West Virginia Daughters invite you to visit
The Switzerland of America

Overlook into New River Gorge from Hawks Nest, U.S. Route 60, West Virginia
during

The West Virginia Centennial Year—1963

These views sponsored by The Diamond Department Store and four other DAR Friends
STILL WARMED BY the glow of the enthusiastic Washington reception to Major Cooper, your Editor would like to confer some awards of her own on those concerned with the Mercury Project. First, appreciation and admiration to “Deke” Slayton, one of the original seven astronauts, who, in spite of the fact that a heart murmur prevented him from orbiting the earth, acted as back-up man and was also in charge of the Australia checking station during Colonel Glenn’s flight; second, to Alan Shepard, the first of our astronauts to dare outer space; third, to Colonel Glenn, for guiding Major Cooper so skillfully to his destination when mechanical equipment failed and for tactfully absenting himself from Washington on the major’s “day” so that acclaim was not divided between two heroes; and fourth, to the gallant group of seven wives of astronauts, who were the real back-up team throughout all of the Mercury flights. The Mercury series, indeed, proved that Americans—sophisticated though they are supposed to be—are still quick to recognize the stuff of which genuine heroes are made.

MISS MABEL E. WINSLOW
Editor

MRS. PAUL R. GREENLEASE
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Committee

MRS. KENNETH G. MAYBE
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Advertising Committee

Contents
499 President General’s Message

Features
500 The Constitution and We, the People
      Betty Newkirk Seimes
504 Our Flag’s Family Tree
      Minnie Warren Dungan
508 Special Award to Col. John H. Glenn, Jr.
      Elsie O. Hallenbeck
522 Why Betsy Ross Eloped
      Hattie Leister
525 Clara Barton’s Mercy Ship
      Mary Hatchkin Hoag
528 White Woman of the Genesee
      Robert G. Breen
532 Early American Glass

Columns and Departments
507 Dateline Action Report
      Mrs. Wilson D. McKerrow
509 JAC Club
510 1963 Motion Picture Awards
512 Resolutions
516 Highlights from the State Regents Reports
      Mary Reynolds
519 Junior Membership
521 Newsworthy Daughters
538 With the Chapters
562 State Activities
      Herberta Ann Leonardy
564 Genealogical Department
      Mrs. Ivan T. Johnson
567 Public Relations
      Marceline G. Burtner and Raymond L. Hatcher
568 National Defense
      Sara R. Jones
573 Notes from the Registrar General
      Mrs. Sherman B. Watson

Miscellaneous
503 The Declaration of Independence
      Sherry Lowe Wempen
506 The Flag and The DAR (Poem)
      Anne B. Marley
511 This Land is Ours (Poem)
520 “Your National Society Represented You”
534 President General Visits Bacone College
534 Church Honors DAR Leader
535 A Youth Looks at Patriotism
536 A Pedestal Awaiting Its Monument
538 Minutes, National Board of Management
      Regular Meeting April 13, 1963
553 Minutes, National Board of Management
      Regular Meeting April 20, 1963
554 National Board of Management 1963-1964
598 Urban Renewal (Poem)
      Evelyn Van Gilder Creekmore
609 Battle of Fort Moultrie
616 DAR Magazine Advertising
      Ida A. Maybe

States Sponsoring Ads: West Virginia, New York, Tennessee, Rhode Island

JUNE-JULY 1963
Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence. This statue stands in the Jefferson Memorial, Washington, D.C.
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

Memory of the 72nd Continental Congress—the first of this administration—continues to linger bright, largely attributable to the wonderful notes received from many of you—for which I am most grateful. I was especially pleased to hear from a large number of “first-timers;” this was most encouraging.

By now it is hoped each Chapter has had the benefit of a first-hand report on the Congress—its program, business session, awards evening, innovations and attendant “extras.” This year, for the first time, an informational background sheet was mailed out with the Resolutions. Do refer to it for enlightening facts. The material in the Take-Home Kit (mailed to absentee Chapters the week following Congress) is important and for immediate use in planning next year’s constructive program centered around the 1963-64 theme: “Be Strong and of a Good Courage.” (Deuteronomy XXXI, v. 6.)

During the coming year, particular attention and cooperation are urged in securing good new members, emphasis on Juniors; promoting Youth activities and all educational phases of the National Society’s comprehensive program; not only increasing subscriptions and ads for the DAR Magazine but seeing the Magazine is placed in local libraries; continuing promotion, support and knowledge of the NSDAR outstanding Americana Museum and Period Rooms, and, of course, redoubling effort and energy in telling the FULL DAR STORY in your home community. This latter now has a new impetus and opportunity through the newly-created American Heritage Committee.

Of special interest, within the coming year, will be the submission of a Committee report in October on the proposed plans for renovation of the balcony section of Continental Hall to provide much-needed expanded Library facilities. Next April, after plans and drawings are exhibited and seen, a ballot will be taken on the project. Meantime, funds are already coming in on a volunteer basis and are being held in an escrow account.

With a full schedule already anticipated for the Fall and the challenge to achieve new high goals in DAR work, let us lay plans during the summer to realize these objectives.

A Little-Known DAR Fact: After each Continental Congress, there is another annual occurrence of the National Society—the Report to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, for transmission to the Congress of the United States.

The DAR was originally incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia on June 8, 1891, only a few months after the Society was founded. Under this charter no mention is made of the Smithsonian Institution. Later, the Society requested a Federal Charter. On December 2, 1895, the NSDAR was incorporated by an Act of Congress. The President General, in her Address to the Continental Congress in 1896, said: “. . . the Society is now national in legal form as well as in character.”

A section of the Act of Incorporation contains the requirement for annual reports to the Smithsonian Institution. Only one other organization—the American Historical Association—is required to submit its reports in this manner.

The first Report to the Smithsonian Institution was for the years 1890-1897, covering that entire period of the Society’s existence. It is of interest that after this Report was published, a bill was passed by Congress authorizing the printing of 7,500 additional copies of the 129-page document, for the use of the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives. Today, the complete collection of bound copies of the annual Report fills two shelves in the Library at Headquarters.

In conclusion, as summer approaches, the words of John J. Wagner come to mind. I invite you to enjoy them with me: “Time marches on. TAKE TIME to work . . . . it is the price of success; to think . . . . it is the source of power; to play . . . . it is the secret of perpetual youth; to read . . . . it is the fountain of wisdom; to be friendly . . . . it is the road to happiness; to dream . . . . it is hitching your wagon to a star; to love and be loved . . . . it is the privilege of the gods; to look around . . . . it is too short a day to be selfish; to laugh . . . . it is the music of the soul!”

. . . . . May we truly pause and take time to enjoy things of real value. With these thoughts, I extend best personal wishes for a pleasant summer filled with days to your liking, whether at the beach, the mountains or—at home!

Cordially,

(Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan)
President General, NSDAR.

JUNE-JULY 1963
The Constitution and “We, the People”

BY BETTY NEWKIRK (MRS. ERWIN FREES) SEIMES
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL

ON OCTOBER 10, President Kennedy proclaimed September 17, 1962, through July 4, 1963, for observance of the 175th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution. He said that this period should be dedicated to a “renewal of national awareness of the priceless heritage which the Constitution represents.” He called on all of the people to engage in such educational and inspirational activities “as will deepen their understanding of the Constitution and strengthen their devotion to it.”

Because Constitution Month was extended into 1963, it seemed an excellent starting point for today.

No one could read the Preamble of the Constitution without feeling in these few short sentences the serious study and far thinking given to the writing of this wonderful document.

It was established on sound basic principles, intended specifically and especially to preserve, for the individual, his freedom, his property, and his children’s welfare, so that the passage of 175 years has not outmoded, for most right-thinking Americans, this charter of personal liberty established by Washington and the Founding Fathers.

How much we owe to those earnest patriots who formulated this document, which has no equal in the world! To them we owe all our blessings of freedom and the consistent growth of our great Republic. They had the foresight and vision to prepare a strong plan that would be fair both to government and to the peoples of this country, and we should never forget the wonderful heritage which has been given us. You all know that drafting of the Constitution began in Philadelphia in May, 1787; it was ready for ratification on September 17 of that year and put into effect in 1789. When this happened, “We, the People,” were sovereign, expressing our will through our elected representatives.

When the War Between the States came and after that tragic conflict ended, the President could say, in the last phrases of his Gettysburg address “that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth”; and We, the People, were still sovereign.

Then came two great wars and an intervening deep and long-drawn-out depression, and many things began to weaken the authority of popular government. The first is an almost incalculable public debt, bringing with it new and strange economic theories; it was said “debt doesn’t matter,” and we go from one huge deficit to another, with statements made by public officials that such deficits are “entirely appropriate.”
There seems to be a short-sighted belief that a nation can borrow itself into prosperity.

Every disaster in other countries from the beginning of time and the preservation of our country's financial solvency and security require us to memorize three important facts:

First, that our Government is not an industrial earner, but is simply a spender of our tax dollars,

Second, that taxes, visible and invisible, are the biggest item in our cost of living, and

Third, that every single one of us pays.

Anything the Federal Government GIVES (and we know that a large percentage of our people have been educated to expect "Uncle Sam" to give and GIVE) must be taken from ALL the people.

Any big business, even one with a tremendous financial backlog, could not long remain solvent facing a deficit each year. Our country could be compared to big business, except that its income is not derived from a manufactured article; it is much easier to collect from the people. "We, the People," pay and pay so that our Federal Government may dole out some "gifts" to those who think they are getting something for nothing, but we must remember that only a small percentage gets back to the source. The servicing of all this, added to the stifling taxes needed to finance an overcentralized Government, depresses what has always been a successful and ever-growing system of free enterprise. It simply means that "We, the People," are limited in building for the future. We have already witnessed the sharp decline of what is called "small business." A recent article appearing in a Delaware paper stated that a 62-year-old china-manufacturing firm in West Virginia was being liquidated because of recurring losses due to unfavorable labor settlements and changes in tariff laws and the impossibility of being able to operate at a profit in competition with imports. A firm such as this, employing approximately 500 people, could not be considered "small" business in an average-size community. Unions continue to demand high wages without earning them, so prices go up and jobs, even businesses, fold up, as in the case of the West Virginia firm.

A further weakening element in our country is the rise of top-heavy and increasing bureaucracies, under which we are subject to many regulations with the force of law, not made by the Congress, our elected representatives. Such regulations are made by appointed officials, in whose selection we have no choice. Most of these officials are picked out by the President and later approved by the Congress, but all of them are as free of responsibility as the air they breathe.

These officials and the bureaucracies they represent are impersonal. The average American citizen has a better chance of expression, whether affirmative or negative, with his elected representatives. Once another bureaucracy is formed, it grows and becomes more powerful and more costly to all of us. Those working in and for it would not willingly give up their jobs, but bureaucracies as such do not construct roads, teach schools, build houses, or care for the ill or aged. Local money only can do these things, so the funds that could be used in their entirety in the community where they originate are sent to Washington for administration and what is left—a small percentage, to be sure—comes back to be used locally.

Each week, month, and year there are fewer areas where Federal regulations have not become involved. These regulations may seem small, but they swiftly accumulate and a small freedom is taken here and there, all adding more power to the Federal Government, and "We, the People," lose something we have always enjoyed. Once lost, such freedom is never regained, and when Government decides it is its prerogative to "take care" of "We, the People," it kills ambition, progress, self-respect, and, because of this, eventually our Country.

Everyone of us who can read his tax bill knows ordinary arithmetic only too well when it is spelled out in taxes. What is really needed is a short course in it for those who do not know arithmetic—they are the ones who make our tax bills necessary.

In today's world there are many unfilled wants and needs; our country isn't overproduced, it's simply overpriced. Actually what is needed is a "New Frontier" for business and profits.

As an example of some of our "hidden" costs, consider the new House Office Building being erected in Washington at an announced estimated cost of $1 million. "We, the People," may never know the exact cost on completion, as plans can and will be altered. The late Speaker Sam Rayburn, for whom the building is named, ruled out the swimming pool,

Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes

An address before the National Defense Luncheon of the Maryland State Society in Baltimore on November 12, 1962.
but after his death the plans were revised to restore it. How easy it is to buy and spend when it's the other fellow's money!

Another threat to the sovereignty of “We, the People,” is the United Nations. This idealistic but worse than impractical organization, put together by war-weary and debt-ridden nations in a vain hope for a peaceful world, has been a bitter disappointment to its many advocates. The communists came into and are in the organization for one purpose only—to promote world communism. A recent UP article appeared in one of Delaware's local papers headlined “UN Charter to Spend a Day in New York.” This sounded like visiting one’s family, the only difference being that the charter wasn’t at home in the National Archives where it was supposed to be before its New York visit, nor was its resting place mentioned after the visit, only that it would “be returned to U. S. safe keeping.” It seems the United Nations isn’t even truthful about the location of its charter.

In 1961 our country saved the UN from bankruptcy by agreeing to pay for nearly half of the UN’s $60 million Congo military expenses. If the UN had not received this money from us and had gone into bankruptcy, we would have saved the $100 million bond issue recently requested by President Kennedy and passed, with a few restrictions, by the Congress. We might try, just once—paying only our share in the UN, refuse to be pushed about, and wait to see the result. Perhaps then those abroad whose share we have always paid would not take the attitude that America has more dollars than brains.

As you know, the DAR is not the only critic of the UN. One of our former Presidents has stated that the communists have destroyed the usefulness of the UN in preserving the peace. Of course, when the Korean War was lost, with its more than 145,000 American casualties and $20 billion cost to us, we were then engaged as a UN force, and we are still pouring millions into an organization that eventually may cause us to become political and economic slaves.

As for the Cuban situation, we should have remembered that the Monroe Doctrine, even though it dated back to 1823, was and still is valid and adhered to it earlier.

We also see a breakdown in Constituisional Government that began in the thirties when newly appointed Judges of the U. S. Supreme Court decided that “the end justified the means.” We are witnessing also an attempt by the Executive Branch to usurp more and more power from the Legislative Branch, the representatives of “We, the People.” Bit by bit our Constitution is being undermined and many of our freedoms chipped away. This is our fault—our apathy and indifference have brought it about due to our acceptance of everything proposed in Washington for public welfare as a “must.”

It seems that the Constitution has different meanings for different people; a person of ordinary education takes literally the clause which says “the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution are reserved to the States respectively”; but it seems that, for the last 25 years or more, the Supreme Court does not read the same interpretation. Then there seems to be a different presidential interpretation of many of its clauses, so that it is a little difficult for the average citizen to keep up to date. Meanwhile, states’ rights continue to dwindle; and America, our country, founded on freedom of religion, is told that a completely voluntary public school prayer mentioning God is unconstitutional. Mr. Justice White, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, we know, did not participate in this decision, believing the business of the Court is to interpret the Constitution—not to remake it according to personal wishes or ideas.

We have been finding, to our dismay, that treaty law can override the Constitution. Treaties can cut across the rights granted us by the Constitutional Bill of Rights. The realization of this prompted introduction of the excellent Bricker amendment some time ago; it simply provided that, when there was a conflict between the Constitution and a treaty, this conflict must be resolved and indifference have brought it about due to our acceptance of everything proposed in Washington for public welfare as a “must.”

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Do you realize that when the Peace Corps was started as an unknown political venture, it was originally estimated that the rather high figure of $9,000 a year would be needed to train and maintain each

(Continued on page 613)
Drafted by Thomas Jefferson between June 11 and June 28, 1776, the Declaration of Independence is at once the Nation's most cherished symbol of liberty and Jefferson's most enduring monument. Here, in exalted and unforgettable phrases, Jefferson expressed the convictions in the minds and hearts of the American people. The political philosophy of the Declaration was not new; its ideals of individual liberty had already been expressed by John Locke and the continental philosophers. What Jefferson did was to summarize this philosophy in "self-evident truths" and to set forth a list of grievances against the King in order to justify before the world the breaking of ties between the colonies and the mother country.

Early in May of 1776 Jefferson left his home at Monticello to ride to Philadelphia as one of Virginia's delegates to the Continental Congress. Over a year had passed since the guns had blazed at Lexington and Concord, and hopes of reconciliation with Great Britain were daily ebbing. Men in New England and the South had become convinced that independence was inevitable, but the middle colonies still wavered. On May 15, the day after Jefferson reached Philadelphia, Virginia authorized its delegation to lay before Congress a resolution of independence.

At a meeting of Congress on June 7, in the State House, now Independence Hall, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia offered a resolution "That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States." On June 10 action on the Lee Resolution was postponed for three weeks as some delegates wanted further instructions before voting on a question so momentous. Convincéd, however, that the resolution would be adopted, Congress appointed a committee of five to draft a statement presenting to the world the case for independence. Jefferson was chairman of that Committee; among its other members were John Adams and Benjamin Franklin. By June 28 Jefferson had written his draft, discussed it with Adams and Franklin individually, and obtained its approval by the committee. By that time all the middle colonies except New York had either directed or authorized their delegates to vote on the Lee Resolution.

On July 1 Congress reconvened, and on July 2 the Lee Resolution was adopted. Then the draft of the Declaration was taken up. Though Adams and Franklin had made a few changes in the draft and Congress made more, the document as a whole remains the work of Jefferson. All of July 3 and until the late afternoon of July 4, Congress debated the Declaration. Then the church bells rang to signal its adoption. At the direction of Congress the committee on the Declaration supervised its printing, which was finished early on July 5 so that copies were distributed that same day. On July 19 Congress ordered that the Declaration be engrossed on parchment. The engrossed copy was signed on August 2 by those delegates present and later by others.

The Declaration is both a great political document and an inspired piece of literature, lofty in tone and perfect in phrasing, worthy to be cherished through the centuries by the American people.
HERALDRY and banners are almost as old as the human race. Sir John Marshall, while doing archeological work in India, discovered ancient seals for documents that showed "flags" made of boards carried on sticks; these had been made about 3500 B.C.

Flags of the world not only represent their countries, but the beliefs and aspirations of each. The study of our own Country's flags gives us a picture of its history. It was natural that the earliest flag in common use in Colonies founded by the British was that of England. For centuries, that flag was the red cross of St. George on a white field and Scotland's was the white diagonal cross of its patron saint, St. Andrew, on a blue field. In 1609, England and Scotland made peace under James I, the first Scottish king of England, and evolved a new flag by imposing the two crosses upon each other and calling the result the King's Colors, or Grand Union.

As national feeling in the Colonies increased, however, the Colonists were dissatisfied with the British Colors alone. At a dinner in Philadelphia, Benjamin Franklin suggested keeping them, because, at that time, Americans still acknowledged their allegiance to England; however, he recommended using the British flag as the canton, but adding a field of 13 alternate red and white stripes, symbolizing union of the Colonies. This flag, also called the Great Union, Grand Union, or Cambridge flag, was first raised over Washington's army in Cambridge, Mass., but had been flown over ships in the Delaware River as early as December, 1775. When reported in England, this flag was alluded to as "the 13 rebellious stripes." It continued to be the flag of the Continental Army until the Stars and Stripes, the direct ancestor of the United States Flag of today, was adopted by the Continental Congress.

Besides the Grand Union, many different Colonies had devised their own flags, as did their ships. The pressure of British tyranny became greater, and numbers of flags were
devised to express protest. The Colonists wanted justice and fulfillment of their rights as Englishmen. They also resented being left to defend themselves against Indian marauders.

Some of Our Colonial Flags

The Sons of Liberty in Boston met under a great elm tree. They had made a flag with the words Liberty Tree at the top, a tree in the center, and the phrase Appeal to God, below. These Sons of Liberty were responsible for the Boston Tea Party, during which a cargo of tea was thrown into Massachusetts Bay. The British general, Thomas Gage, ordered his soldiers to cut down the Liberty Tree; it was so large that it furnished about 14 cords of wood, which the British burned in the Old South Meeting House, then being used as a riding school.

This act led to the making of the so-called Pine Tree Flag—a slender green pine tree, pointing toward heaven, displayed on a white background with the slogan, An Appeal to Heaven. Rhode Island adopted a white flag having an anchor with the word Hope above and a union of 13 white stars on a blue field. This flag was the first to represent the 13 Colonies by 13 stars.

The Culpeper Minute Men of Virginia adopted a flag with a coiled rattlesnake and the words Don't Tread on Me. Some thought that the rattlesnake was not a dignified emblem, but one writer said that it had brighter eyes than any other creature and no eyelids—therefore it was vigilant. Benjamin Franklin gave other reasons: “It never begins an attack, it always gives warning, but when engaged it never surrenders and is therefore an emblem both of magnanimity and true courage.” But it was probably the deadly venom of the rattler that prompted its use as a symbol, and Don't Tread on Me expressed a threat. Moreover, on Commodore Esek Hopkins’ Rattlesnake Flag the snake was coiled and ready to strike if attacked.

One of the flags prominent in the early days of the Revolution was the so-called Liberty Flag, a blue flag with Liberty at the bottom. This flag was shot down outside of Fort Moultrie, South Carolina. Sergeant Jasper won renown by leaping the parapet, walking the length of the fort in full view of the British fleet, retrieving it amid a hail of bullets, and eventually placing it firmly back on the fort. The next day Governor Rutledge visited the fort and presented the brave soldier with his own sword.

Among other flags may be named the Continental, with a white canton bearing a green pine tree and a solid red field; the so-called Bunker Hill flag, with a white canton carrying a red cross and a small pine tree at the upper left—all this on a blue field; and the Bennington flag, with a blue canton, an arch of 11 white stars with two more in the upper left and right corners, and over the figure “76.” There were 13 red and white stripes.

The First Stars and Stripes

At last came the time when the Colonists no longer wished to use the Grand Union, containing the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew. Moreover, it was necessary for the fledgling navy that put out from various North American ports to harass enemy shipping to carry an identifying and uniform flag. The Fort Moultrie Liberty Flag, 7 The Continental Flag, 8 The Bunker Hill Flag, which retained the pine tree. 9 The Bennington Flag, first to use both stars and stripes. Note white stripes instead of red at top and bottom. 10 The so-called Betsy Ross Flag, also nicknamed “John Paul Jones’ Starry Flag.” 11 The fifteen bright Stars and broad Stripes hailed by Francis Scott Key.
After adoption of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress voted that a flag be designed to embody 13 stars on a blue canton and 13 red and white stripes as the field. The committee selected to handle the matter consisted of General Washington, Robert Morris, and Col. George Ross, Betsy Ross's uncle by marriage. The story is that Betsy designed the flag, representing the States, with the 13 stars in a circle, so that no State would take precedence over another.

The Continental Congress adopted the so-called Betsy Ross Flag on June 14, 1777, thus laying the foundation for our annual observance of Flag Day. On the same day the Congress appointed John Paul Jones as head sea captain over a navy of 17 vessels. Jones said that he and the Flag were therefore twins and would never be separated in life or death.

Another nickname for the Flag was the John Paul Jones Starry Flag. It was flown from Jones's ship, the Bon Homme Richard, during the historic battle off the English coast with the British battleship Serapis. When asked if he would surrender, Captain Jones replied "I have just begun to fight," lashed the two ships together, and, boarding the Serapis with his crew, fought it out to victory in hand-to-hand combat.

After approval of the new National Flag, Washington wished all American units equipped with Flags as soon as possible, but no money was available for uniforms and other needed equipment. However, Colonel Ross patriotically bought up all the bunting available to make up for the lack, as far as possible. It is interesting to note that this country bought British bunting until 1864, when it was first manufactured here.

The resolution prescribing the nature of the Flag of the United States, passed in 1777, specified that the field should consist of 13 stripes, alternate red and white, so that there are 7 red and 6 white, and that the canton should be blue, with 13 white stars. It will be noted that the British colors of the Flag, red, white, and blue, were retained, but otherwise the make-up of the Union Jack was abandoned.

The symbolism of the colors has been variously explained, but the following is most common: Red, valor or bravery; white, purity and liberty; blue (taken from the Scottish Covenanters), loyalty and truth.

The original intention was to add both a star and a stripe for each new State, but by the time 15 stars and 15 stripes had been reached, with the possibility of many more States being added, it was obvious that an awkward banner would result. It was therefore proposed that the 13 red and white stripes be retained and a new white star be placed in the blue union for each additional State. It should be remembered, however, that the Star-Spangled Banner of Francis Scott Key's anthem was the Flag containing 15 stars and 15 stripes.

Various anachronisms appear in pictures of the time, showing, for example, Washington with the "Betsy Ross" flag before it was made official by the Congress. It could not, for example, have been used by Washington's troops at the Battle of Trenton, which occurred December 26, 1776.

The Magazine of June, 1961, contained two articles of interest to those who wish to carry research on the Flag of the United States of America further. They are: The Evolution of the United States Flag, by Pearl W. Norman, which relates the history of the Flag beginning with the resolution adopted by the Continental Congress on June 14, 1777; The Flag of the United States of America in Songs, Poems, and Pictures, by Maria Hart. This writer would like to acknowledge her indebtedness to the United States Marine Corps for its booklet. Our Flag, the source of much of the material used herein.

The Flag and The DAR

By Sherry Lowe Wempen

Daughters, salute! Be not content
With passive tribute to our Flag.
Your own have fought to make the stripes
Blood-red and white. We must not drag
The stars-in-blue to disrepute
By careless failure on our part
To give allegiance and respect.
Salute it now with hand and heart!

Daughters, awake! For there are those
Who care not if Old Glory flies;
And some would trample it to earth
And revel in the act. Arise!
Keep glowing in your breast that spark
Of love for freedom's holy light,
And give our banner its full share
Of homage. Keep its honor bright!

Mrs. John E. Wempen, Stephen Decatur
Chapter, Illinois
PROPOSED RENOVATION OF CONTINENTAL HALL BALCONY FOR LIBRARY EXPANSION: This proposed project, now on a volunteer contribution fund basis (refer May Magazine, page 421), has already received the first contribution of $100 from Florida and the second of $25 from Hawaii. . . . The next Congress will display drawing and floor plans of the project prior to ballot vote by the Congress.

RING BELLS ON INDEPENDENCE DAY: A focal idea has been suggested for commemorating the Fourth of July: to ring bells in every town and city in the United States at the same moment on that important day in our history. Congressmen, Governors and Mayors have been requested to help promote this observance.

According to This Week  Magazine of April 28th, the USO plans to carry the bell ringing around the globe as part of the Fourth of July observances of the Armed Forces overseas.

Also pertaining to July Fourth is House Joint Resolution 153 authorizing the President to proclaim the period of July 1 through July 7 of each year as National Flag Week. This project is sponsored by the Committee for the Observation of American Flag Week.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST: During the first week in June, there will be the annual presentation by National Officers of NSDAR Awards to all Service Academies --Naval at Annapolis, Military at West Point, Air Force at Denver, Coast Guard at New London, and Merchant Marine at Kings Point. These Awards are given for top-ranking stand in leadership, history and specific scientific fields.

AN IDEA FOR STATE SOCIETIES: The Tennessee Daughters have printed a most attractive brochure of the Tennessee State Room in Memorial Continental Hall. The pamphlet, with cover photograph in color, highlighting the portrait of President Andrew Jackson, tells the history of the furnishings of this State Room. . . . An idea for others!

CONGRATULATIONS! Best wishes to Miss Mary Huston Armstrong of Tennessee, new National President of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, upon her election, also selection of the theme, "Rededication to God and Country." Miss Armstrong feels that this theme will have special appeal and challenge in this day of unrest to the large bulk of CAR membership comprising serious-minded high school and college students.

USO CERTIFICATE AWARDED NSDAR: The National Society has been honored by the United Service Organizations, Inc., with an award for distinguished service to the men and women of America's Armed Forces. . . . At the recent 1963 Special Mothers' Day Observance at the Lafayette Square (District of Columbia) USO Club, the refreshments enjoyed included a beautiful and tasty mammoth cake given in honor of the President General of the NSDAR.

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE: Early in May, recordings of America's leading military marches and other patriotic music played by the four U. S. military service bands and choruses went on sale for the first time. The records are recorded in monaural and stereophonic versions by special permission of the Department of Defense, with all profits to be donated to the National Cultural Center planned for the Nation's Capital.

(Performances by the Service Bands are regularly enjoyed and appreciated as part of each Continental Congress program.)
The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, paid tribute to the first United States Astronaut at its 72nd Continental Congress, April 18, 1963.

The President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, in presenting the encased, illuminated scroll, stated: “Eventful was the date, February 20, 1962, in the minds of all Americans. On that day Colonel John H. Glenn, Jr., USMC, successfully orbited the Earth—the first American to accomplish this feat! Important as this event was to the advancement and progress of our Nation’s aero-space program, upon his return, Colonel Glenn’s attitude and demeanor, endeared him to the hearts of all America. His Christian consciousness, his humbleness of spirit amid acclaim, reflected the stature of a truly great American of the present day.

“Therefore, it is with great pleasure that I, as President General, in behalf of the National Society, read this citation to Colonel John H. Glenn, Jr.”

Present to receive the Citation was General Norman J. Anderson, Deputy Chief of Staff, Marine Aviation, at Headquarters Marine Corps, a close friend of Colonel Glenn’s.

Excerpts from General Anderson’s Acceptance Remarks

“This is a significant award to Colonel Glenn. . . . Quite naturally, we in the Marine Corps are proud that the distinction you are according Colonel Glenn also fell on a Marine, but I must say, in a much larger sense, the fact that it fell to the type of man it did reinforces our belief in the Marine Corps, as it reinforces your belief that the principles of patriotism and loyalty and selfless dedication are very much alive in America today.

“This is what John Glenn repre-
sents in his efforts as an astronaut, throughout his career as a Marine, and most of all as an American. This is the age of the pulsating colored lights and the countdowns and the hiss and the swish of exotic things, and machines that we are building today can solve the most complicated mathematical problems. These machines can calculate, they can interpolate, they can interrogate and they can navigate—I suppose they can speculate.

“But, they cannot take into consideration the human element, the intangible that comes from the human heart and the human intellect which cannot be measured. It is not the machine that takes the risks. It is the man that goes in it.

“Our Nation was founded because courageous men and courageous women were willing to risk staggering odds. By slide-rule calculation, I am sure the Pilgrims should never have embarked across the stormy Atlantic; the odds against their survival were just too great. And, having arrived here, they should have departed these shores after the first disastrous winter, but they relied upon themselves and they relied upon their God, and they persevered—and you know the rest of the story.

“Had these Colonists taken counsel of their comfort instead of their principles, there would have been none to pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor back in July of 1776. To stand on principle, these people had to stand before the fire of one of the best armies of Europe. They risked the odds, and they won . . . .

“So, I want to make this important point which I feel this organization, perhaps more than any other in this country, recognizes more completely than any other: that our Nation will continue to flourish to the same degree that we develop individuals capable of meeting the challenges of the day in which they live. The example of John Glenn and the other astronauts confirms this conviction.

“... We must not forget that it takes patriotism, love of country, and dedication, and that these things are not born in men. They are created in men, and they are created best in the tender environment of freedom as we in America have come to know it.

“So, this is the thing that you must nurture and cherish above all else. . . . Be sure that with each generation we regenerate appreciation for these things. In doing so, we will assure the kind of Americans that will guarantee to themselves and guarantee to their posterity the freedoms that we try to preserve.

“Madam President General, with these thoughts in mind, on behalf of Colonel Glenn, I thank you for your gracious and very meaningful award.”

The Junior American Citizens Club of Condit School in Ashland, Ky., which bears the name of Lt. Col. John H. Glenn, Jr., has received a personal message of appreciation and inspiration from the first American astronaut to orbit the Earth.

The message is in reply to a letter written in behalf of the club by sixth-grader Marianne Caines, 11, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Caines, informing Colonel Glenn that the Club is, named in his honor.

The Marine hero expressed hope that the message would be helpful in future activities of the Club, sponsored by the Poage Chapter, NSDAR, for students in the third through the sixth grades.

“The challenges of the future are many, and the future will go to those who are adequately prepared,” the astronaut noted, adding the commendation:

“Certainly the (Junior) American Citizens Club of your school is helping to prepare many young people to face these challenges that lie ahead.”

His message stated that “The space age is opening up many new and exciting opportunities to the young people of today, and has stimulated our realization that the time element is of utmost importance in striving toward individual and national goals.

“We have reached an age in history where nations are more powerful than ever before. The more powerful we as individuals and as a nation become, the more complex our lives become. With this tremendous increase in our capabilities, we must also assume a corresponding increase in our responsibilities.

“This applies to all fields of endeavor,” the message noted, naming among them “the courage to do that which we know is right in our everyday lives.”

In conclusion, Colonel Glenn wrote:

“For all practical purposes, our Nation is as strong as its individual citizens. If we are to be effective citizens, each person must set realistic goals for himself in the development of his body, his mind, and his spiritual life.”
How the West Was Won
The Wonderful World of the Brothers Grimm

1963 Motion Picture Awards

by Mrs. Wilson D. McKerrow, National Chairman

AWARDS EVENING of the Seventy-Second Continental Congress was inspiring for DAR members and guests. One of the highlights of the evening was the appearance of Carroll Baker to accept the annual award for the Most Historical Motion Picture, this year presented to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and Cinerama for, "HOW THE WEST WAS WON." Carroll, one of the leading stars, was born in Pennsylvania and now resides with her husband and two children in New York. It was indeed a pleasure to present this award to a native-born actress, representing American producers of a motion picture made in the United States, about an early American family.

"How the West Was Won"

Mrs. John O'Donnell, State Motion Picture Chairman of California, writes, "Every American should see this inspiring picture," and from Mrs. Robert Artner, National Vice-Chairman of East Central Division, "I think this historical motion picture should receive an award."

The picture on the spacious screen is processed by three cameras. These are pointed at different angles to encompass 146 degrees of horizontal planes, projections are synchronized on a curved screen, and are a marvel to behold; the sound interlocks with projection.

The story is an amalgam of the many elements of our historical trek to the West, photographed in vivid color and accompanied by early American music. The picture details the story of the Prescott family and opens with them embarking on the Erie Canal for the first leg of their westward journey. The subsequent adventures of two generations of this family, some based on historical
events, authentically depict similar experiences of many early settlers of our Midwest and Western States. Memorable events are: Homesteading in the Ohio Valley, the Civil War, the California Gold Rush and the building of the Transcontinental Railroad—all have a moving quality pointing up an appreciation of the beauty of our land. According to the South Dakota Regent, Mrs. Courtenay Wilcox, the last buffalo herd was used for a breath-taking stampede scene. Spencer Tracy delivers the narration linking the three episodes.

The cast includes twenty-four leading stars, Carroll Baker, Debbie Reynolds, James Stewart, John Wayne, Henry Fonda and many more. The supporting roles include Thelma Ritter, Raymond Massey, Walter Brennan, and others. Authentic furnishings and costumes of the era enhance the film. The beautiful scenes of our country testify to the greatness of this land, inspiring panoramas of plains, mountains and cities spreading west across the United States to the Golden Gate. After seeing the picture one goes away with a feeling of pride and awe at the courage and determination of the hardy souls who helped build America!

"The Wonderful World of the Brothers Grimm"

Each year DAR members vote for the Best Children’s Picture of the year. This year the award went to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and Cinerama for, "The Wonderful World of the Brothers Grimm", tales of the days of 1800, about two brothers who are hack writers: Jacob, a serious fellow, and Wilhelm, a gay blade who is always ready to leave his desk seeking material for fairy tales. These are told delightfully; among them, "The Dancing Princess," "The Cobbler and the Elves," and "The Singing Bone." The latter is most exciting, and the color magnificent. There are excellent scenes of the Rhine Valley, the quaint Bavarian town, and the Black Forest. Karl Boehm and Lawrence Harvey as the brothers are surrounded by a fine cast.

The Motion Picture Page will continue to bring to readers interesting facts about motion pictures. The Motion Picture Review, as such, will be discontinued. It is hoped all readers and subscribers will be interested in our material to appear as a regular monthly feature in the DAR Magazine.

This Land Is Ours

Our roots are here, within this sturdy land,
This land of Pioneers, where gallant souls,
With courage-lifted hearts, and gun in hand,
Fulfilled their dreams, though hardships took great tolls.
Imbued with confidence, far-seeing eye,
Our forebears firmly stood. They knew the worth
Of Country, Home, and God, They chose to die
That we might share these sacred things of earth.
Their wisdom-tempered hand became a buoy,
Directing minds of men in freedom’s name—
The freedom they have earned, we now enjoy.
Today these blessings we are proud to claim.
This land is ours, unfolding freedom’s wealth,
Our pledge; Guard well its roots from inward stealth.

Anne B. Marley,
Austin Colony Chapter,
Austin, Tex.
RESOLUTIONS
Adopted by the Seventy-second Continental Congress
National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
April 15-19, 1963

The National Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Cox, introduced the proposed Resolutions to the Forum with a brief explanation of the background of each Resolution. Explanations appearing after each resolution are in italics.

APPRECIATION TO THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled for its Seventy-second Continental Congress, acknowledge with much appreciation the message from the President of the United States of America.

1. THE HERITAGE OF PRAYER.

Whereas the acknowledgment of God is a fundamental concept of our national heritage evidenced in the Declaration of Independence, the motto "In God We Trust," the oaths of office prescribed for public officials and the announcement opening sessions of the Supreme Court of the United States; and

Whereas in the custom practiced in the openings of the Congress of the United States, there is precept and example for beginning the deliberations of the day with spiritual thought; and

Whereas to permit children and young people to share similar nondenominational opening exercises in public schools provides an experience valuable in self-development of character and is a right inherent in the "free exercise" of religion clause of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, commend those States which by statute or permission afford to pupils attending public schools the right to participate in nondenominational opening exercises and call upon its membership to work toward the establishment of this custom in all States.

Fifteen or more State Conferences, one National Committee, and several chapters proposed Resolutions on this subject.

In its April, 1962, Resolutions the Continental Congress included a Resolution entitled "Suppression of Religious Observances in the Public Schools"; but much has happened in this field since then, including a reappraisal of the legal situation by recognized authorities; and the subject is so important that a new approach in the light of such reappraisal seems appropriate.

2. DISARMAMENT AND THE TEST BAN TREATY.

Whereas in April, 1962, at Geneva, Switzerland, the United States submitted an Outline of Basic Provisions of a Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament which provides for the eventual abandonment of United States military forces and for creation of a United Nations Peace Force so powerful that "no nation could challenge it"; and

Whereas if this treaty outline were adopted, it would establish the United Nations as a world government from which there would be no escape and would leave this Nation defenseless; and

Whereas a nuclear test ban treaty is regarded by its advocates as a necessary first step to complete and total disarmament and international control of the military, and in order to obtain such a treaty the United States has offered the Soviet Union appeasing concessions which would endanger national security; and

Whereas without a treaty approved by the Senate of the United States, it appears that the United States of America has embarked upon a program of unilateral disarmament which threatens national security and includes planned reduction of the National Guard, dismantling of missile bases in Turkey and Italy as demanded by the Soviet Union, elimination of the Skybolt program and phasing out of the entire manned bomber program;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, urge that this Nation be restored to a position of strategic superiority and oppose disarmament of this Nation by ratification of a test ban treaty or by other means.

Fourteen or more State Conferences, one National Committee, and one or more chapters proposed Resolutions on this subject.

On this subject, also, the Congress adopted a Resolution in April, 1962; but the Resolution now being proposed is based on a situation created by a proposed Treaty submitted by the United States at Geneva, Switzerland, in April, 1962; and its provisions were not (and could not have been) included in the Resolution adopted in April, 1962.

The subject is of overwhelming importance, not merely to the welfare, but to the very existence, of the human race; and we believe that the proposed Resolution is timely and appropriate.

3. FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND OTHER NEWS MEDIA.

Whereas an accurately and fully informed citizenry is essential to the governing of a free nation; and

Whereas government manipulation of news is a form of censorship inconsistent with Freedom of the Press, the abridgment of which is prohibited by the Bill of Rights; and

Whereas the plea of "national security" has been offered to excuse "managed news," a device sometimes resorted to for political purposes;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, protest the use of "managed news" and urge adherence to the Constitutional pro-
visions of Freedom of the Press—one of the greatest safeguards of a free people.

I do not find any recently approved Resolution on this subject or in this field. In fact, the current accusations of news management for political purposes have arisen and developed as the result of happenings that have occurred during the past year. Ten or more State Conferences and one National Committee have proposed Resolutions on the subjects; and the Resolutions Committee is submitting a Resolution for the approval of the Congress.

4. THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND HEMISPHERIC DEFENSE.

Whereas the Monroe Doctrine, since 1823, has been recognized as a cornerstone of American foreign policy; and
Whereas the subservience of the United States to the United Nations has permitted communism to become entrenched 90 miles off our shores in Cuba, which has become a base for hemispheric subversion; and
Whereas control of the strategic Panama Canal is a major communist objective, and any surrender of our treaty rights, including the right to fly the Flag of the United States of America exclusively in the Panama Canal Zone, is a grave threat to the defense of the Western Hemisphere;
Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, urge that the treaty rights of the United States of America in the Panama Canal Zone be maintained and the principles of the historic Monroe Doctrine be reinstated and implemented lest Cuba and other Latin American countries fall irretrievably to communism;
Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, declare that payment of international blackmail and failure to enforce the Monroe Doctrine corrupt the individual and collective conscience of America, undermine the will of the free nations to resist inroads of communism, and frustrate the hopes of all oppressed people.

In April, 1961, the Continental Congress adopted a Resolution under the caption “Monroe Doctrine”; but that was the month in which the ill-fated invasion of Cuba was crushed for lack of United States support; and before the build-up of Russian military strength in Cuba and other developments made the Monroe Doctrine and Hemispheric Defense so important in the public mind and in fact as they now are. Fifteen or more State Conferences and one or more chapters have proposed Resolutions on this subject, and the Resolutions Committee concurs.

5. FEDERALISM.

Whereas the Constitution of the United States of America guarantees complete sovereignty and specific rights and privileges to its citizens and to the respective States; and
Whereas Article X of the Bill of Rights states that “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people”; and
Whereas over the years there has been progressive encroachment upon the Constitutional rights of the several States of the Union with serious impairment of their vested rights, liberties and control of their institutions; and
Whereas Federal Courts through recent decisions have directed reapportionment of legislative districts, thereby usurping the rights and powers of the legislatures of the several States, which decrees could ultimately divest the States of their sovereign rights and powers in the execution of their own internal affairs;
Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, urge cessation of these encroachments and a return to the States of their sovereign rights as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States of America.

In April, 1961, the Continental Congress adopted a Resolution entitled “The Threat of Federalism to Constitutional Government and Economy”; but a comparison of that Resolution with the one now proposed will show that the proposed Resolution covers a problem which did not exist in April, 1961, namely, the threat to the constitutional rights and powers of the States growing out of recent Federal court decisions directing reapportionment of legislative districts. Thirteen or more State Conferences, one National Committee, and one or more chapters have proposed Resolutions in this general field, but most of them not as limited as the proposed Resolution.

6. NATIONAL SOLVENCY.

Whereas the national debt of the United States of America now exceeds $300 billion, with annual interest of almost $10 billion; and
Whereas Federal taxation and expenditures have reached an all-time high which seriously threatens economic growth and the fiscal solvency of this Nation; and
Whereas foreign aid has created unfavorable balance of international payments with resultant loss of gold, thereby causing loss of confidence in the dollar at home and abroad; and
Whereas confidence in the dollar can be restored only through sound fiscal policies, balanced budgets and favorable international trade balances;
Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, alert its members to the need for their interest and effort toward attaining:
1) A revision of the Federal tax structure which will encourage individual, industrial and business incentive.
2) A limit to Federal appropriations to Federal income so as to end deficit spending, except in time of national emergency.
3) Drastic reductions in foreign aid and other overseas spending so as to insure a favorable balance of payments, arrest the loss of gold, restore confidence in the dollar, and thereby insure economic growth and national solvency.

Several Resolutions within the general scope of this subject have been approved by the Continental Congress in recent years. But the crisis is growing; the proposals for deficit spending (and actual deficit spending) are increasing at an alarming rate; and at the same time public resistance seems to be crystallizing, and this may well be the time when a little help is needed and might turn the scales. At any rate nine or more State Conferences, one National Committee, and one or more chapters have proposed Resolutions on this subject.


Whereas a determined assault by left-wing forces has been launched to destroy the Nation's immigration law restrictions as embodied in the protective Immigration and Nationality Act; and
Whereas proposed legislation, if enacted, would increase the quota from 154,000 to 250,000 annually in addition to nonquota numbers which always are two and one-half times quota numbers and transfer unused quotas from northern and western Europe to "over-
Whereas increased immigration will add to our Nation's unemployment, housing, education, security and other domestic problems;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, continue to support the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 and oppose weakening or liberalizing amendments.

Since 1952 the Continental Congress has probably adopted more Resolutions on this subject than any other; but the attacks of left-wing forces on this Act have been continuous, although from varied angles; and it is believed that our support of it must also be continuous to be effective. Three State Conferences have submitted Resolutions in its support.

8. UNITED NATIONS.

Whereas, under the Uniting for Peace Resolution of 1950, much of the business of the United Nations was transferred to the General Assembly where the United States of America has one vote and no veto and where, in conjunction with the Soviet Union and her satellites, an anti-Western majority can be organized by which the interests of the United States and her associates can be consistently thwarted; and

Whereas the United Nations, established in 1945 ostensibly to keep the peace among nations, has demonstrated itself to be a political organization of force by its attack upon and subjugation of Katanga, thereby establishing a dangerous precedent for future action; and

Whereas all military affairs concerning the United Nations and its regional organizations, including those of NATO, which was primarily established to combat communism, pass through the hands of the Assistant Secretary of the Political and Security Council of the United Nations which office, by agreement, is now and always has been held by a communist, thus making it possible to place these military decisions in the hands of the enemies of the United States of America; and

Whereas acquiescence of the United States of America in the evolution of the United Nations into a superstate, either through disarmament or gradual accrual of power by the United Nations, would destroy the Constitutional Government and the national sovereignty of the United States of America;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, again state that the survival of this Country as a free and independent Nation depends upon its withdrawal from the United Nations.

Not since April, 1958, has the Continental Congress adopted a Resolution under this caption, although agencies of the United Nations and certain activities have been the subjects of numerous Resolutions. The 1958 Resolution advocated the withdrawal of the United States from the United Nations, as does the proposed Resolution. A number of Resolutions were received condemning various agencies and activities of the United Nations, but further analysis of them would be required to determine to what extent they support the Resolution as drawn by the Committee. However, the Committee feels that the Resolution is supported by the spirit and purpose of such Resolutions, and is appropriate and timely in view of recent speeches in the United States Congress on the subject of withdrawal from the United Nations.

Whereas the fifty States of the United States of America contribute financially to the Council of State Governments, a subsidiary of the Public Administration Clearing House, where plans are made for uniformity in State laws; and

Whereas the Council of State Governments strongly advocates as primary legislation, public housing, urban renewal, metro government and other socialistic measures, which could take from individual communities their right of self-government; could add to the centralization of Federal power, to the violation of individual and property rights; and through its Mental Health affiliations infringe on the Constitutional rights of our citizens;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, bring to all of its members information regarding this Agency and of the tremendous influence exerted by it, in order that the members may alert the citizens of their respective States to the dangers posed by the Council of State Governments.

I think the Continental Congress has not previously approved a Resolution under this or a similar caption; but certain activities attributed to the Council, such as "Metro", Mental Health programs, and other socialistic promotions, have been opposed in approved Resolutions. One State Conference proposed a Resolution on this subject, and several State Conferences and chapters proposed Resolutions opposing some of its activities as listed in the proposed Resolution being submitted by this Committee.

10. ATLANTIC COMMUNITY AND DECLARATION OF PARIS.

Whereas there are powerful forces in this Nation calling for the creation of a regional supergovernment for the Atlantic Community of Nations with consequent loss of sovereignty of the United States of America; and

Whereas this plan, outlined in the Declaration of Paris, calls for the creation within two years of a true Atlantic Community with harmonizing political, military and economic policies on matters affecting the Community as a whole, and recommends an Atlantic High Court of Justice; and

Whereas such an Atlantic Community would be a forerunner to world government and would not be developed free of the United Nations, since the Declaration of Paris recommends that the governments of Atlantic Community countries accept compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice (World Court) with consequent loss of the protection of the Connally Reservation;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, reiterate its opposition to participation in any regional or international supergovernment in the belief that the hope of continuing freedom in the world depends upon the survival of the United States of America as a sovereign Nation under Constitutional Government.

This was the exact title of an excellent Resolution submitted by a State Conference, the substance and form of such Resolution being adopted by the Resolutions Committee as the basis of its proposed Resolution. Other Resolutions submitted under various headings were in harmony with but not similar to that Resolution. The Resolutions Committee thinks it worthy of adoption by the Congress.

11. PERSONALITY TESTS.

Whereas personality testing has become a nationwide industry conducted by self-styled guidance experts; and
Whereas hundreds of thousands of children, without their parents' knowledge or consent, as well as millions of employees of business and government are compelled to answer questions of a prying and intimate nature which violate their Constitutional rights against search and seizure when applied to their minds; and

Whereas many of these questionnaires suggest deleterious ideas to the young that may never previously have entered their minds; and cause adults to resort to subterfuge and to "handle" tests rather than to answer them; and

Whereas the information garnered by these tests is stored in files or on electronic tape where it remains a threat of possible later misuse as blackmail by unscrupulous persons;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, urge its members to awaken their communities to the dangers and hazards of mass testing so as to rectify this usurpation of the freedom of the individual, this invasion of private family life, and this violation of Constitutional guarantees.

This subject was the theme of a Resolution approved by the Continental Congress in April, 1959, and the Resolution now proposed is an elaboration and strengthening of the earlier Resolution. The use of these obnoxious tests appears to be spreading, and a renewed and more emphatic opposition to them seems to be justified. Four more State Conferences have proposed Resolutions opposing their use.

12. DOMESTIC YOUTH CORPS.

Whereas certain bills now pending in the Congress of the United States include:

(1) The establishment of a Youth Conservation Corps to enlist young men for made-work tasks in Federal and State forests, parks and public lands; 

(2) A youth public service corps program under which the Government would pay half the wages of approximately 15,000 persons to be expanded to 60,000 or more in five years at an annual outlay of $4,000 per enrollee, involving a possible total expenditure of $240,000,000 for work in hospitals, clinics, community settlement houses, welfare agencies and recreation centers, 

(3) A national service or domestic Peace Corps under which young people would volunteer to work for meager pay among the Nation's needy, distressed and underprivileged; and

Whereas such Youth Corps would endanger and undermine the existing private youth organizations which have made outstanding contributions to the political, social and religious activities of this Nation, and would lead to substantial curtailment of local and private charity and voluntary social service; and

Whereas service rendered by the clergy, teachers, social workers and public and private agencies now provides assistance at the ratio of one worker for every thirteen young men and women in the United States; and

Whereas creation of a governmentally sponsored Youth Corps for which there is no public demand could not only be manipulated as a political weapon but result in endangering the future of private youth organizations and delay the entrance of the youth of this Nation into the field of free enterprise; 

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, oppose the adoption of legislation creating domestic Youth Corps; 

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, recommend the expansion of State and local vocational educational systems with emphasis on skills needed by the economy of the United States of America.

This Resolution is based on recent developments, and is not a repetition of any previous Resolution. Five State Conferences and one National Committee have submitted Resolutions on the subject.

REDEDICACION

Whereas this Nation has a priceless heritage of faith in and dedication to the principles of justice and freedom established by our Founding Fathers as set forth in the Constitution of the United States of America; and

Whereas we face a critical period in the history of our Country because the international Marxist socialist and world government advocates would weaken and destroy this Nation through subversion of this greatest of all documents;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, rededicate itself to the preservation of our Constitutional Republic and the fundamental principles upon which it was built so that we will be worthy of the sacred trust placed upon us by our forefathers who founded this Country upon their faith in God, hard work, individual initiative and free enterprise;

Resolved, That in carrying forward the objectives of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution we must "Be Strong and of a Good Courage."

APPRECIATION TO THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, express sincere gratitude to Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, for her excellent leadership throughout the year, the efficient manner of conducting this Seventy-Second Continental Congress, her kindly consideration at all times and dedication to the ideals of our Society.

COURTESY RESOLUTION

Whereas the 72nd Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been informative and enjoyable; and

Whereas this is due to the combined efforts of those planning the program and the participants;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, express its sincere appreciation to the Officers, the Chairmen and their Committees, the Pages, and all who had any part in the program, and especially to:

Mr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones for his timely speech and to the Honorable John G. Tower for his dynamic message,

The members of the staff for their loyal and courteous service during this Congress and throughout the entire year,

The United States Service Bands for their fine concerts,

The musicians, artists and choral groups and their accompanists for their contributions,

The news media for their coverage of the 72nd Continental Congress,

The police and firemen for their courtesy, care and protection, and

Everyone contributing to the success of this 72nd Continental Congress.

APPRECIATION TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, express sincere appreciation to the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee for her fulfillment of these exacting, and difficult duties, and recognizing her excellent work in this respect, express deep appreciation to Mrs. Elizabeth M. Cox for her considerate and faithful leadership.
HIGHLIGHTS FROM EXCERPTS FROM REPORT

ALABAMA  Individual gifts to KDS $9,123.12 include Hospitality Fund and roofing of Alabama Classrooms. $11,299.60 in State Scholarship Fund. 365 copies “Facts of Alabama History” sent schools and libraries.

ALASKA  One Chapter of State’s three—total membership 103—prints a Yearbook. Another gave 20 handknit children’s sweaters and 18 pair of mittens to a native Service Hospital. CAR membership—47.

ARIZONA  $100 to Hopi Indian boy at Arizona State University. Water conservation is greatest interest in arid State. DAR Magazine Advertising; won first place in 1,000 members grouping.

ARKANSAS  Splendid Early American Music section in January Magazine by Miss Lily Peter—largest presentation of its kind. NSDAR National Good Citizen winner—also won in 1961. 28 new Junior Members, 20% increase.

CALIFORNIA  Contributed over $9,000 to American Indians; more than $36,000 to DAR Schools. Distributed 8,675 Citizenship Manuals. 40 CAR Societies. 100% for 7th year in sponsoring December Magazine.

COLORADO  Marker placed on Mamie Dowd Eisenhower’s girlhood home. Planted 20,000 seedlings on 28 acres in Arapahoe National Forest. New doors placed at State DAR Museum Room. Over 100% increase in JAC activity.

CONNECTICUT  An 800% increase in Junior Members. A 43% increase in newspaper coverage. Over $5,000 contributed to DAR Schools plus $200 scholarships to 7 High School seniors. Honor Roll increased 25%.

DELAWARE  Good Citizen Contests sponsored in all accredited High Schools. CAR membership, 157; 6 new. 32.2% increase in Magazine subscriptions. Lineage Research: 20 potential members assisted. Two student loans.


FLORIDA  75 Chapters, 3 new. 23 CAR transferred to DAR. Numerous items to DAR Museum. Cash to American Indians—$1,392.62; scholarship to college boy. DAR Magazine Advertising—1st place award.

GEORGIA  91 Chapters contributed $6,915.41 to NSDAR and $5,066.86 to State projects. Over 2½ million trees planted. Established $10,000 Berry College endowment scholarship. DAR Schools: $10,224.19.

HAWAII  The 136 members active in 20 NSDAR Committees. DAR Booth at 50th State Fair for 10 days; Genealogical Library increased 50%—$600 given. Aided 1,200 naturalized citizens.


ILLINOIS  Tops all States for most Junior Members. Four nurse scholarships and $4,022.93 to American Indians. $11,630.95 to DAR Schools. Greatest publicity ever.

INDIANA  Magazine subscription high in State’s history—1,628. Indian and DAR Schools Scholarships; helped KDS. Published Indiana DAR News, roster, yearbook, monthly newsletter.

IOWA  $1,037.15 to American Indian boy in 3rd year college; scholarships to St. Mary’s and Bacone. KDS Silage Wagon oversubscribed. Fine increase in Good Citizens work.

KANSAS  State’s first DAR Americanism Medal presented 87-year-old adopted American. Contributed to St. Mary’s, Bacone. Special conservation project around historic markers and memorial places.
KENTUCKY
Erected marker naming 122 Revolutionary soldiers and patriots. New DAR Chapter; 2 new CAR Societies. 4 historical restorations begun, 2 completed and marked. Lineage Research: aided 115.

LOUISIANA

MAINE
14 new members thru Lineage Research Committee. Americanism medal given a college professor’s wife for her interpretation of America while lecturing in Austria. Magazine subscriptions increased.

MARYLAND
18 National Committees reported increase in work. State CAR won National Patriotic Education award. Dick Health House at KDS maintenance fund established. DAR Magazine Advertising, 100%.

MASSACHUSETTS

MICHIGAN
Total to American Indians, $2,069. Received a gold star at Continental Congress for Americanism work; 2041 Manuals distributed. Nearly $6,000 cash to DAR Schools. Stresses National Defense.

MINNESOTA
Collection of American Indian music to Public Library. 35 Student Loans, totaling $6,500. State Conference publicity exceptionally well handled by 2 Juniors. Volunteer service at Veterans’ Hospital.

MISSISSIPPI
3 issues Mississippi DAR News, started in September, mailed to all members. Scholarship aid and clothing to Choctaw Indians, and to DAR Schools. DAR Magazine, 100% participation.

MISSOURI
State Society now has DAR Headquarters—the Dr. Matthew Hall House, built in 1847. Cold Water Cemetery, Historical Landmark, deeded to State DAR. Excellent Conservation publicity.

MONTANA
Scholarship to St. Mary’s School, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad placed Constitution Week fliers on all dinner menu cards from Chicago to West Coast. 4 Student Loans made.

NEBRASKA
Junior Membership increased; one Chapter leads with 24% Juniors. State Genealogical Library collection maintained as a lending library. Freedoms Foundation Valley Forge Teacher’s Medal to one member.

NEVADA

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Good DAR publicity. DAR Magazine subscription gain. 5 Juniors served as Pages at Continental Congress. Nine $300 Student Loans available. School Driver Training programs supported.

NEW JERSEY
Chapter highlights—tour of Springfield historic homes netted $300 and presentation of General Hugh Mercer portrait to Mercer Hospital. DAR Schools—$4,175.74. Yearly $400 scholarship to Home Economics major.

NEW MEXICO

NEW YORK
Indian girl and boy given continuing scholarships totaling $500. 4,500 pieces of literature distributed at Naturalization Courts. $71,211.18 to DAR Schools. DAR Booth at State Exposition much admired.

NORTH CAROLINA
Crossnore—100% participation. Founder’s Room dedicated. Truckloads of items sent. Scholarships to American Indians totaling $750. Speakers’ Bureau established. Radio and TV time value $177,292.

JUNE-JULY 1963
NORTH DAKOTA One Chapter helps an American Indian girl through college; another sent 30 Choir robes to Crossnore. Constitution Week and American History Month observances very successful; latter now permanent for February.


OKLAHOMA Membership increased, with 10% Juniors. Legislature designated February as American History Month. American Indians, over $1,000. A scholarship to a medical student, and cash for music equipment to high school.

OREGON Third in proposed series of five books on “Historic Landmarks in Oregon” completed. Cash and clothing sent to Indian and DAR Schools. Special bookbinding project continued—29 volumes of manuscripts bound.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE 18 active, 1 associate, and 36 nonresident members. Scholarship to Tamassee. Maintains Girls’ Dormitory in Panama City Children’s Home; aids Caribbean Girls’ State and Crossroads Boys’ State.

PENNSYLVANIA Contributed over $22,000 to NSDAR. Finishing 3 new dormitory rooms at St. Mary’s. DAR Magazine, 350 new subscriptions. A State project—renovating 2 small rooms in Memorial Continental Hall.

RHODE ISLAND Three-year Revolutionary Ancestor compilation project started. 100% Chapter sponsorship of Good Citizens. Two editions of Newsletter published. Outstanding displays in library and business windows.


SOUTH DAKOTA Continued support of St. Mary’s; on State budget. 25 Junior Members, 1 is a State Officer, 1 a Chapter Regent, and 3 are State Committee Chairmen. Active CAR campaign inaugurated.

TENNESSEE A DAR booth at State Fair disclosed much interest and considerable surprise. Three-year effort, pictorial work on Landmarks, published. $500 to LMU. Indian burial ground restored.

TEXAS Over $3000 spent on Americanism. All Chapters generous to DAR Schools. Gave 54 Student Loans and 34 Scholarships. Nearly $5000 ads for March magazine. Good radio and TV publicity.

UTAH State’s four Chapters responsible for quarterly Naturalization Courts. 100% Magazine subscriptions in one Chapter. One Radio Station broadcasts monthly DAR program; to be taped for schools.

VERMONT DAR Museum given $1000 by a member toward purchase of Paul Revere teapot. New members—25, 5 Juniors. 25 Student Loans—4 new. Increased Endowment Fund, John Strong Mansion (1784-95), owned by State DAR.

VIRGINIA DAR Schools, $6,173.90; plus scholarships and loans $1,839. 79% of Chapters on Honor Roll. 6 markers placed. Membership, gain, State Project “Smithfield Plantation” drawing room.

WASHINGTON Scholarships—total $834.37 includes $150 to an Indian girl and $300 to a University history student. Two new Chapters; two others pending. New Juniors, 20. Completed 1961 State History supplement.


WASHINGTON DAR Schools, $1,948.67, with special attention to Northland College. To promote authentic Indian products, sold $3,000 worth of Chippewa handicraft. Planted 11,000 Norway pines; 36,522 trees and shrubs.

WYOMING Contribution sent Constitution Hall landscaping program. Active participation of Juniors on National Committees; one a Chapter Regent. DAR Magazine gift subscriptions to libraries; 3 Congressmen.


FRANCE Members participated in important American ceremonies. Donated prize to best history student at American Community School. Contributes annually to Tamassee. New members, 10. Closer contact with U.S. Chapters.

MEXICO Participated in American Annual Community Fund Drive which produced $60,000.00 to help support 12 American educational and charitable societies. Attended American History celebrations. Contributes to DAR Schools.
At last the outcome can be told of the exciting, lively, and highly competitive 1963 Outstanding Junior Miss or Mrs. Contest, sponsored by the National Society. The contest, an innovation of our President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, was launched for the first time this year. Selected ideal Junior Members, between the ages of 18 through 35, have made vital contributions, not only to the DAR, but in home, office, and community activities within the scope of the National Program—historic, educational, and patriotic—and in the promotion of our National Society's motto, "Home and Country."

Thirty-five States and the District of Columbia submitted active and versatile candidates during the year. Six contestants were State Chairmen, and one a National Vice Chairman of the Junior Membership Committee. Only three candidates were "Miss." Each contestant was chosen by a group of three distinguished (non-DAR-member) judges. The winner, together with 32 contestants, was a "Mrs."

The top three national finalists were announced and presented on Awards Night, Thursday, April 18, of the 72nd Continental Congress.

First Runner-up
Jane (Mrs. Lexton C.) Carroll, Jedediah Foster Chapter, West Brookfield, Mass.

Second Runner-up

Honorable Mention
Elizabeth Prince (Betsey) Bennett, Elizabeth Jackson Chapter, Washington, D. C.

Red Cross, Cancer, and Heart drives. She is a swimming instructress and secretary and member of the Board of Directors of the Community Concert Series. A member of the Christian Church, Nancy served as secretary and organized a Young Women's Missionary Circle. She is cochairman of the 16th Congressional District Young Republican Club and National Committee woman for the Ohio League of Young Republicans, as well as organizing president of the Tuscarawas County Young Republicans. She was elected to the city council and held this position as the only woman and the only Republican. Mrs. McClave was graduated from the National Leadership Training School held in Washington, D.C., in 1959. She does her own housework in a 15-room home and makes clothing for herself and three children. Nancy was graduated from Ohio State University in 1950. Though active in many extracurricular projects, Nancy still finds time to devote to her happy family and is an avid sports-car fan.

Mrs. Lexton C. Carroll, first runner-up, is a member of Jedediah Foster Chapter, West Brookfield, Mass.; her qualifications make her truly outstanding as regards various
The successful conclusion of the contest stemmed from the interest, encouragement and efforts of chapters and States, along with individual work stimulating active participation among our fine, young, versatile Junior Members.

Many States offered special awards and prizes to their candidates. It was brought to the attention of this Committee that one State candidate’s expenses to Continental Congress were paid ($300)—a truly outstanding gift.

The National Society and the Junior Membership Committee congratulates our 1963 Outstanding Junior candidates and wishes for all continued success and happiness in the fine work and activities in their communities, in addition to continued participation in the DAR Program. Truly, the way is now paved for successful contests in coming years.

Candidates of outstanding merit and versatility are listed in alphabetical order as follows:

Alabama: Frances (Mrs. R. Taylor) Moore, Tickenham.
Arizona: Suzanne (Mrs. J.) Cameron, Yuma.
Arkansas: Zadie Ann Klein, Texarkana.
California: Phyllis (Mrs. J. Waldron) Scott, Rincon Del Diablo.
Colorado: Nancy (Mrs. Lloyd R.) Barnhart, Arkansas Valley.
District of Columbia: Elizabeth Prince Bennett, Elizabeth Jackson.
Florida: Betty (Mrs. Herbert O.) Root, Coral Gables.
Georgia: Florence Crook, Cherokee.
Idaho: Betty (Mrs. Gene) Sharp, Twin Falls.
Illinois: Barbara (Mrs. Keith) Buchanan, Remember Allerton.
Iowa: Lyle (Mrs. Edwin W.) Bruere, Mayflower.
Kansas: Margaret Ann (Mrs. Paul R.) Enger, Tomahawk.
Louisiana: Anne (Mrs. Frank C., Jr.) Stewart, Baton Rouge.
Maine: Doris J. (Mrs. Edward M.) McNaul, Mary Kelton Drummier.
Maryland: Doris (Mrs. Albert H.) Bruffey, Chevy Chase.
Massachusetts: Jane (Mrs. Lexton H.) Carroll, Jedediah Foster.
Michigan: Mary Grace (Mrs. Donald E.) Ames, Algoma.
Mississippi: Mary Ann (Mrs. William E.) O’Hare, Madame Hodnett.
Missouri: Norma Ann (Mrs. Otto C., Jr.) Hanser, Platte Purchase.
Nevada: Jo (Mrs. O. L.) Erickson, Fort Kearney.
Nebraska: James (Mrs. Vincent) Thurman, Valley of Fire.
New Hampshire: Anne (Mrs. Compton E.) French, Buntin.
New York: Jane (Mrs. Philip) Husted, Oneida.
Ohio: Nancy (Mrs. Richard A.) McClave, Fort Laurens.
Oklahoma: Juane (Mrs. Max) Wehrenberg, Capt. Warren Colville.
South Dakota: Mary (Mrs. Nels A.) Jensen, Daniel Newcomb.
Tennessee: Margaret (Mrs. William F.) Beets, Andrew Bogle.
Texas: Sandra (Mrs. James T., III) Matthews, Six Flags.
Washington: Joan (Mrs. James R.) Iverson, Rainier.
West Virginia: Carol (Mrs. Bennett) Bell, Wilson Cary Nichols.
Wisconsin: Barbara (Mrs. T. S.) Cook, Port Washington.

Your National Society Represented You—"


May 9 . . . Dedication ceremony, the General Ralph Emerson Truman Memorial Amory, Springfield, Mo.
9-10 . . . 3rd Adult Education Association Conference, New York City.

18 . . . Unveiling of Sibyl Ludington statue by National Women's Party, D.C.
27-28 . . . Department of State Foreign Policy Conference.
29 . . . Meeting Mount Saint Alban for restoration of historic area churches.

June 4-6 . . . Presentation Annual NSDAR Awards to Service Academies.
Newsworthy Daughters

Mrs. Maria Inge Dicks, of La Junta Chapter, La Junta, Colo., has received the Classroom Teachers’ Medal awarded by Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge. Her citation comments that the awards jury chose Mrs. Dicks “because she has demonstrated an unusual ability to help our pupils acquire an abiding understanding of our free way of life.”

The Atchison (Kans.) Daily Globe listed three members of the Atchison Chapter in its honor roll for September, 1962. They were Mrs. O. P. May, for 25 years of Girl Scout leadership; Mrs. Al Ruhlman, for work in civic and community activities, as well as with the Girl Scouts; and Miss Joyce Wentz, for being president of Atchison Chapter, American Association of University Women.

Mrs. Lela McDowell Blankenship, Lt. James Sheppard Chapter, McMinnville, Tenn., has just published her second book, The Uneven Yoke, the story of three North Carolina families that came to Tennessee in 1823. Mrs. Blankenship’s first book, Fiddles in the Cumberlands, was published in 1943.

Mrs. Walter Runke, Coconino Chapter, was selected as Arizona’s senior citizen. Her special activity is helping aliens prepare for United States citizenship, and she sponsors a community celebration of Constitution Day each year in cooperation with the citizenship classes. She is also deeply interested in conservation and works with the National Wildlife Federation in the preservation of animals, flowers, timber, etc.

This Daughter is newsworthy in quite an unusual way! Mrs. Howard P. Arnest, Honorary State Regent of Oregon, was “weighing in” at Friendship International Airport outside Baltimore on her way home from Continental Congress when the clerk said: “Congratulations to this lady! Madame, you have won the prize for being the FIRST DAR checking out with less than the maximum amount for baggage!”

Avis (Mrs. Charles) Garland, Second Vice Regent, Arizona State Society and member of Maricopa Chapter, Phoenix, Ariz., was a featured speaker at Arizona State University’s Woman’s Day (April 25).

Senator Madge Miller Green of Robinson, Ill., a member of James Halstead, Sr., Chapter, was elected to fill the office of her husband, the late Senator Herschel S. Green. She had worked with her husband from the time he was elected to the House of Representatives and continued to study legislative procedure. She has served as clerk on various committees, giving her additional experience. She wrote a textbook, Through the Years in Indiana, a history of that State. She urges thinking people “to get busy and preserve their heritage for coming generations.” In the course of her research, she was shocked to find that many valuable records had been either “dumped or burned.” She was named “woman of the year” in 1962 by the Business and Professional Women’s Club.

Constitution Chapter, Washington, D.C., reports DAR membership held by four generations of one family: Melcenia Gross (Mrs. George L.) Bacon, National Number 348272, admitted December 8, 1944; Mrs. Thelma Lee Caylor (Mrs. Bacon’s daughter), National Number 275486, admitted May 24, 1932; Mary Virginia (Mrs. Carl F.) Treager (Mrs. Caylor’s daughter), National Number 350741, admitted April 19, 1945; and Virginia Lee Traeger (Mrs. Caylor’s granddaughter), National Number 492733, admitted February 1, 1963.

Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia, Pa., presents for recognition Virginia Tate Cowan (Mrs. Oliver C.) Price, a member for 70 years. She first joined the General Muhlenberg Society, CAR, as a very little girl. She is at present the chaplain of her chapter.

Loraine Shields (Mrs. Ben) Page, of Kansas City, Mo., who has already been cited as a Newsworthy Daughter because of her collection of beautiful and historic petticoats, has been selected for honor by Theta Sigma Phi because of her devotion to the Kansas City Museum (where she established the costume wing, named for her), because she was the first woman to be appointed on the museum’s Board of Governors, and because she has made a unique historical and educational contribution to her community.

Mrs. Rosa Cunningham, a charter member of Mercy Otis Chapter, Des Moines, Iowa, is librarian at the Veterans Memorial; was a World War II Army officer for 7 years; and is vice chairman of the Iowa Civil Defense Committee. She was named “Des Moines Working Woman of the Year” on the Mary Jane Chinn program (Station KRNT-TV), an award that carries with it a vacation trip and $300 for a wardrobe. Mrs. Cunningham was selected from among five finalists.

Dr. Marguerite Rawalt (in private life, Mrs. Harry Secord), a distinguished lawyer, civic leader, and member of the President’s Commission on the Status of Women, has been a member of Col. James McCall Chapter, Washington, D.C., since 1947. Her Revolutionary ancestor was Capt. Gen. John Rawalt of Pennsylvania. Dr. Rawalt is a tax attorney, and holds a supervisory position on the staff of the chief counsel of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service. She is the only woman to have been president of the Federal Bar Association. She has also been president of the National Association of Women Lawyers and national president of the Business and Professional Women’s Club. In 1957 she was named the District of Columbia professional woman of the year. At present she is second vice president of Zonta International.
LIZABETH GRISCOM, the Betsy Ross of American history, was the seventh daughter of Samuel Griscom and Rebecca James of Philadelphia and was born on January 1, 1752. Andrew Griscom, her great-grandfather, had emigrated from England to America in 1680, at about the same time that William Penn started his Quaker colony, and he was always a loyal supporter of all of Penn's theories. He built the first brick house in Philadelphia from brick brought over by Penn in the good ship Welcome. His name and that of his son, Tobias, and grandson, Samuel, can be found on the Membership List of Master Craftsmen and Architects, which now hangs in Carpenters' Hall where the first meeting of the Continental Congress was held.

Rebecca James, Betsy's mother, was a sister of Abel James, head of the importing firm of James & Drinker that figured so prominently in the "tea incident" with a British brig in 1773. Betsy had seven sisters and one brother, and they were all educated at The Friends' School.

When Betsy was a young girl, she fell in love with John Ross, the son of Rev. Aeneas Ross, rector of Christ Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, and wanted to marry him. However, Betsy's parents did not approve of their daughter "marrying off" to a man of a different faith, so refused to give their approval. In those days no girl under 21 could marry without her parents' consent.

After due deliberation, Betsy and John decided to wait until she became of age; and then, when they found that her parents were still opposed to their marriage, decided to elope and did not reveal their marriage until the following spring. When the Society of Friends heard about it, they lost no time in taking immediate action to have Betsy "disowned" for her disobedient conduct.

At that time John Ross was an apprentice to an upholsterer, but he quickly rented a quaint little two-story house at 239 Arch Street and went into the upholstering business for himself; Betsy became his chief assistant. When the Revolutionary War started, he had to take his turn in guarding the powder wharf on the Delaware River, and it was while on duty that he was severely injured during a gunpowder explosion and died on January 20, 1776. He was the first member of Christ Episcopal Church to give his life in the war. Betsy stayed on in the little house and continued the upholstering business, and it was there that the struggling little Quakeress was transformed into the heroine Betsy Ross.

An Expert Needlewoman's Advice

In 1777 Continental Congress began to discuss a suitable emblem for young America, and finally a committee was appointed with Col. George Ross as Chairman. No record has ever been found of this committee being authorized to order a flag, as at that time nearly all busi-
ness was transacted secretly by commi-
mitees. Colonel Ross was an uncle of John Ross and also one of the
signers of the Declaration of Inde-
pendence. Another member of this
committee was Robert Morris, a
wealthy financier who took a promi-
nent part in upholding the cause of
American patriots.

Colonel Ross was very fond of
Betsy; and, knowing that she was an
expert needlewoman, he hoped that
she might be selected to make the
flag for them, so, asking Gen. George
Washington to accompany the com-
nitee, he led them to her home.

General Washington showed her a
rough draft of a flag which he had
drawn showing thirteen stars and
thirteen stripes to represent the origi-
nal States, and asked her if she
thought she could reproduce the same
in bunting with an effective arrange-
ment of red, white and blue.

Betsy looked over the sketch
carefully, noticed that the stars had
six points, and remarked that a
correct star had five points. Wash-
ington replied that he knew that
this was true but that they hoped to
add more stars in the future, and he
had thought that a regular six-pointed
star could be more easily and rap-
idly made. Betsy quickly folded a
piece of paper and, using the scissors
that hung by her side, clipped out a
true and perfectly symmetrical five-
pointed star, to the great astonish-
ment of the committee. Betsy also
made some suggestions regarding the
proportions of the flag, and General
Washington then sat down and drew
another sketch in pencil. Soon after-
ward he sent her a new one colored
by William Barrett, a painter of some
note.

A short time after the commit-
tee had left her home, Colonel Ross
returned alone and, handing Betsy a
note of large denomination, told her
to go to all the shops that sold bunt-
ing and buy all she could find. When
she had completed her first flag to her
own satisfaction, it was presented to
Continental Congress. When the So-
ciety of Friends heard that Betsy was
making national flags, they "dis-
owned" her for the second time as
they considered that it was a direct
violation of their peace principles.

**Betsy's Other Husbands**

The following year she married
Captain Ashburn, who was engaged
in the merchant marine business; but
in 1781 his ship was seized by the
British, and he and all the men
 aboard were taken prisoners and
thrown in the filthy Old Mill Prison,
where he soon died. In this same pris-
on was his friend, John Claypoole,
and as soon as he was released and
sent back to America, he told Betsy
of her husband's death. He had been
a Quaker, too, and had been "dis-
owned" by the Society of Friends be-
cause he believed that it was right to
fight in a war of self-defense. In 1783
he married Betsy, and they later
joined a new group of Quakers who
called themselves "Free Quakers," as
they believed in more liberal ideas regarding war and marriage.

Years later, children were taught in the schools how Betsy had fashioned the first “Old Glory” at the request of General Washington. Soon people began to inquire about Betsy’s early life and background; the only information her family could give was that she had married John Ross secretly some time in 1773, but they did not know the exact date or place.

Records of Her First Marriage

Search was then begun in all available church records of Colonial days and in the old records of the State of Pennsylvania, but no information could be found. Finally, in 1933, which was about 163 years after Betsy and John eloped, one of her great-grandsons decided to look through the Archives of the State of New Jersey. Down in the basement vault of the New Jersey State House, he came across some old Colonial records from 1735–91, and in volume “R”, page 265, he found not only their marriage license but also their marriage bond. They had evidently been filed first in Gloucester County and later transferred to the city of Trenton and placed in the New Jersey State House for safe keeping. The marriage bond reads as follows:

MARRIAGE BOND
of
JOHN ROSS
and
ELIZABETH GRISCO
November 4, 1773

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents, That we, JOHN ROSS of the city of Philadelphia, and WILLIAM HUGG, JUNIOR, of the Town and County of Gloucester, in the Western Division of the Province of New Jersey—are holden and do stand justly indebted into his Excellency, WILLIAM FRANKLIN, ESQ., Captain General and Governor in Chief of New Jersey, in the sum of Five Hundred Pounds of current lawful money of New Jersey, to be paid to his said Excellency, the Governor, his successors or assigns: for which Payment well and truly to be made and done, we do bind ourselves, our Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and every one of them firmly by these presents. Sealed with our Seals and dated this fourth day of November, Annoque Domini One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-three.

THE CONDITION of this obligation is such that Whereas the above bounden John Ross hath obtained License of Marriage for Himself of the one Party, and for Elizabeth Griscom of the other Party:— Now if it shall not hereafter appear that they, the said John Ross and Elizabeth Griscom, have any lawful Let or Impediment of Precontract, Affinity or Consanguinity, to hinder their being joined in the Holy Bands of Matrimony, and afterwards their living together as Man and Wife: Then this Obligation to be void or else to stand and remain in full Force and Virtue.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of
John Ross
James Bowman
William Hugg, Junior

Such a Marriage Bond was necessary because of the New Jersey Marriage Act of 1719, in which it is mentioned that “several young persons had been clandestinely married,” and so to prevent the Province of New Jersey from becoming the “Greta Green” of eloping young people, the consent of the parents or guardians was required if the marrying young couple was under 21 years of age, and also for the more effectual preventing of frauds in the obtaining of a Marriage License, as then the Bond became law. The bond required two bondsmen, one of whom could be the bridegroom, and then it had to be sealed and delivered in the presence of a Justice of the county.

At that time there was no bridge across the Delaware River, so Betsy and John must have crossed over to Gloucester on the old paddle-wheel horse ferry, and then entered Huggs Tavern, which was only a stone’s throw from the river. This tavern was owned by William Huggs, Jr., and was well known because of its mineral spring. It was also the home of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club, and it was around its huge fireplace that its members used to “mix a huge wasail after a successful chase.” Also countless social affairs and political meetings were held here by the people of both Gloucester and Philadelphia. On November 25, 1777, the Battle of Gloucester swirled about this tavern, and in 1778, General Wayne engaged in a short skirmish with a British force. It was here that General Greene and Marquis de Lafayette repulsed the British troops of Lord Cornwallis.

One wonders how John Ross, an upholsterer’s apprentice, was able to induce William Huggs to sign a Marriage Bond for five hundred pounds unless he had been a frequenter of the tavern. Mr. Huggs must also have accompanied Betsy and John to the home of James Bowman, the Justice of Gloucester County. In the History of Gloucester, Cumberland, and Salem Counties, it states that James Bowman began his duties as Justice in 1771 and in the old Court Minutes of Gloucester County it confirms Bowman’s services as Justice in 1773, the year of Betsy’s marriage. After the wedding ceremony, Betsy and John must have returned to their respective homes to avoid suspicion, as their marriage that night was not made known until the following spring (1774).

Present-Day Honors to Betsy

Little did Betsy dream that some day her little home on Arch Street would become a national shrine and be known as “The Flag House”; or that her pew in the Quaker Church would be marked with her name and a Flag; or that the United States Government would issue a 3-cent stamp on the 200th anniversary of her birth; or that, on Memorial Day, soldiers would lovingly place a beautiful Flag on her tomb in the Mount Moriah Cemetery; or that each year, on June 14, thousands of Americans would proudly display their Flags in her honor.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

BE PATRIOTIC
FLY A FLAG ON HOLIDAYS

Last November 11, Veterans’ Day (formerly Armistice Day), Junior Members of the Cherokee Chapter, Atlanta, Ga., conducted a Flag Survey. Under the direction of the chapter Flag Chairman, Mrs. Carlton Mobley, they worked in groups, scouting the entire city to check the number of Flags flown on a Public Holiday. Their motto was: Be Patriotic—Fly a Flag.

Qualified to give Flag information and distribute Flag Codes, the Juniors did an excellent job, resulting in the cooperation of many local dealers, who sold Flags at cost to local citizens. This is an appropriate and worthy idea for June 14, Flag Day, activity in other cities!
Clara Barton’s Mercy Ship

BY HATTIE LEISTER

DESCENDANTS OF ’76 CHAPTER,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MOORED solidly, high above the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal and the forthcoming George Washington Memorial Highway, at Glen Echo, Md., stands the former home of DAR member 160, known far and wide as Clara Barton, founder and first President of the American Red Cross. The whole effect is that of a broad-beamed Mississippi River steamboat. There is nothing exceptional about the exterior except its spaciousness, unless one chances to spy two red crosses in glass above a tiny balcony off the third floor. Though placed inconspicuously, they at once mark the “Red Cross House” as different from any other.

White siding helps to conceal a fact that has contributed, through 70 years, to the solidity of the house—it is built of fine hemlock planks first used at the city of Johnstown, Pa., in barracks to house residents made homeless by the flood disaster of 1889.

The minute one enters the house, the ship effect becomes more apparent; in fact, the resemblance to a steamer is more than accidental—it had been specially planned. The accompanying photograph shows an open salon in the center surrounded by two stories of galleries with beautifully wrought balustrades. Paneling along both walls covers 5-foot-deep areas used for storing relief supplies of bandages, clothing, etc., and readily accessible by doors—Clara Barton was always well prepared to cope with disaster!

It Was Built in 1892

This unique house, built in 1892, contains 36 rooms and 38 closets. It is now owned by four Franks sisters—Miss Frances Franks, Mrs. Sara Rhodes Franks, Mrs. Katherine Franks Bronson, and Miss Henrietta Franks, who are largely responsible for its present shipshape condition. The sisters occupy an apartment at the rear, and seven other apartments, contrived from the bountiful supply of rooms, have been leased to officials of the David Taylor Model Basin, the National Institutes of Health, and the Central Intelligence Agency.

Before further inspection of the Red Cross House, it will be well to review the life of Clara Barton herself. She was born in 1821 (and died in 1912), the daughter of Steven Barton, who fought under “Mad” Anthony Wayne, and the granddaughter of Daniel Stone, her Revolutionary ancestor. (When she joined the DAR, she became a member of Mary Washington Chapter, Washington, D.C.) At the early age of 15 she began to teach school in an attempt to conquer what she considered the drawback of extreme shyness. She established the first public school in Bordentown, N.J.; then came to Washington as the first female Government clerk (in the U.S. Patent Office).

She was therefore in the Nation’s Capital during the War Between the States and had become greatly concerned over the streams of sick and wounded men who poured into Washington from Virginia across the “Long Bridge”. Because her father had told her tales of the Indian wars in which he had fought instead of the usual fairy stories deemed
Clara Barton's historic home at Glen Echo, Md., stands on a wooded hill above the Potomac River and the old Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. The "Steamboat Gothic" style reflects Miss Barton's years of disaster work aiding flood victims along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, as well as the Mississippi River background of its architect, Dr. Julian Hubbell. This roomy house, 87 1/2 feet long and 45 feet wide, has nearly two score rooms and as many closets. It is three stories high in front and four at the rear.

Mrs. Katharine Franks Bronson, one of the four Franks sisters, stands behind a settee given to Clara Barton by the Grand Duchess Louise of Baden. The gold-leaf, marble-topped table was a gift from the people of Paris.

Miss Frances Franks displays several of Clara Barton's flags now in the Red Cross House. She is holding a Swiss flag (a white cross on a red background). The flag on the floor is the ensign of the SS TYNHEAD, given Miss Barton by the commanding officer of the ship, which had been chartered to take American wheat and corn to Russian famine victims in 1892. The trunk contains clothing and dresses, and a hinged slipper stool held shoes. The room pictured is the one on the third floor known as the "Red Cross room" because of the two crosses in red glass in the windows just behind Miss Franks.

proper for children to hear, she had received a full dosage of the horrors of war and its accompanying suffering and privation.

Although she had no official status, Miss Barton, then turning 40, begged medicine, clothing, bandages, and food, as well as the wagons to carry them to the front. At first, she was regarded with lifted eyebrows—war was considered no place for a lady—but eventually she earned the respect and affection of those on both sides and won consent to continue her errands of mercy.

After the war, on behalf of President Lincoln, she operated a "Bureau of Missing Persons", trying to trace 80,000 soldiers whose records were lost. This taxing job impaired her health, and she went to Switzerland in 1870 to recuperate. Imagine Clara Barton resting when there was relief work to be done! In a few weeks, she was in the thick of the Franco-Prussian War and saw, at first hand, the activities of the International Red Cross. When she perceived the humane manner in which the sick and wounded on both sides were handled, she was deeply impressed.

Founding of the American Red Cross

On her return to the United States, she waged a strong campaign to get the United States to join the International Red Cross, which was successfully concluded in 1881. Miss Barton was elected the first President of the American Red Cross. Her field director was Dr. Julian Hubbell, who worked with her during 22 major flood, fire, and other disasters and inherited her house at Glen Echo. At the time of the Johnstown flood and fire (many houses floating downstream in the flood waters caught fire when stoves were tipped over, and victims burned to death rather than drowned), Miss Barton and Dr. Hubbell went to the aid of the thousands who were homeless and destitute, lacking food, clothing, and shelter.

She appealed particularly for wood for barracks that could house the homeless until new homes could be built. When the disaster had passed and many new residences had been built, the grateful Johnstownians gave Miss Barton the sturdy hemlock planking from the barracks, floating it down the Chesapeake & Ohio
Canal to the present site at Glen Echo. The location adjoined an amphitheater erected by the Glen Echo Chautauqua Assembly; the echo in the glen where the building stood prompted the name “Glen Echo.” The Chautauqua organization gave Miss Barton the land on which to build her house.

Dr. Hubbell, who was raised along the Mississippi, designed the building, and his background is reflected in the “steamboat” architecture, as already noted. In harmony with the marine atmosphere, each room has a number, like a ship’s cabin.

The house has much beautiful furniture, including many gifts made to its original owner. Among the most outstanding are a gold leaf and onyx table, from the people of Paris and a settee presented by Princess Louise of Baden. Clara’s small brown tin trunk is still packed with her clothing and other belongings; it is something of a shock to see how small the dresses are and to realize that the wearer was very tiny.

Other mementoes are a Swiss flag (a white cross on a red background), the reverse of the Red Cross insignia, and the ensign of the SS Tynehead, which Miss Barton chartered to carry American corn and wheat to Russian famine victims in 1892.

What Is the Future of the Red Cross House?

What will be the future of the gallant Red Cross House? The present owners, the four dedicated sisters who have cherished it so carefully for the past few years, are anxious to relinquish their stewardship, but it is felt the building should be permanently maintained and made available for public inspection. To that end, the Clara Barton Memorial Foundation was organized in April, 1963, and hopes that enough money can be raised by July 1 to keep the Red Cross House from passing into private ownership. Members of the foundation, whose address is The First National Bank of Maryland, Poolesville, Md., include Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Judge Alfred Noyes, Senator Daniel-B. Brewster, Congressman Joel T. Broyhill, Congressman Charles Mathias, and many others.
MANY DISTINGUISHED WOMEN have trooped across the pages of western New York's history. We note, with satisfaction, outstanding present-day women whose prestige is widely recognized. To find pure romance, however, we need only to delve into the lives of countless women who lived when they were not given the credit due them and when men were wont to debate such questions as this: "Resolved: That males exert a greater influence upon society than females."

The writer always has been captivated by one who well may be called "Daughter of Destiny." If you look askance at certain facets of her life, remember, 'Twas only the turn of fortune's wheel that you were given the better deal. Are you then all set for a long journey into the yesteryear, a voyage back to 1743? We are aboard a graceful, birdlike ship that seems too frail to face the stormy seas—the William and Mary, outward bound from Belfast, Ireland. On the ocean, we shall meet no armored dreadnought; under the sea, no enemy "sub" will menace; overhead, we shall sight no alien aircraft; we need fear no atom bomb. Indeed, in 1743, we had better not mention these perils, lest the forefather and foremother passengers deem us quite bereft of reason.

On board there are families with their faces turned toward a new land of sufficiently alluring promise to cause them to leave their friends and homes, and to dare the terrors of the deep. America, with freedom from want and freedom from persecution, beckons. One such Scotch-Irish family is that of Thomas Jemison; which included his wife, Jane Erwin Jemison; their two sons, John and Thomas; and their daughter, Betsey. Human interest centers around this family as the stork hovers over it. Particularly, the women hope against hope that the good ship will win in its race with the stork. The winds, however, seem perverse. Somewhere on that rolling ocean, in that tossing, plunging sailing vessel, 220 years ago, Mary Jemison was born to be the fourth child of the family which, later in America, was to add two more sons, Matthew and Robert.

The ship docks at Philadelphia. The happy family with the wee baby disembarks. The voyage was done.

Almost unparalleled in history or fiction alike in its heroism, thrilling adventures, narrow escapes, human pathos, and tragedy is the romantic story of Mary Jemison, "the white woman of the Genesee"—Dehe-wa-mis or Deh-ge-wa-nus, as the Indians called her.

Fortunately, many accurate accounts of her life were preserved for posterity. Forty years after Mary Jemison apparently had been lost to the world—in 1798—a traveler returned with the news that a white woman with an old Indian husband and a large family of children was living on the banks of the Genesee River. A missionary ascertained that the woman was in truth, Mary Jemison. Twenty-five years later—in 1823—a newspaper man, James Seavers, resolved to get her story, and it is this narrative (which is in reality an autobiography, having been told by Mary Jemison directly to Seavers) that we cherish most. The writer's copy of this work, a second edition, was published in 1842. Several others wrote similar books.

In Letchworth Park on the Genesee, a wealth of Mary Jemison material is preserved in a museum—a beautiful bronze statue of Mary carrying a papoose marks her grave; the log cabin of Mary's daughter, Nancy, is well-preserved; and there is a replica of the old Indian council house. The site of Mary's home for over 50 years, Gardeau Flats, is near by, below Portage Falls.

In author Seavers' introduction to the old book, he tells that Mary
Jemison walked 4 miles from her dwelling on the Genesee to Castile to the home of a Mrs. Whaley, where she remained 3 days while she related the outstanding events in her life to him. She was then over 80 years old. In stature, she was described as very short. Her complexion was exceedingly white; her eyes were a sparkling light blue; and her hair was then gray. She was dressed in Indian fashion. She spoke English distinctly, with a slight Irish idiom, and she proved herself well-informed in history.

Mary remembered her parents’ happy married life and their earnest concern for the education, religion, and welfare of their children.

Since her father, Thomas Jemison, had been a farmer in the old country, soon after arrival in America the family had settled on a farm which they cleared on Marsh Creek, Adams County, Pa. Here, for a number of years, they prospered, their peace broken only by panthers and wolves which occasionally carried off a lamb or calf. These joyous old days Mary Jemison, at 80, could recall only with tears in her eyes.

It seems that in 1752—about the time many of your Revolutionary ancestors were being born—rumors of Indian barbarities began to spread, and in 1754 an army to protect the settlers against French and Indian marauders was recruited under the command of the young George Washington. After the surrender of Fort Necessity, killing of the whites and plunder and burning of their homes increased.

In 1758, because the Indians were known to be in an ugly mood, the Jemison family had been warned to go to the stockade, Fort McCord, 6 miles away. Disregarding this advice, Thomas and his sons continued with their spring plowing and sowing of flax. Meanwhile, a neighbor, William Mann, had brought his family for protection from his more remote farm to the Jemison homestead, which stood in a hollow surrounded by hills.

At this time, Mary was a girl of 15; the fame of her loveliness—deep blue Irish eyes, abundant golden hair, and very fair skin—has lived on through the years.

April 13, 1758, an account of the Jemison massacre, which appeared in the Pennsylvania Gazette, threw the country into confusion. It was believed that all had been killed, but let us hear Mary’s version. The week before, on April 5, her father had been shaving an axe helve beside the house. Mrs. Jemison, Mrs. Mann, and the children were preparing breakfast when a musket shot rang out. Robert Buck, another neighbor who had ridden in to give the alarm that the Indians were coming, and his horse lay dead outside the cabin door. Six Indians and four Frenchmen had already made Jemison their prisoner. The others, save for the two oldest brothers, who had hidden in the barn and later escaped to Virginia, were captured, and their home was plundered. These builders of new America were not spared to fight for its independence.

All that day the Jemisons and the Manns were driven forward without pity, and whips were used on the children whenever they grew tired. Hungry and thirsty, they slept that night. In the morning, they were given food looted from their own home. The second night, too, they were fed. Then an Indian took Mary aside and removed her shoes and stockings, which he replaced with moccasins. The heroic pioneer...
mother, Jane Erwin Jemison, realizing the meaning of this rite, called her daughter to her and said:

Mary, I think we are going to part; do not try to escape; remember your own language, your prayers, and your God. Mother will watch over you. * * * Don't cry, Mary. Don't cry, child. God will bless you! Farewell! Farewell!

One of the little Mann boys was also saved. The two children were led into the deep forest for the night, and the next morning they were joined by Indians and Frenchmen who had tarried with the other captives. Mary described the third night thus.

When the Indians had finished their supper, they took from their baggage a number of scalps. * * * Those scalps I knew must have been taken from our family by the color of the hair. My mother's hair was red, and I could easily distinguish my father's and the children's from each other. That sight was most appalling; yet I was obliged to endure it without complaining. In the course of the night, they made me understand that they would not have killed the family if the whites had not pursued them.

Before entering Fort Duquesne several days later, the children were painted red. Here the Mann boy was given to the French, and Mary to two Indian squaws who adopted her in place of a brother who had been killed in battle. Clothed in Indian garb, forbidden the use of her native English tongue, she was christened Deh-he-wa-mis or Deh-ge-wa-nus, meaning, in Seneca, "Two Falling Voices", and signifying the fact that her adoption stilled the Indian sisters' mourning. For the next 2 years, Mary lived with the Indian tribe at Wi-ish-to, on the Ohio River. Here her two adopted Indian sisters and two Indian brothers taught her the Indian language and ways, while they watched over her carefully and came to love her as their own.

We are told that she forgot some of her own family's lessons, but never modesty, right living, and mercy. She learned to count the seasons by the buds and leaves, by the time when the kernels of corn first came on the cob, the months and days by the moons; and she learned to think of God as The Great White Spirit. She loved quiet stars, whispering winds, rippling waters against the walls of her canoe, and the patter of rain on the tepee roof.

Mary, heeding her mother's warning, made no attempts to escape into the trackless forests. She believed that all of her family were dead, for it was not until after the Revolution that she learned of her two brothers' escape into Virginia.

The calm of Mary's or Deh-he-wa-mis' Indian life was shattered one day when, despite her pleadings, she was married to Sheninjee, a friendly Delaware, who, however, proved to be a kind and good husband. Hear her words:

Sheninjee was a noble man, large in stature, elegant in appearance, generous in his conduct, courageous in war, a friend to peace, and a great lover of justice. * * * Yet, Sheninjee was an Indian. The idea of my spending my days with him at first seemed perfectly irreconcilable to my feelings, but his good nature, generosity, tenderness, and friendship toward me soon gained my affection, and strange as it may seem, I loved him!

The only illness in Mary's 90 years came after the birth of her first child, who died when a few days old. Her next baby, with fair skin and blue eyes, whom she named Thomas for her father, was a perfect child. Upon him she lavished love, and in the adoration of her Indian husband and family, she learned contentment.

In the summer of 1763, jealousy of Mary's growing influence on the tribe caused her, with her baby, her two adopted brothers, and her two squaw sisters, to leave the tribe and go to Genishau, now Cuylerville, N.Y., near Genesee, about 500 miles from their Ohio home. Her husband had decided to broaden his trapping field during the winter and join his wife and baby in the spring; but instead, summer brought news of his death which had occurred soon after he left her at Wi-ish-to. Mary described her feelings:

This was a heavy and an unexpected blow. I was now in my youthful days left a widow with one son, and was entirely dependent on myself for his and my support.

Many ordeals were Mary's. A Hollander, enamored by her beauty, and a plotting old chief tried to lure her with alleged promises of the King of England's bounty for whites bringing in Indian captives. The former's attentions became so obnoxious that she was forced to hide herself and child in a swamp and later at a spring near Mount Morris, today known as "The White Woman's Spring."

The beautiful, 24-year-old Dehe-wa-mis turned a cold shoulder to many brave's attentions, until finally she was persuaded, for her son's and her own protection, to marry Chief Hiokatoo, 60 years old, over 6 feet in height, the strongest and cruellest Indian in the tribe. To them were born six children: John (resembling his father), Jesse (fair like Thomas), Beisey, Nancy, Polly, and Jane. Old Hiokatoo never displayed his pleasure in savage cruelty before his wife, who always ruled her own cabin and never for one moment forgot that she was not an Indian.

Mary remembered the council with the Colonists in the summer of 1775, when the Indians learned that the Colonists were at war with the British and when the Indians were asked to remain neutral. She recalled the year afterward, when the British called the Indians to Oswego and begged them to make war on the Colonists. The Indians remembered their promise to the Colonists, but persuasion by Brant, Johnson, and Butler and bribes of clothes, brass kettles, guns, ammunition, and rum got the better of them.

Following the battle of Oriskany, Hiokatoo was made second in command to Brant. This assignment, much to his liking, kept him away from home a great deal of time for the next few years. With the Butlers, the blood-thirsty old Hiokatoo took part in the Wyoming Massacre in 1778. Many times Mary and her oldest son, Thomas, interceded successfully with him for prisoners, but she heard too late to prevent the torture and killing of Boyd and Parker, which occurred not far from her home. Her powers of persuasion with other Indians also saved many lives. A recent publication speaks of her as having been "the power behind the throne, wielding a tremendous influence with both Indians and pioneers during the Revolution."

When, in 1779, Sullivan's army was laying Seneca Indian villages to waste, Mary, with Indian women and children, fled toward Fort Niagara. Picture her on an old, swayback horse with two or three young children mounted also, and a smaller one strapped to her back. Luckily
for the horse, the two older boys walked!

At length, after many weeks, she returned to the Genesee Valley to find not a vestige of food or any shelter left. It was then that she determined to leave the tribe and go to a deserted cabin at Gardeau Flats, there to look after her children and herself. As luck would have it, an old Negro and a boy were occupying the cabin, but they gave her shelter, shared their corn crop, and helped her to build her own log cottage. For over 50 years, and, in fact, until 2 years before her death, Mary did not leave Gardeau Flats.

Here, at the close of the Revolution, a very much subdued and ill old Hiokatoo sought out his family. Here, too, came her foster brother, the powerful Indian chief, who offered her an opportunity to return to her own race. She was tempted, especially as her son, Thomas, a fine young man, was eager to go and offered to help with the younger children. Loth to part with the promising Thomas, the Indians met in council and bade him to accompany his mother. That settled it. Mary had leaned too long upon Thomas to part with him; moreover she was not certain how warm a reception her family of Indian children would receive among her white relatives, if she could find them.

Her Indian brother was pleased when she decided not to go, and he promised to obtain a grant of a large tract of land for her—acres that she could bequeath to her children. Accordingly, in 1797, "Farmer's Brother" summoned Mary Jemison to the "Big Tree Council," where she was granted a plot 6 miles long and 43⁄4 miles wide in the Genesee Valley—a plot known later as the Gardeau Reservation. It is interesting to note that at this meeting the great chief, Red Jacket, tried to thwart the deal. Six of Mary's children, all except one who died in infancy and Jane, who died at 15, were living, and Mary set about giving each child a cabin and land.

Instead of being the most peaceful years of her life, her last were perhaps the saddest, and much of her sorrow she attributed to the whites' sale of liquor to the Indians. Her son, John, grew more and more like his cruel father. Thomas and Jesse were like their gentle mother and only quarreled when drinking. It was during a drunken fight in 1811 that John killed his brother, Thomas, the mother's favorite. Probably because of his old father's influence, John was acquitted. Soon after this, death came, at the age of 103, to the father, Hiokatoo, the one who, notwithstanding the fact that history has written his name in fire and blood, for over 40 years had been Mary's staunch defender.

The son, Jesse, tried to devote himself to his mother as Thomas had done, but John resented this. About a year after his first murder, the drunk-crazed John again killed—this time his brother Jesse—and again he escaped punishment only to meet death later in a drunken brawl. It took a strong mother to say this:

Although John had taken the life of his two brothers, and caused me unspeakable trouble and grief, his death made a solemn impression upon my mind, and seemed, in addition to my former misfortunes, enough to bring down my gray hairs with sorrow to the grave. Yet, on second thought, I could not mourn for him as I had for my other sons, because I knew that his death was just, and what he had deserved for a long time from the hand of justice.

Mary's daughters and many of her grandchildren, of whom she had 39 at the time of her spoken narrative, became a comfort to her in her old age. She said:

Thus situated in the midst of my children, I expect I shall soon leave the world, and make room for the rising generation. I feel the weight of years with which I am loaded, and am sensible of my daily failure in seeing, hearing, and strength, but my only anxiety is for my family. If my family will live happily, and I can be exempted from trouble while I have to stay, I feel as though I could lay down in peace a life that has been checked in almost every hour with troubles of a deeper dye than are commonly experienced by mortals.

Timothy Alden, a missionary, labored to convert Deh-he-wa-mis. Once, her patience exhausted, Mary cried out,

Saved, saved, what mean ye? I have tried to live good; I have not sinned against your God nor the Great White Spirit. I have been dragged almost to your Hell and I have been tempted, but my good mother has always been with me as she promised. Saved! I am not afraid to die if that is what ye mean.

Toward the end of her life, envious eyes were watching her vast and beautiful lands. A transaction or two had made them considerably smaller; and in 1830, an imposter claiming to be her cousin, George Jemison, tricked her into deeding him 400 instead of 40 acres, as she thought. Promptly, he resold them and absconded. In 1831, nearly destitute, she went to live with one of her daughters on the Buffalo Creek Reservation.

While here, at the age of 89, she attended the Indian Mission School, where she received instruction in the Christian faith which she had left so long ago. Dying, she sent for the minister's wife and asked her to say the prayer of her childhood. Mary Jemison folded her hands and repeated with Mrs. Wright, "Our Father, Who art in heaven," and on through the Lord's Prayer. Thus she died on September 19, 1833.

Her body, first buried in Buffalo, now rests at Letchworth Park where, as previously stated, a fitting monument stands. Too, near her old Pennsylvania home, there is a bronze statue of the girl, Mary Jemison, mounted on a stone taken from the Jemison farm home.

Such was the strange life of this tempest-tossed, mild-hearted daughter of old Ireland—Deh-he-wa-mis, Indian in dress, manners, nature, and associations—but 100 percent white in blood, the Mary Jemison who said:

During my parents' voyage, I was born to be the sport of fortune and almost an outcast from civil society.

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THE SITE of one of America's earliest glass factories—held to be the most important from the collector's point of view—has recently been discovered and partly excavated by professional archaeologists. It is that of the New Bremen Glass Manufactory, established in 1785 by Johann Friederich Amelung, on the banks of Bennett's Creek, in the foothills of Sugar Loaf Mountain, near Urbana, Frederick County, Md. According to P. N. Perrot, director of the Corning Museum of Glass and administrative director of the excavation, this marks the first time that any eighteenth century glassmaking site has ever been professionally excavated. The excavation has been effected as a joint operation of the Corning Museum of Glass and the Smithsonian Institution's archeological team. The archeological director of the expedition was I. Noel Hume, chief archeologist of Colonial Williamsburg, assisted by Mrs. Hume.

Although it was known that Amelung built his glass factory near Urbana, it was felt that the elements and other factors, especially construction of a road in the nineteenth century along the site, had led to such disintegration of the factory foundations that they would be useless for archeological research. The archeological team, at most, expected to find a dump where they could hope to find enough glass to justify the expedition.

Mammoth Structure

Instead of a dump, "We found a mammoth, very complex structure over 52 feet by 43 feet in size, built of walls up to 3 feet thick in carefully laid stone construction," says Mr. Hume, who adds that, "The full significance of the structure will only be revealed by a more thorough study of the floor plan and of eighteenth century technical literature.

EARLY AMERICAN GLASS

By ROBERT G. BREEN

"Its size and heavy masonry, however, indicate that it was one of the major buildings of the settlement which, by Amelung's own figures, exceeded 30 units."

According to Mr. Hume, the job was expected to be completed in 10 days. Now, because of the importance of the discovery and the fact that the excavations are only partly completed, work on the project was resumed.

Enclosed by Wire

In the meantime, in order to frustrate curiosity seekers and souvenir hunters, the whole area has been enclosed by barbed wire and the site covered by a wooden structure with a metal roof.

The interest in the site is so great because so little is known of Amelung's methods of glassmaking, and of the glass itself.

Ten years ago, when the Maryland Historical Society held the first catalogued exhibit of Amelung glass ever held anywhere, there were in existence 26 known pieces directly attributable to Amelung. Today, as far as is known, there are barely more than 30.

His "presentation" pieces are the easiest to identify because they were made for presentation on important occasions. George Washington was the recipient of one of them. It is held that Amelung never made two "presentation" pieces alike. Each one had to be created anew. He never duplicated a shape, although his engraving, the ornamentation of scrolls, foliage, and florets, all bear the unmistakable Amelung idiom.

Because of the extreme beauty of the glass it is today the most highly prized of old American glass.

Eighteen crates of the glass fragments have been sent to the Corning Glass Museum, where they are

1 Printed by permission of the author and The Sun, Baltimore, Md.
being carefully washed in nothing but tepid water by Mr. Perrot and his staff of experts. Working after hours, it took 33 hours to wash just three crates of the glass.

The glass is now being subjected to chemical analysis. All this testing "won't prove anything immediately," points out Mr. Perrot, who adds that they hope to find much information from the fragments as to the many different types of glass made by Amelung—information now totally lacking. In this way the expert can gather more evidence by which to identify as Amelung that glass which is now merely held to be "Amelung-type" glass.

The researchers are also interested in the sources of Amelung's raw material, mostly sand and soda lime. As far as is known, Amelung used no flint in his glass. That is why it does not have the metallic ringing sound of glass made with flint. Instead, it has a muffled ring when tapped.

Of all the 30 or more buildings that Amelung constructed in establishing his grandiose Utopia, with the 68 artisans and $10,000 capital he brought from Germany, only Amelung House, the manor house, remains.

Built Schools

It was from here that Amelung directed his colony, where he imported dancing masters, governesses, and tutors for the children, and built schools where French, English, and German were taught, along with "writing, ciphering, music, the harp, the harpsichord, flute, and violin."

Today Amelung House is the residence of Prof. and Mrs. William R. Quynn. After acquiring the house in 1942, Mrs. Quynn set about researching details of the original owner. Her documented findings were

(Continued on page 584)
The President-General Visits Bacone College

On her trip westward, the President General visited Bacone College, Muskogee, Okla. At her right in the photograph are Mrs. John Augustus Carr, State Regent of Arkansas, and Mrs. Melvin Race, State Regent of Oklahoma. At her left are Mrs. Roger W. Getz and Roger W. Getz, President of Bacone College. The date was March 10, 1963.

Church Honors DAR Leader

Miss Edla Stannard Gibson, Honorary Vice President General, of Buffalo, N. Y., has been selected Episcopal Churchwoman of the Year “in recognition of a lifetime of quiet devotion and service.” Bishop Lauriston L. Scaife, of the Episcopal Diocese of Western New York, pronounced these words in conferring on her a Bishop’s Cross and chain and an illuminated citation. Bishop Scaife continued:

“The Diocese of Western New York proudly claims you among its Christian daughters, and honors you for your service to Christ and His Church. You have carried on gratefully those Christian concepts so well taught and practiced in your family home. You are the third generation of your family to be actively associated with the Church Home.

“Your parish church of St. Mary’s-on-the-Hill has been proud to number you among its lifelong members, since your confirmation there,” commented the bishop. “The community has been enriched by your efforts in many areas, particularly through your leadership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Buffalo Historical Society, and the Fort Niagara Association.”
A Youth Looks at Patriotism

A 19-year-old boy views patriotism as an important force to be instilled in the young people of our Nation.

Young people can understand the importance of patriotism and take definite steps to preserve our heritage. Often we hear of the increasing rate of juvenile delinquency and comments regarding the future of the American youth. As a young man of the age of 19, I feel a strong urge to do something for my Country. Patriotism is not dead in our youth and will never be dead as long as there are American citizens willing to instill in the youth of our country an appreciation of our heritage. And as long as patriotism is alive our Nation, too, will live.

Even as a youth, I can see far enough into the future to realize that the United States will soon depend on the people of my generation to carry it through crucial times. I can realize that the education we are receiving will have to sustain us in these times. This education consists not only of intellectual subject matter, but educated understanding of God and an educated love of our Country and its heritage. All these combine to form the American citizen of tomorrow. For this reason, I urge the adults of the Nation to pay attention to these important phases of environment. The Daughters of the American Revolution do much to instill in youth a love of his heritage, to forward Christianity and protect it from infringement, and to guard our schools against communist infiltration. This is important work, and the efforts of the DAR should be unceasing in their protective vigil over our Nation's safety. These threats to our Nation are not something far distant. They are with us now and in each of our 50 States. As a college student, I can see as reality the attempts of professors to make patriotism seem old-fashioned, and I can read textbooks that give scandalous accounts of American history. These are real threats to our Nation's security.

What Patriotic Societies Can Do

As members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, you can do constructive work to protect your children and the future of your country. As a DAR chapter, you can work actively in sponsoring a C.A.R. Society. This is a step in the right direction. When your daughters become 18 they, too, can become members of the DAR, and your 18-year-old sons can become members of the S.A.R. The C.A.R. Societies will be the strength of the DAR and S.A.R. of tomorrow. It is in these C.A.R. societies that your children can better appreciate our heritage and can see the advantages of patriotism and feel its benefits within their hearts.

Our youth are never too young to feel the influence of the C.A.R., DAR, and S.A.R., for after all, their American heritage is with them from birth. When I became 18 I immediately joined the Sons of the American Revolution. Like the DAR, it maintains a watch over our freedoms. It works actively to fight encroaching socialism, to protect our schools, to instill patriotism in our youth, and to preserve our heritage.

There is much a young person of my age can see which makes me proud that I am a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and that my mother is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. After my freshman year of college, I spent 2 months on a tour of Europe, where I saw socialism in practice. The lack of initiative that exists as a result of it makes me realize that the United States does not want socialism. It was enough to make me know that every attempt should be made to combat proposed legislation which infringes on our individual freedoms as stated in the Constitution.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, and other patriotic organizations look back with reverence and forward with alert militancy. This is wonderful. These aims should be advanced. Increased membership should be an aim. Then the United States of America will always be a land of freedom. It will be a place our forefathers would look at with great pride. They would feel that their sacrifices were worth their cost and that their descendants were true Americans devoted to the causes for which the American Revolution was fought.

Gary Edward Young is a student at Central Missouri State College at Warrensburg. He has always been active in historic and patriotic work. As a senior in Carrollton High School, he was elected secretary of the Carroll County Historical Society, the youngest person to hold any office in any historical society in Missouri. As a high school senior, he was awarded the Edward Ewing Staton prize for history. He has continued this interest in history as a college student and a member of the honors program.

In the Sons of the American Revolution, he is on the Membership Committee and has been working actively to increase the Society's membership. He has done considerable lecturing, not only on American history but upon his travels in Europe.
HE DIDN'T know it, but Lord Baltimore included in Prince Georges County, Md., in 1695 the very territory to be designated the “Federal City” less than 100 years later. The county was divided into “hundreds”, and the area from Oxon Branch to the Falls of the Potomac was named “New Scotland Hundred.”

In 1632 George Thompson, one of the original land patentees, had been awarded tracts of land located in “New Scotland Hundred.” The rent was set at £1, 16 s. a year. These tracts were named “Duddington Manor” (Capitol Hill area), consisting of about 1,000 acres; “Duddington Pasture,” of about 300 acres; and “New Troy,” of about 500 acres. Later Thompson was clerk of the county court when Charles County was organized in 1658 and was a practicing attorney as late as 1691.

He decided to lease his acreage to Thomas Notley for 1000 years at a payment of 40,000 pounds of tobacco and 1 peppercorn a year. Thomas Notley patented his acreage in 1671, under the new name of “Cerne Abbey Manor.” He was of the English nobility, the family of Sydenhams, and served as Governor of Maryland from 1676 until his death in 1679. The Governor left Cerne Abbey Manor to his godson, Notley Rozier.

Jane Digges, Notley Rozier’s bride, brought a dowry, named “Elizabeth,” of 1,000 acres east of the Anacostia River. This gave them ownership of 2,000 acres of land spread out over the southeast and southwest. Their daughter, Eleanor, married Daniel Carroll and produced one son, Charles. After Eleanor’s death, Daniel married Ann Young, widow of Col. Benjamin Young, who had a son named Notley. The property was later divided between the two boys, Charles receiving 1,535 acres, including New Troy, Duddington Pasture, and Duddington Manor (formerly Cerne Abbey Manor). He willed his land to his son, Daniel, who passed his holdings down to his son, who, strangely enough, was named Charles Carroll, Jr. The balance of the land was given to Notley Young and consisted of the area beginning at the junction of the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers, known as Greenleaf Point (now the National War College), to above the Long Bridge, including valuable lots along the river. Notley deeded 400 acres of his land in 1791 to be laid out for the Federal City.
George Washington chose this area, not for its social life, which was very limited, but for its beauty as well as the excellent water transportation—ideal for commerce and industry. L’Enfant remarked that he found Jenkin’s Heights (Duddington) “like a pedestal awaiting its monument,” and chose the spot for the Capitol.

**Earlier Urban Renewal**

L’Enfant began his plans for Capitol Hill; and, about the same time, Daniel Carroll decided to build a new house on a square bounded by E, F, and 2nd Streets and New Jersey Avenue, S.E. L’Enfant’s lines went right through this property, and he flatly stated the house would have to be removed. Mr. Carroll protested vigorously; however, L’Enfant sent in his crew of men on November 17, 1791, and the house was demolished. Carroll was furious and so were the Commissioners, one of whom was his uncle, another Daniel Carroll. He was later awarded $4,500 by the Commissioners.

Money was short; building was at a standstill; land was not being purchased. George Washington bought several lots in an effort to stimulate sales, but little interest was shown. Then James Greenleaf of Boston appeared, with high recommendations from President Washington to the Commissioners. Mr. Greenleaf, 27 years old and United States Consul to Amsterdam, proposed to purchase 3,000 lots of 5,265 square feet each for $66.50 apiece, to be paid in seven annual installments each May, without interest. He was to erect 10 houses of specified size each year for 7 years and was to give the Commissioners $2,200 each month, plus 6 per cent interest, until the Government’s public buildings were completed. Greenleaf was sure he could procure the necessary financing from the Dutch Government. Robert Morris of Philadelphia appeared next. He was the wealthiest man in the United States at the time. Mr. Morris became a partner of Greenleaf, as did John Nicholson, Controller of the State of Pennsylvania. 3,000 additional lots were purchased by this syndicate for the price of $80.00 each. A little over a year later the syndicate sold a number of these lots for $266 each. However, the syndicate was never able to acquire the needed financing, and the whole structure crumbled in 1797, ruining the careers of the three men (one dying in prison), and producing a terrible backwash of bad land titles, lengthy litigation, and an impossible sales market.

Secretary of the Treasury Wolcott described Washington in 1800 as follows:

There are few houses in any one place, and most of them small, miserable huts, which present an awful contrast to the public buildings. The people are poor and, as far as I can judge, they live like fishes, by eating each other. You may look in almost any direction, over an extent of ground nearly as large as the City of New York, without seeing a fence or any object except brick-kilns and temporary huts for laborers.

Daniel Carroll chose to build a hotel in 1805 on 1st Street between East Capitol and A Streets, S.E. This property was later known as Carroll Row. During the War of 1812 it was turned into a hospital by Dr. James Ewell, and later this site was chosen for the Library of Congress.

Mr. Carroll also entered into plans to build on what had been donated to the Government as part of the Capitol grounds, but later returned to him. Two of these lots were purchased by Robert Sewell, who built a mansion which is reported to have been the place from which Commodore Barney fired on the English General Ross when he invaded the city. The general ordered the house burned. Mr. Sewell rebuilt the house, keeping part of the original wall, and the property remained 123 years in the Sewell family (the Daingerfields, the Barbours, and back to Miss Ellen Daingerfield). Senator and Mrs. Porter H. Dale of Vermont purchased the property and restored it during the 1920’s. The property is at 144 Constitution Avenue, N.E. and is now the headquarters of the National Woman’s Party.
MINUTES

National Board of Management—Regular Meeting—April 13, 1963

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

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, asked the members on this, the day before Easter, to join her in the Lord’s Prayer. The assemblage joined in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. Erwin F. 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. Johnson, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Cuff, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Kilbourn, Mrs. Cagle, Mrs. James, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Tuthill, Mrs. Stotts, Mrs. Carlson, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Schneider, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. Lipscomb, Mrs. McCrary, Mrs. Bie1, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Shramek, Mrs. Heath, Mrs. Osborn, Mrs. Minton, Mrs. Morford, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Skillman. State Regents: Mrs. Sturtevant, Mrs. Money, Mrs. Ragan, Mrs. Angle, Mrs. Kendrick, Mrs. Bond, Miss Birt, Mrs. Peters, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. McMichael, Miss Cowger, Mrs. Hume, Mrs. Holzer, Miss Wight, Mrs. Lovett, Miss MacPeek, Mrs. Wiedleua, Mrs. Dunnvan, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Digs, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Selleck, Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Lynde, Mrs. Finley, Mrs. Neal, Mrs. Howland, Mrs. Cordon, Mrs. Tuskind, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Race, Mrs. Coyner, Mrs. Sayre, Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Wilcox, Miss Harle, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Dooley, Mrs. Britton, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Kennedy. State Vice Regent: Mrs. Ritchie, Virginia; Chapter Regent: Mrs. Blumenkron, John Edwards Chapter, Mexico.

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

Report of President General

With appreciation to you of the National Board of Management and also to the Daughters of the many States, I offer this, the last brief report of the first year of this administration.

On Saturday, February 2nd, the day after the last Board Meeting, an almost all-day session was held on the DAR Magazine. Purpose of this conference was complete review and improvement of the Magazine, evidence of which I trust you have noted. Attending were Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease, Chairman of DAR Magazine Committee, Miss Mabel E. Winslow, Editor of the Magazine, Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe, Chairman of DAR Magazine Advertising Committee, Mr. Raymond L. Hatcher, Public Relations Director, and three officials of National Publishing Company (now McCall's Magazine) including the Vice President and Manager, Mr. Leslie Shomo.

Immediately following the February Board, as soon as all attendant details were concluded and the desk cleared of correspondence, Mr. Duncan and I left for a trip down the coastal waterways and to the Bahamas for a much needed and long-delayed vacation.

Return home was Thursday night, February 21, in order to attend the annual George Washington Banquet of the Virginia Society, Sons of The American Revolution, given in my honor in Richmond on February 22nd, at which the address was delivered by his Excellency, the Governor of Virginia, the Honorable Alberis S. Harrison, Jr.

On February 23rd, the President General went to Wilmington, Delaware for the first Spring State Conference. The Delaware Conference, held at the Hotel duPont, was presided over by Mrs. W. Harman Money, State Regent. There I spoke and gave the Forum on DAR history, policy, and current projects. It was a pleasure to return by car with Mrs. Eliot Callendar Lovett, State Regent of Maryland, accompanied by Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, State Regent of the District of Columbia.

During a brief stay in Washington, attention was given to Congress details. On March 4 I flew to St. Louis to attend the Missouri Conference, and had the pleasure of a day-and-a-half visit with Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, Honorary President General, at her lovely home in Cape Girardeau. The Missouri Conference, presided over by Mrs. Walter Edward Digs, State Regent, opened on March 6th at the Muelbach Hotel in Kansas City with a National Defense luncheon and a Memorial Service. I addressed the opening session in the evening and held the President General's Forum the next afternoon.

I left Kansas City on March 8th for Wichita, Kansas to be honor guest at the Kansas State Conference, Miss Pauline M. Cowger, State Regent, presiding. The President General's Forum was held the first morning and I addressed the evening Banquet. In both States visited, radio and TV appearances were made and it was noted with appreciation that the Forums were attended in large numbers. The hospitality and courtesies extended at each Conference were memorable and will long be remembered.

On the 9th, I was met by Mrs. Melvin Robert Race, State Regent of Oklahoma, and a Hospitality Committee, and was graciously entertained in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Grover C. Spillers, and feted at a beautifully appointed dinner party at the new Petroleum Club by Tulsa Daughters, Mr. Charles C. Rudy, Regent of Tulsa Chapter, acting as hostess.

The next conference I was scheduled to attend was that of Oklahoma Daughters, March 11-13th.

On March 10th, it was a special privilege to tour the wonderful Philbrook Museum in Tulsa, open to accom-
moderate a special visit on Sunday. Following this, I drove with Mrs. Melvin Robert Race, State Regent, and Mrs. John Augustus Carr, State Regent of Arkansas, a guest, to Bacone College, Bacone, Oklahoma. At Bacone, a tour of the campus was made, the famous choir rendered an excellent musical program in the Chapel, an outstanding display of Indian art was visited, and a lovely tea was given in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Roger W. Getz by the Indian Territory Chapter, Mrs. James G. Garrison, Regent.

During the motor trip to Oklahoma City a severe rainstorm caused the automobile to skid, going off the highway and over an embankment. Fortunately, the injuries were not serious to any of the car occupants but upon admission to the hospital, your President General was found to be suffering from a case of bronchial pneumonia, necessitating a week’s hospitalization in Shawnee, Oklahoma. The solicitous kindness and attention shown me there was truly beyond the call of duty, beginning with Mrs. Race, her family, the nearby Daughters and the hospital staff. Therefore, I returned home on a forced rest basis.

It was with very keen regret that it was necessary, of course, to cancel commitments for other scheduled State Conferences. I wish here to express sincere gratitude to the Regents who altered conference plans at the last minute and were so gracious and wonderfully understanding of the situation: Mrs. Melvin Robert Race, State Regent of Oklahoma; Mrs. Albert G. Peters, State Regent of Illinois; Mrs. Clare E. Wiedlea, State Regent of Michigan; Mrs. Herman Henry Barker, State Regent of Wisconsin; Mrs. Courtenay Q. Wilcox, State Regent of South Dakota; Mrs. Herbert H. Selleck, State Regent of Nebraska and Mrs. E. L. McMichael, State Regent of Iowa. Also, a thank you to Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn, Historian General and Mrs. F. Lloyd Young, Vice President General from Minnesota, for substituting for me and reading my talk in Nebraska and South Dakota, respectively.

On March 28, by invitation from the Secretary of the Navy, I attended the reception honoring the Committee on Naval History at Decatur House; on April 4, it was my pleasure to be present at the “Prelude to Taps” at the Washington Coliseum, presented by the 1st Battle Group 3rd Infantry and the United States Army Band.

An innovation of this administration was to hold an advance pre-Congress Press Conference on April 5th, participated in by the Public Relations Director, Mr. Raymond L. Hatcher, Administrative Liaison, Mrs. Mallie Somerville, and Public Relations National Chairman, Mrs. William Olin Burtner. Among those present were representatives of AP, UPI, Washington Post, Washington Evening Star, Alexandria Gazette, Denver Post, Boston Globe and Gannett Publications. Also, many other papers across the country were represented by Washington correspondents.

Again, appreciation is expressed to all who have kindly represented the National Society at various events when it was impossible for your President General to attend, notably: United States Department of Commerce Exhibit on March 4th; National Congress of American Indians at Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia on March 5th; “Pentagon Report”, a film summary of the progress of the Armed Forces of the United States, March 27th; State Department meeting on “Background of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs” April 8th, and ceremonies commemorating the 220th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson at National Jefferson Memorial on April 13th.

In conclusion, thank you all—each and every one—for your outstanding cooperation and support in making this—the first year—a splendid beginning to the 1962-1965 administration.

Marion Moncure Duncan
President General.

The President General resumed the chair.

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

Report of First Vice President General

During the first year of this new administration, it has been this officer’s pleasure to work in close harmony with our President General, to render assistance when called upon and to serve and further the objectives of our National Society in every way possible.

All scheduled Executive Committee and National Board meetings have been attended.

In early June I was privileged to represent the President General at the United States Military Academy at West Point, to present the DAR award.

This officer spoke at the Flag Day meeting of the Delaware State Society on “What the National Society Expects of its State Members.” Also during the summer I worked in conjunction with the Lewes Historical Society in promoting Historic Lewes Day, and appeared on WBOC-TV in Salisbury, Maryland, to speak on the historic angle of Lewes.

Several of the Delaware chapters invited this officer to speak on the work of our Society and it was a pleasure to tell the DAR story and to speak on the various angles of the work.

During September I represented our President General at the annual Conference on Citizenship held at the Statler Hilton Hotel in Washington. The theme of the Conference was “What I Can Do for My Country in a Changing World.” All of these meetings were attended, including the luncheon and dinner meetings, where prominent speakers were on the program. At the conclusion of the Conference, the naturalization court was held in the hotel and this officer greeted the new citizens.

While in Washington for the October Executive and Board meetings, I was delighted to be included in the beautiful reception tendered the cabinet by the District Daughters. At the conclusion of the regular meetings, many of the members had signed up for the School trip, this officer among those on the tour. Six schools were visited, with much instructive information gained, plus lasting friendships formed.

In November it was a privilege to be the speaker at the National Defense luncheon given by the Maryland State Society at the Sheraton-Belvedere Hotel in Baltimore. Also a résumé of my talk was taped at the broadcasting station at the conclusion of the luncheon ceremonies. It was an added pleasure for my husband to be included in the two day visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes and to participate in the delightful festivities planned for our pleasure.

After our February meeting your First Vice President General furnished a local Delaware newspaper with our publication, The DAR Story, and was very gratified that our manifold achievements were publicized. In fact, the press release was completely published in two editions of the paper. After furnishing two of our widely circulated papers with word of the new edition of the DAR Manual for Citizenship, this also was fully covered.

Many chapter invitations celebrating Delaware Day were scheduled and attended on or close to December 7th.

The Arkansas State Regent kindly invited this officer
to speak at the opening session of her State Conference on March 7th. Many interesting events took place during the several days of the Conference, and I will always remember, with pleasure, the many courtesies and wonderful hospitality shown me during this visit.

Almost immediately on returning home from Arkansas, a motor trip to Natchez was begun, in order to be at Rosalie to receive on March 16th. It is always a pleasure to be in Natchez and to see the additions made at Rosalie by the Mississippi Daughters and also to enjoy their wonderful hospitality.

Appreciation is extended to the many States and Chapters for the yearbooks and newsheets; they have been read with much appreciation. Time does not permit written thanks for these fine publications.

It is a further regret that overlapping engagements did not permit this officer to accept more of the kind invitations extended. All were very much appreciated.

Madam President General, it has been a pleasure to serve the National Society under your inspiring and excellent leadership. We are blessed that you have recovered from the recent serious events in March so we may have you in good health during this Congress.

BETTY NEWKIRK SHIMES  
First Vice President General.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, gave an informal report.

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

Report of Recording Secretary General

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

The amendments to the Bylaws proposed by the National Board of Management were prepared for distribution to the chapters.

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

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

Notices of the two Board meetings in April were mailed to the members of the National Board of Management. Members of the Executive Committee were notified of meetings of that committee.

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

What the Daughters Do has been revised and is available in the Business Office. A copy will be sent to each new member with her certificate of membership.

Since my last report to the Board, 1,592 membership certificates have been prepared and mailed to members.

All requests for research have received prompt and careful attention.

MARTHA SUTTLE IRWIN  
Recording Secretary General.

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

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Between January 1, 1963 and March 1, 1963, 265 answers to letters addressed to this office, were sent out. In addition to this correspondence 2,965 copies of the Proposed Amendments to the Bylaws were mailed, plus a great many letters written from my home.

Although letters received by the office of the Corresponding Secretary General continue to cover a wide variety of subjects, a considerable percentage of them contain routine questions as to membership, awards, medals, and prices of our publications. To take care of these inquiries in the fastest possible time, form letters have been prepared and submitted to the President General who, after making certain valuable suggestions, has approved them. These letters are now in constant use and greatly facilitate the work this office does.

However, many of the letters addressed to us still require a considerable amount of research, and this is taken care of very painstakingly by Mrs. Albert Bruffey, who has been handling the work of this office with competence and efficiency since the retirement of her predecessor. Mrs. Bruffey now has the assistance of Miss Alessandra Senft, which has proven to be of the greatest help.

In order to retain the interest of those who write to us, particularly those inquiring as to possible membership, a large number of publications have been included in our letters—such as: "What the Daughters Do", "The DAR in Action", "What does Membership in the DAR Mean to you?", the Museum folder and the Magazine leaflet. I am happy to assure you that the work of this office continues as a direct channel to our Society.

I had the privilege of serving as a co-hostess at the Museum reception in February, followed by an informal and unexpected reception in the afternoon, when a group of Congressmen's wives visited the Museum at their own request. This group's chairman was the wife of a Congressman from my own State, New York.

A visit to the Massachusetts State Conference in March was a happy highlight, and I am deeply grateful for the many courtesies extended to me by the State Regent, Miss Gertrude MacPeek, and the delegates and members.

Your Corresponding Secretary General has attended each meeting of the Executive Committee, but, due to circumstances beyond her control, was unable to attend the meeting of the National Board of Management in February.

In this connection, and with the permission of the President General, I should like to thank you for the many friendly Christmas messages, and for the many messages of sympathy shortly thereafter.

ADELAIDE L. CUFF  
Corresponding Secretary General

Mrs. Clark moved that 110 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Harris. Adopted.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Clark, read her report.

Report of Treasurer General

Continuing the program of gradually replacing worn-out equipment three typewriters have been purchased.

This year for the first time the National Society has been required to pay the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation tax. It amounts to 2.7% of each employee's salary up to $3,000. When the tax went into effect we estimated that it would be approximately $10,000 for
the year. This estimate as you will see from the report was very close to the sum paid.

Once again we request the State Regents to advise chapters to send all applications for membership to the Treasurer General, together with a check for the application fee and dues. All checks should be made payable to Treasurer General, NSDAR. By following these instructions much valuable time will be saved in the office of the Registrar General, as well as in this office.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I hereby submit the Summary Statement of Current and Special Funds for the twelve months ended February 28, 1963, and the supporting schedule there-to.

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### SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT AND SPECIAL FUNDS

For the Period March 1, 1962 to February 28, 1963

<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 Investments</th>
<th>Cash</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Fund (Schedule 1)</td>
<td>876,920.49</td>
<td>708,610.58</td>
<td>534,169.83</td>
<td>(62,500.00)</td>
<td>988,861.24(A)</td>
<td>893,406.78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Special Funds | Appropriation Funds | Committee Maintenance | 1,237.15 | 126.20 | 1,735.91 | 2,500.00 | 2,127.44 |
| Good Citizens | 9,389.17 | 6,647.90 | 10,972.39 | 3,000.00 | 8,064.68 |
| Junior American Citizens | 3,338.05 | 1,904.30 | 4,231.21 | 2,000.00 | 3,011.14 |
| Americanism & DAR Manual | 18,752.91 | 1,019.29 | 12,438.52 | 5,000.00 | 12,333.68 |
| DAR School | 3,781.96 | 18.50 | 6,189.86 | 10,000.00 | 7,610.60 |
| National Defense | 12,519.25 | 32,869.31 | 55,306.22 | 30,000.00 | 20,082.34 |
| Public Relations | 11,324.34 | 5.00 | 9,843.22 | 6,000.00 | 7,486.12 |
| Americans Indians | 3,163.29 | 36,910.87 | 34,976.99 | 5,097.17 |
| Charles Simpson Atwell | 8,975.60 | 8,975.60 |
| Genealogical Forms Binding | 1,815.99 | 1,246.50 | 6,189.86 | 10,000.00 | 7,610.60 |
| Harriet E. Bowen Book Fund | 304.72 | 304.72 |
| Landscaping | 1,006.50 | 71.67 |
| Life Membership | 1,237.15 | 126.20 | 1,735.91 | 2,500.00 | 2,127.44 |
| DAR Magazine | 45,483.06 | 145,288.04 | 56,823.62 |
| Museum | 10,755.43 | 16,136.46 | 7,319.35 |
| Occupational Therapy | 2,202.00 | 1,222.50 |
| Reserve for Maintenance | 20,557.28 | 23,053.00 |
| State Rooms | 3,026.64 | 2,602.68 |
| White Auditorium - Gymnasium | 351.33 | 11,386.61 |

Funds participating in Combined Investment Fund

- Ada W. Frazer: 7,536.81
- Agnes Carpenter: 26,396.25
- Anne Rogers Minor: 3,856.23
- Anonymous: 5,219.91
- Caroline E. Holt: 30,894.27
- Dixon Medical: 493.40
- Doris Pike White Endowment: 500.00
- Edna Crist: 12,531.70
- Eichelberger Americanization: 2,289.15
- Elonora Corpe: 988.77
- Eunice R. Porter: 942.43
- Fannie C. K. Marshall: 17,696.42
- Gertrude O. Richards: 1,057.20
- Gladys R. Blood: 30,758.64
- Golden Jubilee Endowment: 57,567.44
- Grace C. Marshall: 10,980.01
- Grace H. Morris: 4,846.31
- Gridley Adams: 1,057.20
- Helen Pouch: 7,063.21
- Hillside School: 2,637.86
- H. V. Washington: 29,314.75
- Investment Trust: 231,970.14
- Isabel Anderson: 35,414.56
- Julia C. Fish: 30,758.64
- Mary E. Brown Ferrell: 2,857.66

Total Special Funds: 706,471.21

(A) The current fund balance at February 28, 1963 includes 545,516.00 received for 1963 dues which was not available for use in operations until March 1, 1963. In addition approximately 18,246.00 in dues and fees had been received from applicants and will not be available for operations until the applicants are admitted to membership.

JUNE-JULY 1963
## Schedule of Investments

### As of February 28, 1963

#### CURRENT FUND
- U.S. Treasury Bills (Maturity value 900,000.00 due at various dates from March thru May, 1963) 893,406.78

#### SPECIAL FUNDS
- National Defense Committee
  - Eastern Building and Loan Association 5,000.00
- Charles Simpson Atwell Scholarship Fund
  - 424 shares Texaco, Inc. 3,375.60
  - 194 shares Detroit Edison Company 10,027.81
- Combined Investment Fund
  - U.S. Government Securities:
    - U.S. Treasury 4 3/4 % Notes, due 5/15/64 35,130.64
    - U.S. Treasury 4% Bonds, due 10/1/69 15,798.13
    - U.S. Treasury 3 1/4 % Bonds, due 6/15/78-83 10,027.81
    - U.S. Treasury 3% Bonds, due 2/15/95 60,602.78
    - Federal Land Bank 3 1/2 % Bonds, due 5/1/71 13,425.00
    - International Bank for Reconstruction 3 1/4 % Bonds, due 10/1/81 11,373.00
  - Corporate Bonds:
    - Appalachian Electric Power Co. 3 1/4 % Bonds, due 12/1/70 12,862.50
    - Commonwealth Edison Co. 4 1/4 % 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. 4 1/2 % Bonds, due 5/15/91 35,737.50
    - Northern States Power Co. of Minnesota 4 3/75 % 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 4 1/4 % Bonds, due 2/15/82 15,505.00
    - Union Electric Co. of Missouri 3 3/8 % Bonds, due 5/1/71 7,845.00
  - Corporate Stock:
    - 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
    - 2 shares Consolidated Natural Gas Co. 123.25
    - 100 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. 5,936.75
    - 246 shares General Motors Corp. 5,954.14
    - 204 shares Gulf Oil Co. 8,002.62
    - 100 shares International Harvester 7.00 preferred 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
    - 139 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
    - 198 shares Virginia Electric & Power Co. 5,658.00
    - 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 80,792.89
    - Total investments—Special Funds 609,326.94
    - Total investments—Current and Special Funds 1,502,733.72

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.

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

Lois B. Clark
Treasurer General.
TRUSTEES, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION PENSION TRUST FUND

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
Year ended February 28, 1963

RECEIPTS:
Contribution from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution  16,198.89
Employees contributions   1,365.27
Net income from investments  263.32
Total receipts  17,827.48

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 receipts over disbursements for the year  265.74
Balance at March 1, 1962  10,697.73
Total balance at February 28, 1963  10,963.47

Balance consists of:
Cash—The Riggs National Bank:
Trustees Account  3,309.95
State Mutual Assurance Company Account  1,153.52
Investments:
U.S. Treasury notes, 3.75% due 8/15/67  3,984.00
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  28.50
Total investments  10,963.47

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

Report of Finance Committee
The Finance Committee met April 12, 1963 to examine a record of the vouchers signed by the Chairman covering expenditures made from March 1, 1962 through February 28, 1963. 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 $773,207.91.
For the detailed record of all expenditures made in this fiscal year, please refer to the report of the Treasurer General.

MARIAN IVAN BURNS
Chairman.

Mrs. Leonard C. McCrary, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, read the report of the Auditors:

F. W. LAFRENTZ & CO.
Certified Public Accountants
EXECUTIVE OFFICES NEW YORK CITY
TOWER BUILDING
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.
April 5, 1963

National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution
Washington, D. C.
Mesdames:
We have examined the recorded cash receipts and disbursements of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the Trustees, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution Pension Trust Fund for the fiscal year ended February 28, 1963, and verified the resulting balances of cash and investments. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying reports of the Treasurer General and of the Trustees of the Pension Trust Fund summarize fairly the recorded cash receipts and disbursements of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the Trustees, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution Pension Trust Fund for the fiscal year ended February 28, 1963, 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.

Report of Registrar General
I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since my last report, February 1, 1963:
Number of applications verified, 1,276; number of supplementals verified, 103; total number of papers verified, 1,379.
Papers returned unverified: originals, 19; supplementals, 6; new records verified, 94. Permits issued for official Insignia, 157; miniature, 145; ancestral bars, 177. Letters written, 2,127; postal cards written, 1,502; photostats: papers, 607 = 2,428 pages; pages of data, 226; total photostats (papers), 2,654.

LUCILLE D. WATSON
Registrar General.

Mrs. Watson moved that the 1,276 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Kilbourn. 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 February 1st to April 13th:
Through their respective State Regents the following four members At Large are presented for confirmation as
Organizing Regents: Mrs. Marilyn Lee Musick Vaughn, Woodland, California; Miss Elizabeth Bradford Storer, Needham, Massachusetts; Mrs. Miriam Easterling Baker, Raleigh, North Carolina; Mrs. Ceres Hadcock Gaskins, Fairfax Station, Virginia.

The following two organizing regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Pattye Sue Williams Tucker, Tunica, Mississippi; Mrs. Virginia Reed Silcott, Worthington, Ohio.

Through the State Regent of Louisiana, Vieux Carre Chapter requests permission to change its location from Chalmette to New Orleans.

The following two chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Prudence Hall, North Little Rock, Arkansas; James Billingsley, Richardson, Texas.

Florence C. Harris
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Harris moved the confirmation of four organizing regents; change in location of one chapter; confirmation of two chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Cuff. Adopted.

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

Report of Historian General

This report covers January and February only—books closed as of February 28, 1963.

On January 15, Senator Kenneth B. Keating, reintroduced a Joint Resolution designating February of each year as American History Month, which states in part: "The more fully we understand and appreciate our history and heritage the more we will be able to prove worthy of it."

Distribution apropos to American History Month: Certificates, 2,663; Posters, 1,167; Stickers, 34,531; Spot Announcements, 640; History Medals, 1,880.

Markers placed: Lay Members, 80; Revolutionary Soldiers, 19; Historic Sites, 22; Total—121.

Accessions received—5.

1. Alabama—An original document stating the commission of Aaron Lockart as Constable in and for the County of Conecuh, Territory of Alabama. Signed by William Wyatt Bibb, February 25, 1818, while Governor of the Alabama Territory and later became first State Governor. From Mr. Peyton D. Bibb, Birmingham, through Cahawba Chapter, Mrs. Louise Shepard Cole, Historian.


Deed, sale of land in Worcester County, Maryland, belonging to William Hudson and transferred to John Morriss. Dated September 18, 1761. Presented by Mrs. Henry DeLand Strack, Old Topanemus Chapter, New Jersey.


Americana Room Fund—Again, may I cordially, and urgently, invite you to visit our lovely Americana Room, our Archives Room. The cataloguing and indexing of this room—by your vote to be a "continuing National project"—is slowly picking up momentum. One check much appreciated was given your Historian General at her visit to the Nebraska State Conference the last week of March—a check for $50 earmarked cataloguing and indexing of Americana. I urge you in sending your individual, chapter, or state contributions to earmark them Americana Room Fund—cataloguing and indexing. Other states contributing to the fund since the books closed are—Ohio, North Carolina, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, New York and Kansas.

My warm "thank you" to all individuals, chapters and states sending monetary contributions for the much needed cataloguing and indexing of our valuable Americana.

The Honor Roll Committee meeting will be held in this room following the Historians meeting on Monday morning, April 15th. The State Historian of the District of Columbia conducted chapter historians through this room in February—where they announced a generous gift for the Americana Room fund. You are welcome to use this room—we believe in close contact with any announced project.

We still lack the signatures of 5 first ladies: Martha Skelton Jefferson, Margaret Mackall Smith Taylor, Eliza McCarldle Johnson, Rachel Robards Jackson and Elizabeth Kortright Monroe.

We want to include your state in the portfolio of original signatures of First Governors—please ask to see this beautiful portfolio of red leather. This is a project started in the past administration under Mrs. Hoke. We still need the signatures of 18 to complete this project: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin.

It was my pleasure to be a guest at four State Conferences during the month of March—Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia and Nebraska. It was regretted that I could not attend also the Conferences of other states sending invitations.

Robert K. Kilbourn
Historian General.

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

Report of Librarian General

The report of your Librarian General will be brief prior to a more detailed one to Congress.

The generosity of the states, shown by the number of books, pamphlets and manuscripts received since our last report in February, indicates active interest on the part of our state and chapter librarians.

A meeting of state and chapter librarians will be held in the National Officers Club Room, Second Floor of the Administration Building, Monday morning, April 15th, 9:30.

The material sent in by the membership and other sources numbers 176 books, 133 pamphlets and 5 manuscripts.

BOARDS

ALABAMA


ARIZONA


CALIFORNIA


Canal Zone


COLORADO


DELAWARE


DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
PAMPHLETS

ALABAMA

ARIZONA

Logan Family Records. W. M. Clemens. 1917. From Charles Trombull Hayden Chapter.

CALIFORNIA

Goetzalkus Notes: Father S. Schmidt. 1963. From the compiler.

DELAWARE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Following 2 pamphlets from Mrs. Walter S. DeLany, State Librarian, through Army and Navy Chapter:


DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Over the Mountain Men Their Early Court Records in Southwest Virginia. Anne L. Worrell. 1962. From Elizabeth M. Wescott in memory of her father Clarence H. Wescott, through Eugenia Washington Chapter.


History of the Presbyterian Church at Millville, N. J. 1820-1876. E. Maylin. 1876. From Margaret G. Bise.

In the March issue of the DAR Magazine, page 234, the following pamphlet was listed incorrectly. It should read:


GEORGIA


ILLINOIS
Records of Pioneer Cemetery at Dover. 1962. From Miss Elizabeth C. Cass, the compiler.

Indiana
Memorial to General Reub Williams 1831-1905. Logan H. Williams. 1962. From the compiler through Aaron Burleson Chapter.

Tombstone Inscriptions, Bullittsburg Baptist Church Cemetery Boone County. William & Anne Fitzgerald. 1953. From the compiler through Rebecca Ryan Boone Chapter.

Maine
Following 5 pamphlets from General Knox Chapter:


MARYLAND
Our Shipley Family. Walton E. Shipley. 1962. From the compiler through Toaping Castle Chapter.

Missouri

Montana
Following 2 pamphlets from Shining Mountain Chapter:


New Hampshire
The following 4 pamphlets from Essex County Chapter:


New York

North Carolina
Frazier-Dawson Family. Margaret G. Griffin. 1962. From the compiler through Micajah Petway Chapter.

Ohio
Following 2 pamphlets from Delaware City Chapter:


North Carolina
Following 3 pamphlets purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington Fund:

A Virginia Marriages in Rev. John Cameron's Register and Bath Parish Register. Virginia Genealogical Society. 1963. (2 copies)


MANUSCRIPTS
ILLINOIS
Deacon-Douglas-Gillert Family. From Mrs. Ella R. Dean.

TEXAS
The Family Story of Janet and Sarah Elder Holloway. From Mrs. T. W. Swiley, the compiler, through Aaron Burleson Chapter.

OTHER SOURCES
Family of Edgar Lewis Summers & Mary Jane Templeton, m. 1787. From Mrs. Ray T. Sherwin.


CHARTS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Chart of Nicholas Gouvernour, married Machielt De Riemer. From Potomac Chapter.

ILLINOIS
Six Charts of the Hancock County Families. From Mrs. Charles H. Watson, the compiler, through Fort Dearborn Chapter.

OTHER SOURCES
Campbell Family Chart. From the Virginia Genealogical Society.

PHOTOSTATS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Following 6 photostats from Mrs. R. P. Miller.

Will of John Appleton of New Castle Co., Dela. dated 1832.

Will Records of Thomas Appleton of New Castle Co., Dela. dated 1811.

Will of William McClelland of Union Twp., Pa. dated 1802.

First Administration of Estate of Thomas Appleton by Son John Appleton, 1811.

Second Administration of Estate of Thomas Appleton by Son Lewis Appleton, 1814.

Admistration of Estate of John Appleton by Son John, 1833.

OTHER SOURCES

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS COMMITTEE
BOOKS
ALABAMA
The Curator General, Mrs. Roland M. James, read her report.

Report of Curator General

The February and March receptions which the Special Events Committee held were most successful in presenting an important phase of our work to many people, as attested by the very favorable reports. The attendance of Mrs. Clifford Waterhouse of Massachusetts, a Museum Advisor; Mrs. Frank A. Hodson, District of Columbia, Museum Vice Chairman; Mrs. Frank Cuff, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Eliot C. Lovett, State Regent; and Mrs. Frank Shramek, Vice President General, both of Maryland, and Mrs. Dorothy Ragan, State Regent of the District of Columbia was sincerely appreciated. Also the efforts of Mrs. Malcolm Matheson, Jr., her committee, numerous Virginia and District Daughters who assisting with hostessing for the State Rooms and Museum, deserve recognition and thanks along with the Chairman of Buildings and Grounds, Mrs. Henry Bishop, her staff and all the personnel who aided in making the success possible. Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan's over-all planning and directing were responsible for this, and her ability is more and more enjoyed for the good of our National Society.

May I say that 24 Societies have reported with subscriptions to Friends of the Museum. Chairman report a total of $1,449, not further detailed, as such will appear separately. May I again mention that with the interest and support of all Societies this can well become the success which we hope it will be.

The 18th century Costume Alcove has received from individuals and chapters of Minnesota the sum of $259 and $50 from the Arizona Society. We know of other interest which we trust will make this major Museum addition a fact in the near future. The one gown displayed for this Congress is evidence of the need for a permanent display.

To the First Ladies Collection has come from Mrs. Herbert White, Elizabeth Benton, Missouri, a monogrammed handkerchief belonging to Bess Truman. The Lucy Wolcott Barnum Chapter, Michigan has deposited a cream jug from Mrs. James Spencer, which was owned by President Martin Van Buren.

Mrs. Albert Peter, State Regent of Illinois, has given a handsome 18th century wing chair in honor of her mother Emily Gertrude Holston Cole.

Arizona Society has presented an 18th century American tilt-top table honoring Mrs. Roland M. James. This was owned by the family of Governor Tazewell of Virginia.

A most interesting sampler came from Mrs. W. W. Brothers, Idaho Society; embroidered on it is, "Washington City the 14th of April 1813." Mrs. Joseph M. Parker, Regent of Cobb's Hall, Virginia, has presented a dozen beautiful antique English dinner plates honoring Mrs. Robert H. Duncan. These are for the specific use of Executive Committee luncheons.

A rare printed cotton handkerchief showing the deathbed scene of George Washington in 1799 came from Rhode Island, Mrs. Edwin A. Farnell, Regent, Woonsocket Chapter.

Important purchases to report are fine examples of early 18th century English salt glaze; mid-18th century English cream ware; early 19th century unique lustre; an American pewter canteen of Revolution usage; a large needlework picture 1810 of Baltimore, history; a Philadelphia made side chair belonging to the George Mason family c. 1785; and a Philadelphia tripod base table owned by the Bowie family in the mid-18th century.

The North Carolina Society has added a very handsome cut glass chandelier to its room. This item is a copy of an 18th century Irish fixture and adds considerable lustre in honoring Mrs. Norman Cordon, State Regent. The camel back sofa added recently to the attractive room which Indiana Society supports in Memorial Continental Hall has been newly covered and placed in the 18th century Library. The Massachusetts Society reports State approval to proceed with creating an 18th century interior honoring Revolutionary history in that State. Pennsylvania is progressing with plans to present a segment of the Historic Powel House of Philadelphia as part of the handsome lobby so long maintained by that Society.

It is with pleasure that I announce the awards for this year to Illinois for gifts, Minnesota for money and Massachusetts for Friends.

I wish to thank Mr. Frank E. Klapthor, Curator, as well as the Museum staff and other personnel for assistance and loyalty to me and my responsibilities.

MUSEUM GIFTS

Alabama—$63.40; Friends $21.
Arizona—$26; Art $2; Friends $134.
Arkansas—$36.
California—$29.50; Art $3; Friends $1; "Old Virginia Houses" (Library) Mrs. Jesse Grim, Rancho San Jose de Buenos Aires.
Colorado—$9; Art $2; Friends $5.
Connecticut—$73.50; Art $7.50.
Delaware—$10; Art $2.
District of Columbia—$89; Friends $16; American Silver Spoon c. 1770, Hope C. Goodwin, Potomac; "History of Providence of Massachusetts Bay," 1828, Mrs. Walter Stuart Diehl, Army and Navy.
Florida—$132.90; Friends $114.
Georgia—$156; Friends $20; "Life of George Washington" 2-volume, 1832, Miss Emma Caldwell, Hawkinsville.
Idaho—$6.
Illinois—$122; Friends $5; American spoon c. 1820, Mrs. Clinton C. File, General John Stark.
Indiana—$47; Art $25; Friends $39.50.
Iowa—$26.
Kansas—$27; Friends $33.
Kentucky—$87.50.
Louisiana—$65; Friends $5.50.
Maine—$24.25; Art $1; Friends $5.
Maryland—$63.50; Friends $23.
Massachusetts—$172; Friends $358; 4 19th century purses, Mrs. Ambler Garnett, Betty Allen.
Michigan—$21; Friends $10.
Minnesota—$36; Friends $82.
Mississippi—$36.50; Art $3; Missouri—$61.95; Friends $52.
Montana—$6; Friends $5.
Nebraska—$17; Art $1.
New Hampshire—$18; Art $7; Friends $178.
New Jersey—$86.50; Art $6.50; Land Warrants signed by President James Buchanan, Mrs. Elizabeth C.D. Vann, Polly Wycoff.
New Mexico—$11.
New York—$169.35; Friends $147; Art $4.
North Carolina—$1; Costume case $10.
North Dakota—$3.
Ohio—$78.
Oklahoma—$11.
Oregon—$11.
Pennsylvania—$143.10; Art $32; Friends $56.
Rhode Island—$12; Art $2.
South Carolina—$69.
Tennessee—$48; Art $6.50.
Texas—$71; Art $7; Friends $128.
Vermont—$17.
Virginia—$60; Art $1; Land Warrant, Mrs. Margaret C. Denny Dixon, Old Dominion.
Washington—$16.
West Virginia—$9; Friends $1.
Wisconsin—$19.
Wyoming—$16; Bound “National Tribune” Washington, D.C., 1885, Library, Washakie.
Non Members—Tankard, Chinese Porcelain c. 1760; Punch Pot, English Cream Ware, c. 1770; Tea Caddy, German Porcelain c. 1760, Mrs. William A. Sutherland.

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

Report of Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution

The condensed reports of State Regents and Chairmen of National Committees are being received in the office, and I am happy to say that instructions are being observed by the manner in which the reports are written. Most of the grave records which have come in are complete and in perfect order; those that were incomplete have been returned with the request to hold until further information can be obtained. Cooperation of the State Historians in this matter is greatly appreciated.

The 65th Report was sent to the Smithsonian late in February. The 60th to 64th Reports are now available in the Business Office for $1.00; copies of the 52nd and to the 57th report may be purchased for $1.75. Earlier copies, if available, will be priced upon request. A worthwhile project for chapters would be to place copies of these reports in school and public libraries, which would make known to the public what the Daughters really do.

May I express my appreciation to State and Chapter Regents for their courtesy in sending me their newsletter, yearbooks, and state proceedings. All correspondence has been answered promptly. Again my thanks to all office personnel for their assistance.

MAUDE C. ALLEN
Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.

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

Report of DAR Magazine Committee

In my first report to this Board in October I read a balance in the Magazine account of $12,594.51. I am happy to report as of February 28, a balance of $56,823.62. Our subscriptions reached a peak in August with 39,735 then dropped to 35,595, as of March 21 we again reached 39,727. One year ago our subscriptions numbered 38,651, subscribers. We have had rather heavy expenditures for office equipment and for the Cheshire Prepunch Feed Mat which was added to our Elliott addressing machine. All of these expenditures have been made in order that we may operate more efficiently and speed up our mailing procedure.

You will notice that a number of changes have been made this year in the Magazine. Our new and improved format is the result of many hours of consultation and deliberation on the part of the Magazine Council and the National Publishing Company. From the many letters that we have received we feel certain that our work is being appreciated by our readers. In the last two issues we have introduced bits of color for accent and much more art work. We have procured the services of a professional layout artist with the National Publishing Company and feel that the results are very good.

Beginning with the April issue we are using a new type renewal card. The blue card in your Magazine will be the first warning that your Magazine subscription is expiring. The second will show that it has expired and you are receiving the last issue. This is an experiment that we hope will aid us in our problem of renewals. We hope you like our new "Dateline Action Report" which is a last minute news page. This page, which is in color, is held up until the very last minute in order that we may have the very latest news. Please remember to use this page. For an example the best and quickest way we knew to get news, regarding the unfortunate accident of our President General, to the membership was to print it on this page. Another example was the news regarding Mr. Hamner's passing away, also the fire in the dining room at Kate Duncan Smith. Our new page "Newsworthy Daughters" seems to improve with each issue. Another new feature will be "This Month in History" from the office of the Historian General. As announced in February the Motion Picture Review will be incorporated in the Magazine after June. We have had requests for more articles by our National Chairmen. Each Chairman is urged to submit at least two articles pertaining to the work of her committee.

Many fine suggestions have come from the State Chairmen as to how we can increase our subscriptions. Some have said that they feel that the Magazine is indispensable as a medium for promoting the work of our Society and that it is the responsibility of every member to subscribe to and read the Magazine. Others have indicated that our dues should be increased to cover the subscription price of the Magazine.

We have one more change to announce regarding the Magazine Subscription Contest to be held in October. The prizes have been increased somewhat. The Grand Prize will be $100 to the state having the highest number of new subscriptions per capita and there will be a prize of $50 offered in each Division to the chapter having the highest number of new subscriptions per capita. We hope each Regent will promote this contest in her state.

We are engaged at present in a small circulation campaign. Extra copies of the excellent January issue, on Moravian Music, were ordered and have been sent with compliments of the Magazine Committee to three chapters who are low in subscriptions. One chapter with membership of 81 had 5 subscribers. It is too soon to see the results of this experiment, but we do expect to send out more in the future and certainly are hoping for favorable results.

I would like to express my appreciation to our President General for the many hours that she has given toward the success of our Magazine and for her encouragement and support. I wish to express my appreciation to Mrs. Florence Checchia and her fine staff, to our Editor, Miss Winslow, to the National Publishing Company and to Mrs. Maybe for their co-operation. By and large we feel that this first year has been a success. We feel that the Magazine has improved although we realize that there is still much room for improvement, and we anticipate a challenging, stimulating and highly successful year to come.

VERA L. GREENLEASE
Chairman.

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

Magazine advertising reached its peak for this year with the March issue, a total of $14,261.50. Texas led the list of sponsoring states followed by Illinois, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Colorado and Connecticut. Miscellaneous and regular advertising accounted for $2,335 of the above total.

April, our Congress issue, was a healthy one, financially speaking, with $9,000.50 worth of ads. The District of Columbia had the highest figure while Maryland was next, followed by Missouri, Kentucky and Nebraska. Ads from 112 other chapters and our regular advertisers accounted for $3,327.50 of the above figure.

Seven states are sponsoring May, namely: Michigan, Oklahoma, Ohio, Delaware, Minnesota, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire; $6,318 is the sum of advertising sent in by these states.

Then for the June-July issue New York, Rhode Island, Tennessee and West Virginia are adding their efforts to our totals. An approximate estimate for this group of states and miscellaneous, plus regular advertisers will be $6,897.51.

The substantial increase in advertising for these two issues is most gratifying to this chairman as it gives us added financial leeway for our lean months. While there are two sponsoring states for the August-September issue, Virginia and Oregon; more are most welcome. October and November are practically orphans, Indiana has asked for the October issue and Wisconsin has offered ads for November. During this Congress it is hoped that other sponsors will be forthcoming.

Money was the Key in '63 as our final figure is $65,313.30. This was a marvelous record and this chairman is very proud to report it and to thank every person involved most sincerely.

The following is the list of prize winners:

Ten dollar prize to the first place and a five dollar prize to the second place winner in these membership categories:

less than 1,000 members
First — Arizona
Second — Delaware

1,000—4,000 members
First — District of Columbia
Second — Arkansas

4,000—8,000 members
First — Florida
Second — North Carolina

over 8,000 members
First — Texas
Second — Pennsylvania

Chapter awards went to these chapters:
First prize of $15 to John McKnight Alexander Chapter, Texas for $1,010 worth of ads.
Second prize of $10 to Guadalupe Victoria Chapter, Texas for $810.
Third prize of $5 to La Puerta de Oro Chapter, California for a total of $690.

With so much rewarding effort expended to make “Money the Key in '63”, please, let’s work even harder to have “Ads Galore in '64!”

IDA A. MAYBE
Chairman.

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

Report of DAR School Committee

From January 1, 1963 through February 28, 1963, a total of $65,162.06 has been sent through the office of the Treasurer General to Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith DAR Schools.

TAMASSEE

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<tr>
<td>France</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamassee</td>
<td>65,162.06</td>
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KATE DUNCAN SMITH

<table>
<thead>
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<th>State</th>
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<td>Wyoming</td>
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<td>Total for</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tamassee</td>
<td>$4,489.34</td>
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<td>Kate Duncan Smith</td>
<td>$20,267.72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>$65,162.06</td>
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</table>

The combined totals from the year’s periodic reports, presented at the October, 1962, and the February 1, 1963
meetings of the National Board, and including this report, are as follows:

March 1, 1962 through August 31, 1962

Tamassee $10,461.36
Kate Duncan Smith 4,924.27

Total from the membership $15,385.63
Appropriation from the National Society 4,000.00

Total for first half of fiscal year $19,385.63

September 1, 1962 through December 31, 1962

Tamassee $37,249.74
Kate Duncan Smith 16,454.82

Total for September 1, 1962 through December 31, 1962 $53,704.56

January 1, 1963 through February 28, 1963

Tamassee $44,894.34
Kate Duncan Smith 20,267.72

Total for January & February, 1963 65,162.06

Grand Total for fiscal year of 1962-1963 $138,252.25

The sum of $11,035.28, sent to Kate Duncan Smith for the Doris Pike White Auditorium project is not included in these totals.

Amounts sent to each of the two schools are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tamassee</td>
<td>$10,461.36</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$37,249.74</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$44,894.34</td>
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<td>2,000.00</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>$94,605.44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kate Duncan Smith</td>
<td>$4,924.27</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16,454.82</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20,267.72</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$43,646.81</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Contributions to Tamassee for this year have increased slightly more than thirty-three per cent over those of last year, while those to Kate Duncan Smith have increased almost twenty-nine per cent. The response to our request for contributions that are not earmarked, or that are for current expenses of operation, maintenance, instructional supplies, classroom equipment, partial or complete scholarships, or building up the endowment funds, has been very generous. Good progress has been made at Tamassee in several areas of the school operation. The immediate need for contributions to the All States Dormitory renovation program, to be begun in June, is foremost at Tamassee at this time.

The effort toward accreditation in the Kate Duncan Smith program is going forward slowly but steadily. Extensive damage was done recently by a fire in the Helen Pouch Luncheon. A good deal of the loss was covered by insurance, but long-needed renovation and improvements must be included in the project of restoring the luncheon. Your contributions to help meet this heavy expense are needed now.

We were saddened by the recent death of Mr. J. O. Hamner, former Principal of Kate Duncan Smith; the office is being filled by Mr. Delbert Hicks until the close of this term.

The recently-revised DAR School Committee booklet will be available next week. We hope to welcome you all at the School Committee luncheon next Wednesday noon, April 17; please be there.

JANE E. BARROW
Chairman.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Irwin, read the recommendations from the Executive Committee:

Mrs. Irwin moved to recommend to Continental Congress: To authorize the transfer of $10,000 from the Current Fund to the Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Riggs. Adopted.

Mrs. Irwin moved to recommend to Continental Congress: To authorize the transfer of $5,000 from the Current Fund to the Committee Maintenance Fund. Seconded by Mrs. Lipscomb. Adopted.

Mrs. Stewart moved to recommend to Continental Congress: To authorize the transfer of $5,000 from the Current Fund to the DAR Good Citizens Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Cordon. Adopted.

Mrs. Hawkins moved to recommend to Continental Congress: To authorize the transfer of $2,000 from the Current Fund to the American Heritage Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Carlson. Adopted.

Mrs. Schneider moved to recommend to Continental Congress: To authorize the transfer of $4,000 from the Current Fund to the Energy and Environment Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Dunnavan. Adopted.

Mrs. Lovett moved to recommend to Continental Congress: To authorize the transfer of $1,000 from the Current Fund to the Junior American Citizens Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Biel. Adopted.

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

Mrs. Tuthill moved to recommend to Continental Congress: To authorize the transfer of $20,000 from the Current Fund to the Public Relations Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Dunnavan. Adopted.

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

The estimated budget for the fiscal year 1963-64. Seconded by Mrs. Diggs. Adopted.

The meeting recessed for lunch at 12 o’clock noon and was again called to order at 2 p.m. by the President General.

The Recording Secretary General read the estimated budget and Mrs. Riggs moved the approval of the attached estimated budget for the fiscal year 1963-64. Seconded by
Mrs. Mettlach. Adopted. (The vote was by ballot. Tellers appointed were Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Lovett and Mrs. Schneider. The report of the tellers was: 75 affirmative votes; 1 negative vote; 1 illegal ballot.)

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<tr>
<th>ESTIMATED RECEIPTS</th>
<th>ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Balance, February 28, 1963</td>
<td>Salaries</td>
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<td>$425,099.24</td>
<td>$400,000.00</td>
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<td>1963 Dues</td>
<td>Appropriations for Committees:</td>
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<tr>
<td>562,000.00</td>
<td>DAR Manuals: 10,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fees and dues of admitted members</td>
<td>National Defense: 30,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>80,000.00</td>
<td>Public Relations: 20,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suplemental fees</td>
<td>Good Citizens: 5,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>8,000.00</td>
<td>Junior American Citizens: 2,000.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Committee Maintenance: 5,000.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>DAR School: 4,000.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Pension and Retirement: 18,000.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lineage Research: 6,000.00</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Estimated Receipts</td>
<td>Office Operations: 433,099.24</td>
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<tr>
<td>$1,075,099.24</td>
<td>Transfer to Investment Trust: 47,000.00</td>
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<td>Building utilities and supplies: 30,000.00</td>
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<td>Legal and Auditing: 7,000.00</td>
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<td>Printing of re-sale material: 10,000.00</td>
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<td>Postage: 15,000.00</td>
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<td>Federal Insurance Contribution Act: 15,000.00</td>
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<td>D.C. Unemployment Compensation Tax: 10,000.00</td>
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<td>Total Estimated Disbursements</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>$1,075,099.24</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Mrs. Young moved that the 1963-64 Honor Roll be approved as amended. Seconded by Mrs. Race. Adopted. Mrs. Clark moved that 5 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Watson. Adopted.

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

**Supplemental Report of Registrar General**

Number of applications verified, 24. Total number of verified papers reported to Board today: Originals, 1,300; supplementals, 103; total, 1,403.

Lucille D. Watson
Registrar General.

Mrs. Watson moved that the 24 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 1,300 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Clark. Adopted.

Mrs. Seimes moved that the ballots on the budget be sealed and placed in the custody of the Recording Secretary General. Seconded by Mrs. Morford. Adopted.

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

**Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General**

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

Charles Dibrell, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Florence C. Harris
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Harris moved the confirmation of one chapter, provided the telegram of organization is received by forty-fifth. Seconded by Mrs. Cuff. Adopted.

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

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Johnson, gave the benediction and the meeting adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

Martha Suttle Irwin
Recording Secretary General

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**NECROLOGY**

The National Society announces, with deep regret, the death of Mrs. John W. Kirkpatrick, Honorary Vice President General, 516 West Pine Ave., El Dorado, Kans., on Monday, April 29, 1963. Services were held at the El Dorado Episcopal Church on Wednesday, May 1.

Esther Thayer Kirkpatrick, a member of Susannah French Putney Chapter, El Dorado, served as State Vice Regent of Kansas, 1927–29; State Regent, 1929–33; and Vice President General, 1933–36. Mrs. Fitzpatrick had been elected Honorary Vice President General in 1956.
The regular meeting of the National Board of Management of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, convened in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C., at 9:30 a.m., Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General, presiding.

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

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Felix Irwin, called the roll, and the following members were recorded present: Executive and National Officers: Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Cuff, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Kilbourn, Mrs. Cagle, Mrs. James, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. McCrarry, Mrs. Biel, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Shramek, Mrs. Heaton, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Minton, Mrs. Morford, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Skillman, Miss Downing, Mrs. Estill, Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. Birnbaumer, Mrs. Shackelford, Mrs. Cash, Mrs. Tippett. State Regents: Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Larson, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Mettlach, Mrs. Pratz, Mrs. Sturtevant, Mrs. Money, Mrs. Ragan, Mrs. Angle, Mrs. Kendrick, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Killey, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. McMichael, Miss Cowger, Mrs. Hume, Mrs. Holzer, Miss Wight, Mrs. Lovett, Miss MacPee, Mrs. Wiedlea, Mrs. Hansen, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Diggs, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Selleck, Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Lynde, Mrs. Finley, Mrs. Elmendorf, Mrs. Howland, Mrs. Cordon, Mrs. Tuskind, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Race, Mrs. Coyner, Mrs. Sayre, Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Dooley, Mrs. Britton, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Kennedy. State Vice-Regent: Mrs. Ritchie, Virginia. Chapter Regent: Mrs. Blumenkron, John Edwards Chapter, Mexico.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, announced that a Book of Prayers would be prepared this next year.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, moved that 9 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Cuff. Adopted.

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

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 67 applications presented to the Board.

LUCILLE D. WATSON
Registrar General.

Mrs. Watson moved that the 67 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Kilbourn. 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 April 13th to April 20th:

Through her respective State Regent the following Member At Large is presented for confirmation as Organizing Regent: Mrs. Dorothy Feaster Barrett, Gladstone, Missouri.

The State Regent of Louisiana requests an extension of time for one year from expiration date of Manchac Chapter which is below in membership.

The following two chapters are presented for official disbandment: Governor George Wyllis, Hannibal, Missouri. (The membership of this chapter has been below the required minimum for the period of one year); Des Chutes, Redmond, Oregon.

Florence C. Harris,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Harris moved the confirmation of one organizing regent; extension of time for one chapter; disbandment of two chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Clark. Adopted.

Mrs. Irwin moved to authorize a contribution of $300 to the Boys Club of the District of Columbia Police for services during the 72nd Continental Congress. Seconded by Mrs. Coyner. Adopted.

Mrs. Harris moved to authorize payment of bill for services of Fire Department personnel during the 72nd Continental Congress. Seconded by Mrs. Seimes. Adopted.

Mrs. McCrarry moved that the National Board of Management authorize the President General to appoint a committee with full power to secure plans and specifications, bids, and to investigate any other area found to be necessary in implementing the renovation of the balcony section as an expansion of the DAR Library in honor of the President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, and to report in detail to the October, 1963 National Board of Management meeting; and that the President General be authorized to collect voluntary contributions for this project immediately as per the resolution approved by the 72nd Continental Congress. Seconded by Mrs. Angle. Adopted. Two contributions were received for the DAR Library project: $100 from Florida, $25 from Hawaii.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Felix Irwin, read the minutes of the Friday morning session of the 72nd Continental Congress, which were approved as corrected.

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

The benediction was given by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Johnson, and the meeting adjourned at 11:45 a.m.

Martha Suttle Irwin,
Recording Secretary General.
## THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organized—October 11, 1890)

1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

## NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—1963-1964

### President General

MRS. ROBERT V. H. DUNCAN, Administration Bldg., 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

### 1st Vice President General

MRS. ERWIN FRED SEIMES, Twin Pines, RD #1, Millsboro, Delaware

### Chaplain General

MRS. CHARLES M. JOHNSON, "Gaywood", Monticello, Illinois

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recording Secretary General</td>
<td>MRS. FELIX IRWIN</td>
<td>1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corresponding Secretary General</td>
<td>MRS. FRANK B. CUFF</td>
<td>1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organizing Secretary General</td>
<td>MRS. FRANK L. HARRIS</td>
<td>1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer General</td>
<td>MRS. ELLSWORTH E. CLARK</td>
<td>1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Registrar General</td>
<td>MRS. SHERMAN B. WATSON</td>
<td>1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historian General</td>
<td>MRS. NELSON KILBOURN</td>
<td>1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Librarian General</td>
<td>MRS. ROY H. CAGLE</td>
<td>1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.</td>
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<td>Curator General</td>
<td>MRS. ROLAND M. JAMES</td>
<td>1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution</td>
<td>MRS. ARTHUR L. ALLEN</td>
<td>1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.</td>
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### Vice Presidents General

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<th>Address</th>
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<td>1964</td>
<td>MRS. EDGAR R. RIGGS</td>
<td>Box 239, Graham, Texas</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MRS. RICHARD E. LIPSCOMB</td>
<td>1525 South Main Street, Mullins, South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MRS. LEONARD C. McCRARY</td>
<td>1825 Springhill Avenue, Mobile, Alabama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MRS. JOHN GARLIN BIEL</td>
<td>345 S. 22nd Street, Terre Haute, Indiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MRS. F. LLOYD YOUNG</td>
<td>Box 375, Austin, Minnesota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MRS. FRANK SHRAMEK</td>
<td>713 Stoneleigh Road, Baltimore, Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MRS. Louise Moseley Heaton, P.O. Box 86, Clarksdale, Mississippi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<th>Term of office expires:</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>MRS. FRED OSBORNE</td>
<td>Boonesboro Road, Winchester, Kentucky</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>MRS. HARVEY A. MINTON</td>
<td>247 18th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MRS. Theodor Morford</td>
<td>3510 Woodmont Blvd., Nashville, Tennessee</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MRS. John Garlin Biel</td>
<td>345 S. 22nd Street, Terre Haute, Indiana</td>
</tr>
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<td>MRS. F. Lloyd Young</td>
<td>Box 375, Austin, Minnesota</td>
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<th>Address</th>
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<td>MRS. Miss CATHERINE DOWNING</td>
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<td>MRS. George C. ESTILL</td>
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<td>MRS. SAMUEL M. MERRITT</td>
<td>234 W. Dodson St., Americus, Georgia</td>
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<td>MRS. Philip V. TIPPET</td>
<td>S. Westwood Road, Ansonia, Connecticut</td>
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
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[556]
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DAR School ........................................................ MRS. KENNETH G. MAYBE, 5 Centennial Drive, Syracuse 7, N. Y.
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JUNE-JULY 1963
BOCA CIEGA (St. Petersburg, Fla.) had as one of its projects the manning of the refreshment stand during the 1961-62 baseball season of the Treasure Island Little League, St. Petersburg.

(L. to r.) William ("Bill") Lyon, president of the St. Petersburg Little League; Mrs. Lucille D. Nicklin, chairman of chapter youth activities; Mrs. Eleanor Connor, past regent.

The picture shows presentation of a plaque by the president of the Little League to our past regent, Eleanor (Mrs. Cecil Fenton) Connor and our project chairman, Mrs. Lucille D. (Mrs. William) Nicklin "in appreciation for outstanding service".—Rosa (Mrs. Lloyd) Barnes.

CATHERINE LITTLEFIELD GREENE (West Warwick, R. I.). The chapter enjoyed a musical program, Civil War Music, at the first fall meeting. A member wrote an enjoyable paper on the numerous songs inspired by the Civil War. No other American war or any other event in our history produced the amount and quality written during this period. Girls from John F. Deering High School were asked to participate in this program. One girl was the narrator. Many familiar songs were played on the organ, oboe, and piano. There were instrumental duets and vocal solos. The members were pleased to hear such pieces as Battle Hymn of the Republic, Maryland, My Maryland, Tenting on the Old Camp Ground, Tramp, Tramp, Home Sweet Home, and others. One member told the girls she remembered her mother teaching her those songs. Her mother would sing with tears in her eyes, for her father had been killed in the war. The program was very informative, for we can learn much about people by listening to their music.

The girls were asked to repeat this program for the Beacon Pole Chapter in January. For this program a violinist played in place of the organ. These young people enjoyed entertaining the DAR members, because they were a very appreciative audience. Musical programs are very popular in our chapter. Everyone enjoys American music.—Ruth I. Cardin.

PEGGY WARNE (Washington, N.J.). A copy of the Peggy Warne Chapter News Letter containing a history of education in Washington Township was placed in a box sealed in the cornerstone of the new Brass Castle School. Rutgers University has bought the whole series of News Letters from volume I, No. 1, to the present volume V, No. 7, and has placed an order for all future issues. These are being used in the university library for reference purposes.—Helen P. Leedom.

RUTH FLOYD WOODHULL (Freeport, N.Y.). Throughout the entire village of Freeport, a community of 42,000 people, Ruth Floyd Woodhull's American History Month program aroused enthusiasm. The chapter chairman, Mrs. Roy R. Gockley, sent out 75 letters to surrounding schools, which participated in our essay contest. Mrs. Gockley received many fine essays. She delivered DAR American History Month posters to the senior high school, junior high school, and six grade schools, where they were prominently displayed. Mayor Robert Sweeney signed the DAR Proclamation, which was published in full in a local paper.

Our Public Relations chairman, Mrs. Rebecca M. Danley, compiled a memorandum giving the DAR Story, as well as an historical date for each day of February. This was published in two papers and was mimeographed and distributed throughout the entire Freeport school system. Copies of the DAR material were requested by two schools, Mepham High School and Calhoun High School.

Mrs. Danley received two complimentary letters from Bert S. Gerard, assistant superintendent of the Freeport schools.

Mayor Sweeney posed with Mrs. Gilson C. Spader, vice regent of the chapter, and members of three veterans' organizations. Daniel White, Past Commander of H. Morrison Delaney Post #785, American Legion; Pat Falco, Commander Monsignor Mahon Post #1026, Catholic War Veterans, and Edward Yamin Vice Commander, William Clinton Story Post #342, American Legion, witnessed the signing of our proclamation. This picture appeared in two newspapers.

The DAR history material compiled by our Public Relations chairman was published in full in one newspaper and is being serialized weekly by a second paper. Owing to favorable reader response one editor has asked continuation of the American history articles for March. Mrs. Danley has prepared and submitted this.

The Freeport Memorial Library displayed two DAR American History Month posters and the Friends of the Library are sponsoring a showing of special patriotic films on February 23, 1963. The films shown will be The Face of Lincoln and Historic Battlegrounds in New York.
We participated in the annual SAR and DAR George Washington Commemorative and Memorial Vesper service at St. George's Episcopal Church, Hempstead. Twenty members of Ruth Floyd Woodhull Chapter attended this beautiful and moving ceremony. As regent, I am deeply grateful to everyone who helped to make our American History Month project an outstanding village-wide success. —(Mrs.) Lois H. Starrett.

PINE BLUFF (Pine Bluff, Ark.) was in charge of a patriotic program on Veterans Day (November 11), 1962. As a result of our program in 1958, the senior and junior high school has asked our chapter each year to arrange the November assembly, turning it over to us completely. At one of our programs we used a most effective ceremony on stage of presentation of a United States and an Arkansas flag and enlisted the services of the American Legion to demonstrate the proper disposal of an old United States Flag by burning, with the appropriate ritual. The students were quite impressed, and I have had many of them tell me how effective it was. Another time, we have had the same ceremony with the aid of Girl Scouts, using an outside ritual at the Medical Health Center. There is something most impressive about taking down an old, used, and (in some instances) tattered Flag, lovingly folding it, and disposing of it properly by burning. Our chapter has tried to notice when old Flags need replacing and supplying them.

At our last November 11 program, we had excellent coverage in the newspapers, as well as on radio and television. We had dances of little French mademoiselles, a tableau of Red Cross activities, the singing of God Bless America by a blue-robed, 75-voice choir, other tableaus of little Johnny Doughboys (in authentic 1917 Army uniforms), and the impressive Color Guard (under the direction of the Armed Services in our community and at Pine Bluff Arsenal, using Veterans of World War I and members of the American Legion).

Two statewide television stations not only ran the program but reran it, so that children who participated in it could see how they looked. The Pine Bluff Commercial, a local paper (Bill Miles, editor), was very generous in giving us space, and Mrs. Janie Maurer, editor of the woman's page, has always been most gracious in printing our materials. —Elizabeth G. Young.

FORT MIRO (Monroe, La.) and NEW IBERIA (New Iberia, La.) were simultaneously honored by the Louisiana Farm Bureau at its annual State Convention in Baton Rouge, by the presentation of Freedom Awards. Fort Miro Chapter of Monroe, La., was honored for its continuing program of patriotic education and good citizenship. Two members of the chapter, Mrs. Rankin Earle and Mrs. R. T. Faulk, Jr., both of whom are also active members of the Farm Bureau, were present and accepted the award for Fort Miro Chapter. The Ouachita Parish Farm Bureau nominated Fort Miro Chapter for this award.

PIETY HILL (New Iberia, La.), with award given her by the Louisiana Farm Bureau for her work with youth.

Miss Alice Ann Gates, an outstanding member of the New Iberia Chapter, was nominated by the Iberia Parish Farm Bureau for an individual award, and it was presented to her at the same time. Miss Gates, a retired teacher, is widely known for her work with youth while serving as a social studies teacher at the New Iberia High School. In her classes and in her extra-curricular activities she strongly emphasized the significance and responsibilities of being an American citizen. She was the recipient of the New Iberia Chamber of Commerce civic service award in 1961. Miss Gates is State Chairman of both the Resolutions and Constitution Week Committees of the Louisiana State Society. Awards of this type from another organization serve to call attention to the long-range program of the NSDAR in the field of citizenship and patriotic education.

NEW IBERIA (New Iberia, La.), were present and accepted the award for Fort Miro Chapter.

In September 1962 our chapter sponsored the 12th Piety Hill Antique Show and Sale. After 12 successful years, it seemed important to find out how this all came about. Mrs. Clarence Wacker, at present National Chairman of Chapters Overseas, and a member of Piety Hill, gave me the following information:

"At a meeting of the chapter in October 1949, I asked any members who were interested in a money-making project to come to my home and bring ideas. Fourteen came, and Peg McDonnell brought an Antique Magazine with a notice that featured the Alexandria Chapter of Virginia Antique Show. After some discussion on how to get details, I offered to write the State Regent of Virginia, who was Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, our present President General. I have always felt she is responsible for the successful launching of Piety Show. A four-page letter followed my request for information, plus further correspondence which included the name of their chairman that year, Mrs. Seaman; Mrs. Duncan and Mrs. Seaman were most gracious and generous with their suggestions.

"After acquiring this pertinent information a second meeting was held with five interested members giving checks of $100.00 each to guarantee payment to a manager. This money was returned later. During the 12 years of our Show an approximate net profit of $30,000 has been contributed to DAR interests and purposes. During this time the Chapter membership has more than doubled to 153 members today."

Piety Hill Chapter is most grateful to our President General for her liberal assistance in launching our initial endeavor which has progressed to an outstanding "capital gain"—a gain in funds, a gain in membership, and a gain in community friends.

To share, to encourage, to participate, and to produce results in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been clearly illustrated by Mrs. Duncan's concern for a chapter in the year 1949. —Elma L. (Mrs. Donald) Hirschman.

SANTA BARBARA (Santa Barbara, Calif.), which was organized on November 30, 1912 (and granted charter 1105), held its 50th Anniversary party on November 29, 1962, at the La Cumbre Country Club in the Hope Ranch section of the city. The guest speaker was the California State Regent, Mrs. Frank R. Mettlash, her subject being "The DAR Story. She reviewed the history and objectives of the National Society from its founding to the present day. State officers who accompanied Mrs. Mettlash were Mmes. James Cran of Los Angeles, Chaplain; Donald Spicer of Coronado, Corresponding Secretary; John H. Gillett, of Los Angeles, Organizing Secretary, and James D. Smith, Registrar.

Present at the speakers' table were two charter members, Mrs. Elmer H. Whittaker and Mrs. Harry W. T. Ross; unable to be present was a third charter member, Miss Chris M. Noble. Mrs. J. Waldron Scott of Oceanside, National
Vice Chairman of American History Month, also sat at the table with the special guests. Mrs. Whittaker has been a Vice President General of the National Society and is an Honorary State Regent.

Mrs. Frank R. Mettlach, California State Regent, is seated at the right, and the regent of Santa Barbara Chapter, Mrs. Charles D. Chesney, at the left. Standing are Mrs. Elmer H. Whitaker and Mrs. Harry W. T. Ross, charter members of the chapter.

The regent of the Santa Barbara Chapter, Mrs. Charles D. Chesney, presided during the luncheon and also at the meeting that followed. She recognized Mrs. Alan Remsen as a 56-year DAR member and Miss Ethel M. Moss, who has held membership for 50 years. A feature of the afternoon was a musical presentation by the San Marcos High School Orchestra under the direction of Henry Brubeck, who took the occasion to thank the chapter for its presentation to the orchestra of a parade Flag and carrier during November.

Vigil regents presented were Mmes. Phillip Clancy of Culver City, Nelson Hull of Pomona, and Orlando Abaire of Santa Ana. Mrs. Mary Ione Robinson, Le Cumbre Chapter, and Mrs. Robert Gilbert, Mission Canyon Chapter, both of Santa Barbara, were also introduced. Past regents of the hostess chapter who welcomed were Mrs. Whitaker, John Conway, Clarence E. Fox, John J. Kriger, Thomas A. Rees, and Oscar E. Nelson, Miss Ethel M. Moss, and Miss Gertrude R. Peirson.

A special booklet, with a résumé of the chapter highlights (including the minutes of the organization meetings), accomplishments, historical markers, donations, of the chapter, and program of the day, was presented to each person present, and was made possible by the gifts of the two charter members in attendance, Mrs. Whitaker and Mrs. Ross. About 100 persons enjoyed the historic occasion.—Margaret U. (Mrs. Clair S.) Rudolph

CHRISTIANA TILLSON (Hillsboro, Ill.) was organized in November, 1959, with a membership of 17, and after 3 years we now have a membership of 35. Our chapter programs are built around the patriotic, historic, and educational goals of our Society, with the State Regent and several State Chairmen contributing their talents. At each meeting a short talk is presented by our National Defense chairman. We are proud of having attained Gold Honor Roll status.

Constitution Day was brought to the attention of the public by an interesting display in one of our store windows, consisting of framed pictures of the Declaration of Independence and Constitution, an open Bible, the Flag, and copies of various DAR publications. Much favorable comment was received regarding this display. Spot announcements were given over our local Radio Station, WSMI, during the week. Anarchal charts have been copied for all members. Two magazine subscriptions have been presented to our local libraries. Our chapter presented to the National DAR Museum a sampler made for Christiana Tillson by her mother. This is a very handsome piece of work and we are pleased to have it as a part of the Museum display.

Work has been done for our schools; funds were given to Tusameese and the Indian Center in Chicago, and clothing was sent to St. Mary's School for Indian Girls. Fire gloves and eyeglass cases were made by our Junior Members and sent to National Congress for sale by the Juniors.

Old newspapers of the early 1800 period were mailed to the State Genealogical Chairman, who has made 275 pages of this information; she also reports that three pages of old Bible records have been copied from records sent to her by our chapter. These original records will be placed in the new Genealogical Records Loan Library at Salem, Ill.

Good Citizens from five high schools are sponsored by our chapter each year. The girls are presented with pins and DAR material and are entertained, with their mothers, at tea.—Lena M. (Mrs. Frank) Rumey.

JEREMIAH JONES (North, S. C.). The accompanying picture shows the DAR marker on the Old Ninety-Six Road between Ninety-Six and Charleston erected near the homestead of Jeremiah Jones.

In the photograph are (l. to r.) Sherry Jones, niece of Mrs. Madelyn Earle Jones Shreiben; Mrs. Ruby Jones Pooser; Mrs. Gabriele Schoenberg Sawyer; and Mannheim Sawyer. The photographer was Elden Jones, and each person is a lineal descendant of Jeremiah Jones, for whom the chapter is named.

CAPT. STEPHEN OLNLEY (North Providence, R. I.) took part in the exercises on September 14, 1962, dedicating Capt. Stephen Olney Park, a gift to the people of North Providence by the late Mary Elizabeth Olney. The United States Flag that will fly over the park was a gift to Capt. Stephen Olney Chapter from Congressman John E. Fogarty and had been used over the United States Capitol in Washington. CAR members also took part in the ceremonies.

LOUISA COUNTY COURT HOUSE (Louisa, Va.) assisted with a Memorial Service by the DAR, also in Louisa Va., on October 7, 1962, attended by about 50 descendants of John Gunnell I and John Gunnell II, Revolutionary soldiers. The cemetery is known to be the resting place of approximately 40 members of the family, and the service brought living representatives from Connecticut, North Carolina, West Virginia, and Virginia. The old family cemetery has been restored as the culmination of 20 years of research by a great-great granddaughter of John Gunnell I, Anna Lee (Mrs. R. Heber) Richards of Middle-town, Conn., a member of Esther Stanley Chapter, New Britain, Conn.

The ritual was in the hands of the local chapter (Mrs. Lewis J. Cosby, regent) and chapter members. Government monuments were presented by Harry F. Morse, President, Connecticut Society, SAR, representing the SAR National Organization. The monuments were accepted by Mrs. Richards for the Gunnell family and were unveiled by family members.

John Gunnell I was a soldier in Temple Company of Regulars, Col. Bird's Regiment, in 1758. He was a soldier with Baylor's Dragoons of Virginia in the Revolution.

John Gunnell II fought in the War of 1812, as well as in the Revolution. In the latter conflict, he was a member of Troop 3, 1st Regiment, Light Dragoons.—Anna Lee (Mrs. R. Heber) Richards.

NODAY (MARYVILLE, MO.) observed the 50th Anniversary of its founding, October 18, 1962, at the home of a charter member, Mrs. W. J. Montgomery. Mrs. I. E. Tulloch, regent, welcomed the guests and members, including two other charter members, Mrs. L. M. Eek and Mrs. H. L. Stinson. Mrs. Charles McLaughlin, chaplain, led the ritual, and Mrs. Albert Knuchs, Program chairman, gave highlights of the activities of the chapter during the half century since the organizational meeting, October 5, 1912, at the home of Mrs. E. G. Orear, with 24 charter members. Miss Olive DeLuce told interesting facts of the first epoch of the history and Mrs. Darrell Quinn reviewed regimes of deceased and absent regents. Past regents and charter members present gave brief items of note from their regencies. A letter was read from another charter member, Mrs. LeGrand Gunn.

Achievements noted were: Presentation of United States Flags to the County Court and the classrooms of city public schools; gravestones in the old cemetery on East First Street restored; markers placed at points of interest in the community.

(Continued on page 590)
National
Parliamentarian

QUESTION: It has been the custom in our chapter to call the roll at each meeting of the chapter. Is this necessary?

ANSWER: It is not only unnecessary but inexcusable to waste time calling a roll in your chapter meeting. (P.L., p. 506, Question 276.)

Robert says that, if the roll is called, the names must be entered in the minutes and read at the next meeting as a part of the record. This is a great waste of time.

QUESTION: At our State Conference a motion was made as follows relative to the adoption of the program: "I move that the printed program be adopted as the official program with such changes as are necessary." Are the words, "with such changes as are necessary" necessary in order?

ANSWER: When the printed program is adopted as the official program it becomes the Order of the Day and cannot be amended except by a two-thirds vote. (R.O.R., p. 74, under subtitle "Program"). The words "with such changes as are necessary" are out of order. Changes cannot be made in the program after its adoption by the assembly, except by a two-thirds vote. It can be done by general consent, but that means not a majority vote.

(P.L., p. 523, Question 338; R.O.R., p. 295, lines 22-28.)

QUESTION: Our chapter's bylaws follow the model form for chapter bylaws and do not include the chapter parliamentarian as a member of the executive board. We have a chapter parliamentarian. May the parliamentarian make a motion, speak to, or vote on a motion?

ANSWER: The parliamentarian is not a member of the chapter executive board. While she "sits with the executive board" for the purpose of advising the regent on points of parliamentary procedure, this does not confer on the parliamentarian the privileges of membership on the executive board and therefore she does not have the right to make a motion, to speak to or vote upon a motion. (P.L., pp. 323-326; R. O. R., inside back cover.)

QUESTION: Is there any way we can remove from our minutes the record of an action? The statement as it appears in the minutes is given in R.O.R., p. 247, line 17, through the end of the page.

ANSWER: Do as our parliamentary authority says, "Minutes contain what was done, not what was said." (R.O.R., p. 246, lines 30-31-32.)

The motion to expunge and expunge from the record shows strong disapproval of the action passed, but the expunging consists in drawing a line around the words and writing, "Expunged by order of the assembly," etc. giving the date of the order and the statement is signed by the secretary. The word "EXPUNGED" MUST NOT BE BLOTTED SO AS NOT TO BE READABLE. A vote of a majority of the total membership of the organization is necessary. This motion expresses regret and offers an apology for what was done but it can't erase or blot out a line of it. (R. O. R., p. 170, lines 13-32.)

QUESTION: Our chapter, by a unanimous vote of the members present and voting, adopted a resolution levying an assessment of $1.00 per member for a very worthwhile project. Can this be done?

ANSWER: It is a well-established fact in parliamentary law that an assessment cannot be levied unless it is specifically provided for in the bylaws. (P.L., p. 518, Question 322.)

QUESTION: May a Conference Rules Committee report in the Conference Standing Rules a rule limiting the length and number of speeches allowed in debate?

ANSWER: Certainly, the Conference Standing Rules not only may but should contain a rule regulating the length and number of speeches allowed in debate. This rule would require a two-thirds vote for its adoption because it places a limitation on debate. (P.L., p. 522, Question 336.)

QUESTION: At the annual meeting of the chapter do the regent, other officers and chairmen of committees give reports? We have adopted the model-form bylaws.

ANSWER: Your bylaws set out the purpose of the annual meeting: (1) To elect officers, (2) receive the reports of the officers and committees, (3) for any other business that may arise. The regent gives her report first, followed by the officers, according to their rank. Committee reports are given according to the classification of the committee. The standing committees report first, followed by the reports of the special committees. These reports are usually given by the chairman and, if not, then by some one designated as the reporting member. (R. O. R., p. 262; R. O. R., p. 220-221.)

QUESTION: The regent insists that I record in the minutes all discussion, the delightful refreshments, decorations etc. What shall I do?

ANSWER: Do as our parliamentary authority says, "Minutes contain what was done, not what was said." (R.O.R., p. 246, lines 30-31-32.) Comments either favorable or unfavorable should not be made by the secretary in the minutes. The secretary records in the minutes what was done. A complete outline of what should appear in the minutes is given in R.O.R., p. 247, line 17, through the end of the page.

QUESTION: Under the new amendment to the bylaws adopted at the 72nd Continental Congress, when does registration for voting stop?

ANSWER: Registration at future Continental congresses "will close at 3:00 o'clock of the afternoon of the day preceding the election of officers." It seemed to me a very sensible and badly needed change in procedure. As the bylaws were before this amendment, the registration closed one half-hour after adjournment of the afternoon meeting of the day preceding the election of officers. (NSDAR Bylaws, Article VIII, Sec. 5.)

QUESTION: When resolutions of policy are adopted by the Continental Congress, how long do they remain in force?

ANSWER: A resolution adopted by the Continental Congress becomes the policy of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the resolution remains in force until the objective is accomplished or the resolution is rescinded. (R.O.R., p. 169.) You will find listed the votes that cannot be rescinded. (R.O.R., pp. 169-170.) The motion to rescind is an incidental main motion and can have applied to it all subsidiary motions. Resolutions contrary to the adopted policies of the National Society are null and void, even though they are adopted by a unanimous vote. "No motion is in order that conflicts with the constitution, bylaws, or standing rules or resolutions of the assembly, and if such a motion is adopted it is null and void." (R.O.R., p. 54, lines 1-4.)

QUESTION: Our bylaws provide that the regent shall be ex officio a member of all committees except the Nominating Committee. Is the regent then a member of the Budget Committee, and shall she be notified of the meetings of the Budget Committee?

ANSWER: The regent is a member of the Budget Committee and enjoys all the rights of a committee member. The regent is not counted in arriving at a quorum for the committee meeting. Your regent would not be a member of this committee except by virtue of a special rule to that effect. (R.O.R., p. 210, lines 27-30.) When she ceases to be chapter regent, she automatically ceases to be ex officio, a member of the Budget Committee.

The ex officio member must be notified of the meeting of the committee for you cannot ignore the ex officio member any more than you could ignore any other member of the committee.

Herberta Ann Leonardy
Registered Parliamentarian

[ 561 ]
By invitation of Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter, the Connecticut Society held its 69th Fall Meeting on Thursday, September 20, 1962, in the Terrace Room of the Murphy Terminal Building at Bradley Field, Windsor Locks, with the State Regent, Mrs. Foster Ezekiel Sturtevant, presiding and the President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, as honored guest.

On Wednesday morning, the day before the meeting, the President General and the State Regent were interviewed on Hartford Radio Station WTIC, and discussed the objectives and accomplishments of the DAR.

On Wednesday afternoon, from 2 to 4:30 o'clock, over 200 Connecticut Daughters attended a tea honoring Mrs. Duncan, at the Oliver Ellsworth Homestead, Windsor, also by invitation of Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter. The Homestead was the home of Oliver Ellsworth, third Chief Justice of the United States, and has been owned and maintained as a museum by the Connecticut Society since 1903. On this day the lovely old house was most festive, with flower arrangements in every room and a beautifully appointed tea table in the drawing room. Receiving the guests with the State Regent and the President General were Miss Katharine Matthies, Honorary Vice President General; Miss Emeline A. Street, Mrs. G. Harold Welch, Mrs. Charles B. Gilbert, and Mrs. Philip V. Tippett, Honorary State Regent; and Mrs. John R. Gummer, regent of Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter.

On Wednesday evening, September 19, the State Regent and her Council entertained the President General at an informal dinner at the Schine Airport Hotel, Windsor Locks. At the head table with the State Regent and the President General were Miss Katharine Matthies; Mrs. W. Earle Hawley, Senior National President, CAR; Mrs. Philip V. Tippett; and Mrs. William Kuhn, State Chaplain. Favors at each place, made by Mrs. Frederick J. Newberth, Jr., Decorations Chairman, were gilded clamshells holding small bunches of Connecticut blue grapes, following the theme of the Connecticut State Flag, which has in its design “three grape vines, supported and bearing fruit”. An informal dinner for all Connecticut Daughters, arranged by the State Hospitality Chairman, Mrs. Howard S. Smith, took place simultaneously at the Tobacco Valley Inn. Following the dinners both groups united at the Schine Airport Hotel for a program of humorous monologues presented by Mrs. Howard J. Lockward, a member of Orford Parish Chapter, Manchester.

The Fall Meeting was called to order on Thursday, September 20, at 10:30 a.m., by the State Regent, Mrs. Foster E. Sturtevant. Following the opening processional, under the direction of the State Marshal, Mrs. C. Robert Kinley, Jr., the State Chaplain, Mrs. William Kuhn, gave the Invocation. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by the State Flag Chairman, Mrs. Anthony Botti, and the recital of the American’s Creed by Miss Doris B. Williams, State Chairman of Americanism.

The address of welcome to Bradley Field was given by Francis S. Murphy, Chairman of the Connecticut Aeronautics Commission and former publisher of the Hartford Times, for whom is named the Murphy Terminal Building, where the meeting was held. Greetings were extended by Mrs. John R. Gummer, regent of the hostess chapter. Mrs. Francis V. Byrnes, State Vice Regent, responded graciously.

The President General, Mrs. Duncan, addressed the meeting on Positive Action and Our Republic. She expressed her concern over trends in this country toward a welfare state and went on to point out what she feels is wrong, how it got that way, and what the DAR can do about it. She concluded her address with the statement: “Freedom must be retained. Every generation must prove itself. Our challenge is now!”

A two-volume set of the Guide to History and Historic Sites of Connecticut was presented to Mrs. Duncan by the State Regent on behalf of the Connecticut DAR.

Mrs. Edgar J. Cossette, Jr., Chairman of Credentials, reported 291 present, representing 45 chapters.

Following the Benediction, pronounced by the State Chaplain, the Colors were retired, and the State Regent declared the Sixty-ninth Connecticut Fall Meeting adjourned.

Directly after adjournment a receiving line was formed in the Airport Conference Room so that members might greet the President General, the State Regent, and State Officers.

In the afternoon, following luncheon, served in the Terrace Room, a round-table discussion was led by the President General. She explained the work of the Society and the procedures for carrying it forward.

Mrs. Sturtevant expressed her appreciation, and that of the Connecticut Daughters, to Mrs. Duncan for having come to us bringing inspiration and ideas for carrying on the work of the Society. The afternoon session closed at 3:42 p.m.—Marion D. Tiffany, State Recording Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI

Approximately 250 Mississippi Daughters from all sections of the State assembled at the Heidelberg Hotel, Jackson, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, February 26-28, 1963, for the 57th State Conference, presided over by Mrs. Fentress Rhodes, State Regent. Since District Divisions are still new in Mississippi, an innovation this year was having the 10 chapters of the Central District serve as Conference hostesses. The Director of this district is Mrs. A. C. Park of Jackson, and chapters taking part were: Ashmead, Benjamin G. Humphreys, Doak's Treaty, Fort Rosalie, Nanih Waiya, Magnolia State, Old Robinson Road, Ralph Humphreys, Samuel Hammond, and Yazoo. Mrs. Page Trewolla, of Jackson, assisted Mrs. Park as Vice Chairman of the meeting.

The highlight of the Conference was the Good Citizens' luncheon on Wednesday, when 75 Good Citizens were in attendance. Each of the 117
Good Citizens selected was honored by Belhaven College of Jackson with a $100 scholarship to the college for the coming year. An inspiring and challenging address was made at the luncheon by the President of Belhaven, Howard J. Cleland, who, in his remarks on Citizenship, said:

The DAR program recognizing outstanding girls from over the State is a splendid one. These girls represent the type of young womanhood we seek as college students, and we too, would like to honor them.

Jean Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jackson of Yazoo City, Yazoo High School senior, and State Good Citizen winner, was also presented a $100 United States Savings bond by Mrs. Louise Moseley Heaton, Vice President General, from Mississippi, on behalf of the National Society. Mrs. W. C. Briggs of Batesville, State Good Citizens Chairman, presided at the luncheon; preceding it, the Good Citizens were taken on a tour through the Governor's Mansion and the Old Capitol Museum in busses supplied by the City Bus Lines.

Another innovation of this Conference was a pre-Conference National Defense Luncheon immediately after the State Board of Management meeting on Tuesday morning; Mrs. Frances P. Bartlett of Pasadena, Calif., a former Mississippian, spoke on Testing in Public Schools. This event, presided over by Mrs. H. A. Alexander of Grenada, State Chairman of National Defense, was open to the public and drew a large crowd, resulting in excellent newspaper and TV coverage.

The opening session Tuesday evening had many State representatives of other patriotic organizations in attendance; they joined to hear Milron M. Lory of Sioux City, Iowa, President, American Coalition of Patriotic Societies, discuss acute general world conditions. A reception on the mezzanine floor of the hotel for all in attendance followed this meeting, for which the District chapters served as hostesses. Wednesday morning, Mrs. Herbert D. Forrest of Jackson, National Vice Chairman, Genealogical Records Committee, Past Vice President General, and Honorary State Regent, spoke at the Genealogical Records Breakfast. Miss Nina Pepper of Louise, State Chairman, presided.

Reports from State Officers and Committee Chairmen occupied the Wednesday morning session, followed by a beautiful Memorial Service just before luncheon, conducted by Mrs. Lawrence C. Corban of Gulfport, State Chaplain.

The Conference Banquet address Wednesday evening was given by Mrs. Lidio O. Mora, who has fled communism both in her native country (Hungary) and in Cuba and who is currently residing in Jackson. Her first-hand account of conditions as she has experienced them were shocking and revealing. Unusual and attractive decorations at this banquet, honoring the chapter regents and in anticipation of the Chapter (Continued on page 604)

Mississippi DAR Good Citizens grouped on steps of Governor's Mansion, Jackson, Miss., February 27, 1963. First person at left in front row is Mrs. W. C. Briggs, Batesville, Miss., State Chairman, DAR Good Citizens; and next to her is Miss Jean Jackson, Mississippi State Good Citizen.
LISTS OF ANCESTORS WHOSE RECORDS OF SERVICE DURING THE REVOLUTION HAVE RECENTLY BEEN ESTABLISHED, SHOWING COUNTY OR CITY AND STATE FROM WHICH SOLDIER SERVED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>County/State</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbott, John</td>
<td>Guilford Co., N.C., and Maryland</td>
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<td>Anderson, William</td>
<td>Cumberland County, Pa.</td>
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<td>Austin, John</td>
<td>Massachusetts.</td>
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<td>Austin, Joseph</td>
<td>Pittsylvania County, Va.</td>
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<td>Ball, Ezekiel</td>
<td>Craven (later Wayne) Co., N.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barnes, Sgt. John</td>
<td>Craven (later Wayne) Co., N.C.</td>
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<td>Benedict, Amos</td>
<td>South Salem, N.Y.</td>
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<td>Bentley, Samuel</td>
<td>Halifax County, Va.</td>
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<td>Billings, Gideon</td>
<td>Hardwick, Mass.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brandow, John (Johannis)</td>
<td>Coxsackie, N.Y.</td>
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<td>Brewer, Oliver</td>
<td>North Carolina.</td>
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<td>Brindle, Lawrence</td>
<td>Cumberland (now Franklin) County, Pa.</td>
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<td>Brown, Joseph</td>
<td>Loudoun County, Va., and Fayette County, Pa.</td>
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<td>Buckman, Edwards</td>
<td>Lancaster, N.H.</td>
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<td>Burlingame, Elisha</td>
<td>Cranston, R.I.</td>
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<td>Campbell, William</td>
<td>Virginia.</td>
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<td>Chichester, Abraham</td>
<td>Stamford, Conn.</td>
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<td>Clark, Sgt. James</td>
<td>Westmoreland County, Pa.</td>
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<td>Crane, Noah</td>
<td>Essex County, N.J.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Critchfield, Joshua</td>
<td>Recruited in Maryland; lived in Hampshire County, Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cudworth, Corp. James</td>
<td>Freetown, Mass.</td>
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<td>Dameron, George</td>
<td>Amherst or Buckingham Co., Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Davis, John</td>
<td>Marion Dist., S.C.</td>
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<td>Day, William</td>
<td>Virginia.</td>
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<td>Edwards, John</td>
<td>Orange Co., N.C.</td>
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<td>Estes, Ursula</td>
<td>Louisa Co., Va.</td>
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<td>Estes, Mrs. Ursula Johnson</td>
<td>(See Estes, Ursula.)</td>
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<td>Ferguson, Thomas</td>
<td>Bedford, Westchester Co., N.Y.</td>
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<td>Flippen, Robert</td>
<td>Cumberland Co., Va.</td>
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<td>Fox, Timothy</td>
<td>New Ipswich, N.H.</td>
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<td>Garland, John</td>
<td>Halifax, N.C.</td>
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<td>Garrison, Samuel</td>
<td>North Carolina.</td>
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<td>Gearhart, Jacob</td>
<td>Berks Co., Pa.</td>
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<td>Getchell, Nehemiah</td>
<td>Vassalboro, Maine (then Mass.).</td>
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<td>Gordon, Capt. William</td>
<td>96th District, S.C.</td>
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<td>Griswold, Solomon</td>
<td>Windsor, Hartford Co., Conn.</td>
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<td>Harley, John</td>
<td>Virginia.</td>
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<td>Hathaway, Clement</td>
<td>Morristown, Morris Co., N.J.</td>
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<td>Hathaway, Silas</td>
<td>Freetown, Mass.</td>
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<td>Hungerford, James</td>
<td>Hartland, Conn.</td>
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<td>Ives, Phineas</td>
<td>Cheshire, New Haven Co., Conn.</td>
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<td>Jenkins, Calvin</td>
<td>Scituate, Mass.</td>
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<td>Johnson, Lawrence</td>
<td>Monmouth, N.J. also N.Y.</td>
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<td>Kinney, Jesse</td>
<td>Hardwick, Mass., and Barnard, Vt.</td>
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<td>Lee, George</td>
<td>Delaware.</td>
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<td>Maples, Thomas</td>
<td>Cumberland (now Moore)Co., N.C.</td>
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<td>Marks, William</td>
<td>Berks Co., Pa.</td>
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<td>Massey, Josiah</td>
<td>Kent Co., Md.</td>
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<td>McMurtrye, John</td>
<td>Pennsylvania.</td>
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<td>Moore, John</td>
<td>Virginia.</td>
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<td>Moore, Matthew</td>
<td>Cumberland Co., N.C.</td>
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<td>Noble, Nathaniel</td>
<td>Sheffield, Mass.</td>
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<td>Nussmann, Adolph</td>
<td>Mecklenburg Co., N.C.</td>
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<td>Odom, Seybert</td>
<td>South Carolina.</td>
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<td>Oliver, Thomas</td>
<td>Orangeburg Dist., S.C.</td>
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<td>Paddock, Stephen</td>
<td>Nantucket, Mass.</td>
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<td>Perkins, Joseph</td>
<td>Malden, Mass.</td>
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<td>Phillips, Ezekiel</td>
<td>Somers, Conn.</td>
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<td>Porter, Elijah</td>
<td>Westfield, Mass.</td>
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<td>Prince, Joseph</td>
<td>Sussex Co., Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ramsey, Samuel</td>
<td>96th District, S.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reagan, Darby</td>
<td>(Now Columbia Co.) Ga.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scott, Samuel</td>
<td>Farmington, Conn.</td>
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<td>Shipp, Richard</td>
<td>Caroline Co., Va.</td>
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<td>Shute, Aaron</td>
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<td>Smith, John</td>
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<td>Spalding, Jephthah</td>
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<td>Stiron</td>
<td>(See Styron.)</td>
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<td>Stoddard, David, Jr.</td>
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<td>Styron, John</td>
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<td>Templin, James</td>
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<td>Tolford, John</td>
<td>Chester, N.H.</td>
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<td>Tomkies, Francis</td>
<td>Gloucester and Charlotte Cos., Va.</td>
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<td>Trowbridge, Philemon</td>
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<td>Tryon, Thomas</td>
<td>Middletown, Conn.</td>
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<td>Ward, Bernard</td>
<td>Poultney, Vt.</td>
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<td>Weed, Gilbert</td>
<td>Pound Ridge, Westchester Co., N.Y.</td>
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<td>Wentworth, Ezekiel</td>
<td>New Hartford, Litchfield Co., Conn.</td>
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<td>Blackman, Charles</td>
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<td>Clement, Susanna (Hill)</td>
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<td>Fissuc. (See Fiskes.)</td>
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<td>Fiskes, Charles</td>
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<td>Fiskes, Garet (See Fiskes, Garet)</td>
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<td>Groat, Dirck C.</td>
<td>Albany Co., N.Y.</td>
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<td>Hiers, Jacob</td>
<td>Old Charleston Dist., S.C.</td>
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<td>Houck, Jacob</td>
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<td>Howard, Samuel Harvey</td>
<td>Anne Arundel Co., Md.</td>
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<td>Howell, Reeves</td>
<td>Brookhaven, Suffolk Co., N.Y.</td>
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<td>Hudson, David, Sr.</td>
<td>Goshen, Conn.</td>
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<td>Ivey, Adam</td>
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Le Breton D'Orgenoy,  
Francois Joseph  
New Orleans, La.

Lovelace, Charles  
Frederick Co., Md., and  
Rowan Co., N.C.

Marsh, Joseph  
Hadley, Mass.

Moale, John  
Baltimore, Md.

Owens, Owen  
York Co., Va., and N.C.

Parrott, Jacob  
Newbern Dist., Dobbs Co., N.C.

Pollard, Amos  
Nottingham West, N.H.

Reading, Luther  
Middleboro, Mass.

Rice, Caleb  
Warwick, R.I.

Robinson, Ralph  
Chester Co., Pa.

St. Amand, Michel  
Louisiana, La.

Sprague, Hosea  
Leicester, Mass.

Stubblefield, Wyatt  
Hillsboro Dist., N.C.

Terry, Caleb  
Morris Co., N.J.

Walker, Buckley  
Bedford and Campbell Cos., Va.

Allen, Elisha  
Dartmouth, Bristol County, Mass.

Ammidown, Renben  
Dudley, Mass.

Anderson, John  
Monmouth County, N.J.

Andrews, Ludwick  
Northampton County, Pa.

Apperson, John  
Spotsylvania County, Va.

Armentrout, Peter  
Augusta Co., Va.

Baer, Johannes  
York Co., Pa.

Barge, Lewis  
Fayetteville, N.C.

Barney, Edward  
Guilford, Vt.

Barnum, David  
Fairfield County, Conn.

Barnes, Linus  
Goshen, Conn.

Beall, Thomas, Jr.  
Guilford County, N.C.

Blood, Simon  
Groton, Mass.

Bricker, David  

Brown, Eleazer  
East Hoosac (Adams), Mass.

Bryan, John Council  
New Bern, N.C.

Carter, George  
Charleston Dist., S.C.

Carrington, Lieut. Henry  
Botetourt County, Va.

Cates (Cate), John  
New Castle, Lincoln County, Me.

Clark, William  
Orange Co., N.C.

Clary, Daniel  
Rowan Co., N.C.

Cloud, William  
Dunmore Co., Va.

Couch, Abraham  
Fairfield County, Conn.

Cross, Corp. Simon  
Methuen, Mass.

Crowell, John  
Windham, Conn.

Crown, William  
Wilmington District, N.C.

Crump, Robert  
Surry Co., N.C.

Curry, Cary (Carey)  
Enlisted in Ga.

Custis, Capt. John  
Accomac County, Va.

Darr, John Henry. (See Tarr, John Henry.)  
De Voe, James. (See De Voe, Jacobus.)  
De Voe, Jacobus  
Phillisburgh, N.Y.

Dike, Sergt. Jonathan  
Tyringham, Mass.

Dine (See Van Duyne).  

Dugas (Dugat), Peter  
St. Martinville, La.

Easton, George  
Cambridge, Charlotte County, N.Y.

Edson, John  
Bridgewater, Mass.

Elliott, Thomas  
Sussex County, Va.

Erzel, Balaam  
Sussex County, Va.

Fergus (Fergus), Francis  
Cumberland County, Pa.

Flanary, Silas  
Montgomery Co., Va.

Foote, Joseph  
Johnstown, N.Y.

Foster, Capt. Samuel  
Beverly, Mass.

Garland (Galland), Matthew  
Virginia.

Gates, Phineas  
Stow, Mass.

Geib (Gipe), John  

Gordon, Capt. William  
Morris Co., N.J.

Gregory, Richard  
Mecklenburg County, Va.

Griffith, William  
Dutchess Co., N.Y.

Grinage, Joshua  
Mecklenburg County, Va.

Guillford, Allen  
Botetourt County, Va.

Hemmoner, Anthony  
Surry Co., N.C.

High (Hoch) George  
Lancaster County, Pa.

Hight, Lieut. Thomas  
Charlotte County, Va.

Hinman, Wait  
Goshen, Conn.

Hoch, George. (See Hight, George.)  
Holcomb, Enoch, Sr.  
Westfield, Mass.

Hosmer, William  
Lincoln, Mass.

Hough (Hull), Daniel  
Brunswick Co., Va.

Humphrey (Humphries), Uriah  
Botetourt County, Va.

Huriburt, Gideon, Jr.  
Woodbury (Roxbury), Conn.

Johnson, David  
Baltimore City, Md.

Kemp, John  
Burke County, Ga.

King, Richard  
North & South Carolina.

Lee, Ann (Ann Theus)  
Charleston, S.C.

Love, John  
Savannah, Ga.

Marquart, John George  
(Johan Jurg.)  
Clinton, N.Y.

Marquart, Peter  
Rhinebeck, N.Y.

Marshall, Conrad  
Huntenon County, N.J.

Martin, Roger  
96th District, S.C.

McCary, Col. Hugh  
Virginia.

McNitt, Alexander  
Cumberland County, Pa.

Parker, Samuel  
Newbern District, Wayne County, N.C.

Pierce, Isaac  
Little Compton, R.I.

Pratt, Stephen  
Braintree, Mass.

Reeves, Edward  
Wilmington District, Bladen County, N.C.

Remington, Anthony  
Warwick, R.I.

Reynolds, Nathaniel  
Bridgewater, Mass.

Ricketts, Samuel  
Harford County, Md.

Rosecrantz, Cornelius  
Orange County, N.Y.

Rosser, John  
Fauquier County, Va.

Rouse (Roush) Joseph  
Culpeper County, Va.

Rumph, Capt. Jacob  
Orange Parish, Orangeburg County, S.C.

Russell, Liet. Thomas  
Fredericktown, N.Y.

Sage, Capt. Timothy  
Middletown, Conn.

Sample, John  
Northumberland County, Pa.

Saunders (Sanders), Samuel  
Carteret County, N.C.

Shaw, Peter  
Little Compton, R.I.

Shearer (Sherrerd), John, Sr.  
Huntenon County, N.J.

Simmons, Abraham Basset  
Cran & Jones Counties, N.C.

Smith, Anderson  
Mecklenburg Co., Va.

Smith, David  
Northumberland Co., Pa.

Snodgrass, Joseph  
Bethek County, Va.

Southgate, Isaac  
Spencer & Leicester, Mass.

Stephenson, William  
Westmoreland County, Pa.

Stone, Enoch  
Surry County, N.C.

Stringfield, James  
Burke County, N.C.

Taft, Moses  
Uxbridge, Mass.

Tankersley, Capt. John  
Spotsylvania County, Va.

Tarr, Henry (John Henry)  
Rowan Co., N.C.

Tennis, Israel  

Tompson, John  
South Carolina.

Tomlinson, John  
South Carolina.

Tyson, Nathaniel  
Accomac (Northampton) County, Va.

Van Duyne (Dine), John  
Huntenon County, N.J.

Van Etten, John  
Rowan County, N.C.

Van Valkenburgh, Jochem  
Lambertse  
Albany County, N.Y.

Ware, Nicholas  
Caroline County, Va.

Wash, Capt. Martin  
Upper Paxton Township, Lancaster County, Pa.

Wells, Isaac  
Southold, L.I., N.Y.

Westbrook, Gideon  
Peenack, N.Y.

Westbrook, Leonard  
Connecticut.

Weston, Capt. William  
Plymouth, Mass.

Wheeler, Lieut. Thomas  
Dorchester County, Md.

Willbur, Joseph  
Westerly, R.I.

Wilcoxen, Capt. Jesse  
Montgomery County, Md.

Williams, James  
Loudoun County, Va.

Williams, Capt.  
Washington County, Md.

Wilson, Capt. John  
Marlboro County, S.C.

Withers, John, Sr.  
Fauquier County, Va.

Woodward, Philemon  
New Kent County, Va.

York, Jeremiah  
George's Creek, a branch of the Monongahela River, Pa.

Young, John  
Spotsylvania County, Va.

Young, Morgan  
Morris County, N.J.
**QUERIES**

**Wilson (Willson)-Cathcart**—Want to know if the late Woodrow Wilson, Pres. of U.S., whose father was Dr. Joseph Ruggles Wilson, Presbyterian minister, was a descendant of Thomas Wilson, son who Zaacheus had four sons, John, James, Hugh, and Samuel. There was a Zaacheus Wilson, signer of the Mecklenberg Declaration and a James Wilson, another who signed the Declaration of Independence. Are these Willsons and Wilsons from the original Thomas Wilson (Willson), son Zaacheus who came to America with his sons abt. 1713? Thomas Wilson, his wife, who was a Cathcart, went from Scotland to Ireland in the 17th century, to County Down, Townland of Newry, near the Mournes. The Wilson coat-of-arms had an eagle over a shield bearing three stars, “Semper Virgins” engraved below and “Willson” below that. Thomas’s great-grandsons Aaron, Zaacheus and Robert, all had sons named James.—O. L. Wilson, R.F.D. #3, Monmouth, Ill.


**Jones-West-Johnston**—Want ances., parents, dates, places, and ch. of Thomas Jones, Buckingham Co., Va., mar. cousin, Martha West, had dau. Rebecca Bolling Jones, mar. 1808 James Johnston, b. 1787 Campbell Co., Va.—Viola J. Stevenson, 8 East Voorhees St., Danville, Ill. AVE., Evanston, Ill. (Continued on page 596)

**Galleher-McCormick**—Want parents, dates, and places of William Galleher, mar. to Eleanor McCormick, 1832 North Bank Potomac River, Md., b. Loudon Co., Va.; had son Dr. Joseph Gore Galleher, with home of son, James at Abingdon, Va., 2-18-1838, aged 89 yr., 12-13, 1771, Stafford Co., Va., d. May 13, 1855. (Continued on page 596)

**Glass Caston**—Want full inf., parents of children of William Ward Glass Caston, d. 1804. Glass may be descended from Glass Caston, d. Essex Co., Va., 1714. Elizabeth Wagner, b. 1742, mar. ca. 1760, d. 1820; James, William, Eli, Wilks, Glass G., one known dau. Elizabeth, mar. a Waggoner, migrated Bedford Co., Tenn., bef. 1830. Also desire inf. parents of Aven Floyd, b. N.C., 1806, and wfe. Edna Snipes, b. N.C., 1812, residents Johnston Co., N.C. 1840, d. 1876, and mother, ca. 1850.—Mrs. H.C. Floyd, Box 107, Lancaster, S.C.


**Shaw—Barnett**—Want date of b. and place, also parents with all possible dates and places, on Henry Shaw, b. abt. 1775 in N.C., served in war of 1812 from Ga.: Elizabeth, Mary, Nancy, John, John Press, b. 1809, and James, Family moved near Sparta, Tenn., ca. 1810; Nancy, Mary, C. Cook; Mary (Polly) mar. B. Howell or Howl, and with James moved near Jack-son, Miss., ca. 1825.—Mrs. L.F. Dulany, 1211 S. 7th, Kingfisher, Okla.

**Acott**—Want allh. inf. ances., parents, dates, and places of John and Esther Acton. DAR Mag., Apr. 19, 1862, p. 387, R. Tipton, B. Lombard, of western N.Y., want Esther Acton, (widow of John Acton), Sept. 25, 1796.” John and Esther Acton had six ch., Philipp, James, John, Joshua, Joseph, Diana (mar. Joseph Black).—Mrs. Philip W. Clancy, 783 Al-tur, Bemidji, Minn.


**Field-Dabney**—Want inf. on mar. of Samuel Field and Ruth Dabney, Bedford Co., Va., bet. 1800 and 1812. Want ances., parents, dates, and places of Ruth Dabney. Samuel Field, d. 1829, mar. three times, his ch. William, James, John, Sally, Mary, Ruth Dabney, Ann, and Nancy.—Mrs. John W. Boswell, 3206 Ashby St., S.W. Roanoke, Va.

RELATIONS

Raymond L. Hatcher,
Public Relations Director

CONGRESS IN CONGRESS

Two events relative to the recent 72nd Continental Congress of the DAR have received recognition in the Congress of the United States.

Sen. John L. McClellan of Arkansas reported to the Senate the honor accorded his State when Miss Kathleen Barden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Barden of Little Rock, received the National DAR Good Citizen Award.

Rep. Hastings Keith of Massachusetts called the attention of his colleagues in the House to an editorial in the New Bedford (Mass.) Standard Times entitled “DAR Stands Firm”, regarding the resolution on the U.N.

The remarks of both legislators are in the Congressional Record. Senator McClellan told the Senate:

“Miss Barden achieved this high honor in competition with 10,869 senior girls in accredited high schools throughout the Nation.”

He explained that judging for the award is based on outstanding qualities of “dependability, service, leadership and patriotism”. Miss Barden will use the $1,000 scholarship to attend the Univ. of Arkansas.

Mr. Keith said some may not agree with the resolution calling for U.S. withdrawal from the U.N. but there “is reason to question the effectiveness of the U.N. in many areas and the DAR is to be commended for taking a stand which it believes to be in the best interests of the Nation. There is no cause to doubt the sincerity, patriotism or good intentions of the DAR.”

The editorial, published on April 23, 1963, follows:

“The Daughters of the American Revolution can expect a lot more public support for their resolution, adopted again this year, calling for U.S. withdrawal from the United Nations.

“Consistency (** * thou art a jewel’) is a DAR characteristic, and on the U.N. issue the organization has shown impressive independent and farsighted thinking. The peace agency, under U Thant and policies of financial hypocrisy and forceful invasion of anti-Communist Katanga, has not made any new friends and has alienated many.

“DAR resolutions reflect opinion based on principle and an understanding of the cold war. They oppose general disarmament and nuclear test-ban treaties, and advocate enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine, national solvency, and less Federal encroachment on States rights.

“This historic organization has its critics: a forthright attitude on any issue invites them these days. But its views are reasoned, sincere and patriotically motivated, and they earn respect. The DAR is a valuable part of the American way of life.”

FACE THE FACTS

Marceline G. Burtner,
National Chairman, Public Relations Committee

Face the facts. And why not? These facts we view with a deep sense of satisfaction. They are the essence of the fine Committee reports of the 72nd Congress. Use them in connection with your local State and Chapter stories for all available news media and for bringing the “DAR in Action” article up to date.

The National prize of the DAR Good Citizens Committee was increased to a $1000 scholarship to a college of the winner’s choice.

Over 27% of the new members admitted this year were Juniors.

The 9,000,000th Manual for Citizenship was given. The 1963 total of CAR Societies is 793.

Genealogical Records has 366 bound volumes.

Student loans or scholarships were made to 498 students in 34 different States.

There are now 8610 JAC Clubs with 339,435 members.

Sixty-one historical spots were marked.

532 pilgrimages were made by 5,387 members.

Conservation totals were raised; 3,901,873 trees, 4,497,760 seedlings, and 38,101 shrubs were planted.

American History Month had 41,163 contestants in 2442 schools, an increase over last year of 4,563 contestants and 342 schools.

More than 2100 Chapters gave 50,630 U.S. Flags.

Three hundred six Chapters had safety programs.

Twenty-two States cooperated with State safety officials and participated in Safety Conferences.

413 Chapters worked with local authorities.

When facing facts, we must take all into consideration, the good and the less favorable. The annual State PR reports the past year indicate the total overall National publicity count was down. It dropped 14% under the previous year’s approximate 800,000 inches. This, even though the majority of States reported equal or more publicity. Appreciable gains were noted in Ohio, Indiana, North Carolina, Connecticut and Virginia.

Quality of publicity, however, was definitely and noticeably improved. Press Books from 23 of 50 States were impressive from the viewpoint of pictures and fine feature articles as well as special sections devoted to all-around, year-around historical, educational and patriotic endeavors of the National Society.

Remember, point No. 12 is the Public Relations point on the new 1963-64 Honor Roll. Let’s continue to share our plans and accomplishments with all available local news media. Heed the words of our Biblical theme:

“Be Strong and of a Good Courage”

JUNE-JULY 1963
As you have guessed from the title, we are first going to discuss the Constitution of the United States. In doing so, I shall, in due course, state several very broad and definite propositions that are usually not taught in the public schools and hence little understood or appreciated by the present generation of Americans.

I would like to say a few words about the public schools and to point out their default in the performance of the primary function for which they were established.

**Function of Public School System**

In my opinion, the greatest waste of public funds throughout the thirty odd years of the Roosevelt New Deal and the Truman Fair Deal, far greater than the waste involved in the WPA, the PWA, and all other alphabetical agencies of the time, was the waste of millions and millions of dollars of tax monies expended on public education in America—if—now I say if—if you keep in mind that the basic justification, moral and legal, of taxing all the citizenry—Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Catholics, Jews, agnostics, unbelievers, and all the rest of the different segments of the population, not only religious but political and social groups—I say, the basic justification for taxing all the citizenry is to provide adequately in the public schools for the training and education of each oncoming generation of Americans to give them an understanding of the Constitution of the United States and the form of Government it established and to give them an appreciation of the rights and liberties declared and guaranteed by the Constitution as the basic and fundamental principles of our American heritage.

You cannot justify the expenditure of tax funds for a public school system on any other ground than that its primary and basic function is to pass on to each oncoming generation an understanding of and a loyalty to the American form of government—such an understanding and loyalty as can never be undermined by any foreign ism, whether it be communism, socialism or internationalism. During the period I speak of, the public schools of this country wholly failed to perform this primary and basic function of teaching American history and American Constitutional Government. Mr. Roosevelt epitomized his view when he publicly told Congress to pass any laws he recommended for so-called social welfare and not to bother whether they were Constitutional or not.

This situation became such that a study of American history in our public schools was so far ignored that in several States it became necessary, notably in Missouri, President Truman's home State (in 1947), for the Legislature to pass an act compelling the school authorities in that State to provide for the teaching of American history. The public schools not only taught little or no American history, but little or no American literature, mathematics, and little or no languages—ancient or modern. The school curriculum was loaded with one course after another in what came to be called the social sciences—sociology, economics, psychology, and other opinion courses.

Some of you will recall that when Miss Elizabeth Bentley was being examined by the Senate Committee as a communist agent, it came out at the hearing that she was a strictly American girl, raised in a respectable American family with several generations of American forebears. Yet she herself testified under oath that, although she was a graduate of the American public school system and afterwards of Vassar and Columbia University, she had never had a course in American history and that she knew nothing about the Constitution of the United States and that no teacher or professor had ever suggested that she even read it.

Thus, knowing nothing about American history and American Constitutional Government, thousands of Americans became the easy victims of the advocates of state socialism and of the advocates of the new internationalism tending toward World Government—all contrary to the basic principles of Constitutional Government. We have financed these false philosophies until we are today not only a nearly bankrupt country financially, but a bankrupt country so far as good government is concerned and a much changed government so far as our states' rights and individual rights as guaranteed by the Constitution are concerned.

**No Longer a Republic?**

As a part of the program to change our form of Government, for a number of years we have been openly and blatantly told by the politicians of both parties that we are no longer a republic but a democracy. This idea, too, has infiltrated the public schools. A short time ago I was examining high school students for scholarships in Seattle. A lady left 30 scholarships of $1,000 each for high school graduates to attend col-
lege. I said to 41 straight A students from Washington high schools, because the lady indicated in her trust that she wanted no student appointed that did not believe in the American form of government—I said to these fine young American boys and girls as each came in for his or her personal interview, "What is the American form of government?" Each immediately replied, "A democracy." Then I said, "Were you ever a Boy Scout or a Girl Scout?" Nearly all of them had been, so I asked them to recite the pledge to the flag. Each one promptly said:

I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands.

Then I said: "Well, you have been pledging allegiance to the wrong form of government then." They all replied, "Well, our teachers taught us that the United States is a democracy."

May I remind you that the word "democracy" nowhere appears in the Declaration of Independence, in the Constitution of the United States, or in George Washington's state papers. No, not even in Jefferson's state papers and, as you know, Jefferson is called the patron saint of the Democrat party. The word first came into general use after Woodrow Wilson coined his phrase, "Make the world safe for democracy." Since that time, the word "democracy" has been used as an instrument of propaganda to obscure and destroy the original American concept that the Constitution established and intended to establish a Constitutional Republic.

To prove what I am talking about, I once examined a speech by Governor Lehman of New York—his first inaugural address in 1933—and found that he did not once use the word "democracy" but twice used the word "republic." In his message in 1935 as Governor he used the word "democracy" three times but in his message of 1939 he used the word "democracy" 25 times, and in his annual message to the legislature of January 3, 1940, he used the term "democracy" 33 times. Now you tell me this was all an accident? It was just plain, sheer propaganda, and has been going on ever since with great effectiveness. Why? Because students in our public schools, who by 1940 became our voters, were not taught American history or the true nature of the Constitution and didn't know any more than Elizabeth Bentley did that under our Constitution our form of government was declared to be and was intended to be a Constitutional and representative commonwealth or a republic.

The Constitution—a New Concept 175 Years Ago

Even though I have probably shocked you with the broad statements I have made about the default or failure of public education, I would like to go on and make some very broad statements with respect to the Constitution of the United States.

Prior to the adoption of the Constitution about 175 years ago, never before in the course of history had any government anywhere been organized on the principle that the people as individuals are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights as to life, liberty, and property, including the right to local self-government—all of which are our domestic rights—the definition and determination of which our ardent internationalists now seek to turn over to the World Court by the repeal of the Connally Reservation. But the Constitution says these rights are inherent in the individual and in the States and are not to be tampered with or changed, even by the Federal Government, except by and through a Constitutional amendment.

Theretofore in the history of the world, governments had granted freedom to the individual citizens and local self-government to the people only if forced to do so or if the sovereign for the time being felt so inclined. The previous concept of the scope and power of a national government, whether headed by a king or emperor or triumvirate or whatnot was that it had inherent powers of its own and could grant or withhold rights as to the individual citizens as such national government saw fit. By our Constitution and by our Bill of Rights only certain specific and limited functions are conferred upon the officials of our Federal, our National Government. It was to be a government of delegated powers only and the people, by the Constitution, forbade and intended to forbid the Federal Government doing anything not authorized by the Constitution. There was no intention that the National Government should have a reservoir of implied powers to take us into state socialism or to involve us in any form of internationalism which encroached upon or superseded our basic individual and states' rights or in anywise tended to impair or destroy the independence and the integrity of the Republic.

When Benjamin Franklin, one of the wisest of men, was emerging from the final meeting of the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, a woman in the crowd outside asked him, "Mr. Franklin, what kind of a government have you set up for the country?" He replied, "Madam, a Republic, if you can keep it." "If you can keep it." I am afraid that we would have to admit to Mr. Franklin today that we have failed to keep it—and largely because of the failure of our public school system to perform its primary function of teaching American history and the importance and significance of preserving American Constitutional Government.

Until the organization of the United Nations in June, 1945, Americans had been justly proud of their right to govern themselves. Since the establishment of our Government under the principles set forth in the Constitution, Americans through the Congress and through their various State legislatures made their own laws without foreign direction or interference. When the United Nations Charter was signed in San Francisco on June 26, 1945, the Chairman of the United States Delegation, Mr. Stettinius, then Secretary of State, in a letter to the President and to the American people, pointed out that the Charter contained a provision intended to prevent the agencies of the United Nations from interfering with the domestic affairs of the member states. This provision (Chapter One, Article Two, Paragraph 7) reads as follows:

Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter.

Certainly the Charter would never have been approved by the American people and ratified by the United States Senate if some such protective provision with respect to our internal affairs had not been inserted in the Charter.

But, after the United Nations started to function, we began to hear
of a so-called Commission on Human Rights, an agency of the Economic and Social Council. Under the language of the Charter, the Economic and Social Council or one of its agencies can propose practically any kind of treaty or international agreement on any subject, social or economic. As a matter of fact, one of the great jokers in the Charter is the unlimited scope and power of the Economic and Social Council, which is made up of a board of 18 members elected by the Assembly to serve for a three-year period. This Council may sit continuously and think up new ideas and proposals for changing the laws of the State of Texas or any other state. It is in effect a permanent international commission almost without limitation as to what it can study, investigate, discuss and recommend regarding anything in the world and as to any nation anywhere, touching economic, social, educational, cultural or health matters.

Its powers rest on the fallacious theory that peace may be achieved if somehow economic, social, humanitarian, educational, cultural, or health matters are put on an equality throughout the world. Then no nation anywhere will have anything to struggle about and every nation and everybody will supposedly become freedom-loving. The fallacy in all this is that the last two World Wars and other great wars did not start because of inequality in the foregoing matters. Germany's health and education and her economic and social status were almost the highest in the world at the time of the First World War, and there was no economic distress or unemployment in Germany at the time of the Second World War. History shows that it has been the advanced nations, for the most part, and not the so-called backward nations that have been the disturbers of world peace.

The Declaration on Human Rights

The first grandiose effort of the Commission on Human Rights involved the preparation of the so-called Declaration on Human Rights. This was hailed by the internationalists throughout this country as a great new charter of human liberty. Chambers of Commerce, Rotary and other groups called upon the people to celebrate the Declaration. Actually, it "spelled out" a program of Marxist Socialism. Article 22 of the Declaration provided that everyone has the "right to social security"; Article 23—that everyone has the right to "just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment" and that everyone has the right to "just and favorable remuneration." Article 24 provided that everyone has the "right to rest and leisure" and "periodic holidays with pay." Article 25 provided that everyone has "the right to food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age," without any provisions that he shall work for it or help establish a fund to pay for it. Our representative in the U.N. and our then Secretary of State and our then President, Mr. Truman, heartily approved this world-wide program of State Socialism—all of which was, and is, contrary to the theory and principles of American Constitutional Government. Well, as the then President of the American Bar Association, I opposed the program, spoke in 30 States against it, and by persuading the American Bar Association and many other great organizations to go on record against it, stirred up such a ruckus that today you seldom hear of it. Instead, you are being importuned now by the same internationalists to save the world from war by a repeal of the Connally Reservation and by giving the World Court jurisdiction over our domestic rights and liberties.

The World Court and the Connally Reservation

So let's now examine more specifically into this matter. To understand the situation as to the World Court and the Connally Reservation, it is first necessary to look further at the Charter of the United Nations. During the deliberations at San Francisco with respect to the Charter, it was doubtful whether any agreement could be reached on the establishment of a World Court. Certainly none would have been reached creating a World Court with compulsory jurisdiction over the member states, as will appear from a reading of State Department Publication 2355—being the letter of June 26, 1945, to the President of the United States from Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., the then Secretary of State. This letter will be discussed later.

In order to have a World Court at all, an ingenious and somewhat subtle compromise was arrived at, whereby, under Chapter XIV of the Charter, an "International Court of Justice" was established as a principal organ of the United Nations, to function in accordance with a so-called "Statute" annexed to the Charter and made a part thereof. Though all members of the United Nations are declared to be "ipso facto, parties to the 'Statute'" and may therefore voluntarily resort to the Court for the settlement of any particular international dispute, no nation is subject to the general compulsory jurisdiction of the Court except to the extent that it may so agree in a formal "declaration" deposited with the Secretary General of the United Nations. In other words, without such affirmative action by way of depositing a declaration, the Court has no jurisdiction over a member state except as to such particular international disputes as two or more nations may voluntarily submit to it.

In presenting the Charter for approval and ratification, the then Secretary of State and Chairman of the United States Delegation to the United Nations conference at San Francisco, Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., in his official letter (already mentioned) to the President of the United States, dated June 26, 1945, explaining the Charter and its intentions—which letter was published and widely circulated—stated and represented that, under the Charter (which included the World Court as one of the principal organs of the United Nations),

the sovereign equality of the member states is declared to be the foundation of their association with each other.

Mr. Stettinius said, inter alia:

The Security Council is not the enforcement agency of a world state, since world opinion will not accept the surrender of sovereignty which the establishment of a world state would demand.

The Security Council's power of compulsion as against a member state is controlled by the Right of Veto, in order to preserve the principle of sovereignty; and, on the same theory, a member state is accorded complete freedom as to whether it will submit any cases to the World Court, and to what extent, if any, it will, by a voluntary written declaration, accept compulsory jurisdiction of that Court.

[ 570 ]
The ardent internationalists and the World Government enthusiasts were disappointed with the Charter. They had tried at San Francisco to have the Conference of Nations set up a World Government, including a World Court with compulsory jurisdiction. After the Charter was promulgated and after its adoption, they proceeded and are still proceeding, by a variety of devious maneuvers involving the organization of special agencies like the Commission on Human Rights to transform the United Nations into a World Government or to give it many of the incidents thereof.

In addition to pointing out that the Security Council was not to be the enforcement agency of a world state, since world opinion will not accept the surrender of sovereignty which the establishment of a world state would demand, Mr. Stettinius closed the door as to certain other principal organs of the United Nations being instrumentalties of a world state as follows:

A similarly realistic acceptance of the facts of the actual world, limits the General Assembly to discussion and deliberation without the power to legislate, since the power to legislate would necessarily encroach upon the sovereign independence of the member states. So too, the Economic and Social Council has no power or right to interfere with the domestic affairs of the states composing the United Nations. And for the same reason the jurisdiction of the Court is limited. (Emphasis supplied.)

What happened? Not long after the United Nations began to function, the internationalists, in addition to the Commission on Human Rights, developed numerous other agencies to circumvent the protective provisions of the Charter and the assurances given by Mr. Stettinius with respect to our domestic affairs, and by and through treaties, these United Nations agencies were to make laws and regulations for the American people in almost every phase of our social, business, economic and family life.

Agencies Without Number

Numberless agencies have been set up in the United Nations to initiate laws and regulations for us covering almost every aspect of our private and public affairs. We have not only the original Commission on Human Rights andth ILO and UNESCO, but a variety of other commissions, subcommittees, subcommittees, ad hoc committees, boards and other alphabetical agencies. These agencies may be listed in part, as follows:

There are ACC, BCG, ECOSOC, ECAFE, EEC, ECLA, GATT, FAO, ICAO, ICCICA, ICCIT, ILO, IRO, ITU, OAS, OEEC, TAA, TAB, TAC, UNCURK, UNICEF (sometimes called ICEF), the Bank (sometimes called IBRD), the Fund (often referred to as IMF), UNSCC, UNRWARNE, PCI-MCO, UNKA, UP, WHO, and WMO.

Then there are commissions for which no alphabetical tag is handy. ECOSOC’s Economic and Employment Commission has two subcommittees, one on Employment and Economic Stability and one on Economic Development.

The Statistical Commission, which in a way competes with the Population Commission, has a subcommission on Statistical Sampling, while the Human Rights Commission has two subcommittees on Freedom of Information and the Press and the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The 10 “specialized” agencies like UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organizations), FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) and ILO (International Labor Organization) all have their own director-generals, separate budgets and secretaries, with headquarters and subheadquarters in such widely scattered spots as Berne, London, Paris, Rome, Montreal, Washington, Cairo. More than 3,000 interstaff meetings are necessary each year to “co-ordinate.” The travel bills of these U. N. personnel run up into the millions.

Also there are about 220 N.G.O.’s or nongovernmental connected organizations, which can propose projects and make recommendations to the U. N. and so have a quasi-official status. These range all the way from the Anti-Slavery Society, the International Federation of Friends of Young Women, the World Movement of Mothers, the International Union of Socialist Youth, the International Association of Art Critics, and the International Institute of Differing Civilizations to the International League Against Rheumatism.

There is a new profession of official “observers” which has sprung up largely because the U. N. has established the practice of sending a representative or two to the annual meetings of any of these N.G.O.’s.

One U. N. agency, UNESCO, has a private, stable of more than 80 N.G.O.’s of its own and feels that there still aren’t enough. So it is subsidizing the creation of more of them, largely at our expense. The U. N. has even helped organize an international association of international associations.

No wonder the United Nations has gone broke financially and now needs to float a bond issue of $200,000,000 to save it from complete bankruptcy—which, in my opinion, under the Charter it has no legal power to do. It has become the greatest aggregation of highly paid tax-free bureaucrats the world has ever seen—bureaucrats meddling in the domestic affairs of practically every country of the world—all contrary to the provisions of its own Charter and inevitably leading us into some form of World Government.

Original Objectives

When the United Nations Senate ratified the Charter on July 28, 1945, it believed, and the American people believed, that its language meant what it said—that the United Nations was not to be in any sense a World Government and that the organization was not to have any power to interfere in the domestic affairs of the member states and that the World Court was not to have compulsory jurisdiction over the domestic affairs of member states. On the basis of Mr. Stettinius’ assurance, a great majority of Americans in the beginning, of whom I was one, approved the Senate’s ratification of the Charter.

The Connally Reservation

However, a little over a year later when the pronouncements and the maneuvers of our internationalists, both within and without the United Nations, began to indicate that Mr. Stettinius’ views with respect to the United Nations could not be relied upon—not only the Senate but a great many Americans generally became skeptical and cautious. Hence when, on August 2, 1946, the Senate of the United States was considering a Resolution by Senator Morse of Oregon, authorizing adherence by the United States to the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice (commonly known as the World Court), Senator Connally of Texas moved an Amendment whereby the United States reserved to it-
self the right to determine when a particular matter is domestic in character and hence not properly within the jurisdiction of the World Court. This Amendment to the Morse Resolution became known as "The Connally Reservation" and was adopted by the Senate on August 3, 1946, by a vote of 51 to 12.

This is the simple story of how the Connally Reservation came to be passed by the Senate. Though the Charter was approved the year before by a nearly unanimous vote, the same Senate, by a vote of nearly 4 to 1, refused in its declaration of adherence to the World Court to give that Court compulsory jurisdiction over our domestic rights. Nothing further was heard about the matter in the Senate for more than 12 years, or until Senator Humphrey of Minnesota on March 24, 1959, introduced a resolution, known as Senate Resolution 94, to repeal the Connally Reservation.

The Humphrey Resolution

On January 27, 1960, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee held Hearings in Washington, D.C., on the Humphrey Resolution. So much interest was shown that further hearings were held on February 17, 1960. On March 29, 1960, the Foreign Relations Committee, by a majority vote, postponed action on the Humphrey Resolution; which meant the matter could not come up again in the Senate that year. But Senator Humphrey was not to be thwarted, so on January 13, 1961, he reintroduced his resolution to repeal the Connally Reservation but again, as in 1960, he was never able to get this resolution out of Committee. But, doubtless, when he thinks the time favorable again, he will reintroduce his resolution. However, during the last few months the United Nations has been under such attack and criticism that any attempt to increase its power or that of the World Court will likely not be received favorably by the Senate or by a majority of the American people.

Comment on United Nations

Walter Lippmann, who has been himself an internationalist, late in January of this year, after discussing the money troubles of the U.N., said:

The real question . . . in Congress and in the country is whether the U.N. in 1962, serves a purpose which the United States has good reason to support and promote, or whether the U.N. is out of hand and should be cut down or even broken up.

The movement to cut down the U.N., if not to dissolve it, is led by two Great Powers, the Soviet Union and France. The Soviet Union has the support of the countries of the Communist bloc, along with France and Portugal and until recently Belgium.

The United States is the Great Power which most actively supports the U.N. Recently it has had qualified and reluctant support from Great Britain.

Our rather lonesome eminence among the Great Powers has aroused, naturally and properly enough, much uneasiness and questioning even among the old friends of the U.N. in this country. All this cannot and should not be hushed up. On the contrary, the activities of the U.N. and our own part in them should be investigated thoroughly and publicly, and the question of the kind and degree of our reliance on the U.N. should be thoroughly discussed.

The World Court

Now let us examine into the nature of the World Court. First, it is composed of 15 judges. No two judges may be nationals of the same state; so there can never be more than one United States Judge on the Court at any time, but neither the United States nor any other nation is, as of right, entitled to have a judge on the Court. Therefore, with the many African and Asian nations that have been taken into the United Nations, the United States may well find itself, in the not-too-distant future, with no representative on the Court. Each of the nine Iron Curtain countries is eligible to have a judge at the same time. They are the Soviet Union, White Russia, Soviet Ukraine, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania. A Polish Communist is now the Chief Judge—Bohdan Winiarski.

To be elected a judge, a candidate must receive an absolute majority of the Assembly and of the Security Council, voting separately. The United States now has one vote in 98 in the Assembly and one in 11 in the Council; so it would appear that the value of our vote in a contest would be negligible and we could be outvoted at any time.

Since nine judges constitute a quorum, and a decision is made by a majority of those present, it follows that five judges (and these might some day all be Communist judges) could make an unappealable decision as to whether an issue is or is not within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States.

The World Court is in no way bound or guided by any definite rules or principles of law. It is entirely free to make up its own rules and render any judgment its members can agree on, as influenced by each judge's own particular legal concepts, and, one may add, as influenced by his national pride or interest—and there is no appeal. It is against this heterogeneous court, largely made up of foreigners—a "lawless" court, because there are no established rules of law to govern its deliberations—that the Connally Reservation is designed to protect our American freedoms, both as individuals and as a nation.

Actually, the World Court is not a Court at all. It is only another international commission. The chief characteristic of any commission or board of arbitration is that (unlike a court) it makes up its own rules as it goes along and these are necessarily based upon the personal concepts, even the idiosyncrasies and the national pride or interest of its members. The mere calling of any such constituted body a "court" does not make it one. A tribunal cannot function as a real court where it is not bound or guided by definite rules or principles of law. There is no sufficient body of international law (substantive or procedural) to guide the World Court in the exercise of the primary function of a court, which is to interpret law—not to make it, particularly by trying to function as a court with respect to determining what is or is not a domestic matter, for there is no sufficient international law covering such matters. Moreover, it is well recognized that international tribunals are not bound by any rule of precedent or doctrine of "stare decisis"—so in every case the World Court could act without relying on the precedent of any previous cases, or, in other words, only as the particular judges for the time being saw fit.

In this regard, Article 59 of the Statute of the Court itself states:

The decision of the Court has no binding force except between the parties and in respect of that particular case.

This make it impossible for the Court to build up any body of international law, by way of authoritative decisions, which another nation in another case might rely upon as es-

(Continued on page 588)
More Notes from the Registrar General

by Mrs. Sherman B. Watson

Emphasis should be placed on the fact that the staff genealogists would rather verify papers than question them, not only because they want those to become members who have been interested enough in membership to file papers, but because it is much easier to complete the verification without writing and having to handle papers again and again and having their time and labor lost if the papers are eventually rejected. This is contrary to what has been thought by some applicants and chapter officers when it has been necessary to write for completion or proofs and the applicant has not been admitted as a member at the first meeting of the Board after papers are submitted.

In verifying papers, our genealogists are required to have proof that the applicant is a lineal descendant of the Revolutionary ancestor who had the specific service claimed. When verification is completed, their initials are placed on the paper kept in our office; and they are held accountable, forever after, for that record. Should they mark papers verified when a connection between generations has not been proved, or credit an ancestor with service not properly proved as his, later the record will be questioned, and future applicants will not be admitted on it.

Our leaflet, Requirements for and Preparation of Application Papers, is compiled from the experiences of past and present genealogists and approved by Registrars General. It is true that some requirements cannot be inflexible, but the genealogist must have some evidence that convinces her the claim is correct and have that which can be written on the papers as her proof for verification.

New and Old Records

The record of a Revolutionary ancestor not previously accepted for a member is called a New Record and, when verified, forms the foundation for records filed on this ancestor in the future. A New Record must be "firmly built" to make this foundation, and without the assistance of a previously accepted paper, more time is required in verification.

The principal reason for delay in verifying New Records is the lack of proof for the claims made on the papers, such as giving service without proof that the ancestor was of the age and location to have had that specific service. Often, more than one man of the same name resided in the same location. Sometimes, service rendered by older men is claimed for a young man and vice versa. Incomplete papers are a great problem with both New Records and previously accepted records, called Old Records. They should be completed both in supplying dates and places in the line of descent and in giving proof. No genealogist believes that a line can be proved without dates and places. There are, in some instances, acceptable substitutes, and when the requested records cannot be supplied, these substitutes should be filed with the application.

Submit All Data at One Time

All data requested should be submitted at one time and not a piece at a time, which requires re-examination and delays verification.

I realize that it is very difficult for an applicant to understand why she is requested to supply information or proof when she knows a relative, in the past, has been admitted as a member on the same record. At this point, the chapter registrar can be of great assistance to both the applicant and my office by explaining to the applicant that we are endeavoring to have all records as complete and correct as possible. Too often chapter officers become provoked with our efforts and do not urge cooperation from the applicant.

Please bear in mind that, when a letter is received by an applicant requesting assistance in the verification of an application, the integrity of the applicant is not questioned. The quicker the assistance is given, the quicker the applicant can become a member. Certainly no one desires to be a member without a proved record.

Study Leaflets Before Filing Papers

If those who are helping applicants with their papers would study the two leaflets listing the requirements and giving instructions for filing papers, it would prevent papers being filed that do not meet requirements and save the time of my office in writing for additional information. These leaflets may be obtained by sending us a request with a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

On October 16, 1962, the Executive Committee ruled that the supplemental fee not be transferable from a paper in the files 2 years after additional information has been requested, or used for re-examination after a supplemental paper has been rejected. Therefore, my office cannot comply with the many requests to re-examine rejected supplementals. It is necessary to refile them with a new supplemental fee.

A Repeat

Be sure to notify all members that their papers will be open July 1 unless we have received a notice from them to close their papers.
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1962-1965
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<td>Allen, Margaret Randall (Mrs. R. A.)</td>
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## WILLIAM HENSHAW CHAPTER, Martinsburg, West Virginia

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<td>Mrs. Trammell Heflin</td>
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## WILLIAM MORRIS CHAPTER, Charleston, West Virginia

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<tr>
<td>Allen, Alice Trowbridge (Mrs. William Stanley)</td>
<td>108 Ewar St., Ft. Myers Beach, Fla.</td>
<td>Levi Trowbridge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brandstater, Sara M. W. (Mrs. James E.)</td>
<td>207 &amp; 209 Ewar St., Ft. Myers Beach, Fla.</td>
<td>Levi Trowbridge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sutherland, Mabel (Miss)</td>
<td>1126 &amp; 1130 New Ave., St. Albans, W. Va.</td>
<td>Capt. John Brown</td>
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These Members of JOHN YOUNG CHAPTER, DAR Charleston, West Virginia, take pride in honoring their Revolutionary Ancestors

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<td>Alexander</td>
<td>2913 Noyes Ave</td>
<td>Samuel Ferguson</td>
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<td>Lucille Ferguson (Mrs. Arch J.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>1050 Hampton Rd</td>
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<td>Michael Karmo</td>
<td>5120 Virginia St</td>
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<td>John Kincaid</td>
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<td>John Wolfensbarger</td>
<td>1001 Circle Rd</td>
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<td>1534 Virginia St. E.</td>
<td>William McGown</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Ford Sr.</td>
<td>3006 Kanawha Blvd</td>
<td>William McGown</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
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<td>William Johnson</td>
<td>1557 Virginia S.E.</td>
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ASSOCIATE MEMBER

Hupp, Luella Sherwood (Mrs. James L.) 2213 Washington St. E. Elias Conklin New York
FORT LEE CHAPTER, DAR
Charleston, West Virginia

Proudly honor their Revolutionary Ancestors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
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<tr>
<td>Adams, Marie</td>
<td>Thomas Adams</td>
<td>Va.</td>
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<td>Agsten, Gladys Copeland (Herman B.)</td>
<td>Capt. Anthony Rader</td>
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<td>Anderson, Adelaide Berry (Fennell)</td>
<td>Robert Throckmorton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barry, Margaret R. Wilson (David, Jr.)</td>
<td>John Hart</td>
<td>N.J.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bellknap, Frances Sutton (J.R.)</td>
<td>Thomas Maze</td>
<td>Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brockell, Minnie Sandford (Kenneth F.)</td>
<td>Li. Richard Sanford</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carson, Sadie Leete (Alex W.)</td>
<td>Solomon Leete</td>
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<td>Colebank, Ruth Ford (Harry G.)</td>
<td>Jacob Young, Sr.</td>
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<td>Comerford, Alice Pritchard (Frank G.)</td>
<td>Isaac Mallory</td>
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<td>Cork, Virginia Chevalier</td>
<td>Col. Benjamin Wilson, Sr.</td>
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<td>Craumer, Olive Lisle (Ray E.)</td>
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<td>Dahlstrom, Isabelle Rood (Carl W.)</td>
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<td>Dickerson, Mary Bundy (Lion)</td>
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<td>Fravel, Mary Stewart</td>
<td>Christian Miller</td>
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<td>David Bullock</td>
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<td>Charles Jones</td>
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<td>Kemp, Martha Virginia</td>
<td>Lewis Booker</td>
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<td>Peter Hogg</td>
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<td>Lawson, Barbara Hoke (Max W.)</td>
<td>Isaac Hardin</td>
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<td>Pittman, Betty Smith (William E. Jr.)</td>
<td>Rhodam Rogers</td>
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<td>Rich, Edna Mann (Shirley S.)</td>
<td>James Stephenson</td>
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<td>Rosengarten, Virginia Quarrier (George M.)</td>
<td>Col. Alexander Quarrier</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
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<td>Smith, Lillian Rogers (H. Isaiah)</td>
<td>Rhodam Rogers</td>
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<td>Stagg, Irene Newcomer (Sydney J.)</td>
<td>Michael Yeisley</td>
<td>Va.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Alice Pritchard Comerford, (Mrs. Frank G.), Regent</td>
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Past Regent
John Young Chapter

Mrs. Ross B. Johnston
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Anne Bailey Chapter

Mrs. Hershel A. Henderson
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Mrs. Frank Comerford
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West Virginia's First Family—a SAR-DAR-CAR Family

Governor and Mrs. William Wallace Barron seated surrounded by their three daughters and grandchildren
**WHEELING CHAPTER, Wheeling, W. Va.**

Proudly honors Mrs. Jack Richard Adams, Wheeling Chapter Regent, National Vice Chairman Constitution Week, West Virginia State Chairman of Resolutions, and their respective Revolutionary War heroes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adams, Mrs. Jack R.</td>
<td>Samuel Brown</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
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<td>Atkinson, Mrs. Geo. R.</td>
<td>John Frazier</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bachman, Mrs. Carl G.</td>
<td>John Morse</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bayne, Mrs. John</td>
<td>Joseph Ward, Sr.</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beghey, Mrs. W. C.</td>
<td>Joseph Adams</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bell, Mrs. Helen S.</td>
<td>James St. Clair</td>
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<td>Biggerstaff, Mrs.</td>
<td>John Babb</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bishop, Mrs. F.</td>
<td>Capt. Joseph Elliott</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boggs, Mrs. M.</td>
<td>Daniel McCallum</td>
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<td>Bonnessen, Mrs. Chas.</td>
<td>Moody Morse</td>
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<td>Bowers, Miss Ella M.</td>
<td>Joseph Ward, Sr.</td>
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<td>Carpenter, Mrs. Harry</td>
<td>Geo. B. (Margaret J. Calvert)</td>
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<td>Carpenter, Mrs. Ada</td>
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<td>Cocey, Mrs. Wm. E.</td>
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<td>Cravens, Mrs. Ada</td>
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<td>Davis, Mrs. J.</td>
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<td>Dickins, Mrs. Arnold</td>
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**DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE**

[582]
Oglebay Park is a municipal park of over one thousand acres, operated by the Wheeling Park Commission and serving the Wheeling metropolitan area and visitors from many States. About thirty-five years ago, the area that is now Oglebay Park was Waddington Farm, the beautiful country estate of Colonel Earl W. Oglebay, who left it to the City of Wheeling for park and recreational purposes.

The Wheeling Park Commission also operates another major recreational facility at Wheeling Park, located in Wheeling, on U. S. Route 40.

Natural surroundings and careful landscape planning have made Wheeling parks outstanding beauty spots of West Virginia. An abundance of recreational facilities which the entire family can enjoy has also given Oglebay Park national recognition as a model municipal park. Oglebay Park not only offers outstanding dining and housing facilities, but the park visitor can enjoy golf, swimming, riding, tennis, picnicking, nature study, fishing, boating, educational lectures, concerts, vespers, and other religious services.


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Glass

(Continued from page 533)

published in 1948 in the Maryland Historical Society Magazine. That information doubtless proved invaluable to the present researchers, who were aided in their quest by Professor and Mrs. Quynn.

The new Bremen Glass Manufactory was on a site of 3,000 acres. Amelung paid for the maintenance of his colony for the 3-year period in which the factories were being built.

But on getting his factories into operation one misfortune followed on the heels of another. Amelung even had need to petition the State of Maryland and the Congress of the United States for help. Maryland gave him $1,000 as a loan, but the Congress failed to heed his pleas.

All to no avail. After fire and disaster wrecked his visions of an empire of beauty, Amelung abandoned the works and died shortly thereafter.

Some years ago, Mrs. Robert Milford of Baltimore, an avid collector of Amelung, who now feels she is more interested in seeking out the secrets of Amelung's life than in the glass itself, started to search the site for fragments, which she put under chemical analysis herself. Mrs. Milford collected about 16,000 fragments—a considerable amount considering that “people have been carrying glass from there, finding it as the land eroded, for 150 years.”

She has given the fragments to the Henry Francis duPont Winterthur Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, the Corning Glass Museum, the Maryland Historical Society, and the Frederick County and Washington County Historical Societies. In addition to many colored fragments, Mrs. Milford found bits of crystal-clear glass, showing Amelung’s progress in manufacturing.

The metamorphosis from gray glass to sparkling crystal was his achievement. But it didn’t come in time to save his dreams of accomplishment from collapsing. It is thus pathetic that his attempts at founding a domestic glass factory failed because his market was not yet ready for the quality of excellence he offered it.
West Virginia’s Largest Chapter 
*Salutes* Our State 
On Its 100th Birthday!

Our Regent, Mrs. Gordon Wooton, extends a warm welcome to visiting Daughters. The regular Chapter meetings are held the second Saturday of each month at 2 o’clock from September through June. The annual picnic is held on the Chapter House lawn in August.

Mrs. Gordon Wooton

Buford Chapter House 
Situated on a historic site in beautiful Ritter Park 
Huntington, West Virginia
## Member | Ancestor | State
---|---|---
Amos, Beryl Morgan (Mrs. Curtis E.) | Nathaniel Cochran | Virginia
Amos, Catherine Donham (Mrs. Frank R.) | Stephen Maple | Virginia
Argetsinger, Pearl Sandy (Mrs. R. J.) | Col. Charles Martin | Virginia
Ashcraft, Blanche Musgrave (Mrs. Robert) | Joshua Jones | Pennsylvania
Atchley, W. W. Brune | Mr. L. South | Virginia
Bainbridge, Jettie Moran (Mrs. W. R.) | David Morgan | Virginia
Bowman, Ruby Stanberry (Mrs. John L.) | Joseph Sapp | Delaware
Bunner, Hazel VanGilder (Mrs. Charles H.) | Lt. Morgan Morgan | Virginia
Burnett, Pauline Nuzum (Mrs. Howard S. Jr.) | Lt. Morgan Morgan | Virginia
Charlton, Estaline May (Mrs. Howard S. Jr.) | Joseph Bailey | Virginia
Crouter, Olene Shafer (Mrs. William L.) | Edward Parrish | Maryland
Cunningham, Grayce Lehew (Mrs. Howard C.) | Edward Parrish | Maryland
Davidson, Donna (Mrs. Harry A.) | Joshua Jones | Pennsylvania
Donehew, Edna Huffman (Mrs. A. P.) | Boaz Fleming | Delaware
Earp, Hettie Langford (Mrs. Fogle F.) | Francis Jett | Virginia
Evans, Ora Kinsey (Mrs. W. D.) | Edward Parrish | Maryland
Fedorchak, Catherine Foreaker (Mrs. Robert) | David Prickett | Virginia
Garrett, Ruth Eddy (Mrs. Felix) | John Lough | Pennsylvania
Gilbert, Wilma Reese (Mrs. Ralph) | Edward Parrish | Maryland
Goode, Jemima Hayhurst (Mrs.) | Lt. Morgan Morgan | Virginia
Hagans, Neely (Mrs. E. S.) | Jacob Prickett Jr. | Virginia
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Hinkle, Audrey Jarvis (Mrs. W. W.) | Capt. John Evans | Virginia
Hawkins, Nellie Harden (Mrs. J. Guy) | Capt. David Maxwell | Virginia
Hawkins, Lucille Keener (Mrs. Carl) | David Morgan | Virginia
Hawksbill, Hattie Huffman (Mrs. W. F.) | Richard Rankin | Virginia
Hinkley, Audrey Jarvis (Mrs. C. C.) | Solomon Jarvis | Maryland
Hood, Madeline Prickett (Mrs. Lynn) | Jacob Prickett Jr. | Virginia
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McIntyre, Bonnie Swiger (Mrs. Drury E.) | Capt. David Maxwell | Virginia
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Meyer, Jane McIntyre (Mrs. William G.) | Capt. David Maxwell | Virginia
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Morgan, Leota Morgan (Mrs. Elmo W.) | Capt. David Maxwell | Virginia
Morgan, Virginia Parrish (Mrs. E. M.) | Capt. David Maxwell | Virginia
Morrison, Annie (Mrs. A. W.) | Capt. David Maxwell | Virginia
Musgrave, Bessie Starkey (Mrs. A. W.) | Capt. David Maxwell | Virginia
Nunnally, Gladys Sowers (Mrs. William T.) | Capt. David Maxwell | Virginia
Nuzum, Helen Ford (Mrs. David A.) | Capt. David Maxwell | Virginia
Nunnally, Maynard (Mrs.) | George Sowers | Pennsylvania
Pigott, Jean Lambiotte (Mrs. George E.) | Capt. David Maxwell | Virginia
Prickett, Iva (Mrs. Virginia) | Capt. David Maxwell | Virginia
Prickett, Ruby (Mrs. Virginia) | Capt. David Maxwell | Virginia
Ranett, Ruby Hartley (Mrs. C. R.) | Capt. David Maxwell | Virginia
Ranett, Ruby Hartley (Mrs. C. R.) | Capt. David Maxwell | Virginia
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Vincent, Grace Baker (Mrs. Arnold) | Capt. David Maxwell | Virginia
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West, Leona (Mrs. M. L.) | Capt. David Maxwell | Virginia
Wills, Jo Bartlett (Mrs. Clarence) | Capt. David Maxwell | Virginia
Wright, Lucy Fleming (Mrs. Hugh E.) | Capt. David Maxwell | Virginia
Yost, Jane (Miss) | Capt. David Maxwell | Virginia
DAR Chapters
of
MARION COUNTY
Welcome You
to the
WEST VIRGINIA
CENTENNIAL
Celebration
June to December
1963
West Augusta Chapter
Mrs. Spencer C. Kiger, Regent
Mannington, W.Va.
Col. Morgan Morgan Chapter
Mrs. William G. Meyer, Regent
and
Maj. William Haymond
Chapter
Mrs. Erwin C. Withers, Regent
Fairmont, W.Va.

West Virginia
Centennial Greetings
from
GENERAL ANDREW LEWIS
CHAPTER, NSDAR
Lewisburg, W. Va.

Compliments of
BLENNERHASSETT CHAPTER, NSDAR
Parkersburg, West Virginia
Compliments of
CAPTAIN JAMES ALLEN CHAPTER, DAR
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NATHAN DAVIS CHAPTER
West Union, W. Va.
Compliments of
SENANDOAH VALLEY CHAPTER
Marlow, West Virginia
For General Adams Stephens Memorial Project

THE DANIEL DAVISSON CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution
Clarksburg, West Virginia

Honors Major Daniel Davison, philanthropist, patriot and Revolutionary soldier, whose burial place in the Daniel Davison Cemetery in Clarksburg is designated by a marker, placed by the State Road Commission of West Virginia. The Cemetery is maintained by this Chapter.

Report of the Paris, France, DAR Chapter
at the 72nd Continental Congress

During the 1962 Fourth of July ceremony before the statue of the Maréchal de Rochambeau, the Marquis and the Marquise de Rochambeau brought their seven-year-old twin grandsons (whose birthday it was) and the children's younger brother. The three little boys each carried a flag of America, of France and of the DAR.

Dear NSDAR Magazine,
I want to share a pleasant experience with you. Recently a gentlemen came to my door and asked if there was any reason why he couldn't subscribe to our Magazine, saying he had enjoyed various articles and our Magazine published material that was available nowhere else. He bemoaned the fact that there weren't more DAR-ers.

Sincerely,
Eva (Mrs. B. A.) Wright
Regent, Joshua Stevens Chapter,
St. Cloud, Fla.

JUNE-JULY 1963
establishing the law in any particular situation. It forever makes of the so-called World Court a mere International Board of Arbitration.

The personnel of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights was drawn from practically the same countries as the personnel of the World Court. And like the World Court, most of the members were from countries each having a different historical and legal background. In spite of the prohibitions in the Charter (like those in Article 2, Subparagraph 7) against intervening "in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction" of any member state, they formulated a convention after convention containing proposals that affected or interfered in matters which Americans have always treated "as essentially within the domestic jurisdiction" of the United States. The World Court, man for man and in the aggregate, represents no greater ability or personal integrity than did the U. N. Commission on Human Rights. Why expect it to act differently as to our domestic affairs?

Among the many strange and unbelievable results of the deliberations of the Commission on Human Rights, was that, after 400 meetings, a majority refused to include in the World Covenant on Human Rights any provision recognizing the basic American right to own private property and be secure in its enjoyment as against its arbitrary seizure by government. The reason, of course, is that in most of the countries from which the members of the Commission came, the government is free to expropriate private property when and as it deems desirable and to provide such compensation, or none, as it sees fit. Under our concept of freedom, no man can truly be free who lacks the right to own property and be secure in its enjoyment. In the United States it can be taken or damaged, even for public use, only by what we call "due process" and only by providing and paying just compensation.

In connection with many other American concepts, like freedom of speech and freedom of press, a majority of the members of the Commis-

### National Defense

(Continued from page 572)

guished citizens of mostly the same countries from which the members of the World Court are selected; quite a number were able lawyers. But, in their deliberations as members of the Commission on Human Rights, they reflected their own views, based upon their own historical and legal backgrounds. In spite of the prohibitions in the Charter (like those in Article 2, Subparagraph 7) against intervening "in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction" of any member state, they formulated a convention after convention containing proposals that affected or interfered in matters which Americans have always treated "as essentially within the domestic jurisdiction" of the United States. The World Court, man for man and in the aggregate, represents no greater ability or personal integrity than did the U. N. Commission on Human Rights. Why expect it to act differently as to our domestic affairs?

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In connection with many other American concepts, like freedom of speech and freedom of press, a majority of the members of the Commis-
of the people under our own laws and the Constitution. The only protection for the United States and its people from similar encroachments and dangers at the hands of the World Court is the Connally Reservation, for it must be remembered that the World Court is also, like the Commission on Human Rights, an organ of the United Nations.

Most of the internationalists who say the Connally Reservation is a deterrent to World Peace, said World Peace would be deterred if the Senate failed to ratify the Genocide Convention, or if we did not go along with the Covenant on Human Rights, or with the various conventions, pacts, and treaties concocted by the Commission on Human Rights and adversely affecting our own Constitutional rights and liberties. But refusing to give up control of our domestic affairs in those particulars disclosed that World Peace was in no wise affected. No more will it be affected by standing firm for the Connally Reservation.

Protection of the Connally Reservation

Americans should not be talked out of the protection of the Connally Reservation by vague unfounded assertions that its repeal will somehow be a substantial step in the direction of World Peace. The Court has full jurisdiction over truly international questions. A court made up of a heterogeneous group of foreigners should have no jurisdiction over matters which we deem domestic in character.

Of course, we all want peace if we can secure it without sacrificing our precious individual and Constitutional rights or our integrity as an independent nation. We favor settling as many matters as possible by law instead of by force. But whose law? Under the present state of the world, all right-thinking Americans recognize that we are compelled through no fault of our own to deal at arm’s length with Russia and other nations of the Communist bloc. We all agree that we are not ready for military disarmament. No more are we ready to disarm ourselves legally, and lose the right to protect our own domestic affairs, by giving up the Connally Reservation.

(Speech given before the Dallas Council on World Affairs, March 14, 1962.)
With the Chapters
(Continued from page 560)

...munity; the Centennial Celebration in Maryville in 1945 promoted and assisted. During World War I, regular meetings ceased, and the time was devoted to Red Cross work, Bond drives, and French war orphans.

Essay contests to stimulate interest in American history have been sponsored under the able guidance of Mrs. Stinson, who has served as chairman since 1938 and was State Chairman from 1958 to 1960. Many historical data were collected and made available by Mrs. Frank W. Baker and the late Mrs. Henry Wright and Mrs. Roberta Baker.

Chapter officers, charter members, and hostesses wore gowns of the era of 1912 or earlier years; one, over 100 years old, was worn by Mrs. Fay Simmons and added much to the occasion.

Mrs. R. Bruce Montgomery was hostess chairman, assisted by: Mesdames: Kuchs, J. A. Anderson, McLaughlin, Tulloch, and Quinn and Miss Nell Hudson. Miss Sally Robinson, whose grandmother and great-grandmother, now deceased, were members of the chapter, was a guest.—Mrs. L. F. Bosch.

NORTH RIDING (Great Rock, N.Y.)

Upon recommendation of North Riding Chapter, Nassau County Executive Eugene Nickerson proclaimed February as American History Month. The chapter commemorated the event by announcing the gift to the Manhasset Public Library of reprints of volumes of the first United States Census of 1790.

The first volume, which covers Virginia, was presented to the library as a personal gift from a member of the DAR in the name of North Riding Chapter; from funds given by the chapter, volumes for North and South Carolina were ordered and placed on the shelves. As subsequent volumes are published, they will also be purchased for the library by the chapter.

The Census reports from which the reprinting is being done have had an interesting history in themselves. When the British burned Washington in 1812, the records of six States were destroyed. However, in the case of Virginia, government authorities were able to reconstruct a list of heads of families taken from manuscript lists of State enumerations taken in the early 1780's.

North Riding Chapter also made its annual contribution to the Manhasset Library of money for the purchase of some especially desirable circulation books on the American History theme. The library used this gift to order a replacement for a well-worn copy of the American Heritage Book of Great Historical Places.

Other highlights of chapter activities have included the gift of nine United States Flags to Manhasset Brownie troops, with 10 additional Flags ordered for presentation this spring. In November, North Riding held a Thanksgiving Party for 120 members of the New Americans adult education classes of Great Neck.—Mrs. William W. Amos.

FORT RENSSelaer (Canajoharie, N.Y.)

presented to the newly organized Stone Arabia Battle Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, a gavel and sounding board during the chapter's January meeting at Fort Rensselaer Club, Canajoharie. Mrs. S. Wesley Planck, regent, presented, with President L. Albert Stockwell, Fort Plain, and several other SAR chapter members as guests.

The polished gavel and board were turned out for Fort Rensselaer Chapter from a pine beam taken from the dismantled hay barn on the Spraker Homestead, an historical landmark along Route 5, east of Palatine Bridge and located across the Mohawk River-Barge Canal from the village of Sprakers. The homestead house was built in 1795 by the pioneer Sprakers, and the barn was built in 1797 with the help of George Spraker, who fought at the Battle of Stone Arabia. Wooden pins were used throughout the structure, and cut nails were used sparingly. The barn was demolished in 1957 after standing 160 years, and some of the lumber was saved.

The gift to the Stone Arabia Battle Chapter was presented to President Stockwell, a past president of the Oriskany Chapter, SAR, by Mrs. Edward W. Spraker, first vice regent and program chairman of the DAR chapter, whose husband is a descendant of the pioneer Spraker family and an SAR chapter member. With the gavel was a notation of the historical significance of the wood from which it was made.

Fort Rensselaer Club on Moyer street, where all Fort Rensselaer Chapter meetings are held, is the former Van Alstyne house, built in 1750 by Marten Janse Van Alstyne. During the Revolution it was the popular meeting place of the Tryon County Committee of Safety.

General Washington and his staff, who came to Canajoharie August 1, 1783, visited the Van Alstyne house, where they were dinner and overnight guests of Colonel Clyde, Mrs. Clyde, and the Van Alstynes. The house has been modernized and a large ballroom added on the west side, but upstairs in the original building are many historical collections.

"Can-a-jo-har-ie," in the language of the Mohawks, means "The Pot That Washes Itself." It was named from the "Boiling Pot," a huge pothole in the Canajoharie Creek, worn by the action of the water and pebbles in the limestone creekbed in the lower section of the Canajoharie Gorge, off Moyer Street, not far from Fort Rensselaer Club.—Hazel Johnson (Mrs. Wilbur A.) Spraker.

MANHATTAN (New York, N.Y.)

Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, State Regent of New York, was guest of honor at the Charter Day Tea given by Manhattan Chapter on November 8, at the home of Mrs. John W. Finger, 960 Park Ave., New York City.

SARAH SCOTT HOPKINS (East Providence, R.I.) wishes to acknowledge, with much appreciation, the bequest of $500 from the late Susan Barney Briggs (National Number 132732). The interest from this bequest will doubtless be devoted to the DAR School Program, in memory of Mrs. Briggs, who taught for many years in the Rhode Island schools. —Vivian D. Mathewson.
Honoring

MRS. KENNETH G. MAYBE
National Chairman of DAR Magazine Advertising

The following chapters of the Capital District Regents Council proudly dedicate this page to Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe, their Founding President:

Abigail Harper—Stamford
Adirondack—Malone
Amsterdam—Amsterdam
Captain Christian Brown—Cobleskill
Captain Israel Harris—Granville
Gansevoort—Albany
General John Williams—Salem
Hoosac-Walloomsac—Hoosick Falls
Iroquois—Worcester
Jane McCrea—Glens Falls
Mohawk—Albany
Philip Schuyler—Troy
Schenectada—Schenectady
Schoharie—Schoharie
Tawasentha—Slingerlands
The Nassau-Suffolk Regents Round Table

*Take Pride and Pleasure in Honoring Their Long Island Daughters*

Mrs. Wilson D. McKerrow—National Chairman Motion Pictures
Benjamin Romaine Chapter

Mrs. Edward J. Reilly—State Vice Regent
Rufus King Chapter

Mrs. George N. Wood—Director District X
Ruth Floyd Woodhull Chapter

Mrs. Francis A. Booth—State Chairman Lineage
Research, National Vice-Chairman Membership
Ketewamoke Chapter

Mrs. Percy V. Ketcham—State Chairman Genealogical
Records, Suffolk Chapter

Mrs. Alexander S. Walker—State Chairman National
Defense, Rufus King Chapter

Mrs. Lionel K. Anderson—State Chairman Resolutions
North Riding Chapter

Mrs. James K. Polk—State Records Secretary,
National Vice-Chairman Resolutions
North Riding Chapter

Mrs. Clayton P. Mugridge—Director (1963-1966)
District X, Ketewamoke Chapter

Miss Laura Ebell—State Chairman Americanism
Col. Josiah Smith Chapter

Mrs. Robert J. Schneider—State Chairman Motion
Pictures, William Dawes Chapter

Mrs. Cecil E. Budd—State Chairman National Honor
Roll, Ruth Floyd Woodhull Chapter

Mrs. James B. Wasson—State Chairman, Public
Relations, District X, Suffolk Chapter

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Auditing Committee: Mrs. Carl Crittenden—Ruth Floyd Woodhull Chapter;
Mrs. Ainslie M. Wardle—Col. Gilbert Potter Chapter

Finance Committee: Mrs. George N. Wood—Ruth Floyd Woodhull Chapter

Friendly Fund: Mrs. Albert W. Humm—Matinecock Chapter

The Nassau-Suffolk Regents Round Table

**ANNE CARY CHAPTER**
Mrs. Joseph A. Johnson, Regent

**COLONEL AARON OGDEN CHAPTER**
Mrs. W. H. Craig Sim, Regent

**COLONEL GILBERT POTTER CHAPTER**
Mrs. Arthur E. Hauser, Regent

**COLONEL JOSIAH SMITH CHAPTER**
Mrs. James B. M. Bulloch, Regent

**DARLING WHITNEY CHAPTER**
Mrs. Howard C. Hegeman, Regent

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Mrs. John B. Harris, Regent

**LORD STIRLING CHAPTER**
Mrs. Edward H. Fenner, Regent

**NORTH RIDING CHAPTER**
Mrs. Carl A. Frische, Regent

**OYSTER BAY CHAPTER**
Mrs. Charles Ardovino, Regent

**RUTH FLOYD WOODHULL CHAPTER**
Mrs. Lois H. Starrett, Regent

**SAGHTEKOOS CHAPTER**
Mrs. Albert O. Ness, Regent

**SEAWANHAKA CHAPTER**
Mrs. Frank N. Wechtel, Regent

**SOUTHAMPTON COLONY CHAPTER**
Mrs. Harry H. Schneider, Regent

**SUFFOLK CHAPTER**
Mrs. Forrest A. Yeager, Regent

**WILLIAM DAWES CHAPTER**
Mrs. Joseph F. McDonnell, Jr., Regent
With pride and affection this page is dedicated to Ethel Duggan Polk by her chapter.

Regent — 1954-1956
To record the years of service
Of our members, oh, so dear
And salute them while they're here.
Our meetings are most helpful
To assist, cheering, and just smiling.
May we all serve that "50 Plus."

by Mrs. Millard Weaver

**Amsterdam Chapter**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Isaac A. Rosa</td>
<td>Apr. 4, 1894</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ada Wilcox Nisbet</td>
<td>Jan. 5, 1904</td>
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<td>Anna Blood Johnson</td>
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<td>Lucy Joslin Lindsay</td>
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<tr>
<td>Islay Brown Van Huesen</td>
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<td>May McBurney Carpenter</td>
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**Little Falls**

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<td>Mrs. George L. Oakley</td>
<td>Apr. 26, 1898</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gertrude Smith Davis</td>
<td>Nov. 2, 1906</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Snell</td>
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<td>Vera G. Oakley</td>
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**Camden Chapter**

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<td>Mrs. Millard Weaver</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edna Smith</td>
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<tr>
<td>Huldah Stoddard Cochran</td>
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<td>Ruth Stone</td>
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**Cortlandt Chapter**

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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Frisbee Fuller</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carrie Race Halbert</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alice PerLee Taylor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Josephine Hopkins Thomas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethel Jewell Eaton</td>
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**Canajoharie Chapter**

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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Charles Argeringer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laura Yates Fineouth</td>
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<td>Bessie Powell Bouton</td>
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**Fort Plain Chapter**

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<td>Mrs. John Gilladette</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edna M. Snyder</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alice Merriam Smith</td>
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<td>Flora Lipe Rebell</td>
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<td>M. Lucille Yerdon</td>
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<td>Anne Muench Hendricks</td>
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<td>Katherine Countryman</td>
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**Fort Rensselaer Chapter**

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<tr>
<td>Mary Fuller Wagner</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ella Van Evers Scott</td>
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<td>Harriet E. Wessels</td>
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**Fort Stanwix Chapter**

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<td>Mrs. William C. Emerson</td>
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**Ganawauca Chapter**

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<td>Mrs. Francis Estigo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jane Vrooman Palmer</td>
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<td>Mabel Williamson Stover</td>
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**East Springfield Chapter**

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<td>Mrs. Perry Fikes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lucy A. Guadener</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lucilla Hall Gros</td>
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<td>Helen Rathbun Carter</td>
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<td>Edith Rathbun Reese</td>
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**Gen. Nicholas Herkimer Chapter**

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<td>Mrs. Lee O'Donoghue, Regent</td>
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**Gen. Richard Montgomery Chapter**

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<td>Ida Hall Smith</td>
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<td>Winifred Dutcher Furhner</td>
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**Gen. William Floyd Chapter**

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<td>Mrs. Louis Ver Schneider</td>
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<td>Lillian Ruth Gratholow</td>
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<td>Susan Burleigh Traftan</td>
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<td>Louise Wentworth Mills</td>
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**Gen. Winfield Scott Chapter**

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**Henderson Chapter**

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**Holland Patent Chapter**

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<td>Grace Bragg Humphrey</td>
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<td>Mabel Jones Cotes</td>
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**James Madison Chapter**

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<td>Mrs. Clarence Betts</td>
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<td>Elsie Maynard Wells</td>
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<td>Elsie E. Elinburg</td>
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<td>Frances Coye Sanford</td>
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**Johnstown Chapter**

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<td>Mrs. Fred E. Reed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leah Ireland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Berry Rowland</td>
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**Mohawk Valley Chapter**

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**Oneida Chapter**

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<td>Mrs. Robert Sloan, Regent</td>
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<td>Ina Wentworth Merrill</td>
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<td>Clara Howes Smith</td>
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<td>Vina LeDewie Hurd</td>
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<td>Lauren Rawdon Jones</td>
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<td>Grace Wright</td>
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<td>Ada Belle Mason Powers</td>
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<td>Edna White Dickinson</td>
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<td>Harriet May Gilbert</td>
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<td>Jesse Hopper Wexler</td>
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<td>Helen Capron Dewey</td>
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**Otsego Chapter**

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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Robert Hall, Regent</td>
<td>Oct. 1, 1903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linda Davidson Beattie</td>
<td>Dec. 6, 1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clara Howes Smith</td>
<td>Feb. 4, 1905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive Dederick Martin</td>
<td>Nov. 6, 1907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lauren Rawdon Jones</td>
<td>Jan. 9, 1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flora E. Sweet Wetzel</td>
<td>Nov. 1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grace Wright</td>
<td>Mar. 11, 1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ada Belle Mason Powers</td>
<td>Oct. 4, 1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edna White Dickinson</td>
<td>Oct. 12, 1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harriet May Gilbert</td>
<td>Oct. 2, 1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesse Hopper Wexler</td>
<td>Apr. 5, 1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helen Capron Dewey</td>
<td>Dec. 4, 1912</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**St. Johnsville Chapter**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph Triumpho, Regent</td>
<td>Dec. 2, 1902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bertha Klock Dillenbeck</td>
<td>Feb. 9, 1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henrietta Ulyte Lampman</td>
<td>Apr. 3, 1912</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Schenectady Chapter**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Paul N. Mosher, Regent</td>
<td>Dec. 2, 1902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grace Douglas Rathbun</td>
<td>Feb. 9, 1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gertrude Rackett</td>
<td>Mar. 1, 1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neva Suits Angell</td>
<td>Nov. 8, 1908</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Honors

MRS. DUANE (CHARLOTTE MERRICK) NELSON
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Past Vice Chairman — Public Relations
Past Regent — Mohegan Chapter

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Mrs. George B. Hall
Chappaqua—Chappaqua
Mrs. Dennis E. Kent
General Jacob Odell—Hastings-on-the-Hudson
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Harvey Birch—Scarsdale
Mrs. Gibson M. Allen

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Miss Barbara Cailler
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Ruth Lyon Bush—Port Chester
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White Plains—White Plains
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Genealogical
(Continued from page 566)

Barnett. Had Sidney, Sarah, Martha, George, Henry, Seaborn, Matilda, and Ann Elizabeth.—Mrs. Ferrel M. Cooper, 2923 Crest Rd., Cincinnati 39, Ohio.
Duncan—Carroll—Want ances., parents, dates, and places of John Findley Duncan, b. 1775, and date of his mar. to Miss (who?) Carroll, b. in Maryland near Harpers Ferry. Would like date of her birth and given name. They were living in Chamberburg, Franklin Co., Pa., in 1815. Parents of son James W., and dau. Harriett. There were other ch., family moved to Wayne Co., Ohio in 1833, Mrs. Charles Guy Tingle, 9246 Shoshone Ave., Northridge, Calif.
Tanner—Patch—Green—(Greene)—Want parents, dates, and places of marriage of second wfe. of John Tanner, who, with his first wfe., left R.I. and arrived Mt. Pleasant, Wayne Co., Pa., abt. 1792–3. Sarah Patch Tanner, d. July 18, 1801, and Harvey, first ch. of second mar., was b. July 3, 1802. Who was the second wfe.? Also want parents, dates, and place of birth, etc., of William Green(e) who bought land of Lord Fairfax in 1751 in what is now Shepherdstown, Berkeley Co., W. Va., and whose will was probated there March 21, 1780.
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Also last name, parents, dates, and places of wfe. Dinah, mentioned in the will.—Mrs. Clifford M. Hicks, 3210 S. 27th St., Lincoln 2, Nebr.


Chancey—Baker—Alston — Who were parents of granddaughter "Hannah" mentioned in will of Edmund Chancey, probated Aug. 1754 in Pasquotank? Was she a Baker or an Alston? Whom did she marry?—Mrs. Joseph S. Bolten, 1505 Honeysuckle Dr., El Paso 25, Tex.

Simecock—Henry—Love—Want parents, dates, places, and all inf. of Charity —, who mar. Nathan Simecock in N.J., abt. 1756. Also of Hannah who mar. John Simecock, b. 1763, who was son of Nathan and Charity Simecock. Also ances., parents, dates, and places of Robert Henry and wfe. Ann Love.—Mrs. Edna E. Liddle, 1897, age 78; ch. George, Mary, and John Henry.—Miss E. L. Romaine, 1875, age 36 yrs., and Jane (or Martha Jane) Romaine—La Barr — Want parents, dates, places, and mar. records of both and all inf. of William N. Romaine, son of Nicholas, d. N.Y. City, June 25, 1849, age 36 yrs., and Jane (or Martha Jane) LaBarr, d. Jersey City, N.J., Dec. 25, 1897, age 78; ch. George, Mary, and Hannah.—Miss Mildred Olive, 107—A East Golf Dr., El Paso 25, Tex.

Diveney—Diveney—Devney—Flynn — Want ances., desc., dates, and places and any inf. of Maj. Andrew Deveney, Bedford Co., Pa., Militia; served before July 1, 1778. Also Lt. William Deveney, Bedford Co., Pa., Militia; served in Capt. Henry Black's Co. before May 18, 1778. Also of Capt. Thos Flynn of Delaware, b. Ireland? (or where?). Moved to Indiana aft. Rev. War, then to one of the Carolinas, where he died. Who was his first wife, and when and where mar., and names and dates of children of first marriage?—Mrs. Philip E. Frank, P.O. Box 218, Jackson, Ala.

JUNE-JULY 1963
Capitol Hill

(Continued from page 337)

Still the Saga of Capitol Hill continues—a new building for the House of Representatives is under construction, and there are more proposed for the area surrounding the Capitol. Land is being bought and sold and a new chapter in Washington history is continually written.

Bibliography

Original Patentees of Land at Washington, by Bessie Wilmarth Gahn.
The Potomac, by Frederick Gutheim.
Our Capital on the Potomac, by Helen Nicolay.
A History of the National Capital, by Wilhelmus Bogart Bryan.
Washington, City and Capital, by Federal Writers’ Project, WPA.
A House Dedicated to Equal Rights for Women, by Ivy Linsley.

In Memoriam

MRS. CARL S. NOBLE
1892-1963

Past Regent, New York City Chapter, NSDAR
1946-1949

Past Chairman, Regents’ Round Table of Greater New York
1948-1949

Organizing Regent, Benjamin Romaine Chapter, NSDAR
1952-1955

Past Third Vice President, New York State Society,
Children of the American Revolution
1960-1962

Past Senior President, Benjamin Romaine Society, NSCAR
1961

URBAN RENEWAL

The hammers of the wrecking crew are still,
The roof and columned portico are gone,
Now underneath the sky the naked rooms
Lie stark and desolate in early dawn,

While silently from tarnished clouds snow falls,
And soon lies deep upon the winding stair,
Upon the polished parquetry of floors,
In chambers tenanted long years, now bare.

The doves who made their home within the roof
Are fluttering, confused, on jagged eaves,
The threshold where long years of footsteps passed
Lies covered with a mass of swirling leaves.

Once stately grandeur, quiet beneath snow sky,
Brief respite for a mansion doomed to die.

Evelyn Van Gilder (Mrs. Robert) Creekmore.
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Organized—December 4, 1909

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Mrs. M. L. Harris, Charter Member
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Dedicates this page in loving memory to our Organizing Regent EVELYN NASH JENKINS. We salute our State Regent, MISS MARY LOUISE HARLE, and our Chapter Regent, MRS. BLOODS FLESHMAN FARRAR. We are proud of our heritage and cordially invite correspondence.

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- Mrs. A. H. Moser—ADMIRAL DAVID FARRAGUT

Standing 1. to r.
- Miss Mildred McPheeters—SAMUEL FRAZIER
- Mrs. W. P. Beets—ANDREW BOGLE (COUNCIL CHAIRMAN)
- Mrs. R. W. Hillis—(CL. Sec.-Treas.)
- LYDIA RUSSELL BEAN
- Miss Lida Bell Gambill—CAVETT STATION

**PATRICK HENRY’S DESCENDANTS HONORED BY Sanderlin’s Bluff Chapter, Tennessee Society, DAR**

In the cemetery lying on the gentle slope of the hillside as one enters Pontotoc, Mississippi, are buried Colonel Patrick Henry Fontaine and his son, Colonel Charles D. Fontaine, together with other members of this lineage.

Colonel Patrick Henry Fontaine served in the War of 1812, while his son, Colonel Charles D. Fontaine, served in the War Between the States.

Colonel Patrick Henry Fontaine’s mother was Martha Henry, daughter of Patrick Henry. During Patrick Henry’s declining years he spent much of his time in the home of his daughter, who was married to John Fontaine. Young Patrick H. Fontaine during this time studied law under his famed Grandfather, gaining much knowledge of law from him.

With Sanderlin’s Bluff Chapter as hostess, the Daughters of the Tennessee Chickasaw District DAR with the North Mississippi Daughters invited, will hold memorial exercises each year in tribute to these historic and distinguished personages.

* This is contributed by a direct descendant of Patrick Henry, Miss Zelia Fontaine, 1137 Linden, Memphis, Tennessee, in loving memory of those of her family who are buried in the family graveyard in Pontotoc, Mississippi.

From the left: Mrs. James S. Fleming, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. G. C. Moore, Regent, Sanderlin’s Bluff Chapter; William Marvin Porter, Speaker.

Sanderlin’s Bluff Chapter expects to make this observance an annual event.
State Activities
(Continued from page 563)

Regents’ Evening to follow, centered around hand-made beehives, indicating that the regent is the “Queen bee” of her chapter.

Mrs. Jasper Love of Hattiesburg, State Chairman of DAR Schools, had charge of the Thursday morning breakfast, at which she told of the 1962 DAR School Bus Tour which she had made. Decorations here depicted a little red schoolhouse, and each place was marked by a shiny red apple.

Mrs. James R. Peaster of Tchula, State Chairman of Resolutions, gave her final report on Thursday morning. The Mississippi Society is proud of the reaffirmations and the several new resolutions that were adopted.

On behalf of Mrs. George Archer, Sr., Director of Delta District, an invitation for the 1964 State Conference to be held in Greenville that would be extended by Mrs. Willard McIlwain and accepted.

Guests of honor for the Conference were Mrs. Felix Irwin, Recording Secretary General, from Texas; Mrs. Louise Moseley Heaton, Vice President General, from Mississippi; Mrs. J. B. Schackelford, Honorary State Regent, from Louisiana; and Mrs. R. J. Holzer, Jr., Louisiana State Regent.

The Conference adjourned at noon Thursday and closed with the traditional singing of Bless Be the Tie That Binds.—Texas Mitchell (Mrs. Robert W.) Campbell, State Corresponding Secretary.

TENNESSEE

The 58th State Conference of the Tennessee Society met in the Read House, Chattanooga, March 13-15, 1963. Mrs. H. David Hickey served as Conference Chairman, and the five Chattanooga chapters of Cherokee District were the hostesses. The theme was Prove all things: Hold fast that which is good (I Thessalonians 5:21).

At 3:00 p.m., March 13, the Memorial Service was held in Kate Lyle West Chapel of Centenary Methodist Church. Mrs. L. F. Pratt, State Chaplain, presided and opened the service with the 23rd Psalm. Scripture and prayer were given by Mrs. William Irving Reilly, State Recording Secretary. The Call to Remembrance was made by the State Regent, Miss Louise Harle. Roll call by chapters of our 54 deceased members was conducted by Mrs. L. F. Pratt, with the lovely Pages assisting. Memorial flowers were placed in Brainerd Cemetery, site of an early mission to Cherokee Indians. Mrs. W. M. Hamilton, soprano, accompanied by Mrs. W. H. Wilson at the organ, sang two numbers.

The Conference opened formally in the Silver Ball Room of the Read House at 8:00 p.m. on March 13, 1963. Invocation was said by Mrs. L. F. Pratt, State Chaplain, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance, led by the State Librarian, Mrs. Bruce Sinclair, Mrs. G. Gould Smith led the American’s Creed, after which The National Anthem was sung, led by Mrs. Monroe Weaver, American Music Chairman.

Miss Louise Harle, State Regent, graciously welcomed the guests to the Conference. George McSween, Department of Conservation, speaking for Governor Frank Clement of Tennessee, and S. Dean Peterson, speaking for Mayor P. R. Oligati of Chattanooga, welcomed us to the State and the city. Welcomes were also given by Mrs. H. David Hickey, Conference Chairman, and Mrs. L. H. Arterburn, Cherokee District Director. Mrs. Lowell Hays, Chickasaw District Director, responded.

Miss Louise Harle, State Regent, then introduced the distinguished guests, who were Mrs. H. Nelson Kilbourn, Historian General, Kansas; Mrs. Edward Schneider, Vice President General and Honorary State Regent, Louisiana; Miss M. Catherine Downing, Honorary State Regent, Delaware; Mrs. James B. Shackelford, Honorary State Regent, Louisiana; Mrs. Richard Lipscomb, Honorary State Regent, South Carolina; Mrs. George C. Estill, Honorary State Regent, Florida; dearest to us, our own Mrs. Theodore Morford, Vice President General and Honorary State Regent of Tennessee and National Vice Chairman of Conservation; Mrs. Willard Steele, Past Chaplain General, Past Curator General, and Honorary State Regent of Tennessee; Mrs. Walter C. Johnson, Mrs. Cyrus Griffin Martin, and Mrs. Walter Berry, Honorary State Regents of Tennessee; Mrs. E. D. Rule, Honorary State Regent of Tennessee and National Vice Chairman of Motion Pictures; Mrs. Edythe R. Whiteley, National Chairman of Lineage Research; Mrs. Arthur H. Moser, National Vice Chairman of CAR; Mrs. Wallace A. Berryman, National Vice Chairman of Student Loan and Scholarship; and Mrs. H. David Hickey, National Vice Chairman of Transportation.

Greetings were given by S.A.R. representative Grove Atwater and by CAR State President, Duncan Crawford. Mrs. Allen D. O’Brien, State First Vice Regent, introduced members of other patriotic organizations and Mrs. Cecil T. Hays, State President of D.C.W. and National Recording Secretary, Daughters of 1812, responded.

Mrs. W. Hughey King, Chairman of Pages, introduced the attractive girls who served as Pages, and Miss Iliene Simpson responded.

Music by James Sasse, tenor, accompanied by Mrs. James Sasse, was enjoyed by all.

Miss Louise Harle, State Regent, then presented the speaker of the evening, Mrs. H. Nelson Kilbourn. Mrs. L. F. Pratt said the benediction; and after the Colors were retired, the guests retired to the Continental Room of the Read House for a reception honoring the State Regent, at which the Cherokee District chapters were hostesses.

The State DAR School Chairman, Mrs. Leland T. Coffee, presided at the DAR School Breakfast. Ward Chapter was hostess (Mrs. Raleigh Crumbiss, regent). Mrs. L. J. Wilhoite, chairman, had prepared most unusual and artistic “old-fashioned slates” for place cards. Miss Inez Henry was the speaker; she spoke of the dedicated life of The Sunday Lady of Possum Trot, Miss Martha Berry, founder of Berry Schools and College.

The State Regent presided over the first business session, when reports of State Officers and Chairmen were made. The National Defense Luncheon was presided over by the Chairman, Mrs. Prentice Cooper. After the Blessing, offered by Mrs. L. F. Pratt, the Pledge of Allegiance was led by Mrs. Ray W. Mettel, regent, John Sevier Chapter. Music was furnished by The Dismembered Tennesseans, a trio of prominent young Chattanooga business men, who gave us hillbilly music
Fort Nashborough, on the banks of the Cumberland, was settled by Pioneers who came by boat in 1780.

Sponsored by the chapters of

THE CUMBERLAND DISTRICT

Belle Meade
Campbell
Captain William Edmiston
Colonel Thomas McCrory
Cumberland
Fort Nashborough
French Lick
General Francis Nash

General James Robertson
General William Lee Davidson
Jane Knox
Old Glory
Rachel Stockley Donelson
Robert Cartwright
Robert Cooke
Tennessee

par excellence. Mrs. Paul Viall was Music Chairman of the Conference.

Mrs. Wade Fleenor, State Registrar, presented the speaker, ex-Governor Prentice Cooper, who also was former Ambassador to Peru. He urged on-site inspection of Cuba and maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine "at all costs".

The guests adjourned for transportation to the Brainerd Cemetery, site of an early mission to the Cherokee Indians and burial ground of early missionaries and Indians. The Chickamauga Chapter (Mrs. Selmon Franklin, regent), was hostess.

The Regents Banquet was a pleasurable event. Hostess was Chief John Ross Chapter (Mrs. F. D. Gwin, regent). Presiding was Mrs. Shelly Stack, President of Chattanooga Regents Council. After Assembly Call by Lloyd Platt, bugler, Mrs. W. H. Wilson played the processional for the guests, Officers, and regents to march into the Silver Ball Room of the Read House. The regents were seated at round tables.

At each table a State Officer acted as hostess.

Miss Louise Harle presented to Mrs. J. B. French a lovely corsage for being the member at the Conference with the longest years of service to DAR. Mrs. French has been a member of Chickamauga Chapter for 66 years. Mrs. Bruce Sinclair, State Librarian, gave to Mrs. Cyrus Griffin Martin an especial award for her generosity in presenting books to the libraries over a long period of years. Mrs. Edythe R.
Whitley, Second Vice Regent, made the presentations of citations and awards. The Chattanooga Boys Choir, directed by Stephen Ortlip, provided delightful music.

Mrs. William Irving Reilly, State Recording Secretary, called the roll by chapters, and the regents made brief reports. One regent reported that she was reeducating her chapter which had sometimes been amusing since one member confided she had thought Kate Duncan Smith was “an old lady with a lot of children”. Another regent provided that note of amusement that all long programs need, when bowing low she addressed the Chair, “By now I’m sure you know who YOU are, and we know who WE are—so—the top of the evening to you all”.

The Public Relations Breakfast was presided over by the State Regent, and the hostess was the Judge David Campbell Chapter (Mrs. W. Hunter Byington, regent). Dr. Arthur Vieth, Ph.D., Professor of Economics at University of Chattanooga, gave the address.

Miss Harle called the Conference to order for the final business session on Friday, March 15, at 9:00 a.m. Mrs. James S. Fleming, State Corresponding Secretary, read greetings from Mrs. Jackson P. Steward of Orlando, Fla., and from Mrs. Hillman P. Rodgers, Honorary State Regent of Tennessee. Each expressed regrets at her absence from the Conference. The highlight of the meeting was the reading of the Resolutions by Mrs. E. D. Rule, State Resolutions Chairman. It was voted unanimously to accept invitation of the Memphis Regents Council to meet in Memphis in 1964.

The Daughters joined hands and sang Blest Be the Tie That Binds, led by Mrs. Monroe Weaver and accompanied by Mrs. Alfred Smith. Mrs. L. F. Pratt pronounced the benediction, and the Colors were retired.

The State Regent then declared the 58th Tennessee State Conference adjourned.—Dora H. (Mrs. William Irving) Reilly, State Recording Secretary (by W. I. R.).
THE PEOPLE — Yes

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The little daughter of a taxi driver in Washington commented recently that her father had been kept busy "Picking the DAR ladies up off the street."
The Battle of Fort Moultrie
—June 28, 1776

These sketches were made by Lt. Henry Gray of the Second Regiment (Moultrie's), who took part in the defense of the fort. From him they passed to Lt. (afterward Capt.) Richard Bohun Baker, who also was among the defenders of the fort. They were presented to the Carolina Art Association of Charleston, S. C., by a descendant of Captain Baker, and may be seen in that association's collection in the Gibbes Art Gallery.

The British ships in the first sketch, reading from right to left, are: the Active (26 guns); the Bristol (flagship, 50 guns); The Experiment (50 guns); and The Solebay (28 guns). In the distance are the Thunder (a bomb ship), supported by the Friendship. The Actaeon, Sphynx, and Siren formed the second line of the attack and were intended to take position within the harbor and to enfilade the fort. They are not shown in the first sketch, because they had gone aground where Fort Sumter now is, without reaching their position.

The second sketch shows the Actaeon aground and burning. She was boarded by a party commanded by Lt. Milligan of the naval service of South Carolina, who discharged her guns at the fleet and brought off her colors and other articles. The sketch shows the return of Milligan's party in three boats, the foremost carrying the Actaeon's flag with the union turned down. The dispatch boats in the distance are communicating between the fleet, lying off Morris Island, and Long Island (now Isle of Palms), where Sir Henry Clinton lay with his army fronted across Breach Inlet by Col. Thompson's command, which has successfully resisted Clinton's crossing on the day of the battle.

The following verses are vouched for as having been in common usage for over 50 years before 1929, by T. R. Waring, editor of the Charleston (S. C.) Evening Post.

On the first of June the British Fleet
Came into Charleston Harbor,
On the twenty-eighth attacked the fort
And wounded John the barber.
Sir Peter Parker, foolish man,
To run himself in danger;
Don't you think we served him right
To treat him as a stranger?
## The following members honor with pride their Revolutionary Ancestors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
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<tr>
<td>Baymiller, Lynda (Miss)</td>
<td>James Eddy, Jr.</td>
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<td>Major Michael Dickson</td>
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<td>Blasdel, Mary Bergen (Mrs. Ralph)</td>
<td>Captain James Noble, Sr.</td>
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<td>Boughton, Patricia Brill (Mrs. John)</td>
<td>Elijah Hammond</td>
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<td>Brennan, Ann Snyder (Mrs. Clarence)</td>
<td>Captain John Thompson</td>
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<td>Archibald Coddington</td>
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<td>Benjamin Marshall</td>
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<td>Yah, Grace Richay (Mrs. J. Merel, Sr.)</td>
<td>Ralph Berry</td>
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[610]
State Activities

(Continued from page 606)

WISCONSIN

Fond du Lac Chapter, assisted by Wausau Chapter, was hostess for the 67th Annual State Conference of the Wisconsin Society on March 21 and 22, 1963. The Retlaw Hotel in Fond du Lac provided all the meals and services.

The State Board of Management met on March 19 at 1:00 p.m. with Mrs. Herman H. Barker, State Regent, presiding. This was followed by the annual State Officers Club dinner, with Mrs. David P. Barnes, President, in charge of arrangements. Customarily a unique feature of this affair is the display and description of personal items of historic interest by all members, who were asked this year to contribute an old music score. The program continued with historic sketches of a dozen American patriotic songs by Mrs. Wm. Belson, who then accompanied the guests in audience singing.

The next morning a Boy Scout bugler summoned delegates and guests to the opening session at 9:00 o'clock in the Civic Room of Hotel Retlaw, which was followed by the impressive processional of honored guests, State Officers, and chapter regents, escorted by Pages.

Mrs. Barker presided at all sessions.

Invocation was given by the Rev. Fred C. Stroebel. Greetings were extended by Robert H. McManus, city manager of Fond du Lac; Mrs. Kenneth Worthing, regent of the hostess chapter; and Mrs. Darice Lord, president of the Wisconsin CAR. Special guests included Mrs. Frank L. Harris, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Henry S. Jones, National Chairman, National Defense Committee; Mrs. Arthur

March 1963

The Magazine is in need of March 1963 magazines. If you have one available we would appreciate it if you would send it to the Magazine Office, 1776 D Street N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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Genealogical Associates, 1417 Rosalie, Evanston 24, Ill. (Genealogical Publishers)

Mrs. Henry S. Jones, National Chairman of National Defense, delivered a scholarly address on Disarmament or Surrender. With our generation facing the most awful responsibility in history—preservation of world freedom—she urged the United States to avoid concessions and to stand up to Soviet perfidy.

Reports of committees and chapter regents closed the afternoon session. Of particular interest to Wisconsin members is the continued success of the DAR-owned Fort Winnebago Surgeons Quarters historic site and the restoration of a century-old one-room country school at Portage. Both have been popular meccas for area tourists.

The annual Memorial Service at St. Paul’s Episcopal Cathedral, honoring 66 deceased members, was conducted by Mrs. Rudolph Lange, Chaplain. After the service the Rt. Rev. John Gulick, rector, conducted a tour of the beautiful edifice, which is adorned with exquisite hand carvings.

The banquet Wednesday evening was highlighted by an address by Dr. Richard Bailey, President of the DAR-Approved Northland College in Ashland. In speaking on Guideposts of the New Educational Frontier, he stressed the necessity for a renewed dedication to study, particularly in sciences, languages, and the humanities. Because the world is standing on the threshold of thermonuclear destruction, colleges today must encourage and train students to take a front seat on that educational frontier in order to promote peace and national security and to nurture the fading spark of morality. Conference members were guests of Fond du Lac Chapter at a reception after the banquet.

Thursday morning found delegates gathered at an early breakfast table to discuss national defense problems, with Mrs. Gordon Connor as chairman. Following the 9:00 a.m. processional, the session continued with reports from chairmen, special committees, and a final reading of the Resolutions. The committee was commended upon confining its coverage to vital, well-rounded resolutions.

The closing luncheon was devoted to presentation of the State Good Citizens and American History Month essay winners. Wisconsin’s Good Citizens were selected from 349 entrants, representing 420 State high schools. Four history-award winners were chosen from about 500 essays written in grades 5 to 8. A Junior Member was named for national competition.

Because Mrs. Duncan’s illness necessitated last-minute changes in programming, the Fond du Lac Chapter Good Citizen, Miss Linda Olson, spoke on her experiences as an AFA exchange student in Turkey last summer. She proved to be not only an able pinch hitter, but a delightful example of the kind of youth ambassador it is our privilege to send overseas.

The Conference closed with the audience singing Blessed Be the Tie That Binds, retiring of the Colors, and adjournment.—Dorothy G. (Mrs. J. R.) McCarthy, State Historian.
The Constitution  
(Continued from page 502)

member? We now find that the first year's budget provided more than $22,000 apiece for such training and maintenance. The first call for support of this experimental adventure was $30 million, then $40 million; now more than $60 million is being asked. Some of the agencies that have been training and sending out workers for many years without fanfare or a wholesale outpouring of tax dollars estimate their volunteers can be trained, supported, and transported to and from 3 years of service at a total cost of $2,800 each. Another outpouring of taxpayers' dollars: Can anyone foretell the outcome of sending our young people to these underdeveloped countries? It seems that, since the Peace Corps is working toward strengthening and expanding the operation of Government enterprises, it could be termed promoting socialism.

Senator Byrd's Opinion

To sum up our ills briefly, some time ago Sen. Harry Byrd of Virginia made the following statement, which I think still portrays a very clear picture:

"Our strength is being sapped by deficit spending, indulged in too long; Federal paternalism grown too big; the Warren Court too mighty, and labor leaders too arrogant."

What "We, the People," Can Do

The hour is late, and the threat to our Constitutional Government real, but we, as members of DAR, can help. First, we can keep well informed on what our representatives are doing. Write personal letters to them; this is very effective and most important. Careful attention to our DAR National Defense material is informative and helpful in this respect; do trust the DAR policies.

When we are asked to write promptly concerning some unwise pending legislation, act quickly; alert your friends, and have them write individually. Our representatives want your opinions. We can insist that the solvency and security of our country be restored; we can spread our knowledge to friends and nonmembers. We can demand that equity and justice be applied to all rules governing taxes.

Whenever possible, teach our young people that some things never change—honest work, useful knowledge, and spiritual growth, that they should value these things in education and daily living.

Our voices will be strengthened by individual freedom and the highest standards of living ever achieved by any nation, by our belief in God, faith in our fellow man's inherent honesty, courage, and high purpose; our voices must NOT fail if this Republic is to be saved.

Campbell, Transportation; and Mrs. J. R. Heidenreich, Constitution Week. Mrs. Pressley presided at the luncheon session, at which Mrs. J. C. Brungington, National Defense chairman of Pensacola Chapter, gave a very impressive and enlightening talk on One Worldism.

Sunday evening, Mrs. Howard Mizell, Director of District 1, had open house at her home in St. Augustine, honoring the State Regent and her Board. Mrs. Mizell opened the meeting Monday morning in the Ponce de Leon Motel. Three additional State Officers—Mrs. Eddie Reynolds (Recording Secretary), Mrs. Wilfred G. Hadlock (Treasurer), and Mrs. Justus O. Ruperti (Librarian)—were present and gave their reports. State Chairmen Mrs. Harold Frankenburg (Student Loan and Scholarship), Mrs. Lillian N. Hilty (DAR Good Citizens), and Mrs. Charles F. O'Neall (Credentials) also reported. At the luncheon meeting Mrs. Melvin M. Charles, regent of Maria Jefferson Chapter, presided, and Mrs. Edward E. Adams, State Chairman of National Defense and Honorary State Regent, gave a complete explanation of plans for the new High School course on Americanism vs. Communism.

At Daytona Beach, Mrs. Willard D. Smith, Director of District 4, and Mrs. H. R. Beyer, regent, greeted the State Officers at the Abigail Baratholomew Chapter House Monday evening. At the Castaway Convention Hall the meeting convened Tuesday morning. Chairman Mrs. F. Courtney Stone (American Music) and Miss Dorothy L. Fuller (Junior American Citizens) added their reports. Mrs. Adams was again the luncheon speaker.

At Clermont on Wednesday, Mrs. Henry Land, District 3 Director and Mrs. Arthur Dahlstrom, regent of Tomoka Chapter, greeted the Daughters. Mrs. George A. Davis, Chairman of Genealogical Records, explained the grandparent papers and the file cards that are needed. The legislative chairman, Mrs. Henry P. Boggs, reported on the recent legislative actions of Congress. Mrs. Heidenreich gave an interesting and pertinent talk on National Defense following the luncheon.

At Daytona Beach, Mrs. Wilfred G. Hadlock, Director of District 7, greeted the State Board and guests at a reception in the Suwannee Hotel, St. Petersburg, on Wednesday evening. After the reports Thursday morning, Mrs. Heidenreich again gave an excellent National Defense talk at the luncheon session, where Mrs. William Glenn Post, Jr., regent of Princess Hirihiguia Chapter, presided.

The District 6 Director, Mrs. Philip Haler, was hostess at the Plantation Inn, Lake Wales, on Thursday evening at the reception for State Officers and guests. After coffee Friday morning, reports were continued. Mrs. O. T. Bryan, Regent of Lake Wales Chapter, presided at the luncheon, and Mrs. Heidenreich gave the National Defense talk.

Sunday evening, October 28, Mrs. I. D. Peter Worten, regent of Cypress Chapter, Hollywood, entertained District 8 with a delightful reception. The Monday meeting was conducted by Mrs. W. T. Pittman, Director. Monday evening District 5 was graciously entertained at the home of Mrs. W. S. Lindsay, Bay Point, Miami. The business meeting was held Tuesday in the Columbus Hotel, with the Director, Mrs. Thomas S. Gowin, presiding. The regent of Cape Florida Chapter, Mrs. Ernest K. Meyer, presided at the luncheon.

The meetings were well attended, and the Daughters enjoyed reports by State Officers and Chairmen of the work planned for this year, and the report of the October meeting of the National Board of Management as presented by the State Regent. All but 7 of the 73 Florida chapters were represented, with a total of 643 Daughters attending. —Mrs. David E. Harris, State Historian.
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JUNE 14th—JULY 4th KEY DAYS

Flag Day and Independence Day are Key Days in our National Life. On both days patriotic Americans make a special effort and take great pride in encouraging the display of the United States Flag. More and more attention is being given this activity and we DAR applaud it. This year the Bell Ringing from coast to coast in commemoration of our first Independence Day will attract greater attention to the birthday of our Nation.

New York, Tennessee, Rhode Island and West Virginia, the sponsoring States of this issue, helped considerably with their Money Keys to inspire the flying of more Flags and the ringing of more Bells with their advertising.

WEST VIRGINIA—Miss Virginia B. Johnson, State Regent; Mrs. Arch J. Alexander, State Chairman, sent us the highest amount for this group, $2,702.51 with $25 for cuts and mats. This represented the efforts of 32 of their 53 chapters. Please take note of the many fine ads publicizing West Virginia’s Centennial.

NEW YORK—Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, State Regent; Mrs. William O. Warder, State Chairman, added $1,600 to our total, including $50 for cuts. 111 of the 176 chapters cooperated in this effort. Having to change chairmen due to illness in the middle of the year made it difficult for this State and next year the figure will be higher, I am sure.

TENNESSEE—Miss Louise Harle, State Regent; Mrs. Elmer Sloan, State Chairman, accounted for $1,477.50 worth of ads with $40 for cuts. 51 of their 85 chapters helped with this endeavor.

RHODE ISLAND—Mrs. Ralph W. Wilkins, State Regent; Mrs. Francis C. Rodman, State Chairman, contributed $270 including $50 for cuts to our Magazine coffers. 11 of the 23 chapters assisted.

Miscellaneous advertising brought in a total of $1,275 which included $727.50 from regular advertisers and $547.50 from 22 chapters. The final amount for this issue is $7,331.01, a sum which is most gratifying to your chairman.

To each one who helped with this advertising, my warmest thanks. Our June-July Keys will help our Stars and Stripes gleam brighter and our glorious Declaration of Independence take on more meaning. Always remember we are helping to support an educational, historical and patriotic publication.

Ida A. Maybe
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Advertising Committee

[616]
Joy Homestead, Cranston Historical Society, Circa 1770

The Joy Homestead, a gambrel-roofed farmhouse of the mid-eighteenth century, was acquired by the Cranston Historical Society as its headquarters in 1959. The Society is gradually restoring the house to its original condition, using old materials and colors of the period. Among the interesting features of the building are the wide floor boards and hand wrought hinges and latches. Five fireplaces were uncovered, two of which have spacious brick ovens—the pride of some colonial housewife and the present owners.

Contributed by RHODE ISLAND INDEPENDENCE CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution
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Coffee Spoon
Colonial pattern, each $2.75 or $30.00 a dozen

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