, it represents the joint efforts of this chairman and her predecessor.

While our Magazine is very solvent, the amount of advertising for the past seven months was not large. We are most grateful to the following states:

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<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>State</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>$440.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Delaware</td>
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Financially these are really our "lean" months. It would be very beneficial to all concerned if those States who have not sponsored an issue to date would take one of these months. Remember that a 10% commission is paid on all chapter-secured ads of $15 or more.

Twenty-eight States have offered to sponsor space for the coming year and this has been heartwarming and gratifying. They are as follows:

- November 1962: Arizona—100% chapter participation
- December 1962: California, Florida
- January 1963: Indiana, Louisiana, New Jersey, North Carolina, Arkansas
- February 1963: Iowa, Mississippi, Kansas, Washington, South Carolina
- April 1963: District of Columbia, Maryland, New Mexico, Missouri
- May 1963: Michigan, Oklahoma, Ohio
- June-July 1963: New York, West Virginia

Having the responsibility of the DAR Magazine Advertising Committee is a challenging and stimulating assignment. With our slogan "Money's the Key in '63," let us all use that key to open many doors for our subscribers, our advertisers and our National Society.

IDA A. MAYBE, Chairman.

Mrs. Philip V. Tippett, Chairman of the Insignia Committee, presented an informal report, following which the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Irwin, read the following pertinent recommendations of the Executive Committee and moved their adoption:

To authorize J. E. Caldwell and Company, official jewelers, to make the Marshal's pin, according to sketch submitted. Seconded by Mrs. Schneider. Adopted.

To authorize the design for the Editor of the DAR Magazine pin, and that the first pin to be purchased by the Executive Committee be authorized and presented to Miss Mabel E. Winslow. Seconded by Miss MacPeek. Adopted.

To authorize J. E. Caldwell and Company, official jewelers, to make the charm "A" as sketched (a molded replica of Memorial Continental Hall) and disc charms designs #1 and #2. Seconded by Mrs. Riggs. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General continued to read other Executive Committee recommendations:

To establish the Friends of the Museum Committee, effective immediately, funds for this project to be acceptable
from members as well as friends of DAR. Seconded by Mrs. Young. Adopted.

To authorize the transfer of funds already or hereafter donated for the Doris Pike White Auditorium Gymnasium to the Doris Pike White Endowment Fund, the income therefrom to be devoted thereafter for the maintenance and upkeep of the Auditorium Gymnasium at Kate Duncan Smith DAR School. Seconded by Mrs. McCrary. Adopted.

To authorize a $300 scholarship for Mr. Thomas Johnson, a graduate student in American History at the State College of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of research and thesis on the NSDAR, with the understanding that the editorial work pass inspection by the professor under whom he is working and he submitted to the National Society for verification of facts and dates. Seconded by Mrs. Wright. Adopted.

To authorize the revision of the DAR Patriotic Education Booklet; 20,000 to be ordered at approximately $2,500. Seconded by Mrs. Lovett. Adopted.

The meeting recessed at twelve o'clock.

The afternoon meeting was called to order by the President General at two o'clock.

Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, Chairman, read the report of the DAR School Committee.

Report of DAR School Committee

From March 1, 1962 through August 31, 1962, a total of $23,272.52 was sent through the office of the Treasurer General to all the schools. This total does not include contributions totaling $7,350.58 for the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium at Kate Duncan Smith. Contributions to the schools during this six-month period were as follows:

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<th>School</th>
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<tr>
<td>Kate Duncan Smith DAR School</td>
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<td>Tamassee DAR School</td>
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<td>Total to DAR Schools</td>
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<td>The Berry Schools</td>
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<td>Blue Ridge School</td>
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<td>Hindman Settlement School</td>
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<td>Total to Withdrawn Schools</td>
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<td>Total exclusive of National projects</td>
<td>$23,272.52</td>
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<tr>
<td>Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium at KDS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Appropriation from National Society to KDS &amp; Tamassee</td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total contributions March 1 to August 31, inc.</td>
<td>$34,623.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some analysis to these amounts is helpful in getting a clear picture of how much financial support we gave our schools during the half year just past. Last year (March 1, 1961 through February 28, 1962) our thirteen schools were sent $138,279.39, which did not include the annual appropriation of $4,000.00 from the National Society, or anything for the National Society's project at Kate Duncan Smith School. The first half of this year (March through August inclusive), the schools were sent $23,272.52. If our contributions for this year are to be comparable to those of last year, we must receive $115,006.87 by the end of February. Certainly our contributions must be comparable; in actuality they should be increased. Expenses of all kinds have risen steadily, and continue to rise; unless we increase our help to the schools they may be unable to meet current standards of education.

Just at this time there is no major National project; much can be done this year for the schools. Their needs are urgent; they must have funds for maintenance, current operating expenditures, scholarships of all kinds, and particularly for instructional supplies and classroom improvements and equipment.

The South Carolina Society's important project for Tamassee is the renovation of the thirty-year-old All States Dormitory for girls. Part of the estimated $50,000.00 expense has been pledged, and the project is off to a good start, but there is need of many more pledges to meet a substantial portion of the cost of the renovation. The dormitory was built with funds contributed by all the State Societies, hence the name. The renovation of the building is a project that merits the support of all the States.

Extremely important programs are under way at Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee for attaining accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. This entails much purposeful effort and hard work on the part of the faculty and staff of both schools. The responsibility for meeting the various expenses of this undertaking lies with us. To make the necessary improvements required to meet the standards, and to obtain the instructional supplies and classroom equipment, requires substantial support from us. Contributions are needed immediately so that the program can go forward steadily and rapidly enough to be in readiness by next spring.

A very concentrated effort is being made at Kate Duncan Smith to raise scholastic standards and meet the requirements of the accreditation committee by April. Please carry the message back to your chapters and members that their gifts for scholarships, maintenance, operational expenses, books, classroom improvements and equipment, and instructional supplies will fill many of the foremost needs of our schools this year. It is true that gifts of this kind cannot be marked with brass plates or bronze plaques, but the time has come for a new point of view if considerations of this kind prevent our responding generously to the pleas of our schools this year. It is true that gifts of this kind cannot be marked with brass plates or bronze plaques, but the time has come for a new point of view if considerations of this kind prevent our responding generously to the pleas of our schools for the funds that are so necessary for operating and maintaining them, and providing standard educational facilities for the students.

During the past year or so, four schools have withdrawn from our Approved Schools list. They are American International College, Berea College, Maryville College, and Pine Mountain Settlement School. The DAR Approved Schools now on our list are the Berry Schools, Blue Ridge School, Crossnore School, Incorporated; Hillside School, Incorporated; Hindman Settlement School, Lincoln Memorial University, and Northland College. Blue Ridge School, formerly coeducational, was closed for some time; it has reopened as a school for boys, with three grades—the eighth, ninth, and tenth—and expects to add one more grade each year.

Free freight on shipments to Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith makes it possible for members and chapters to send more packages of clothing, etc., to the schools for less expense. This service has been obtained from several truck lines in several States; we are greatly indebted to them for their assistance to us in our program of aid for the schools. The project to obtain free freight service must be undertaken by the individual State Societies, and full information and helpful material is currently being furnished to each State Regent and other interested members.

As you know, the official DAR School Bus Tour for this administration will take place the first year of Mrs. Duncan's regime, instead of the second year as formerly. We look forward to the pleasure of welcoming you aboard tomorrow morning, and sharing the enriching experiences of the Tour with you.
Informal reports were presented for Kate Duncan Smith DAR School by Mrs. Jacobs, and for Tamassee DAR School by Mrs. Lipscomb.

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

Since the 48th Continental Congress adopted as one of its Fifty-Fifth Anniversary projects the construction of an Archives Room to house documents and historical material of the Revolutionary period, and since this room now houses the Americana collection and is commonly known as the Americana Room, that the National Board of Management authorize the cataloguing and indexing of this material as a continuing National project and that this be placed under the direction of the office of the Historian General. Seconded by Mrs. Cordon. Adopted.

To authorize the purchase of 100 Americanism Medals and containers, cost $240, from Easton Company. Seconded by Mrs. Sayre. Adopted.

Mrs. Clark moved that ten former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Cuff. Adopted.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Watson, read a supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Number of applications verified, 116; total number of verified papers reported to Board today:

**Friends of The Museum Committee**

Of interest to many will be the recent action taken at the meeting of the National Board of Management, October 16, 1962:

To establish the Friends of the Museum Committee, effective immediately, funds for this project to be acceptable from members as well as friends of DAR.

Welcome news in this connection is the intense interest currently expressed in the Museum by the notable increase in acquisitions and visitors. There were 2123 visitors to the Museum during August, September, and October, 1961; for the same months in 1962, there were 4264.

As the Bicentennial of 1776 approaches, plans to celebrate this most important event in our history will draw the public's attention to the Revolutionary period. Moreover, our own National Society's Diamond Anniversary will be celebrated in 1965. In view of both of these celebrations, our Americana Museum at Headquarters, plus the 28 lovely period rooms, will attract an ever-increasing number of visitors.

The innovation this year of a series of Special Events at the Museum on a “by invitation only” basis is planned to accelerate active interest in and knowledge of the Museum among DAR members and friends.

To review: The beginning of the Special Committee, Friends of the Museum, dates from the term of Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, President General, 1956–1959. It operated as an active Committee from the fall of 1956 until April 1960. During that period this Special Committee raised $14,819.74 for the Museum from its membership of approximately 6000.

Originals, 2,064; supplementals, 625; total, 2,689.

Lucille D. Watson, Registrar General.

Mrs. Watson moved that the 116 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 2,064 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Harris. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Harris, read a supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following supplemental report:

Through her respective State Regent the following Member At Large is presented for confirmation as Organizing Regent: Mrs. Harriet B. Stoddard, Gulfport, Florida.

The following chapter has met all requirements according to the Bylaws and is now presented for confirmation: Tygart Valley, Beverly, West Virginia.

Florence C. Harris, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Harris moved the confirmation of one organizing regent, confirmation of one chapter. Seconded by Miss Johnson. Adopted.

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

The President General announced the appointment of Mrs. John J. Champieux, 1012 S. 1st Street, Alhambra, California, to replace the late Mrs. Flood as National Vice Chairman of the DAR Magazine Committee.

Following the benediction by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Johnson, the meeting adjourned at two-fifty o’clock.

Martha Suttle Irwin, Recording Secretary General.
Mrs. Richard J. Friend
State Recording Secretary

Mrs. James C. Cram
State Chaplain

Mrs. Ralph R. Campbell
State Asst. Chaplain

Mrs. Donald Spicer
State Corresponding Secretary

Mrs. Harvey B. Lyon
State Vice Regent

Mrs. John Gilchrist
State Organizing Secretary

Mrs. Arthur F. Strehlow
State Asst. Secretary

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DECEMBER 1962
The Season’s Greetings

Christmas Greetings From California

Beverly Hills Chapter
Beverly Hills
Mrs. Charles H. Jeffries
Regent

Collis P. Huntington Chapter
Huntington Park
Mrs. Wilke Gifford
Regent

El Redondo Chapter
Redondo Beach
Miss Marguerite Jones
Regent

Hannah Bushrod Chapter
Hollywood
Miss Alice Sturdy
Regent

Hollywood Chapter
Hollywood
Mrs. Marion Slaughter
Regent

Hutchings Grayson Chapter
Compton-Lynwood
Mrs. James E. Lusk
Regent

Los Angeles Chapter
Los Angeles
Mrs. Earl R. Vaughn
Regent

Micah Wethern Chapter
Brentwood Heights
Mrs. James F. Johnston
Regent

Rodeo de las Aguas Chapter
Beverly Hills
Mrs. John W. Dunfee
Regent

Santa Gertrudes Chapter
Downey
Mrs. James A. Armstrong
Regent

Happy New Year

Christmas Greetings

From the following
San Francisco Chapters

CALIFORNIA
Mrs. Charles E. Coombs, Jr.,
Regent

PRESIDIO
Mrs. Susan D. Tiffany,
Regent

SAN FRANCISCO
Mrs. Avis Yates Brownlee,
Regent

SEQUOIA
Mrs. Albert M. Walsh,
Regent

TAMALPAIS
Mrs. George W. Sherman
Regent

Greetings From Orange County, California

COLONEL WILLIAM CABELL CHAPTER
Newport Beach
Mrs. Harold B. Wickersham
Regent

MOJAVE CHAPTER
Fullerton
Mrs. Kenneth C. Main
Regent

PATIENCE WRIGHT CHAPTER
Laguna Beach
Mrs. Edgar H. Axtell
Regent

SAN CLEMENTE CHAPTER
San Clemente
Mrs. Ben R. Kleinwachter
Regent

SANTA ANA CHAPTER
Santa Ana
Mrs. Orlando Abaire
Regent

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POMONA CHAPTER
LOS CONCHILLAS CHAPTER
and
CAPTAIN ALEXANDER CLEVELAND CHAPTER
HONORING

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STATE VICE REGENT OF CALIFORNIA
1962-1964

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Mulberry Trees at Williamsburg

By Evelyn Tooley (Mrs. Horace H.) Hunt,
Katherine Pratt Horton Buffalo Chapter, Buffalo, N.Y.

Gnarled as the calloused hands that shared the toil
Of planting liberty in this brave soil,
Here stand . . . in ancient dignity . . . the trees
Whose royal fruit the Washingtons and Lees
Once knew; as here they stood in days of old,
Their sapling courage budding in the bold
New Land; as here, when conflict had begun,
They stood, hearing the voice of Jefferson.

Time draws two breaths . . . New generations walk
Beside these twisted trunks; new voices talk
Of freedom, of equality, of war.
And all these words the trees have heard before.
So footsteps pass, as men have come and gone.
But trees . . . and love of liberty . . . live on.

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MORGAN J. SMITH, General Manager

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CALIFORNIA

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North Hollywood
Miss Elizabeth Nobel
Regent

FERNANDA MARIA
Van Nuys
Mrs. Walker A. Thompson
Regent

PEYTON RANDOLPH
Studio City
Mrs. Alberta West
Regent

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY
San Fernando
Mrs. Howell C. McDaniel
Regent

SANTA SUSANA
Chatsworth
Mrs. Robert P. Boggis
Regent

GREETINGS FROM
SONOMA VALLEY CHAPTER
CALIFORNIA

Mrs. Vern A. Stroud, Regent

GREETINGS FROM
ARROWHEAD CHAPTER
REDLANDS, CALIFORNIA

GREETINGS FROM
AURANIA CHAPTER, DAR
Riverside, California

HONORING MRS. ROBERT A. GILBERT, REGENT
Mission Canyon Chapter
Santa Barbara, California

IN LOVING MEMORY OF
HELEN POWER WRIGHT (Mrs. N. G.),
Charter Member.
Mits-khan-a-khan Chapter, Ventura, California

HONORING our Past Regents
OASIS DE NAPA CHAPTER, DAR
Twenty-nine Palms, California

GREETINGS FROM
POTREROS VERDES CHAPTER
Burbank, California

HONORING MRS. DONALD J. WALLER, REGENT
Joya del Valles Chapter, Wasco and Shafter

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Contract Awarded for Institute of American Indian Arts at Santa Fe

Award of a $685,435 contract for conversion of educational facilities at Santa Fe, N.M., into an Indian arts school has been announced by the U.S. Department of the Interior.

The contract calls for the construction of a new academic building, an administrative building, and a student-center building. The present academic building will be remodeled into art studios and classrooms. In addition to the building construction, outside utilities will be improved, paved streets with curbs and gutters will be provided, and a chain-link perimeter fence will be installed.

Students now attending the Santa Fe Boarding School will be transferred to other boarding schools operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The converted school at Santa Fe will be reserved exclusively for special art students of American Indian descent from throughout the United States.

Change of Address

When sending in changes of address please be sure it is your permanent address, a temporary address may cause loss of your magazine or delay in your receiving it.

December 1962
"WHAT OUR JUNIORS DO"
(and What We Can Do for Our Juniors)

By Mary (Mrs. Eddie) Reynolds
National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee

Our National Society recognizes the value of its Junior Members. Young DAR members, between the ages of 18 and 35, make up this important category. So far-reaching and challenging is the beneficial work of our Juniors that a special Committee has been set up to further the encouraging trend of increased Junior enrollment in every chapter in our National Society and to place these young women in positions so that they may learn by doing.

To "inform" each Junior is a basic essential, but unless she is given an opportunity to participate actively, we are not giving our Juniors the best possible advantage, or will we be able to obtain the ultimate from our obvious "potential." Therein lies our individual and collective duty and pleasure: To encourage each Junior, once obtained as a chapter member, to interest herself in the work of one or two of our National Committees fine overall programs, branching out to include a wider range, as DAR knowledge and wisdom are acquired.

What, then, do our Juniors do?

Young, enthusiastic Juniors in our National Society, expressing a keen interest in our DAR Schools, have zestfully carried out such projects as bazaars, stationery sales, benefit style shows, card parties, and the like to raise funds for the Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund, the Juniors' only national fund-raising project. Scholarships are provided for children attending our two DAR-owned Schools, Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith, from this fund. As proof of our Juniors' ingenuity and stimulating purpose, in July of this year, $3,400 was sent to Tamassee and $3,400 to Kate Duncan Smith— for scholarships.

Our Juniors do not "limit themselves" to fund raising but have "reached out" to include interest and participation in all phases of our National Society's overall programs, as provided by our National Committees. Our CAR Societies and Junior American Citizens Clubs have had the advantage of our Junior Members' adult leadership. National Defense, one of our most vital Committees, is especially valuable to our young career members, who are concerned daily with American and world affairs. All Juniors are "exposed" to some phase of National Defense at every meeting, whether that of a chapter or of a separate Junior Committee.

As we go down the list of our National Society's important Committees, Juniors are to be found taking an active part in some capacity, if not always the leaders in these groups. "Good listeners" are necessary, too. Oftentimes our Juniors are "in the thick" of active and constructive leadership on chapter, State, and National levels. This is brought about by "careful grooming" of our valuable Juniors. If only a spark of interest can be kindled, the contagious repercussions are never-ending.

American Indians, American Music, DAR Good Citizens, Flag of the United States of America, and Conservation all have "Junior appeal." Juniors distribute DAR Manuals to prospective American citizens and present Flag Code leaflets and other interesting and valuable materials to our new citizens, in our Citizenship Courts. Our new American citizens prize these tokens of friendship, offered by our attractive and lovely young DAR representatives, who are truly a credit to our National Society.

One has only to attend a State Conference or Continental Congress to realize how handicapped our Society would be without the aid of our Pages. Pages are a joy to behold as they go about their countless duties in a quiet and efficient manner, enabling our State and National Societies to function much more smoothly. In turn, a Page receives "active training" as she serves her State and National Societies.

Our Juniors have held a wide variety of chairmanships and offices in their chapter, State, and National Societies. This is actual proof that our Juniors are our "most important" lifeblood Members.

Our Junior Members are also young matrons, mothers, and career women, busily serving their homes, communities, and country. The saying is that, to obtain help when sorely needed, call on the busiest person you know! Can MORE be said?

Concerning William Paca

The following information concerning William Paca of Maryland has been sent to us as an addition to the article, Our Heritage from Colonial Days, on page 639 of the October (1962) Magazine:

William Paca, signer of the Declaration of Independence and Governor of Maryland, could not correctly be identified as an Italian.

Robert Paca, great-grandfather and emigrant ancestor of William Paca, was said by some historians to have been descended from the Pecci family of Italy. However, William Paca was more English than any other nationality. Robert Paca came to Maryland about 1650 and married Mary Parker, daughter of William Parker, Maryland colonist of English ancestry.

Aquilla Paca, son of Robert, married Martha Philipps, daughter of Col. James Philipps and his wife Sussanna Osborne, Maryland colonists of English ancestry.

John Paca, son of Aquilla, married Elizabeth Smith, daughter of William Smith and his wife, Elizabeth (Martin) Dallam, Maryland colonists of English ancestry.

William Paca was also descended from the Goldsmith, Utie, and Todd families, English colonists who settled in Maryland in the seventeenth century.

NELLIE M. (MRS. A. E.) RANDALL,
Col. Joshua Howard Chapter,
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FOR THE FINEST IN DAIRY FOODS... FOREMOST YOUR FAMILY GETS THE MOST FROM FOREMOST
GIFT OF TREES, KNOWN AS PRESIDENTS' ROW, TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES

By Louise Taylor (Mrs. L. van Horn) Gerdine, Hollywood Chapter, Hollywood, Calif.

Hollywood Chapter became interested in trees to beautify the new campus at the University of California at Los Angeles in 1928 through the dynamic energy and far-sighted vision of Edward A. Dickson, one of the founders and regent of the university. Thirty-four years ago he stimulated the imagination of Hollywood Chapter members with his vital concern in transforming a 383-acre tract of barren land, overgrown with a thicket of shrubs and thorny bushes, into a site of learning and great beauty. The idea was conceived of having an avenue of memorial trees for the 31 Presidents of the United States—to be known as Presidents' Row.

During Mrs. Richard R. Russell's term as regent, Hollywood Chapter donated the first tree (a species of redwood named in honor of George Washington), to be placed at the end of a long avenue known as Stone Canyon Road, the extension of Westwood Boulevard. The planting ceremony was on March 3, 1928—this was 2 years before formal dedication of the university on March 28, 1930. Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, President General of the National Society, who was here to attend the State Conference, gave the principal address. Others present were Mrs. Lyman B. Stookey, Vice President General, of California; Mrs. Theodore Jesse Hoover, State Regent of California, from Palo Alto; Mrs. Margaret T. Sartori, regent of the University of California; and other officials.

A year later, in 1929, at the State Conference in San Francisco, Mrs. Hoover, the State Regent, appointed the writer State Vice Chairman of Conservation, since I lived in the south and could keep in touch with university officials. Mrs. George S. Estey of Oakland was State Chairman of Conservation, since I lived in the south and could keep in touch with university officials. Mrs. George S. Estey of Oakland was State Chairman of Conservation, and also much pleased with the undertaking. The regent of Hollywood Chapter, Mrs. Jay F. Herrington, appointed me chairman of the Westwood Campus Tree Project.

George W. Kelham was the supervising architect of the university, and John W. Gregg, landscape architect, was in charge of the official planting. He recommended as most suitable the *eucalyptus viminalis*, a native of Australia, green the year around, with smooth, light-colored bark, blue-green foliage, and long, graceful branches. I held conferences with Mr. Dickson, and it was decided that many more trees than the original 31 would be needed. This would allow for replacements and the lengthening of the avenue, under which at least two-thirds of the future students would pass. By special arrangement the trees could be purchased for $3.00 each.

To raise the necessary money, I wrote innumerable letters and made talks throughout the State, armed with an abundance of energetic zeal and an impressive blueprint given me by Mr. Dickson. I explained that a history of Presidents' Row and a list of all contributing chapters, with names of the regents, would be placed in the archives of the university and would be called the History of Tomorrow. The fund grew rapidly. On June 5, 1929, an unexpected gift came from the State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Henry A. Guiler of Burlingame. She wrote that the State Executive Board had recommended to the Southern Council that the $228.00 remaining in the Historic Spots Fund be used for this patriotic project.

Construction, leveling, and building continued during the summer, and by October the actual planting was in progress. By February 1930 the State Treasurer, Mrs. John W. Roberts of Berkeley, had received from me $471.00, or enough for about 126 extra trees. After more conferences, it was decided that the architects use many of these in the general landscape planning on the campus. Fifty chapters in the State had contributed. In January 1930 a refund of $101.36 was received by Hollywood Chapter for the money not used. Signed by Robert M. Underhill, secretary to the Regents of the University of California.

After the trees were planted, as a surprise to all, the University of California celebrated the planting and the beginning of the Avenue of the Presidents by dedicating the Avenue of the Presidents.

(Continued on page 799)
...and we'll save at Bank of America!

You doll.
Queen Esther Partly Exonerated

In the Magazine for April, 1961, was printed an article, *The Pedigree of an Indian Queen*, which concerned Queen Esther, wife of a chief of the Susquehanna Delawares. She was supposed to have personally murdered 14 American soldiers after the battle of Wyoming (July 13, 1778). A new bronze marker erected on a rock overlooking the Susquehanna at the site of the massacre by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission and dedicated on September 24 last states:

"On the night of July 13, 1778, after the Battle of Wyoming, 14 or more captive American soldiers were murdered by a maul wielded by a revengeful Indian woman, traditionally but not certainly identified as Queen Esther."

Subscriptions, Advertisement, Changes of Address, etc., should be sent to the Magazine Office, 1776 D Street N.W., Washington 6, D.C. and NOT to the home address of the National Officers.
The 9th green at Eldorado Country Club during the $100,000 Palm Springs Golf Classic

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Cahuilla Chapter, DAR

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We also gratefully recommend to your attention the following civic minded sponsors of this page, who have given their time, attention and help in supporting it:

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During her lifetime Kate Waller Barrett was probably one of the most able women in public life and almost certainly one of the most prominent women in the United States. She was a born leader, with a brilliant mind—an organizer, politician, orator, and parliamentarian. She displayed extraordinary capacity and character and won the respect and admiration of all who knew her. She was a champion of unpopular causes: The outcast woman, the ill-treated prisoner, those disbarred by circumstance from educational or social opportunity, the voteless woman, and the disabled World War veteran. Her speeches pleading these causes before legislatures and council meetings or on countless platforms show intellect, passion, logic, and fearlessness.

Who was this capable, vibrant woman? As a member of a Virginia family of Colonial ancestry, her childhood was sheltered and had little to foretell her life as a public figure. At the age of 19 she married an Episcopal rector. Her abundant energies made her a capable helpmate for her minister husband, and she performed her many churchly and social duties with grace and enthusiasm. It was at this time, through her work in the Church, that her compassionate soul was touched by the hopeless future of young girls who had strayed from the path of virtue. She felt that she could be of greater help if she had medical knowledge of the many ills that beset them. During this time, while her husband was serving as Dean of the Cathedral in Atlanta, Mrs. Barrett entered the Georgia Medical College and was graduated with an M.D. degree in 1892. Two years later the same college conferred upon her the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

Dr. Barrett's intense interest in the plight of unmarried mothers led to her long years of service as head of the Florence Crittenton Homes for Unwed Mothers. Her crusade against the stigma that marked unfortunate women was almost a single voice crying in the wilderness, but her persistent efforts year after year resulted in laws and other means of helping them gain a new start in life.

In addition to her tireless work for the improvement of women's status, she was intensely patriotic and devoted herself to Liberty Bond sales and the American Legion Auxiliary, of which she became National President in 1923. Her service to the Daughters of the American Revolution was of long duration. She served as State Regent for Virginia from 1919 until her death in 1925. As was the case with every office she filled, in any organization, she did not look upon it as merely an honor, but rather as an opportunity to promote vigorously the objects for which the organization had been created. She stimulated the membership work in Virginia, until in 1925 she was able to report a 100-percent increase in enrollment of the DAR in the preceding year. She was greatly interested in saving and restoring historic Virginia landmarks.

On Saturday afternoon, February 21, 1925, Dr. Barrett assembled 16 patriotic-minded women in her home and unofficially organized a new DAR chapter, which was to be named the Arlington Chapter. Dr. Barrett outlined some work she particularly wanted to see done—rehabilitation of the mansion at Arlington and work among the various hospitals for soldiers in and around Washington. The evening of that same day Dr. Barrett was fatally stricken and died within 48 hours. The fledgling chapter petitioned the National Board for permission to change its name to "The Kate Waller Barrett Chapter," and this was done on April 18, 1925, with the entire National Board rising in respect to that honored name.

When the news of her death reached Richmond the flag over the State Capitol was flown at halfmast—the first time in the history of Virginia, it is said, that it was so lowered to mark the passing of a woman.

Dedication of Saratoga National Historical Park

The new visitor center at Saratoga National Historical Park was dedicated on October 7. The ceremony was sponsored by the National Park Service, the Old Saratoga Historical Association of Schuylerville, N.Y., and other patriotic and civic groups. Maj. Gen. W. C. Westmoreland, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, West Point N.Y., was the principal speaker.

The Historical Park—28 miles north of Albany—preserves and commemorates the sites associated with the decisive victory gained by American forces of Major General Horatio Gates over Major General John Burgoyne in the fall of 1777, the Battle of Saratoga, the first battle having been fought on September 19. Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, site of the present-day Schuylerville, was the turning point of the Revolutionary War and encouraged France and other European powers to support the Colonial cause openly.

The visitor center is a one-story wood and stone structure, housing a lobby, lounge, audiovisual room, museum, and administrative offices. The building is on Fraser Hill, the highest point in the park. Its glass facade and observation terrace offer the visitor a panoramic view of the hallowed grounds and the surrounding countryside. The visitor center will serve as the point of orientation for park visitors before beginning their tour of the battlefield over the park tour system.

The establishment of Saratoga National Historical Park was authorized by the Congress in 1938. Under this authority, 1,429 acres of historically important land—previously acquired by the State of New York—was accepted by the Federal Government for administration and protection as a National Historical Project. Later, other historically significant parts of the battlefield were also acquired.
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CALIFORNIA'S FIRST GOVERNOR

Don Felipe de Neve

No personal portrait is known to exist and no description of his stature, size or appearance, therefore, I am reproducing the authentic signature of Don Felipe de Neve as scribbled upon his famous "Reglamento."

When our Revolutionary ancestors were struggling for Independence on the east coast, California was being organized and guided by its first Governor, Don Felipe de Neve.

He was born in Seville, Spain, in 1740. About 1766 Felipe de Neve was directed by King Carlos to proceed to Mexico where his military genius commenced. In 1774 he was selected by Viceroy Bucarell to succeed Governor Barri in Baja (Lower) California and assumed the office of Governor of California at Loreto, March 4, 1775. When the Capital was changed to Monterey the seat of Government was moved to that place and with the change of Capital de Neve established his headquarters there February 3, 1777.

In 1779 he drew up his famous "Reglamento," practical rules for founding and governing Pueblos and Presidios. This Reglamento was approved without change by the Viceroy of Mexico and King Carlos III of Spain and Neve was directed to put the regulations in force. During his Governorship the presidios of San Francisco and Santa Barbara were built, five missions were established and the pueblos of San Jose, November 1777, Los Angeles September 4, 1781 and Santa Barbara 1782.

Felipe de Neve died November 3, 1784 a short time after he was promoted to be Inspector General and then Comandante General de las Provincias Internas.

The following Southern California chapters are honoring our First Law Maker.

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The twin Spanish Towers of La Casa Grande
in the one hundred forty-nine acre Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument crowning
La Cuesta Encantada in California's Santa Lucia Range

This fabulous castle filled with collectors' items amassed by William Randolph
Hearst at the cost of about $1,000,000 each year over a 50-year period, lies halfway between Los Angeles and San Francisco on picturesque California Highway
One, in the Piedra Blanca Rancho, bought by United States Senator George
Hearst in 1865.

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How Does It Feel at Long Last To Be a Citizen of the United States?
(Published by permission of the Hillsdale, Mich., Daily News)
By Maisie Brown

How does it feel to become a citizen of the United States?
Wonderful!
We know, because we just did.
You realize that for the first time you're really entitled to the privileges and advantages of living in this country and this dear town that you've enjoyed all these years. You also have the duties, the obligations that have been denied you all your life.

When you're born in England and came to the United States early enough to attend kindergarten, you hardly think of yourself as an alien.
Then you see the eldest son in the uniform of his country, and you can't support his country by voting.
So you get all the forms and do all the studying and go through the examination, and then comes the day of the court procedure.
The county clerk reads the oath of allegiance: “I hereby declare on oath that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate . . . that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States . . . so help me God.”
And you say with emotion, “I do.”
And the judge says you are now a citizen, and he comes down off the bench and shakes your hand.
And now you're really a part of all the things in this country and in this beautiful county of Hillsdale that you love so much.
You belong to the sight:
Of the late afternoon sun filtering through the pines at the edge of one of our serene lakes;
Of a crowd of spring lambs with their moms gamboling in the buttercups in one of our woods;
Of the exciting red of the sunset spreading its promise above the heads of the 1962 Hillsdale High School graduating class;
Of the fine, bright look of the Hillsdale County Courthouse;
Of two children, brother and sister, enjoying their summer vacation with mud on their bare feet and on their faces, sitting on their porch, swinging their legs, licking their suckers, and between them a small tattered American Flag—the only one to be seen for miles along one of our blacktop roads on Flag Day.
Now you belong to the sounds:
Of the Most Popular Fair on Earth, with the laughter of the children above the cacophony of the midway and the loud speakers blaring the harness race progress;
Of the “boss” saying “Hi” every day;
Of the old locomotive cheer for the local football team;
Of jets and rockets;
Of The Star Spangled Banner.
Now you belong to the taste:
Of hot dogs or hamburgers with everything;
Of numerous soft drinks;
Of ham 'n' eggs, of steak and French fries.
Now you belong to the turnpikes and the Grand Canyon and Washington, D.C., and Cape Canaveral and Philadelphia, and the voting booth.
“My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing . . .”
The large boulder at right is marked, “On this spot the United States Flag was first raised in Southern California by Lt. Stephen C. Rowan, U.S.N., Commanding Sailors and Marines, July 29, 1846.

The cannon is marked, “El Capitan.” Cast in Manila 1783. Brought to San Diego in 1800. Captured by Commodore Robert F. Stockton in 1846. Mounted by Boy Scouts of America, Troop 30, San Diego Council in February 1923. The large stone in center background has been marked by a DAR Chapter and reads “The end of the Kearny Trail.”

The large building on the left is Casa de Bandini—home of ancestors of Leo Carrillo, movie star. The building on right (just a small portion showing) is Casa de Estudillo (“Ramona’s Marriage Place”) which plays such an important part in Helen Hunt Jackson’s famous story “Ramona” for it is there that Ramona and Alessandro were married after eloping from Hemet. The little chapel in which they were married is still there.

This page honors California’s State Regent, Mrs. Frank R. Mettlach, and is sponsored by California Chairman of National Standing Committees and State Standing Committee:

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DECEMBER 1962
A Tribute to Papa

By Cynthia C. Faris, Columbia Chapter, Columbia, S.C.

My father, James Samuel Hampton Faris, was buried on Easter Sunday, 1928. I was not quite 7 years old, but the day of his funeral is still vivid in my memory. St. John's Methodist Church in Rock Hill, S. C., could not seat all of Papa's friends and relatives. Many had to stand in the yard. I have since learned that this funeral was one of the two largest ever held in that church.

Papa's hobby was family history. He devoted all of his spare time to visiting relatives and locating graves, and carried on a huge correspondence with distant kin in faraway places. He was very proud that his great-grandfather, Alexander Faires, was a soldier in the American Revolution.

Papa organized and was president of the Faris Memorial Association. Relatives came from far and near to the annual meeting, followed by a picnic dinner. Pies, cakes, ham, and fried chicken were always in abundance. My appetite for fried chicken was satisfied yearly at this event.

After Papa's death, the Faris Memorial Association continued for several years, then ceased to exist. No individual ever came forward with Papa's interest, energy, and organizing ability.

Several years ago, I was rummaging through some of Papa's papers. They were packed in boxes that had been stored since his death. The family tree caught my attention. From his notes, I learned who my ancestors were and where they were buried. His writings on the rebel, Alexander Faires, really fired my interest.

In the very bottom of one of the boxes, I found correspondence from the Sons of the American Revolution, and an application blank. This was my first knowledge that it had been Papa's intention to join this organization.

Some of his ambition must have rubbed off on me, for when I put the last paper back in the box, I was filled with an earnest desire to complete Papa's work by applying for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

I expressed my intention to a DAR member. She gave me an application blank and explained that each generation had to be proved. Locating proof of marriages and births that occurred so long ago seemed impossible, so I filed the application away, knowing Papa would not have approved of defeat without a struggle.

Life went on, but I could not rid myself of a constant nagging that I should get busy and find those proofs. Finally, last year I went back into the boxes.

A phone call to a DAR member in Columbia, S. C., my adopted city, really started me on my way. This lady invited me to join the Columbia Chapter, provided I could prove descent from a patriot.

I will always be grateful to this lady for supplying the push that got me started on a most rewarding venture. There is no need to describe my research in courthouses and graveyards, for I'm sure many DAR members have gone through the same experience.

It was a happy day when I handed over my completed application, but the day I was informed that I was accepted as a member will never be erased from my memory. Describing my pride and joy is impossible. The honor of being a member of the finest organization of its kind in the land is compensation enough, but I thought also of Papa. I believe he knows that one of his daughters finished the project he started so long ago. I can truthfully say that without his research, I would never have gotten started, therefore my membership in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is truly a tribute to Papa.
MILLS COLLEGE

Oakland, California

A metropolitan learning center for young women from all parts of the world, Mills College in Oakland, California, is 110 years old in tradition. Early beginnings of the liberal arts college date back to 1852, shortly after the California gold rush. The growth of the pioneer women's college is closely linked with the history of the West. Students from 41 states and 16 foreign countries are listed on the 1962-63 Mills enrollment roster.

Tradition of Mills goes back to the founding of the Young Ladies' Seminary at Benicia in 1852. Dr. and Mrs. Cyrus Taggart Mills, veterans of more than 17 years of educational and religious work in the mission fields of India and the Sandwich Islands, assumed direction of the Seminary in 1865. The Seminary moved to its present site in Oakland in 1871.

A small residential college, Mills' picturesque 156-acre woodland campus is ranked as one of the beauty spots of the West. Pictured above is historic Mills Hall, built in 1871, and one of six resident halls on the California campus.

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HONORING
MRS. FRANK R. METTLACH
STATE REGENT OF CALIFORNIA
1962-1964

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Santa Monica
Whittier

Mrs. Frank R. Mettlach, California State Regent, in the gardens of the first of 21 Missions in California. San Diego de Alcala, which was founded on July 16, 1769 by Father Junipero Serra, born in 1713 in Majorca. The first sight of the Mission was on Presidio Hill overlooking San Diego Bay. Due to lack of water and other conveniences the Mission was moved to its present site in 1774.

The campanario reaches a height of over 46 feet, crowned with a large wooden cross that was hewn from the remains of the original timber. The five bell arches silhouette the bells, which are hung with rawhide. The bell at the lower right was a gift of King Carlos of Spain in 1802 and is made of silver and copper. The other large one was recast in 1778 using all of the original bell that could be used. The garden is also a burial ground where many Indians are buried.
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Compliments of the Woodland Chamber of Commerce.
Legislation Proposed to Acquire Philadelphia Site
Where Jefferson Wrote Declaration of Independence

The Department of the Interior has recommended enactment of Federal legislation to acquire the site of the Graff House, where Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, for inclusion in Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia, Pa.

Enactment of the legislation would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire a plot 50 by 124 feet at the southwest corner of 7th and Market Streets in Philadelphia, only two blocks from Independence Hall. The land would cost about $200,000.

In a letter transmitting the report on the pending bills, the Department said the measures would rightfully preserve for the people of the United States the site where one of the greatest political documents in the history of western civilization was drafted.

The Jacob Graff (or Graaf) House once stood on a portion of the property that would be acquired. This was where Thomas Jefferson authored the prime political document of American history, the Declaration of Independence—"one of the greatest statements of the principles of democracy ever penned." The document expressed the thoughts and feelings of the American Revolution; as Jefferson himself said, it was "the genuine effusion of the soul of our country at that time."

Thomas Jefferson, in a letter written at Monticello, Va., on September 16, 1825, mentions the Graff House and the drafting of the Declaration of Independence. The letter reads in part as follows:

"It is not for me to estimate the importance of the circumstances (location of the house in which the Declaration was written) concerning which your letter of the 8th makes inquiry. They prove, even in their minuteness, the sacred attachments of our fellow citizens to the event of which the paper of July 4, 1776 was but the declaration, the genuine effusion of the soul of our country at that time. Small things may perhaps, like the relics of saints, help to nourish our devotion to this holy bond of our union, and keep it longer alive in our affections. This effect may give importance to circumstances however small. At the time of writing that instrument I lodged in the house of a Mr. Graaf, a new brick house three stories high, of which I rented the second floor, consisting of a parlour and bed room ready furnished. In that parlour I wrote habitually, and in it wrote this paper particularly.***

TH. JEFFERSON"

It was from this letter to Dr. James Mease in Philadelphia that historians have been able to substantiate that this site was where the Declaration of Independence was drafted.
Indian Participation in School Affairs

The growing interest of American Indians in education for their children is graphically revealed in a recent study by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which shows Indian participation in 414 parent-teacher associations and membership on 284 local school boards. This group includes four school-board chairmen in the Montana-Wyoming area and the president of a public school PTA in the Arizona-New Mexico area.

The study also indicated that 1,215 other Indians are members of miscellaneous groups associated with school activities.

Bureau reports showed that, in the 1960-61 school year, 64,987 Indian children from 6 through 18 years of age enrolled in public schools throughout the country, 38,876 enrolled in 270 schools operated by the Bureau, and 8,883 attended mission and other schools.
OLD CHRIST CHURCH
One of the oldest Churches in USA

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

Old Christ Church, now the Pensacola Historical Museum, is rich in American History and Southern Tradition. Although the building was constructed in 1832, Parish foundations were laid earlier during the British period (1763-1781) when the Bishop of London authorized missionaries for this area. Today, Old Christ Church is the oldest Protestant church building still standing in the State of Florida. The property faces Seville square, heart of the town during British occupation, and center of community life under both Spanish and English rule. During the War Between the States, Union soldiers used Old Christ Church as a stable. Remaining a church until 1936, it was then deeded to the City of Pensacola. For 20 years the Pensacola Public Library made its home here. In 1960, Old Christ Church was opened as a Historical Museum, certainly befitting its colorful history. Tradition ascribes the plan of the building to Sir Christopher Wren, maintaining that the same plan was used for the Old North Church in Boston. Visitors are always welcome to view the rare and historical exhibits, as well as the charming architecture. On the outside of the building, the lower level of brick is English, the interior is floored with handsome pecan-wood, and hand-hewn pine beams grace the ceiling. Pensacola is proud of its Historical Museum, its progress and its history. (signed) Ann McDonald Bibb, Regent Pensacola Chapter

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DECEMBER 1962
Proposed Legislation for Establishing Group of National Historic Sites in Boston Area

Enactment of a bill to authorize establishment of a group of seven national historic sites in the Boston area closely related to the Colonial and Revolutionary periods of American history has been recommended by the Department of the Interior. Included are the Old State House, Shirley-Eustis House, Faneuil Hall, Paul Revere House and nearby buildings, the Old North Church, Bunker Hill, and the already established Dorchester Heights National Historic Site.

Two of the Massachusetts sites—Old State House and the Shirley-Eustis House—would be acquired by the Federal Government. The other five sites would remain in non-Federal ownership. As in the case of Dorchester Heights National Historic Site, cooperative agreements would be entered into by the Secretary of the Interior and the organizations maintaining these non-Federal sites. Under these agreements, the National Park Service would assist in their preservation, renewal, and interpretation.

The pending legislation provides that the Secretary of the Interior may acquire, with donated or appropriated funds, certain properties adjacent to several of the sites in order to preserve or enhance their setting. The legislation also provides that when—in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior—the necessary properties have been acquired or donated or have been made the subject of cooperative agreements, he may, by official notice, establish the group of sites as the “Boston National Historic Sites.”

Establishment of this group of national historic sites was recommended in the final report of the Boston National Historic Sites Commission submitted to the Congress by the Secretary of the Interior in 1961. The Commission—established by the Congress in 1955—surveyed historic sites, buildings, and objects in and near Boston for the purpose of recommending the role the Federal Government, State and local governmental bodies and historical, patriotic, and other societies should assume regarding their preservation and renewal.
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Institute Manuscript Award
The Institute of Early American History and Culture has chosen for its biennial Institute Manuscript Award of $1,000 and publication Howard C. Rice, Jr.’s two-volume edition of the Marquis de Chastellux’s *Travels in North America, 1780-1782*. This is the first American edition of Chastellux’s observations on his travels from New Hampshire to Virginia since 1828, and the first translation into English since the Grieve edition in 1788.

Honorable mention was awarded to Noble E. Cunningham, Jr., for his study of the Jeffersonian Republicans in Power: Party Operations, 1801-1809.
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(Continued from page 733)

It does not require recognition or a second. It cannot be debated or amended, and no subsidiary motion need be applied. The Chair is compelled to at once retake the vote that is doubted, and it is done in this manner: The regent says, "All voting in the affirmative, rise. Be seated. The affirmative has it and the motion is carried." (R.O.R., pp. 95, 96.) If the assembly is small, the regent counts those standing or directs the secretary to do so. (P.L., p. 167.)
Electronic Jobs in our Fiftieth State

An agreement between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Radio Corporation of America will provide young natives of Alaska and American Indians with broad opportunities of electronics training and for jobs in the worldwide RCA communications and defense warning systems. The agreement not only opens new doors of economic advancement to Indians and Alaska natives but also will assist defense of the United States.

Under the agreement, technical training in electronics will be given to the qualified Indian and Alaska native students at two RCA institutes in New York City and Los Angeles, Calif. Job opportunities will be available to the graduates at missile-tracking and other defense warning or communications installations operated by RCA throughout the Free World.

The first contingent of seven Alaska natives flew from Fairbanks in February for New York City, where they were enrolled at the RCA Institute for the new term. Those who complete the training successfully will be employed in Alaska to man the White Alice Communications System and the Ballistic Missile Early Warning System (BMEWS).

In addition, RCA plans to send personnel specialists to Alaska soon to interview native high school students concerning jobs and training following their graduation this coming spring.

Use of technically trained natives to staff the installations in Alaska will be beneficial not only to the economy of the northernmost State but also from the standpoint of national defense. In the past, he added, technicians have had to be brought in from the other States at great expense.

Staffing the installations with men recruited from nearby native villages will sharply cut down this cost and should eventually produce a highly stable type of employee who has no problem of adjustment to the extreme weather conditions in Alaska.

As a further step under the agreement RCA will review the lists of Indian students now enrolled in electronics courses throughout the country under the Indian Bureau's adult vocational training program. Purpose of the review will be to interview students for possible employment with RCA.
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Ponce De Leon Chapter sincerely thanks the sponsors of this page.
Pennsylvania State Officers’ and Chairmen’s Tour

The week of September 11-15 will long be remembered by those who went with the Pennsylvania Society, NSDAR, State Officers and Chairmen on a tour of the central and western parts of the State. This venture, new in the annals of our State Society, was most successful. It was especially timely at the beginning of a new regime, giving new officers and chairmen alike an opportunity to become acquainted with people and places. Names became people, interesting and friendly, and the chapter officers and chairmen met at the four District Meetings, we felt, were made more cognizant of their duties and of ours.

At 2 o’clock on Tuesday, September 11, 18 of us boarded the special bus in front of the Penn-Harris Hotel in Harrisburg. It was a beautiful day and soon we were rolling along the highway with the huge signs, DAR STATE OFFICERS’ TOUR, one on each side of the bus, obviously causing much comment from onlookers. As we neared Chambersburg, we were pleased to learn that a visit to the historical Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church had been arranged. We spent an interesting hour learning many important facts about the church and the people who worshipped there so long ago.

The South-Central District meeting at Chambersburg on September 12, under the capable direction of Mrs. George Horning, District Director, was attended by 11 State Officers, 14 State Chairmen, and 101 members. At the morning session the work of the various committees and officers was explained to the group. Following a delicious luncheon at which the State Regent, Mrs. Wendell S. Byers; 14 State Officers, 18 State Chairmen, and 140 registered members made this quite a stimulating meeting. Here, too, we enjoyed an excellent luncheon. An address by Mrs. Sayre outlined the work for the coming year. Departure time came all too quickly, and soon we were again on route.

We arrived in Sharon, our next scheduled stop, in time to be delightfully entertained at dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Pence, Directors of the Sharon 6th Street School. We departed for our next destination, Lock Haven.

This was the longest jaunt of all; and we had to stop, lest we starve, just beyond Clearfield for dinner. Finally we arrived at Lock Haven and were told that early rising was in order. Mrs. Hall Achenbach, regent of Colonel Hugh White Chapter, was our hostess for breakfast. Her gracious hospitality was greatly appreciated. At the meeting that followed, we were pleased with an attendance of 11 State Officers, 11 State Chairmen, and 90 registered members of the North-Central District, whose Director, Mrs. Thomas Reitz, planned so well for a very successful meeting. Mrs. Sayre was the speaker at the luncheon, which brought the last meeting of the tour to a close.

The trip back to Harrisburg was uneventful, and regretfully we parted, saying to each other, “See you at the Conference in Philadelphia.”

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Florida's Americanism vs Communism Law

(Continued from page 726)

a required course in every public high school in the State.

Floridians themselves are not yet willing to make any evaluation of the program. There may be a wide gap between what went into the law and what comes out in a textbook, and a still wider gap between what goes into the textbook and what comes out in the classroom. Of all possible subjects, this is probably the most difficult to teach. Many well-informed citizens were unable to agree with the syllabus in its final form. For some it was too strong, for others too weak; for others, it did not make a strong enough case for the American way of life as it presented the communist way. Whatever the differing opinions may be, however, there is agreement on one point: there has to be a beginning, and Florida has begun.

CHAPTER 61-77

HOUSE BILL NO. 26

Section 1. The Legislature of the State of Florida hereby finds it to be a fact that (a) the political ideology commonly known and referred to as Communism is in conflict with and contrary to the principles of constitutional government of the United States of America as epitomized in its National Constitution (b) the successful exploitation and manipulation of youth and student groups throughout the world to-day are a major challenge which free world forces must meet and defeat, and (c) the best method of meeting this challenge is to have the youth of the state and nation thoroughly and completely informed as to the evils, dangers and fallacies of Communism by giving them a thorough understanding of the entire Communist Movement, including its history, doctrines, objectives and techniques.

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Section 2. The public high schools shall each teach a complete course of not less than (30) hours, to all students enrolled in said public high schools entitled "Americanism versus Communism."

Section 3. The courses shall provide adequate introduction in the history, doctrines, objectives and techniques of Communism and shall be for the primary purpose of instilling in the minds of the students a greater appreciation of democratic processes, freedom under law, and the will to preserve that freedom.

Section 4. The course shall be one of orientation in comparative governments and shall emphasize the free-enterprise-competitive economy of the United States of America as the one which produces higher wages, higher standards of living, greater personal freedom and liberty than any other system of economics on earth.

Section 5. The course shall lay particular emphasis upon the dangers of Communism, the ways to fight Communism, the evils of Communism, the fallacies of Communism, and the false doctrines of Communism.

Section 6. The state text book committee and the State Board of Education shall take such action as may be necessary and appropriate to prescribe suitable textbook and instructional material as provided by state law, using as one of its guides the official reports of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee of the United States Congress.

Section 7. No teacher or textual material assigned to this course shall present Communism as preferable to the system of constitutional government and the free-enterprise-competitive economy indigenous to the United States of America.

Section 8. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Section 9. The course of study hereinabove provided for shall be taught in all of the public high schools of the state no later than the school year commencing in September 1962.
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White Sands Chapter

DECEMBER 1962
What Does It Mean to Be An American?

By Bonnie Breach, 11 years old, San Francisco, Calif.

To me, being an American means many things—life, liberty, freedom, security, rights, justice, privileges, and responsibilities.

As Americans, we are free to worship as we please. We have the rights of free speech and freedom of the press and the right to peaceably assemble to petition the Government for a hearing.

We can feel secure that our persons and homes will not be unreasonably searched and seized.

We are given fair trials by jury for crimes and just payment for private property taken for public use.

All people have equal protection of the laws.

It is a privilege, a right, and a responsibility to select, elect and vote by ballot for a private citizen to become President of the United States.

We know what our basic American freedoms are. We are free to—

1. Say what we want.
2. Worship as we please.
3. Do as we will, respecting others’ rights.

We also know that if we are to enjoy these freedoms we must share certain responsibilities. These usually are:

1. To respect the liberty of others.
2. To help others in the community.
3. To protect the security of the United States.

Freedom has meant many things to many men at different periods of history. To me, and as most Americans understand it today, it is brought out in our Declaration of Independence, our Constitution, the Amendments, and the decisions of our courts.

There are three basic freedoms and three basic responsibilities. Each is meaningless without the other. We shall have real freedom as long as we are willing and able to face problems and solve them with true respect for the rights of all and for our responsibilities to our fellow man and to the people as a whole.

The freedoms we enjoy today are our inheritance from the Founding Fathers, great men such as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, to name just a few.

This inheritance has been preserved and enriched by great teachers, outstanding men of industry, agriculture, commerce, science, and medicine, great men of law, and famous military leaders.

Our American heritage is important to everyone. In this heritage we find the freedom, the opportunity, and the obligation to enjoy our way of life and to work for our own advancement and the betterment of all Americans.

With this knowledge and understanding, we can be proud to say we are Americans.

Awarded an American History medal by Presidio Chapter, San Francisco, Calif.
State Activities
(Continued from page 739)
completely enthusiastic. Rehearsals, costumes, staging, and lighting welded together with American music of each period, intensified cooperation. One lived in the early French settlements; with George Rogers Clark; in old Fort Dearborn; with the Indians and their treaties in the early days of Chicago; with the early settlers; and during the Abraham Lincoln period; and joined in discussion of the beginnings of the DAR over the teacups with Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Walworth, etc.

Pride in both State and National leadership was evident at the opening meeting, when distinguished guests were presented. These included Mrs. Ashmead White, President General; Mrs. Henry C. Warner, Vice President General from Illinois; and Miss Helen McMackin, Honorary Vice President General. There were present seven Honorary State Regents, three visiting State Regents, National Vice Chairmen from Illinois, and State Officers who gave their annual reports. Four official luncheons were given simultaneously for the delegates, alternates, and members, who numbered about 850: Americanism—J.A.C.; Conservation; DAR Schools; and Membership, Sr. and Jr. —C.A.R., with appropriate speakers and programs.

The afternoon featured reports of the seven Division Directors. This was followed by the Hour of Loving Remembrance, with beautiful music by Charlene Brewer, violinist, and a lovely ceremony conducted by the State Chaplain. In the evening we thrilled to several selections by the Great Lakes (III.) U.S. Naval Training Center “Blue Jacket Choir”. The speaker was Chesley Manley, noted correspondent and author, who spoke on The UN Record.

Tuesday’s session included many, many splendid reports and election of a State Vice Regent, Mrs. Carl Adan Ritchie; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Emery Robinson; Treasurer, Miss Edith Brook; and Librarian, Mrs. Lyell Wigton Canedy. A feature of the C.A.R. program was the presentation of gifts to Mrs. White by C.A.R. tots in Colonial costume, Betsy, Peter and Nancy Hose, grandchildren of the State Regent. The Pageant Luncheon and program have already been described.

The State Dinner in the evening was brilliant—brilliant in dress and brilliant in cuisine; in guests; in special music by Maria Karelas Roumell, soprano; in Mrs. White’s splendid address; in the presentation of a beautiful portrait of Mrs. White, and the reception at the close, honoring the newly elected State Officers and distinguished guests. Mildred Lyon Hetherington, famous artist, member of the Dewalt Mechlin Chapter, painted the portrait, which was formally presented by Mrs. G. Murray Campbell, State Vice Regent.

Wednesday morning brought more reports and the clever introduction of two new chapters and their regents, with the pageantry of dolls in christening dresses. Then came the event of the year—the procession of nearly 250 DAR Good Citizens. Illinois ranked first nationally in the number of Good Citizens honored. These high school girls were chosen by their school faculties and classmates for patriotism, ability, and achievement. They came from all parts of the State, many with their parents or teachers, as guests of the DAR. Each was presented with a pin, welcomed by the State Chairman, given some awards, and entertained at a special luncheon. Mrs. Adeline Geo-Karis Lambros, awarded the Americanism medal in 1960 by the North Shore Chapter, spoke on Americanism—What it means to Us. Consuelo Canlas, Filipino soprano, sang many songs in native costume. After unfinished business, announcements, and God Be With You Till We Meet Again, the closing song by the assemblage—the firm clasp of a neighboring hand in DAR friendship, the retiring of the Colors—hurried goodbyes—and too soon spirited memories to last until next year.—Kathryn B. (Mrs. C. E.) Cramer.

In loving memory of

MRS. H. MATTHEW GAULT
Chapter Regent 1917-1926
Deceased September 18, 1962
General Mordecai Gilg Chapter
Baltimore, Maryland

In memory of

Mary Lee Shuler Daingerfield
Fort Lee Chapter, NSDAR
Charleston, West Virginia

Outstanding Historical Project
(Continued from page 729)
the City of Baltimore. Upon the outbreak of the Revolution, he enlisted in the army but refused a high command; instead, he raised a company of his own with which he joined the Maryland “Flying Camp.” Later he was commissioned a Major of a Maryland regiment of Regulars. At the Battle of Germantown he took command when his Colonel became disabled. Thereafter he saw service in the Battles of White Plains and Monmouth and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. At one time, during a subsequent engagement in the Carolinas, he held in his hands the swords of seven British officers who had surrendered to him. At Guilford Court House and Eutaw Springs he added to his laurels. In his next battle, he was seriously wounded and carried from the field. When Col. Howard retired from the service at the age of 29, Gen. Nathanael Greene said “He deserves a statue of gold no less than the Roman and Greek heroes.” He became a member of the Continental Congress but resigned to become Governor of Maryland, to which position he was twice reelected. Thereafter Gen. Washington offered him a commission as Major General in the regular army, but he declined. He also declined the Cabinet post of Secretary of War. After serving in the U.S. Senate, he refused public office of any kind. However, he and his six sons took part in the War of 1812. So important a part did he play in and behalf of his city, his State, and his Country that all business was suspended at Baltimore on his funeral, and his remains were followed to the grave by President John Quincy Adams and other high public officials, by many military and civic representatives, and by numerous school children. In 1904 an equestrian statue was erected to his memory at Mount Vernon Place in Baltimore. On the occasion of its unveiling, the oration was delivered by Hon. William M. Marine, father of Miss Harriet P. Marine.

COL. TENCH TILGHMAN (1744-1786) was Military Secretary to George Washington. Upon the surrender of Cornwallis in October, 1781, Gen. Washington selected him to deliver the official dispatch to the Congress in Philadelphia. This Col. Tilghman did by means of successive horses furnished by farmers along the road he hailed his call: “Cornwallis is taken; a fresh horse for the Congress!” Later that month the Congress directed, by appropriate act, that there be presented to Col. Tilghman a horse, “properly caparisoned”, together with a sword, in testimony of their high regard for him. The tombstone that marks his resting place in St. Paul’s Graveyard in 1896 is weatherbeaten that the only readily legible part of the inscription is the final words: “He was a good man.”
An Invitation to Jerseymen

By Luther Ball

Who plough and hoe and sweat and groan
In barren clay and hills of stone
Whose cattle sink in miry quags
And starve among the sower bogs.

Come Jerseymen with cash in hand
Here you can make a speck in land
Here you can taste all worldly joys
And get good farms for all your boys.

O come in haste make no delay
For time is slipping fast away
Also your chance will soon be past
For land that's good is selling fast.

The journeys long but never fear
You will be suited when your here
And then you'll morn for nothing more
Than that you were not here before.

If you could see the produce here
You would not be contented there
For wheat for rye for corn for grass
It doth New Jersey far surpass.

And then you'll morn for nothing more
Than that you wasn't here before
In this new Canaan for to dwell
Land that flows with milk and honey.

Happy the man whose lot has fell
Who never shall express their moan
But feast on dainties jirk and pone.

Written by my great-great uncle, Luther Ball, after he had gone into Ohio from New Jersey about 1810. A copy of the original poem, which I have in my possession, was sent to my aunt, Josinah VanMater Hick of Boonton, N. J., on December 23, 1901. Henry Ball was a nephew of Luther Ball. His father was my great, great uncle, Ensign John and Phebe Crane Ball. His grandparents were Timothy and Esther Bruen Ball, then of Boonton, N. J., on December 23, 1901. Henry Ball was a nephew of Luther Ball.

Luther Ball was born May 13, 1778, near South Orange, N. J., son of Ensign John and Phebe Crane Ball. His father was my great, great grandfather and Revolutionary ancestor. His grandparents were Timothy and Esther Bruen Ball, then of South Orange, N. J.

The spelling in this copy is exactly as the original poem.

Elizabeth Hickman (Mrs. Lawrence Parke) Smith, Fontenada Chapter, Pompano Beach, Fla.
The Twentieth Maryland

By Ruth Gist (Mrs. W. A.) Pickens, William Winchester Chapter, Westminster, Md.

The 20th Maryland Militia remained in its Colony during the entire American Revolution, fulfilling an important mission in winning that war. To put down Tory uprisings was its least important duty. At the beginning of the conflict all Washington could do was fight delaying actions until he was reinforced with more trained troops and supplies, for at that time the few he had were dwindling fast. If more did not come, his cause was lost. To muster and train men and collect supplies for Gen. Smallwood's army that was fighting with Washington was the chief duty of this 20th Regiment, Maryland Militia, because in this regiment first were enlisted and trained the men from Baltimore and Frederick Counties, Md., who fought with those Maryland Line troops. Therefore, from officers on down, the ranks of the 20th Maryland continually changed as its men went to fight the British. The colonel of this regiment was Joshua Gist, and he remained with the 20th to continue this important work.

Joshua Gist, son of Thomas Gist and brother of Gen. Mordecai Gist (of Smallwood's Maryland Line troops) was born October 16, 1747, on what is now the McDonough School farm, Baltimore County, Md. He was educated at St. Paul's Parish School, Baltimore.

In the 1690's, when land was plentiful, unpromising areas were surveyed around and not included in land grants. These plots were called vacancies. Between 1765 and 1770, on the edge of Baltimore and Frederick Counties of colonial Maryland (later to become Carroll County), near tracts of land owned by his father, young Joshua Gist built a large log house, wash house, slave quarters, and barns on one such vacancy.

His intention was to test the quality of his father's land and other land that his father did not own. If this land proved unproductive, the buildings and supplies still would be his, for they were on unclaimed land. Here in 1772 he brought his bride, Sarah Harvey. In 1774, after finding the land under surveillance fertile, his father and brother Thomas pursued that part of the surrounding land which they did not already own. In 1787 Joshua was willed his father's share of this plantation, and in 1791 he bought the remainder from brother Thomas.

The log buildings and all but one of the slave quarters are gone; between 1780 and 1785 a slave, homesick for Baltimore and hoping to force the family to return to that town, carried the furniture out of the house and burned it down. However she did not accomplish her objective, for Joshua built another house of brick on the plantation. This house still stands and is near Westminster, Carroll County, Md. (January 19, 1837, Carroll County was formed from parts of Baltimore and Frederick Counties.)

On February 4, 1777, Joshua Gist was commissioned first major in the Baltimore County Militia, later colonel of the Soldier's Delight Battalion Militia, then colonel of the 20th Regiment, Maryland Militia, consisting of those battalions from Baltimore and Frederick counties, whose mission is explained at the beginning of this article.

The following is one example of the work done by this outfit. It is an order given by Col. Joshua Gist during the American Revolution. This order has the date torn off but was examined at the manuscript Department of the Library of Congress, which agreed that it was issued during the Revolution, for the people mentioned in it did not live at the places indicated after that time. The Library of Congress asked to be given this manuscript. It is still owned by the author. It reads as follows:

"Men needed, 2 Hammer men, 4 finny men, 1 master Collier, 1 founder, 1 good wheel right, 3 good potters."

"The iron company stands in need of the above hands and wish them in all event to be sent me sometime during the month of October next at farthest otherwise the works will be idle for want of them."

"We submit the making of contracts for the question of hire, entirely to Col. Gist or in case it will not be in his power to contact with the workmen himself to send persons as he may choose to employ for the purpose. The workmen we must have and therefore if Col. Gist does not meet them himself he is required immediately to set persons out on that business. If it should be adjudged necessary that the workmen when procured should be accompanied to Fort-Pitt or even to the works, it is our wish it should be done and we have expectation that Mr. Jones, to whom Mr. Owings has written, will answer this purpose as Mr. Owings had his promise to come out if encouraged to do so. As encouragement tell workmen they may be promised, house and as much land as they can cultivate, rent free."

"We must trouble Col. Joshua Gist to call by Harris works on Catawa Creek and Wilson on James River both in the county of Botetourt neither of them are 3 miles out of the direct road, we would recommend it to Col. Gist to go by Wythe Court House then by Peppers Ferry, then by Harvey's works and then by Wilsons iron works about 30 or 40 miles below Wilsons close on the main road in the county of Rockbridge. There is a great probability that at one of these works some hands might be procured and if so, James Breckenridge at Botetourt Court House and who is written to on the subject will spare no pains to send them out. Miller, Matthews, Zahers and Pennypaker works are all on Col. Gist's road at which he will be pleased to call and attempt to secure workmen. It is recommended to Col. Gist to speak to Mr. Allen Dorsey at Dorsey's works who will probably give information on the subject."

Here the order is followed by a list, and down in one corner are the names "J. Breckanridge and Christ. Greenup."

Col. Joshua Gist is buried in the Gist family graveyard on the land that he cleared in what was then the American wilderness. Here, too, are buried the older son of Mordecai Gist and many descendants of both men.
Williamsburg Presbyterian Church, Kingstree, S. C.

No church on American soil can boast a history more splendid than this, the mother of Presbyterianism in eastern South Carolina. Nor is this strange when we consider its origin, for nearly all its founders were of Covenant blood.

In response to a petition from James Pringle and other Ulster Presbyterians, the Council of South Carolina on November 9, 1732, granted to them a township on Black River 20 miles square. (McCready: South Carolina under the Royal Government, p. 132; Ford: Scotch Irish in America, p. 16; Bolton: Scotch-Irish Pioneers, p. 287; Howe: History of Presbyterian Church, vol. I, pp. 211-212; Wallace: History of Williamsburg Church, p. 17.) Among these petitioners was a son-in-law of John Witherspoon—William James, who was born in Wales about 1701. Becoming involved with the Crown in a dispute over a millpond and the fish therein, he left Wales, moved to Ireland, became an officer in the army of William III, Prince of Orange, the Presbyterian King of England and served in the wars in Ireland against James II. (Wardlaw: Genealogy of the Witherspoon Family, pp. 3, 4, 26-27.) The children of this marriage of John Witherspoon were four daughters—Janet, Elizabeth, and Mary, who married settler in Williamsburg Township, now South Carolina.

In the fall of 1737, John Witherspoon was seized with an attack of "roses-in-the-leg" (erysipelas), from which he died. He was the first person buried at the Williamsburg Church. (Wardlaw: Genealogy of the Witherspoon Family, p. 12.) His grave was not marked, or, if so, all trace thereof is gone. (Wardlaw: Genealogy of Witherspoon Family, p. 7.) The famous Rev. John Witherspoon, D. D., of Princeton, a signor of the Declaration of Independence, was a grandson of Rev. James Witherspoon, which made him a nephew of Janet, the wife of John Witherspoon. (Wardlaw: Genealogy of the Witherspoon Family, pp. 3, 4, 26-27.) The children of this marriage of John Witherspoon were four sons—David, James, Robert, and Gavin—and three daughters—Janet, Elizabeth, and Mary, who married John Fleming, William James, and David Wilson, respectively. (Wardlaw: Genealogy of the Witherspoon Family, p. 8.) In 1732, William James, David Wilson, Roger Gordon, Edward Plowden, Robert Ervin, David Johnson, James Armstrong, John Scott, Adam McDonald, Archibald Hamilton, and Gavin Witherspoon and their families left Ireland and settled near the present town of Kingstree. These were the first permanent settlers in Williamsburg Township, now South Carolina.

On September 14, 1734, another band of colonists set sail from Belfast for Williamsburg. These were John Witherspoon, with his wife Janet, his sons David and James, his daughter Janet and her husband John Fleming, and their families (Wardlaw: Genealogy of Witherspoon Family, pp. 7-8). Either with them or at the same time came James McClelland, William Sym, David Allen, William Wilson, Robert Wilson, James Bradley, Wm. Friersden, John James (of the Lake, Brother of William), William Hamilton, John Porter, John Lemon, Robert Paisley, David Pressley, William Pressly, John Turner, Stuart and Archibald McCrae, and their families.

After a stormy voyage, the Witherspoon colonists landed at Charleston, S. C., about December 1, 1734; following many hardships, of which we have a vivid account written by one of the participants, they finally reached Kingstree in February, 1735, only to find it a small collection of clay-chinked huts and the country a timbered wilderness infested with howling wolves and peopled by savage Indians. (Wardlaw: Genealogy of Witherspoon Family, pp. 9-10.) In the course of the voyage, Janet, wife of John Witherspoon, died and was buried at sea; and soon after landing in Charleston, Sarah, the 2-year-old daughter of James Witherspoon, second son of John, died and was the first person buried in the First Presbyterian (Scottish) Churchyard there. (Wardlaw: Genealogy of Witherspoon Family, pp. 13, 30, 40.)

The other Witherspoon son, Robert, came to the Colony with his second wife and two children in August, 1736. (Wardlaw: Genealogy of Witherspoon Family, pp. 8, 11.)

One of the first cares of this pious colony (for they were mostly, if not at all, members of the Presbyterian Church) was to build a house to the Lord. They were content to dwell themselves in shanties not more comfortable than potato cellars, while their labors were more especially given to the erection of a house of worship, and a manse or parsonage for their minister, according to their custom in their land.

The first church was built by the personal labor and means of the Witherspoons, Jameses, Wilsons, and their relatives. (Wardlaw: Genealogy of Witherspoon Family, p. 17.)

In the fall of 1737, John Witherspoon was seized with an attack of "roses-in-the-leg" (erysipelas), from which he died. He was the first person buried at the Williamsburg Church. (Wardlaw: Genealogy of the Witherspoon Family, p. 12.) His grave was not marked, or, if so, all trace thereof is gone. (Wardlaw: Genealogy of Witherspoon Family, p. 17.) Although we may regret that neither granite shaft nor marble slab indicates the precise spot where he sleeps, it is enough to know that he slumbers in the yard of the church he had such a large part in founding.

The Williamsburg Church and its daughters are his monument.

Indeed, no man who has ever lived within the borders of this state has sired a more distinguished posterity. In every field of worthwhile human endeavor, his descendants have been conspicuous, both in this and other States. Soldiers, judges, lawyers, physicians, ministers, and men of affairs are all represented. The splendid hero of the Revolution, Major John James, who organized Marion's Brigade, was his grandson.
"CHRISTMAS KEY NOTES"

A Merry Christmas to you all, but particularly to the two States, California and Florida who sponsored this issue. Their commissions are welcome holiday gifts to them as are the advertising fees to us. Since both of these States submitted more advertising than last year, they are really setting an example and presenting a challenge to all the rest.

CALIFORNIA, Mrs. Frank Robert Mettlach, State Regent; Mrs. William H. Gunther, State Chairman, are warmly congratulated for having 100% chapter participation for 141 chapters with a total of $3,409.50 including $105.00 for cuts and mats.

FLORIDA, Mrs. Robert Orr Angle, State Regent; Mrs. Frank A. McLeod, State Chairman, are highly commended for sending in advertising amounting to $3,099.00 including $59.00 for cuts and mats.

Miscellaneous advertising amounting to $1,335.00 including $20.00 for cuts and mats. Special thanks are extended to New Mexico for its full page honoring the State Regent, Mrs. Otto Lindsay Neal. Wyoming’s nine chapters are commended for their 100% sponsorship of a page honoring their State Regent, Mrs. J. R. Porter Kennedy.

The grand total for this Issue is $7,843.50 including $184.00 for cuts and mats. Isn’t that a wonderful Christmas present for us all?

May the blessings of this holiday season be enjoyed by you and yours from all of us.

Ida A. (Mrs. Kenneth G.) Maybe National Chairman
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