The Mayflower Compact

In the name of god: first, the whole names are subscribed.
the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign lord, king James
by the grace of god, of great britain, france, and ireland king
defender of the faith, etc.

Having undertaken, for the glory of god, and advancement
of the christian faith, and honour of our king and country, a voyage to
plant of the first colony, we, whose names are underwritten,

By these presents solemnly and mutually in the presence of god and
each other, covenant and combine ourselves together into
a civil body politic; for the better ordering and preservation of
the same; and further for the advancement of the christian faith and
civil good of such as shall hereafter resort to this colony. And for
the fellowship of love amongst us in the name of christ; mutuall and
mutually help, and defence in all necessities and necessities.

We, therefore, in witness whereof, we have hereunder subscribed our names at cape
code: the eleventh of november in the year of the reign of our sovereign
lord king James of england, france, and ireland, the eighteenth
and of scotland, the fifth, at plymouth, the seventeenth day of november, 1620.

William Bradford

from his History of Plymouth Plantation
Editor’s Corner

WHAT IS UNUSUAL about the famous Thanksgiving celebration at Plymouth in 1621 is that it was a harvest festival, a gathering of family, friends, and neighbors, a time of games and feasting, and the first of its kind in America. Later generations thought it such a good idea that they used it as a model.

Governor William Bradford describes this harvest festival as follows:

"They began now to gather in the small harvest they had, and to fit up their houses and dwellings against winter, being all well recovered in health and strength, and had all things in good plenty. . . . All the summer there was no want. And now began to come in store of fowl, of which this place did abound when they came first. And besides water fowl there was a great store of wild turkeys, of which they took many."

MISS MABEL E. WINSLOW
Editor

MRS. PAUL R. GREENLEASE
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Committee

MRS. KENNETH G. MAYBE
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Advertising Committee
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

The DAR activity year is now in full swing with Fall State Conferences and October National Board of Management (See Minutes, page 881) and attendant meetings successfully past. The bus trip to Williamsburg and Yorktown continues a pleasant memory with highlights the visit to the Governor's Palace and the 182nd Yorktown Day ceremonies. (Refer article, page 826).

* * *

The October meetings in Washington were exceedingly well attended. All 12 Executive Officers, 20 Vice Presidents General, 41 State Regents, 2 State Vice Regents and 35 National Chairmen were present. Geographically, the representation was farflung from Maine to California, Florida to Oregon, Hawaii to France! This was a truly fine representation, indicating enthusiasm and dedication to further DAR goals during the coming year.

* * *

Certain Board Highlights in which you will be interested are: 2,208 new member applications were passed of which 28% were Junior Members and a total of 224 reinstatements confirmed. Two $500 medical and one $300 nursing scholarships were authorized for worthy young ladies from Louisiana, Wisconsin and North Carolina.

* * *

Of particular interest was the National Board of Management's acceptance of the Executive Committee's recommendation that the NSDAR provide the official ceremonial Flag of the United States for the 1964-65 New York World's Fair. A special 2-day tour will be arranged following Continental Congress for Saturday and Sunday, April 25th and 26th, at which time the gift will be officially presented. If interested in going, plan now to join the group as all Daughters are welcome to go. Full details will be sent Chapters in December.

* * *

In attending various October sessions, in addition to enjoying the social aspect, there was opportunity to see splendid American Heritage films, courtesy of Knott Berry Farm, California; enjoy a special arrangement of Francis Hopkinson's early American compositions, kindness of Cambridge Records of Massachusetts, and hear a forceful FBI speaker on the subject, “Our Great Responsibilities.” Also, attention was again asked to the three important items included in the August omnibus mailing, it being felt that knowledge and thorough understanding on the matters covered are vital and necessary at local level by Chapter members.

* * *

The President General feels that this, the “middle” year, the half-way point, of this administration, is most important. It is the climax or impetus peak which will spell the success of our endeavors together during this term. Therefore, it is hoped all Chapter Regents will be alert to read any communication or attend the next meetings when the State Regent has opportunity to relay current information. Such help will be valuable to you and your membership.
To conclude consideration of October activities, special commendation and appreciation are in order for excellent cooperation resulting in the unprecedented success of Magazine Month. Subscriptions are at an all-time high! Did your Chapter give each member the opportunity to subscribe? It is hoped new subscribers will share the pleasure expressed by so many Daughters in this, the official NSDAR publication. Remember, it is the individual member’s best, direct contact with the National Society. Great effort is made at National Headquarters to provide timely, interesting information on all DAR activities. It is Your organization and Your magazine—enjoy both!

Little-Known Fact: THANKSGIVING—On October 3, 1789, George Washington issued the first presidential Thanksgiving Proclamation, recommending that the people of the United States observe Thursday, November 26th, as a day of public thanks giving and prayer for having been given “an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government . . . and . . . constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, particularly the national one now lately instituted . . .”

A hundred years ago, on October 3, 1863, Abraham Lincoln issued the second presidential Thanksgiving Proclamation and praise . . . (for) the blessings of fruitful fields . . .

By Act of Congress of 1941, Thanksgiving Day is observed nationally on the fourth Thursday in November. (A woman, Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale, is said to have been the link between the 1st and 2nd proclamations. The famed editor of Godey's Lady's Book suggested, and for many years urged, “that Thanksgiving day should be made a national festival, and be held on the same day throughout the country.”)

Let us, this month, be ever thankful for the privileges and responsibilities which are ours as American citizens—and for the opportunities for service which are ours as Daughters of the American Revolution!

Inasmuch as the EDUCATIONAL work of the NSDAR is well known, having been stressed from the first days of the Society maintained and increasingly supported over the years, attention is called to National Education Week, November 11-17th. A review indicates that 18 of the 24 National DAR Committees have bearing on education, both youth and adult. Therefore, it is hoped that during Education Week Chapters at community level will reemphasize and give significant meaning to the DAR educational objective as expressed in the charter: “To promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge.” Guided historic local tours by bus or walking, showing of films, gifts of appropriate books and subscription of DAR Magazine to school libraries, etc. are all possibilities usually welcomed by school authorities.

Cordially,

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

NOVEMBER 1963
LET US GIVE THANKS

BY ELIZABETH HUYCK (MRS. FREEMAN L.) YOUNG,
PRESIDIO CHAPTER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

THANKSGIVING, which is thought of as "a peculiarly American Feast," occurs on the fourth Thursday in November and is proclaimed by the President of the United States and by the Governors of the several states and the Territories as a legal holiday.

It is a legacy of the Pilgrims, cherished because of their tradition—primarily a time for giving thanks for the harvests, and for all the other blessings during the past year.

Thanksgiving in Other Countries

We, in America, have grown up with Thanksgiving; however, the idea of such a day was not new with the Pilgrims—in fact, it is claimed that the Chinese observed such a day thousands of years ago. It can also be traced back to the ancient Jewish Feast of Tabernacles, which lasted 8 days, as well as to the feast for Demeter, Greek goddess of Agriculture, and to the Roman Cerealia, honoring Ceres, the goddess of grain.

All of these "thankful" ceremonies were associated with music and feasting.

In early England, following a traditional autumn feast begun by the Druids, the Anglo-Saxons had their "Harvest Home" celebration—the high point of the year in rural districts. As the last cartload of grain came in from the fields, gaily decorated with ribbons and tassels, the cheering workers sat down to a bounteous feast provided by the landlord and his wife.

In Scotland, such a gathering was called a "kern," and there was a service in church which was piled with donations of flowers, fruits, and vegetables, later given to the poor.

From time to time, England celebrated special days of national thanksgiving, proclaimed by Royal Decree—in 1386, the defeat of the French by the Black Prince; in 1588, following the victory over the Spanish Armada. Also, for more than 200 years, the British observed a Day of Gratitude annually, for the failure of the famous Gunpowder Plot in 1605.

This was the heritage that the Plymouth settlers brought to the New World, even though, for 12 years before their famous voyage, most of them had made their homes in the Netherlands and their children had grown up speaking both English and Dutch.

Origin of the Pilgrims

Who were these people whom we now call Pilgrims, and why had they fled England to go to Holland, first settling in Amsterdam, and then removing to Leyden, famous for its university?

They belonged to that sect of Reformists and Protestants against the pomp and "popery" of the Church of England which, later, under Oliver Cromwell, overthrew the English Monarchy in the great War of Rebellion. After the death of Elizabeth I, who opposed them, James I came to the throne in 1603.

They had expected some favor or recognition from a Scottish Protestant king—but he rejected their pleas for church reform, or "purification." By 1608, things were so repressed that many were meeting secretly—spied upon by the authorities; if found out, they were persecuted, imprisoned, and condemned.

Among these dedicated groups was one at Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, which met secretly in Elder William Brewster's manor house. Despairing of gaining reform in the established form of worship, they became "Separatists," under the leadership of their minister, Elder Robinson. When William Brewster, a prominent landowner, a scholar, who was a graduate of Cambridge, was denounced by the Crown and his lands declared forfeit, the group escaped to the Netherlands in 1608. Ports having been declared closed to them, they secured passage through bribes and by the payment of excessive rates. They left England just a jump ahead of the soldiers sent to arrest them.

In 1618, 10 years later, another group from Scrooby joined the original exiles. They were all, from the
beginning, Separatists from the Church of England; by now, they had established independent congregational churches, and were in the Netherlands to escape religious persecution.

Life in the Netherlands

Nearly all of these people had been landowners or tenant farmers; they had necessarily to earn a living in their new home. Leyden was an industrial and commercial city, as well as a great university seat. These English farmers, though welcomed, did not feel at home. They did not seek work on the farms because they did not wish to separate the members of their congregation. They were forced to earn meager livings in unfamiliar work, in an unfamiliar language. They could not join the artisans' guilds or unions, because they did not wish to become Dutch citizens, which was a requirement. Parents worried about their children going to Dutch schools. They were "humble" folks, so they resolutely learned trades and occupations, becoming weavers, carders, combers, and spinners in the great Netherlands wool industry. Others learned hat-making, ropemaking, twine twisting. They worked as brewers, bakers, masons, carpenters, and tailors, and a few, who were better educated, mastered the printing trade. Never receiving top wages because of the citizenship requirement for guild membership, they were yet, by frugal living, able to prosper. By 1611, some had been able to buy their own homes and, as a group, purchase the house and grounds next to the Cathedral in the Kolsteeg, or Bell Alley, for a meeting house. They were free to come and go, and were highly respected by their Dutch neighbors; they could even borrow money from Dutch banks. For all of the hard work, it was a good life, but they were farmers by inheritance, and "landminded." They were, also, English and longed to be among other Englishmen. If they were not to live again in England, why not in the New World, which was on everyone's tongue, now that the Atlantic had been crossed by ships passengered by adventurous and enterprising colonists? This, then, became their dream; and, after they were joined by the new group of exiles in 1618, they began to plan.

The London Partnership

Merchants in London had long dreamed of "profit" sent back by colonists outfitted by them. The London Company, which had already established Jamestown Settlement in Virginia in 1607, had now taken the new name of the Virginia Company. The congregation in the Netherlands negotiated with this company for a patent to colonize in the New World. Finally, they "scrapped" these negotiations and became partners with a group of London merchant adventurers who, under the name of "John Pierce and his Associates," obtained a patent from the Virginia Company. So the British exiles in the Netherlands became partners with this company, which promised to "furnish all the monies needed for the voyage."

The name, John Pierce, was really a disguise for Elder William Brewster, who was their leader and whose life would be forfeited if it were known that he would return to England with the group, which King James had granted permission to outfit at the port of Southampton.

So, on a day in late July, 1620, they left the Netherlands in the Speedwell, resolute in the new plan, but also a little fearful at leaving their quiet, established life and the kind friends they had made.

Arriving at Southampton, they met the merchants' business representative, a Mr. Weston from London, who has come down in history as a master of hard bargains, false promises and double-dealings.

For the £7000 loan agreed upon, the voyagers must pledge the lion's share of the proceeds of the proposed New World Colony for the first 7 years and agree, at the end of the 7 years, that all houses, land, and improvements should revert to the company! It was, indeed, a "colonization for gain," but not for the Colonists. The company further stipulated that the new Colony should be "planted in the rich, productive lands just north of Jamestown, Virginia."

The future Colonists felt tricked and disheartened but were forced to agree because they were already committed. At Southampton, they bade farewell to their father-pastor Robinson, who did not sail with them.

Now, they went on to Plymouth, accompanied by the Mayflower,
which had a full quota of Pilgrims recruited for the voyage, and hired artisans and employees of the Merchant Company, going along to look after its interests.

The plan was for the Speedwell and the Mayflower to sail together to the New World. There, the Speedwell was to become a fishing boat for the Colonists.

The Speedwell was, however, finally abandoned, when she was forced to return to port twice for repairs, causing the Mayflower also to return and "stand by." There was supposed to be a leak that could not be located; then her crew said that she was "overmasted," therefore unseaworthy. As the Speedwell had no trouble on her voyage from the Netherlands, and, as the crew, which had been hired by the company, was pledged to make the voyage and remain in the Colony for 1 year for the proposed fishing, the group from the Netherlands was certain that the crew had deliberately crippled the ship. Reluctantly, the ship was left behind, her voyagers and their possessions now being crowded into the already crowded Mayflower.

This ship, though small, was sturdy. Her master, Captain Jones, was furious at the delay, caused by twice turning back with the Speedwell. Several passengers developed "faint heart" and left the ship to return to their former homes, but those who had been in the Netherlands could not have left if they had wished, as they were "wanted" fugitives in England. Captain Jones accused Captain Cushman, of the Speedwell, of deliberately "straining" his ship, especially since it came to light that the wily Captain Cushman had already collected part of his wages before leaving the Netherlands.

The Mayflower Sails Alone

But, at last, the Mayflower sailed alone on her long voyage, after spending 3 weeks in fruitless attempts to sail with the Speedwell. It, was, now, the last of August, and precious time and provisions had been wasted. Captain Jones worried because they would now reach the New World in the winter. He is described as a solidly built man, neat, severe, and "brooking no fanatical preaching on my ship and no word against the King." In the beginning, he was not in accord with their religious beliefs; but, before the voyage was over, he had been converted to their convictions and helped them, with labor and advice, to found their Colony, as he had been to the New World before. The voyage was nearly over before he discovered that the Mr. Wright, who was one of his passengers, was, indeed, Elder Brewster, who had a price on his head for "treason against Uniformity."

No authentic plans or dimensions exist of the Mayflower, but naval architects have made models based on designs of sister merchant vessels of the day. She was a three-masted, square-rigged sailing vessel—"180 tons burden," length 100 feet—greatest width, 26 feet. The stern rose 27 feet above the water when loaded, which made for an imposing appearance. Two decks ran the length of the ship. The forecastle contained quarters for a crew of 30 and the crew's galley. At the stern were two fair-size cabins, where it is surmised that 54 parents and children slept in tiers of double bunks! Single men and boys slept on pallets, in hammocks between decks, and in the sail locker.

Life on the Mayflower

Goods and supplies were stored in the hold. Nobody had privacy—there were the most primitive sanitary facilities, and rules which were rigidly enforced—fresh water was too scarce to use for washing. Cold fare was common—hard biscuit, cheese, salted beef or fish. Any hot dish must be cooked over open charcoal fires in a box of sand. Scurvy and exposure to bitter winds and icy spray, constant seasickness, and foul air were the lot of all. Yet, no one protested, even when the main beam buckled in mid-ocean and had to be repaired.

In the hold were beds, tables, chairs, cradles, chests of drawers, iron pots and skillets, axes, carpenter tools, stores of firearms and powder and an iron jack screw, which proved most valuable, even on the voyage. Provisions of heavy barrels of salted beef, smoked fish, great hogheads of beer, tubs of butter, bread and cheese, and turnips—also, some pens of livestock, pigs, goats and chickens, and some pet dogs, but no cattle.

The voyagers were 102 in number, besides the crew. There were 17 men, 10 women, and 13 children in the group from the Netherlands. Those who went directly from England numbered 17 men, 9 women, and 13 children. There were 5 hired men, and servants and men "in bond" numbered 11 men and 1 woman. Orphaned children and servants totaled 6. Altogether there were 50 adult men, 20 women, and 32 children.

There was little room to move around and so little to do, except to talk endlessly of the New World, and the ramifications of their religious beliefs, for they did not all think alike about reforming the Established Church, or separating from it to found their own. Most of them were simple men and women, cast in a drama far beyond their comprehension. The Mayflower had been a wine carrier from Spain, Portugal, and France, and was described by William Bradford, in his diary, as "crazy, strained, and ever creaking." Many times the winds were so fierce that the waves "forced the ship to wallow in the high seas, with all sails furled, for days, with decks awash," causing voyagers to stay below in gloom and foul air.

There is reference to the children on board—"shouts and laughter of children playing in the waist of the ship, much running about from morning to eventide." The names of these little ones intrigue us, as we read of Love and Wrestling Breuster, Remember Allerton, Resolved White, and Humility Cooper. But they were children, so they "played games" under the watchful eyes of the young girls who had been appointed as "orderlies" to watch the little ones and keep them from climbing.

Arrival at Cape Cod

During a heavy storm, the Mayflower almost foundered in mid-Atlantic, and her captain was constrained to steer for the nearest shore. That was the New England coast at Cape Cod, and, in due time, the ship rounded this cape, dropping anchor nearly a mile off shore.

It was November 11, 1620 (old calendar), after a stormy, uncomfortable voyage of 63 days at an average rate of only 2 miles an hour. As the excited passengers crowded the rails, they saw a bleak and rugged coast, a cold gray sky, "wastes of sands patched with coarse sea grass, behind which were hillocks overgrown with
the Mayflower II in full sail

Photograph, courtesy of Plimoth Plantation
Let us give thanks

intense man of 50 years, who “got things done,” describes John Carver.

The Mayflower Compact

It had been understood that the Colony was destined for Virginia, but now that fate, or design, had taken the Mayflower to Cape Cod, just inside the “claw” of the cape, Bradford, Carver, Brewster, and Edward Winslow determined to act for the settlers’ protection. They feared that the Company employees might seize the ship and sail to the southward. To forestall a possible mutiny, the famous Mayflower Compact, already projected for the landing in Virginia, was hastily signed on the very day of their landfall.

This renowned document is no longer in existence in the original, but the contents and names of signers had been copied by William Bradford, who wrote the original, and they appear in the History of Plymouth Plantation, which he later wrote.

The First Monday Washday

On Monday, the women and children were rowed ashore, under armed escort, and set up their tubs and scrubbing boards on the site of present-day Provincetown—the first New England Monday washday. While the women were coping with the mountains of wash, the children...
were wildly running on the beach, and John Alden and a dozen strong helpers were putting the shallop together. Edward Winslow's words were, "It was a goodly time."

**Search for a Village Site**

Meanwhile, Captain Standish, Captain Jones, and a group of explorers set out by land for the western shore of the Bay. They found fields of Indian corn, but no natives, in a seemingly deserted settlement. As they trudged back along the beach, a few arrows, fortunately nearly spent, rattled against their heavy leather jerkins. They retreated hastily to the ship, launched its small sloop, and set out again by this safer way. They found ample water and wood along the western coast, about 20 miles distant across the Bay.

On December 15 they were still living on the Mayflower, although each day there was shore activity and even an overnight trip and camp by an expedition still looking for "a real harbour" to shelter the Mayflower and a site on which to build their proposed settlement.

During the night, Indians set up a fearful clamor in surrounding woods above the beach camp. "Standish fired his pistol—it bucked and the ball whistled high over the trees;" the howling died down, but a rain of arrows came into the camp barricade of boughs. Arrows and shots were exchanged; no one was hurt, and the savages ran off, leaving the camp on guard.

The settlers were beset by a persistent worry of how long the Mayflower would remain with them. Captain Jones had said that he "must keep a sufficiency of stores" to see himself and the crew back over the ocean, that when his stores approached a certain level he must "dump" the settlers on the shore with their possessions, and sail away.

This worry was a spur for the expeditions to find a "seemly spot." After several returns to the camp where the Indians had attacked them, they debated this locality for their settlement. On the way back to the ship, as night was coming on, the shallop was exposed to a wild on-rushing Atlantic tide and was flung up onto the beach. There, 20 shivering, exhausted men camped on the beach, and when dawn showed them cleared ground; rich soil where corn would grow; flocks of wild fowl; mussels, lobsters, and crabs; oak, pine, walnut, ash, birch, and hazel trees and sassafras for medicinal oil and, of great importance, fresh water nearby, they knew that this was the Place.

So, on Saturday, December 16, the Mayflower sailed 25 miles across the harbor and the voyagers disembarked—beside a large rock, it is said. This rock, which was covered at high tide, became the Plymouth Rock of history, "the Cornerstone of a Nation."

Now, the men felled trees and built a sizeable hut, called the "Common House." They hoisted four 5-pounder cannon to the roof, placed one on each corner, and protected the gunners by a parapet. This was done under the supervision of John Alden, the cooper, and Captain Standish, military leader. At the same time a "little house for the sick," and a storehouse were built.

Until these were finished, everyone slept on board the Mayflower. Then the families settled in Common House, each having a designated floor space. Those without "ties" were assigned to designated families. It became, indeed, their Common Home, their fortress, and their sanctuary, until separate homes could be built. It was a "squat, frame building of pine wood, with a great chimney and heavily thatched roof."

The walls were "mud and wattle," with "one, low, heavy door and four very small windows of oiled paper"—a fire was kept blazing on the 5-foot-wide hearth.

The ground being cleared, the sites for the houses were laid out to "make a neat street running up the hill, with the river on the near side."

Contrary to tradition, the Pilgrims did not build log houses, but neat frame houses like those of their English homeland.

The Indians did not molest them; this puzzled them, as they often saw smoke behind the hills and distant figures on the beaches. Later they were to learn that a pestilence contracted from white traders from the North had virtually wiped out the tribe living near the new settlement of Plymouth. They were the Patuxets, who had succumbed to smallpox 4 years earlier, and it was their cleared fields that surrounded the new settlement.
The Sickness" Thins Their Ranks

All the way across the Atlantic, the voyagers had been plagued by what they called "the Sickness," a combination of scurvy, pneumonia, and tuberculosis. Many had died on the voyage, including Rose Standish; the Mullins family of three, leaving only Priscilla; Christopher Martin, the deposed Governor; the wives of Edward Winslow and Isaac Allerton; the entire Tilly family of four; and the Tinkler family of three. Others died as the Mayflower lay at Cape Cod. William Bradford's young wife was drowned from the ship the first day the Mayflower anchored offshore.

After "the little house for the sick" was finished, six more voyagers were transferred from the Mayflower with this deadly "Sickness."

During that first terrible winter, just half of their number died of exposure, hunger, and disease. At one time, only Myles Standish and eight others were on their feet. Captain Jones became a tower of strength to those on shore. He had come to crave the respect and the faith of such men as made up the Plymouth Settlement, but it was now time to return to England to report to the Company.

When the Mayflower sailed in the spring, not one Colonist returned in her. She carried back a petition, praying the disappointed Virginia Company merchants to release the few surviving Colonists from their 7 years' bondage. The request was refused, as it was, again, in 1624—but in 1628 a committee composed of Governor Bradford, Myles Standish, and other Plymouth leaders pledged themselves to pay £1800 for cancellation of the contract, and this time the request was granted. Plymouth Settlement then became Plymouth Colony.

After the Mayflower departed that bleak spring, there was sadness—they were so weak and had lost so many. Who would be next? But new hope came to the discouraged band with the milder weather—there was much for which to be thankful. Their lives had been spared—they had homes.

Appearance of Samoset and Squanto

It was then that Samoset suddenly appeared in their settlement and, to their wonderment, this Indian spoke broken English and offered friendship. Soon he was back with a friend, Squanto, who also spoke English. These were their first native friends in the New World.

Some years before, Samoset and Squanto had been among some Indians caught by white traders, who had put in at the coast for trade and fresh water. Carried away, they had been sold into slavery in Spain and, later, sent to England, after priests had heard their story. There, Master John Slany of London, merchant prince and Governor of the New Foundland Company, kept Samoset and Squanto in his home for a year, then sent them back to the New World in one of his vessels. They had made their way down the coast to Massasoit, who was now a chief without many subjects.

Squanto introduced the settlers to Massasoit and a treaty of peace was contracted, which was never broken as long as the signers were alive—over 50 years. The chief notified the settlers many times of impending attacks of other tribes, principally Narragansets, and taught them many things.

Squanto and another Indian now made their home in the settlement. According to a Pilgrim narrator, Squanto was a familiar and striking sight in his leather leggings, his long hair bound by a bright band, his fringed hunting shirt (a present from the women)—tall, thin, a glowing copper color, he never failed to surprise them with his Cockney accent and his fondness for beer. He brought them corn, which was new to them. He showed them how to cultivate it by putting a dead herring in each mound for fertilizer. That spring, when the ground thawed, the settlers...
planted 20 acres of corn, 60 of barley, and some peas. The corn and barley did well, but the tender peas, while still in blossom, were parched by the hot sun.

During their years in the Netherlands, these exiles from their homeland had helped their Dutch neighbors celebrate a Day of Thanksgiving, in memory of the victory of the Dutch over the Spanish in October, 1575. Therefore, when the first harvest, upon which their very lives depended, proved plenteous, they began to plan a Thanksgiving Day of their own—a day set aside for feasting and celebration.

Governor Carver had died in the spring, William Bradford had been elected in his place. This young man, who had been educated by Elder Brewster, had been a quick-tempered, intolerant, impatient passenger, but after his young wife was drowned at Cape Cod, he changed into a real leader—“master of himself and with a reached understanding for brother men.”

Thanksgiving Day, 1621

As Governor, he chose a date for Thanksgiving late in 1621:

Our harvest being gotten in, our good Governor sent four men fowling into the forest for game, so that we might rejoice together with feasting.

The hunters returned with many wild turkeys, wood pigeons, partridges, geese, and ducks. Others brought clams, eels, and various kinds of fish from the shore. The women (about nine in number) busied themselves preparing these foods, making Indian pudding, hoe cakes, etc. Among the busiest was Priscilla Mullins, then 18 years of age. As she had lost her entire family on the voyage from England, she was living in Elder Brewster’s home. She was a “tall, womanly maiden, neat, with brown hair with a fresh sheen, pure skin, clean, white hands,” and also, according to Governor Bradford’s diary, “the most accomplished in duties and the finest cook.” No wonder John Alden, “orphan, 21 years of age, of six feet, clear features, with thick fair hair curled behind his ears,” had impulsively signed on as cooper and carpenter, after seeing her for the first time in Southampton, when he delivered some maps to her father on the Mayflower the day before the sailing to Plymouth with the Speedwell. He married her, as you know, but she first led him a merry courtship, according to accounts. Being the most accomplished cook, she was delegated to “produce special dishes, especially for the Governor.”

Since the settlers had made a friend of Chief Massasoit, they decided to share hospitality with the natives, but they were certainly astonished when the chief and his 90 red men answered the invitation in person. There were about 51 settlers, half of them children, and it looked as though the food was “not going to stretch.” The visitors saw this, also, for, after carefully looking over the bill of fare, they silently vanished into the forest and soon returned with five dressed deer for the feast, and bushels of oysters, which they roasted in hot coals. This was the first time the white men had eaten New England oysters.

The feasting and conviviality lasted 3 days, as the Indians had evidently come to stay. The women served the men at long trestle tables; the Indians preferred the ground. The women did not sit down at the feast. It was the custom of the time for two people to eat from one trencher—a wooden plate with a hollowed out center, about twelve inches square.

After each day’s hearty feast, the settlers and the Indians engaged in races and contests of athletic skills. They “quenched their thirsts” in wine made from their wild grape harvest.

Historical records contain no reference whatever to a religious service at this first Thanksgiving feast of 1621, although a blessing was asked at the table.

In 1622, a large company of settlers came from England and started a community at nearby Weymouth.

They came in two ships but did not bring food and proper supplies. Plymouth was forced to share with them, although perturbed over trouble they had made with the friendly natives. So, during the summer of 1622, the Plymouth Colony again faced starvation, and the long, cold winter brought many deaths. As soon as spring came, seeds were planted, but in May came a severe drought—“no rain, great heat,” which destroyed the tender shoots.

Therefore, Governor Bradford ordered a day of “fasting and prayer for salvation.” For 9 hours the prayer—(Text continued on page 907)
Plimoth Plantation, a reconstruction of the famous Pilgrim village. The house in the foreground, with shingled roof and leaded windows, represents the home of Edward and John Winslow. Down the hill, on the left side of the road, are the houses of William Bradford, John Howland, Samuel Fuller, and Richard Warren. At the extreme right is the William Brewster home. The partly completed Standish house is across the road from the Winslow house; next to it will stand the houses of John Alden and Degory Priest.
CONSTITUTION WEEK ACTIVITIES: Newspaper publicity achieved by DAR Chapters during Constitution Week was truly outstanding in both quantity and quality. The hundreds of newspaper clippings sent to National Headquarters are proof of wide coverage in every State. All Daughters participating are to be commended for this excellent record.

SPECIAL GROUP VISITS DAR HEADQUARTERS: Some 40 members of the "Welcome to Washington Club," a division of the Women's Organizations and Welfare Projects Group, an international association of women, visited National Headquarters on October 10, led by Mrs. Ronald Scantlebury, Chairman, Mrs. C. H. Bennett of the United States and Mrs. A. K. Ray of India, co-Chairmen. Among the countries represented were Turkey, Switzerland, India, Japan, Canada, Great Britain, Indonesia, Germany, Ceylon, Vietnam, Jordan, Lebanon, the United Arab Republic and the United States.

Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, Treasurer General, and Mrs. Nelson Kilburn, Historian General, met and greeted the guests and spoke on the objectives, activities, etc., of the NSDAR. Mr. Frank Klapthor, Curator, pointed out the Period Rooms and many of the outstanding exhibits currently on display in the Museum.

PRESIDENT GENERAL HONORED BY APPOINTMENTS: Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan has been appointed to serve on the Board of the Women's Advisory Council to the 1964-65 New York World's Fair. She will attend the Tea honoring the group November 12th at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, at which the first progress report will be made.

Also, the President General recently accepted an invitation to serve on the Distinguished 1963 Awards Jury of Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge. Each Year Chief Justices of State Supreme Courts and Executive heads of national patriotic, civic and veterans groups comprise the National Awards Jury, which meets the first week in December.

IN THE CHILDREN'S ATTIC: A child's tea set of silver dishes, the gift of the Mandan Chapter of North Dakota, is a welcome addition to the Children's Attic, maintained by the New Hampshire State Society in Memorial Continental Hall. It was recently presented to the National Society by Mrs. Edwin Tostevin, Past State Regent, and accepted by Mrs. Duncan at the North Dakota State Meeting in Bismarck.

SIDELIGHT ON THE OCTOBER BOARD MEETINGS: Overheard repeatedly in the corridors at Headquarters as NSDAR officers hurried from meeting to meeting, "There's so much going on and with so many here, it seems like April."

*One Overseas Unit Present: The Vice Regent of France, Miss Genevieve Sanua-Seymour, attended the October Board and accompanied the group to Yorktown. Before leaving Headquarters, she visited the DAR Museum and viewed with interest items in the Lafayette Collection here.

*Other Most Distant Attendant among the 41 State Regents and 2 Vice Regents was the State Regent of Hawaii, Mrs. B. Howell Bond, who with Miss Sanua-Seymour was photographed several times during the Yorktown tour, following the Board.
THE
CONSTITUTION
Our Strongest Weapon

BY
GERTRUDE S. CARRAWAY
HONORARY PRESIDENT GENERAL, NSDAR

(Presented at Constitution Day Ceremonies of the District of Columbia Society in the Natural History Museum, Washington, D.C., on September 15, 1963)

THIS YEAR of 1963 is one of the most crucial in American and world history. This week officially set aside by the Government and by the DAR as CONSTITUTION WEEK is one of the most significant weeks of the year.

Our chief hope as a Nation and our rights as American citizens lie primarily in our trust in the Constitution of the United States.

Through 176 years its values have been tested and proved. Under it our Country has grown strong and great. It has protected and served us well. We must preserve its intrinsic principles, so that it may continue to protect us against all internal threats and external dangers.

Indeed, today it is our strongest weapon of defense against crime and communism, which are the two main enemies of our American freedoms. And it is our strongest weapon of offense against those who would weaken it or destroy our American Way of Life.

Embodying the great ideals of human liberty it had taken Saxons hundreds of years to wrest from their kings, our written Constitution has notable additions.

It provides for a remarkable system of self-government. For the first time in world annals, the legislative, executive, and judicial departments were deliberately separated, as checks and balances so contrived that none of the three should assume dictatorial control: the legislative to make the laws, the executive to enforce them, and the judicial to interpret them.

Also provided was a balance of power between the Federal and State Governments. Reserved to the States, or to the people, were all powers not specifically delegated to the Congress or prohibited to the States.

Envisioned was enough central power to assure an orderly community life at home and security against foreign aggression, but not so much control as to imperil states’ rights and personal liberties and destroy the economic basis of individual self-support.

Do You Know the Preamble?

Every citizen should be familiar with the Constitution’s Preamble. It is as important now for our government by law, rather than by men, as it was when it was written:

We, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tran-
quility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

The current period is one of change, experimentation, confusion, tension, and risk. New nations are being started, new boundaries claimed. In many places leadership is shifting, posing perennial problems and potential powder kews.

Our Constitution is being seriously threatened, as is our national security: By termites from within, boring under the structure of Constitutional Government; and by enemies from without, seeking conquest of the whole world.

Actually we are at war, at present a cold war but one which might burst into flames: A conflict between a doctrine which eliminates God and individualism and our philosophy which embraces religion and the dignity of man, with a spark of divinity in human beings.

Nuclear weapons have been invented which could destroy civilization. Guided missiles may be unleashed against distant pinpoint targets. Enemy bases are within 90 miles of our shores. Astronauts are exploring Outer Space, even planning to reach the moon.

Scientific advance is essential for our defense. We must be prepared militarily for any emergency. Daughters of the American Revolution have long believed that preparedness is the best insurance for peace. Even three decades ago, when it was not a popular opinion, we argued for strong Armed Forces. Our foes understand the language of force.

But, material prowess is not enough to win either a hot war or a cold war of economic, industrial, or political rivalry. Our strongest weapon is not the gun, plane, or bomb. More powerful than they are the men behind them; and at times even more important than the men are the women behind the men behind the guns. The Home Front is just as vital as the Battle Front.

Our Strongest Weapon

Our strongest weapon is a patriotic spirit in the minds and hearts of our people, based on zeal to undertake the duties of good citizenship and to preserve our Constitutional Government with its priceless free-

doms. Facts of our Americanism form our most effective ammunition, at home and abroad.

This kind of dynamic morale has consistently demonstrated its value: In discovering and settling uncharted coasts, plains, and mountains; winning the American Revolution and other wars; building thriving industries under our type of free enterprise; developing modern utilities and miracle medicines.

It can remain our bulwark, and we can likewise triumph over the perils of this era if we meet them with the courage, honor, and faith of our Fathers.

Our financial and economic successes sometimes have caused us to overlook our unique achievements in combining abundance with freedom.

Our material wealth is noteworthy, but it is not as significant as our fundamental rights. These have a tremendous appeal to all mankind everywhere, for all men desire to be free. They should be preserved, fostered, and publicized.

America has long held meaning as an idea and an ideal—a land of opportunity, with a chance to get ahead, become what we make of ourselves under our constitutional rights, upheld by our constitutional obligations. Our memorable heritage has captured the imagination of numerous dominated peoples. It is the best hope of the world.

However, besides too many citizens who are too "soft on communism," there are too many who are too "soft on Americanism."

Patriotism has been wrongly criticized by some as being narrow-minded or old-fashioned. Blinded or intrigued by erroneous propaganda, illusion or delusion for the millenium, unrealistic Utopians would sell our birthright for a mess of pottage.

Of course, in our free country there are bound to be many differences of opinions on issues. That is our inherent privilege—to hold and to express differing views on varied topics, to disagree without being disagreeable. But, on fundamentals as well as on our individual responsibilities in this Republic, we should agree and stand together, especially in these times of crisis.

Stronger advocacy is needed for patriotic endeavor and religious trust. That is the safe and sane course which has made our Nation so outstanding, with the highest standards of living on the globe; and, despite mistakes and failings, for no system is perfect, the freest and finest government in all history. We want to keep it so.

Americanism is creed, belief that man, with God's help, is capable of self-rule. We must accentuate it in every way possible, become as vigorous and enthusiastic in aiding it as our foes are in operating against it.

This does not mean throwing brickbats, verbal, written, or solid,

(Continued on page 908)
October at National Headquarters

President General flanked by 1st Vice President General and National Parliamentarian presides at State Regents’ and National Chairman’s Meetings.

Five Chairman plan joint Congress Meeting

State Regents Forum in session

All Aboard for Yorktown and Williamsburg
Left to right: Gov. and Mrs. Albertis S. Harrison, Jr., Mrs. Robert B. Smith, Jr., Virginia State Regent, Mrs. Genevieve Sonna-Seymour, Vice Regent of France, The President General, and Mrs. B. Howell Bond, State Regent of Hawaii, pictured upon arrival in front of Yorktown Custom House.

Newport News (Va.) Daily Press Photos

DAR National Officers greeted and welcomed in Virginia by Gov. and Mrs. Albertis S. Harrison, Jr.

Pictured at wreath laying ceremonies Mrs. Smith, Virginia State Regent and the President General

Youngsters and Women's Club members in costumes greet guests at Moore House to see Surrender Room

Conclusion of services at monument by Comte de Grasse Chapter. Mrs. George A. Watts looks on as the President General speaks.

Executive Officers Mrs. Erwin F. Selmes, Mrs. Frank L. Harris, Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark and Mrs. Felix Irwin gather together before they enter the luncheon tent in the background.
National Board Journeys to Williamsburg-Yorktown, Virginia to attend 182nd Anniversary of decisive battle ending American Revolution

The 1963 visit to Yorktown, Virginia, with an overnight stop in Colonial Williamsburg, will long be remembered by members of the National Board of Management, NSDAR.

Leaving Memorial Continental Hall in two chartered buses and several private cars immediately after the October Board Meeting, Friday, October 18, the Daughters were driven swiftly through the Virginia countryside, which extended a gay welcome in a blaze of autumn glory glistening bright in the mid-afternoon sun.

Destination was the battlefield at Yorktown to commemorate the 182nd anniversary of the decisive battle of the War for American Independence. En route, historic spots identified with Washington and Mason, in the environs of Alexandria and Fredericksburg, were pointed out. Passing St. John’s Church in Richmond where the great patriot, Patrick Henry, made his famous speech, ending “Give me liberty or give me death,” the cavalcade hurried on its way to Williamsburg, the colonial capital of yesteryear, arriving shortly after dusk—for the night’s accommodation—at the Lodge.

Here, the mood for the occasion—the turning of attention and consciousness back to the romantic, colonial past—was aided and abetted by a delicious dinner by candle light, served by waiters in appropriate livery. Thereafter, a special showing of the dramatic historic film, Williamsburg—The Story of a Patriot, was enjoyed by the group, following greeting by officials of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., at the Information Center. Mrs. William I. Bragg, Regent of the Williamsburg Chapter, with the Vice Regent, brought greetings to the President General and Daughters and joined the delegation for the evening.

Beginning a Colorful Day

Slow rising mists increased the enchantment next morning as the DAR entourage once more got under way. First, there was a brief drive around Williamsburg, past the Powder Magazine, Bruton Parish Church, the College of William and Mary, and then along Duke of Gloucester Street to the handsome Governor’s Palace at the commanding west end of the Palace Green or Mall.

At the impressive, mammoth entrance gate the President General, followed by the group, was greeted by Dr. Smith and Mr. Harbor, officials of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., which had graciously arranged the complimentary courtesy tour, as well as the film the night before. Special guides, picturesquely and beautifully gowned in the mode of the 18th century, were introduced, two of whom were Daughters. The party divided into three units to tour the Palace. It was a delight to all—an-tique lovers, for the exquisite furnishings presenting authentic detail; historians, for a brief glimpse of the past; first-time visitors, for the overwhelming pleasure felt in the magnificent surroundings and all they represented! The full hour tour gave time for interesting questions on the history, use, and background of items and decor, enabling each visitor to leave with particular knowledge of individual interest to her.

Arrival at Yorktown

Arrival at Yorktown was via the Colonial Parkway skirting the York River, where, in 1781, the harbor was filled with Navy fleets instrumental in terminating the war. This year, October 19, 1963, the USS John R. Pierce (DD-753) of the Atlantic Fleet was anchored in the York River.

The Yorktown Custom House was the focal point for the beginning of festivities. There the local Comte de Grasse Chapter, Mrs. George A. Watts, Regent, assisted by her predecessor, Mrs. William A. Bentien, with officers and members, greeted all guests, held open house and hospitably served mid-morning coffee. Arrival of the DAR group coincided with that of Governor Albertis S. Harrison, Jr., and Mrs. Harrison of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Governor and Mrs. Harrison were greeted by the President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, who was the principal speaker for Yorktown Day, and Mrs. Robert Bruce Smith, Jr., State Regent of Virginia. The Governor extended a special personal welcome to the assembly in the garden of the Custom House.

Following coffee at the Custom House, the patriotic program, under auspices of the Yorktown Day Association, was held on the battlefield at the site of Cornwallis’ surrender. Guests embarked from buses and cars to take seats in front of the redoubts to the strains of fife and drum concert music by the Colonial Williamsburg Militia. Serving as ushers were C.A.R. members and the Yorktown Women’s Club in colorful costumes.

Impressive Ceremonies

The ceremony proper began with the triumphal entry of The Flag of the United States of America, heralding the advance unit of a short but snappy military parade, all services participating. Grand Marshal was Lt. Col. A. B. Reynolds, Jr., USMC, C. O., Marine Barracks, U.S. Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, while the Army Band furnishing the music.
VISITS YORKE TOWN

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, PUBLIC RELATIONS

was directed by C.W.O. J. R. Charlesworth, USA, of Fort Eustis, Virginia.

Upon return of the Reviewing Party to the main platform, the patriotic exercises began; about 2,500 persons attended. The Invocation was given by the Reverend R. Allen Brown, President, Virginia S.A.R., followed by The National Anthem. Thereafter a moment of silence was observed during the sounding of Taps, at which time a memorial wreath was placed at the Monument to Alliance and Victory, where a brief service was conducted later.

Distinguished guests introduced and having a part on the program were Cmdr. James W. Foust, USN, U.S.S. John R. Pierce; M. Bruno de Lusse, Minister-Counselor at the Embassy, representing the French Ambassador to the United States; and Congressman Thomas N. Downing, 1st District of Virginia, which includes Yorktown. Also on the platform and introduced were Mrs. W. Earle Hawley, Senior National President, Children of the American Revolution, and Paul Crockett, chairman, Trustees of the Town of York. Presiding was L. R. O'Hara of the National Park Service and Yorktown Day Association.

The President General's Address

Highlight of the day was the President General's Address to the assembled audience. The President General is a national honor, traditionally occupied by the National President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The President General's Address concluded with a Benediction.

Hospitality of Comte de Grasse Chapter

A giant tent within view of the Victory Monument was the scene of the outdoor luncheon at which the Executive Officers were guests of the Comte de Grasse Chapter. The menu, featuring Brunswick stew, was reminiscent of colonial fare doubtless served on the grounds nearly 200 years ago. After luncheon the DAR cavalcade visited historic Moore House, where the Articles of Capitulation were prepared for Cornwallis to sign. There all had an opportunity to view the Surrender Room furnished by the National Society. On hand with refreshing punch and cookies to greet guests were members of the Yorktown Women's Club, with their young daughters, all charmingly dressed in Colonial costumes.

Before leaving Yorktown, DAR members attended the memorial wreath-laying service sponsored by the Comte de Grasse Chapter. Upon conclusion of this service, a quick trip to Jamestown Island was made. This afforded a brief visit to the Old Church at Jamestown and a view of the replicas of the three famous ships, Susan Constant, Godspeed, and Discovery. Return to Washington Saturday evening at 8:00 p.m. saw a very tired but happy group alight safely at National Headquarters. Hasty but fond farewells signaled departure to keep train and plane reservations home.

Yorktown Day Association

The Yorktown Day Association, under whose auspices the annual observances are held, is comprised of: Comte de Grasse Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; National Society, Children of the American Revolution; Virginia Society, Sons of the American Revolution; The Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia; The American Friends of Lafayette; Colonial National Historical Park; and the Trustees of the Town of York.

NOVEMBER 1963
THE DAR sponsors two schools for the American Indians, our FIRST AMERICANS. Neither school has ever received any Federal or State aid. Both are supported by various churches, individuals, and patriotic organizations. The support given by the DAR is vital to the success of each.

Bacone College, Bacone, Okla., is a junior college supported by the missions of the Baptist Church. Dr. Roger Getz is the president. Our aid there means a college education for many Indians.

St. Mary's School for Indian Girls is at Springfield, S.D. It is owned and operated by the Episcopal Missionary District of South Dakota. About 20 to 25 percent of the annual budget for St. Mary's is provided by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, through hundreds of scholarships, donations toward special projects, State projects, and the building fund. Kenyon Cull is headmaster.

No one is turned away from either school because of lack of funds. All students are admitted on faith; faith that you and I will be able to provide that necessary scholarship. Let's help our FIRST AMERICANS FIRST.

Bacone College stands on a hill in the outskirts of Muskogee, Okla. It was founded in 1880 and was first called Indian University. It is now a junior college and is the oldest institution of higher learning in Oklahoma.

Muskogee is a beautiful town of historical interest from antebellum days. It was wonderful being there, as spring was bursting out all over. There are some 300 acres of land, part of which is in a farm. There are about 30 buildings, including the recently built faculty cottages and apartments.

Who Was Sally Journeycake?

The chapel, with a lovely painting by the Indian artist, Dick West, as the center of interest, is outstanding. Sally Journeycake Memorial Hall is the guest house, and the home economics classes are also held there. Except for the classrooms, this entire building is furnished with priceless antiques sent by a loving donor from New England. It serves as a center for teas and other activities that need the gracious surroundings of a beautiful living room and dining room. It is quite the showplace of the campus. The dining hall is one of the most beautiful buildings on the campus and every noon is full of students with tremendous appetites.

The week before I arrived, the library was moved into new and larger quarters. Our President General, Mrs. Duncan, visited the school the day after the move. I am sure they must have had “Operation Library” for many months to get into their new quarters for her visit. The library needs many new furnishings, ranging in price from $1.35 for metal book displayers to $260.00 for a card catalogue. Book shelving is needed. A step stool for reaching those high shelves costs $15.00. There are items for every budget, and many of them may be marked with a brass plate showing the donor. Chapters wanting to make a contribution to the library of this fine school may write to the college at Bacone, Okla., for a list of its needs. Be sure to send your funds through the Treasurer General, NSDAR.

Other highlights of my stay were visits to the dormitories furnished by the DAR, to the chapel during a choir practice, and also to a student meeting. The Bacone Choir is outstanding and makes a tour to some part of the United States each year. A visit, not only to a
painting class of Dick West's but to the art gallery, where many of his paintings are displayed, and also to the home of the Wests, was greatly enjoyed.

President and Mrs. Getz asked me for tea one afternoon in their home, Lewis Cottage, the oldest building on the campus. It will soon be replaced by a new residence for the president. Mrs. Getz is a DAR member (Muskogee-Indian Territory Chapter) and the gracious "first lady" of the college.

Students From 40 Tribes

Over 300 students from 25 States and 40 different tribes attend Bacone College. A new nursing school was opened in July and a capacity enrollment of 30 students started their training. Forty students last year had no tuition money at all, and 100 students worked for their room and board. This means they worked 15 hours per week. $250 provides a year's scholarship, with an additional $50 required for the uniforms and accessories of those studying nursing. The college could take 35 more students, but they would require full scholarships ($375 per semester when living in), since there is no more room for "work" students. Most of these Indian boys and girls could not have a college education except for Bacone. Let's see that our scholarship money keeps these young people in school.

Murrow Orphanage

I visited Murrow Orphanage, on the edge of the Bacone campus. This consists of three separate houses, each housing about 15 small boys and girls with a couple serving as the "father and mother" of the house. The children call these "parents" "father" and "mother," and a real home atmosphere is maintained. These 40 to 50 children go to public schools in Muskogee. I fell in love with these adorable youngsters and urge that you remember them at Christmas. I was delighted to learn that the two students at Bacone College this fall who received DAR scholarships sent from the National General Indian Fund had spent their childhood at Murrow Orphanage. I KNEW they needed our help.

I came away very inspired and only wish I could do more to assist the education of these wonderful Indian boys and girls.

ST MARY'S SCHOOL

St. Mary's is in Springfield, S.D., high above the Missouri River. The grounds drop down to the river, which is very wide here because of a flood-control dam near Yankton that backs the water up as far as the school. The pinkish beige chalk cliffs which extend above the river are a beautiful sight at sunset.

I arrived at the school last year the day after registration and a few minutes before the first assembly bell was to ring. The girls, then busily cleaning the halls and setting the dining-room tables for lunch, do all the work at St. Mary's. They hire only two cooks (one of whom is on a part-time basis), a caretaker, and a laundress. The laundress does the washing, but the girls do the ironing.

Tidy Bedrooms

Later that morning we visited the dormitory rooms, and I wish you could have seen how neat and clean they were! Blankets were folded just so on the beds, and nothing was in sight on top of dressers. These rooms would have been a joy to the mother of any teen-age girl. Every room in every building was spotless and very tidy. St. Mary's girls are certainly taught to be good housekeepers.

Last year, no student had the full tuition fee, and many students had no money at all. A year's scholarship at St. Mary's is $150.00. A music scholarship is $24.00 a year or $12.00 a semester. Of course, this is just a small part of the total cost of running the school, and so help in any amount is welcome. Ninety-two percent of the graduates of St. Mary's go on to higher education—an amazing record—but they, too, need money for college scholarships.

Mr. Cull and I drove to a nearby reservation to see why two students had not arrived for the beginning of school. We found that they had no shoes; Indians are proud people, and they did not want to come without the proper clothing. I helped Mrs. Cull unpack some of the boxes of clothing sent by DAR members and found one large box of new shoes in sizes and styles suitable for high school students. It was cold in South Dakota in September, and we looked for warm sweaters as well as underwear and bathrobes. Your clothing boxes help clothe many girls, and the balance is sold to help with
They make many dollar counts at St. Mary's, and are most grateful to the Daughters for the help we have given them. The names of DAR chapters and State societies contributing a room or furnishings are placed on plaques near the rooms or gift donated.

An old army hospital was purchased for only $4,000, but will, of course, cost much more to remodel. It has been moved to the campus in three sections, and the first section was being remodeled in 1962. The last load of brick arrived while I was there. It was finished in February, 1963, and at last the 17 girls who had lived in an old frame house with only one bathroom could be moved to these new quarters. I worried all last winter about these girls, because the old house was such a firetrap. This hospital building is very suitable for a dormitory, since there are many small room and many bathrooms. It has been faced with brick to match the classroom building finished a couple of years ago and is a very nice looking edifice.

St. Mary's Workshop of June, 1963

In June, 1963, I again visited St. Mary's and attended the week's Workshop, accompanied by State Regents, State Chairmen, and others interested in the school. I was delighted to find that the Workshop guests were housed in this new dormitory. All of the rooms had been appropriately and beautifully furnished by the Children of the American Revolution. In addition to the children's rooms and two faculty rooms, there are a large recreation room (formerly at the end of the dining room) and storage rooms. Draperies and curtains had been sent in the boxes of clothing.

The second section is on the campus waiting for funds to start the remodeling. It will contain 20 rooms and will cost $30,000, which means that one room
will cost $1,500.00. Several States have undertaken as a State project the supplying of funds to remodel one or more rooms in this second section, which will be known as the DAR section. The names of these States will be placed on the doors of their rooms. "Bricks" at $1.00 each are welcome in any amount, as every little bit adds up to a total that we hope will permit this remodeling to be finished in another year. Please send your contributions to this worthwhile cause to the Treasurer General, NSDAR, marked "Bricks for St. Mary's."

There are 15 more students in St. Mary's this year as a result of completion of the first section of the army hospital, but still there is room for only about one out of four applicants. One Sunday afternoon, during the Workshop, Mr. Cull interviewed 15 girls, yet he had room for only 1 or possibly 2 from this group. It broke my heart to think they must be turned away.

The Workshop spent three nights and two days at the school; then we toured six reservations and attended the Niobrara Indian Convocation, where 2,000 Indians were registered. It was heartwarming to hear the applause when we were introduced as members of the DAR. They know the help we give the Indians. We drove many miles and saw how very poor are the Indians in South Dakota. We wondered what kept some of them from starving to death or freezing in those bitter South Dakota winters. I only wish St. Mary's had room for all those poor Indian girls we saw during that Workshop week. The girls at St. Mary's come from many other States and from many other poor areas too.

A sign at the outskirts of Springfield reads:
St. Mary's School (Episcopal)
Established 1873
Scholarship sponsored by the Daughters of the American Revolution

I was proud of that sign and glad that the DAR could help in this marvelously run school to give an education to some of our FIRST AMERICANS.

Art by John C. Crandall
Courtesy American Red Cross

The first section of the newly remodeled dormitory as completed from the old Army surplus hospital at St. Mary's School for Indian Girls, Springfield, S.D. The dining-hall wing of the classroom and administration building can be seen back of the bell to the right of the picture. This building was completed about 3 years ago. The dormitory was finished in February 1963. The second section, to be known as the DAR section, will be moved into the space at the left of this picture.

Mrs. Harley C. Lee, National Chairman, American Indians Committee, and members of Bacone Choir and faculty. (L. to r.): Raymond Pinto (Navajo), New Mexico, president of Bacone Choir; Lana Dixon (Chockiaw), Oklahoma; Mildred CedarTree (Arapaho), Oklahoma; Reynese Montoya (Teco), Arizona; Russell Tsoodle (Kiowa), Oklahoma; Mrs. Lee; Bacone President Roger W. Gets; Miss Jeannine Rainwater, Choir Director.

Mrs. Lee with three children from Murrow Indian Children's Home, Muskogee, Okla. (L. to r.): Garland Island (Cheyenne); Gary Coachman (Cherokee); Edna Island (Cheyenne).
THE 350 years of our American history could be told through hymns, for we find that the use of hymns was noted in Jamestown, 1607; thus our first hymn-milestone was established. We might well begin this subject by saying that where there have been Americans, hymns have been sung.

All hymns of the 17th century were of European origin. The 1612 English Psalter came to Plymouth with the Pilgrims in 1620, establishing the pattern of singing to be followed during the next 100 years. Sung strictly in unison—no part singing was permitted—psalm singing continued to be an exclusive Protestant practice, although strict adherence to English background was required. Music was printed with the old diamond-shaped notes and without measure bars, so that there was little semblance of rhythm to the singing. Rev. Thomas Walter of Boston said:

Our tunes are left to the mercy of every unskilful throat, to chop and alter, twist and change, according to their odd humor and fancies.

In 1640, the Bay Psalm Book added a few new tunes to the altogether too few permitted to be sung. In fact, singing had become almost intolerable owing to limited subject matter—that is, only the exact words of the Psalms could be used, thus metrical verse was impossible. Nothing except the longest, most monotonous, most mournful settings were considered suitable for church worship. The practice of “lining out” hymns, sometimes called “deaconing,” was customary during this period.

Naturally this sort of thing could not endure, and here we find the first stirrings of real American spirit beginning to emerge. Not satisfied with the wretched state of music in the churches, a transition started. First began an interest in, and agitation for, use of the new hymns of Isaac Watts of England, where, too, church music had undergone a remarkable transformation. A tempest was created when the new songs were first sung, with such deep controversy that, in the case of the Presbyterians, the church split into two factions—those for using the new songs and those against. New Side and Old Side Presbyterians continued over a 100 years.

The chief opposition to the songs by Watts was that the words were paraphrased. Some of Watts’ songs first introduced, and gradually accepted were: Begin My Tongue Some Heavenly Theme, This Is the Day the Lord Hath Made, At the Cross, Am I a Soldier of the Cross?, When I Can Read My Title Clear.

Up to 1700, no musical instruments were allowed in the churches, partly because they were thought worldly and partly because the financial condition of the churches of the Colonies would not permit. The 18th century saw growing prosperity and improved living conditions, especially in the older settlements. Printed music became available. The Quakers opposed any musical instrumental music, while the Old Side Presbyterians, Puritans, and others clung tenaciously to the Psalms; nevertheless, a change was inevitable.

In 1700 the first church organ was installed in a Swedish church near Philadelphia. Within 50 years, most churches used organs.

The successful John Wesley Hymnal, published in 1737, opened a new concept of hymn singing. In 1770, a printed book on singing by William Billings, called America’s first hymnwriter, engendered so much enthusiasm that hymn singing was completely revolutionized. Billings’ music was frivolous, indeed, compared with earlier music; in fact, his “fuguing” music was condemned by some clergymen; but like all new things, it was popular with the masses.

Between 1750 and 1800 numerous hymnals were published, the War for Independence being no deterrent to their publication. Favorite hymns of the period were All Hail the Power of Jesus’ Name, Let Tyrants Shake Their Iron Rod, Jesus, Rose of Sharon.

Denominational hymnals included favorite Watts and Wesley hymns and new compositions voicing doctrinal beliefs. For example, the first Baptist Hymnal, published 1772, opens with 16 songs on baptism. Other hymnals appealed to the new tastes, with songs of slight musical or literary value. Not until 1818 was a hymnal of real value compiled, becoming very widely used; but even orthodox groups were splitting over

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
the new music, which was labeled "too emotional."

Liberal hymnody in churches developed rapidly during the first half of the 19th century; indeed, some of our finest hymns stem from this period of sweeping spiritual revival. Lowell Mason, considered the father of American church music, authored Oh Day of Rest and Gladness, Safely Through Another Week, My Faith Looks Up to Thee, When I Survey the Wondrous Cross, There Is a Fountain Filled With Blood, My Soul, Be on Thy Guard, Work for the Night Is Coming, From Greenland's Icy Mountains, and Nearer, My God, to Thee. Teacher as well as composer, Mason carried music of a high order all over our young Nation. Pioneering music in public schools, Mason is also accredited with starting the very American and well-loved singing schools. This outstanding American musician bridged the gap between psalmody and hymnody.

The Golden Age of American Hymns

The Golden Age of American Hymn Writers—the 1800's—brought forth Thomas Hastings, who wrote Rock of Ages and George Webb, who composed Stand Up, Stand Up for Jesus and The Morning Light is Breaking; William Bradbury, a noted composer of Sunday School songs, gave us Just As I Am and He Leadeth Me. The president of Yale, Rev. Timothy Dwight, penned I Love Thy Kingdom, Lord. Another minister, Rev. Ray Palmer, is the composer of our favorite, My Faith Looks Up to Thee. In 1832, Rev. Samuel Smith wrote, for a Fourth of July celebration in Boston, the words of a hymn that was destined for eternity; it was America. Lowell Mason was the choir director at the first singing of the new song. Still another fine hymn was contributed by a minister; God of Our Fathers, Whose Almighty Hand, was written by Rev. Daniel Roberts.

These excellent hymns have endured because of their intrinsic musical and literary values. All are more or less interdenominational and are found in many hymnals today.

One other great change was to come to American church music. As with the first great transition, an escape was sought from staid and formal hymnody. "Camp-meeting" songs appeared with the great spiritual revivals of the early 1800's. These songs were short and contained a personal message. Continuing to be used up to and during the Civil War, these songs gradually merged into the so-called "gospel songs." Criticized because they were highly emotional and personal, these songs, nevertheless, have been prolifically written and published, and many show considerable merit. Various churches publish hymnals using the gospel-type song exclusively.

Thus the pendulum has swung from days of strict Puritan hymnody to the so-called "popular" sacred song. Gospel-song writers who have become well-known include: Robert Lowery, who contributed I Need Thee Every Hour, All the Way My Savior Leads Me, We're Marching to Zion; Charles Converse, whose best composition is What a Friend We Have in Jesus; William Fisher, who wrote I Love to Tell the Story and Whiter Than Snow; and Paul P. Bliss, who added Hold the Fort and Rescue the Perishing. Fanny Crosby is the most prolific of all gospel-song writers, having written words and music to over 8,000 songs, an almost unbelievable number, especially so since she was blind.

The two men who wielded the greatest impact in spreading the gospel song and contributing to its popularity were the two musicians Paul P. Bliss and Ira D. Sankey, who accompanied the great revival campaigner, Dwight L. Moody.

No great upheaval has touched American hymns in the 20th century, but many church-music authorities of all denominations say that the pendulum is again swinging back toward more formal hymnody. Certainly the efforts of church music departments have been turned toward a better and finer type of sacred music. All across America competitions are being sponsored to encourage the composition of worthy hymns and anthems. Surely the ultimate aim of music education in America's schools and churches will successfully produce yet other generations of really fine American composers of hymns and church music.

America's hymn-history reflects a true picture of a growing, outreaching people, whose tastes have included all types of music known to man.
LEE CHAPEL REOPENED

Historic Lee Chapel, on the campus of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., has been completely restored with a $370,000 grant from the Ford Motor Company Fund. Closed to visitors during the 14-month restoration project, it was reopened to the public in mid-August and rededicated on October 11.

The exterior of the chapel (shown at the right) appears much as it did when the chapel was built in 1867 under the supervision of Gen. Robert E. Lee, then president of the college. The restored interior (upper right) contrasts with the interior (lower right) when it was closed in the spring of 1962.

In addition to the famed recumbent statue of Lee in the background, the chapel houses a museum of Lee battlefield and family memorabilia and an art collection. The portrait at the left in the upper picture is the famous and extremely valuable painting of Washington as a young officer in the French and Indian War, by Charles Willson Peale. A well-known portrait of Thomas Jefferson is shown in the lower picture at the top right, two above that of General Lee.
Although Lee coveted the presidency of Washington College, a lifetime of scrupulous honesty led him, in his letter of acceptance, to cite the reasons why, perhaps, the appointment should be withdrawn:

I have delayed for some days replying to your letter of the 5th inst. [August, 1865], informing me of my election by the board of trustees to the presidency of Washington College, from a desire to give the subject due consideration. Fully impressed with the responsibilities of the office, I have feared that I should be unable to discharge its duties to the satisfaction of the trustees or to the benefit of the country. The proper, education of youth requires not only great ability, but I fear more strength than I now possess, for I do not feel able to undergo the labour of conducting classes in regular courses of instruction. I could not, therefore, undertake more than the general administration and supervision of the institution. There is another subject which has caused me serious reflection, and is, I think, worthy of the consideration of the board. Being excluded from the terms of amnesty in the proclamation of the President of the United States, of the 29th of May last, and an object of censure to a portion of the country, I have thought it probable that my occupation of the position of president might draw upon the college a feeling of hostility; and I should, therefore, cause injury to an institution which it would be my highest desire to advance. I think it the duty of every citizen, in the present condition of the country, to do all in his power to aid in the restoration of peace and harmony, and in no way to oppose the policy of the State or general government directed to that object. It is particularly incumbent upon those charged with the instruction of the young to set them an example of submission to authority, and I could not consent to be the cause of animadversion upon the college. Should you, however, take a different view, and think that my services in the position tendered to me by the board will be advantageous to the college and country, I will yield to your judgment and accept it; otherwise, I must most respectfully decline the office....
An old cut shows a tavern, the Fairview Inn, near Baltimore. In the picture one sees Conestoga wagons, a stagecoach, horseback riders, herds of cattle and flocks of sheep being driven to Baltimore. Clyde Roberts, television art teacher for Washington County’s public schools, sketched the scene on the old National Turnpike from a picture included in a historical reference work.

The Old National Turnpike

...in Maryland

BY E. RUSSELL HICKS
BOARD OF EDUCATION, WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD.

A TRAVELER gifted with historical curiosity will get the feel of the Civil War in the atmosphere of Washington County east of the Conococheague. Especially is this true in the Antietam Valley. West of this creek, he will become conscious of frontier life; in spite of the highly developed civilization there, he will be conscious of Colonial living places like Fort Frederick, Indian Springs, Tonoloway, and Hancock, and on westward. Here he will relive the terrible days of the French and Indian War; he will find traces of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 (our second war with England); but above all he will feel the throb of the Nation’s great western expansion, the Westward Movement. The railroads on both banks of the Potomac, the bed of the old C & O Canal, but above all the Cumberland Road or the old National Turnpike will cause him to breathe in the spirit of “Westward, Ho!” and live again through the first century of the Nation’s existence.

This road opened up the West to immigrants. It was a wagon route of trade; it provided military and postal transportation; and it linked the Central East with the Central West. It was built by Maryland banks from Baltimore to Cumberland, hence the name of “Bank Road.” Banks were not rechartered in 1816 until they agreed to finish it. The first section built by the Federal Government ran from Cumberland to Wheeling on the Ohio River. It was admirably constructed, macadamized, and had stone bridges, iron mileposts, and tollgates.

The strict construction party of the day put up a determined fight to kill it, claiming it was unconstitutional. These opponents delayed its extension but were unable to kill it. Men like John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay kept it alive. By 1840 it was advanced to Vandalia, Ill. At its peak its toll charges brought as much as 20 percent in some years.

It, with the railroads, caused Baltimore to boast of being “the most western of eastern ports, the most southern of northern ports, and the most northern of southern ports.” Baltimore became the port of Hagerstown. County products were carried over the road or driven over it to Baltimore’s harbor. Hagerstown received commodities from overseas through this port. To this day, thanks to the National Road, it is still a shipping point for all Washington County. Baltimore’s wharves are less than 2 hours away on this road.
THE EXACT DATE of the construction of the tollhouses and the duration of their use as such are not determined, but it is reasonable to assume that all six toll houses in Pennsylvania, on the National Road, were built at the same time, soon after 1835. It would also seem that the collection of tolls may have been discontinued a short time after 1852, when business declined rapidly owing to completion of the railroads from the east to the Ohio River. The Pennsylvania Railroad was completed to Pittsburgh then and the Baltimore and Ohio was extended to Wheeling. Transportation by rail proved to be easier, faster, and cheaper for both passengers and freight. The slump in business also brought great loss to the many stagecoach taverns and inns which, until that time, had enjoyed a thriving business.

In 1836 William Hatfield, a blacksmith of Redstone Township, near Brownsville, Pa., provided the State with the iron toll gates that were used on the pike in Fayette County. (Ellis History, p. 731.) The iron gates were later replaced with those of wood.

The cast-iron mileposts which still stand—most of them in their original settings—were made in Fayette County. The posts from Cumberland to Brownsville were supplied from Maj. James Francis’ foundry in Connellsville, and those extending from Brownsville to Wheeling were made at the Snowden foundry in Brownsville. Some of the towns listed on the posts no longer exist.

Early History of the National Road

The first attempt by white men to open or mark the route of a road through what is now Fayette County was made by the Ohio Company, which engaged Col. Thomas Cresap of Old Town, Md., for that purpose. The proposed road was to extend from Wills Creek (Cumberland, Md.) to the present site of Pittsburgh. With the aid of an old Indian chief, Nemacolin, and other Indians familiar with the mountains, they marked the road to a point near the western base of Chestnut Ridge (then Laurel Hill), where Mount Braddock stands today. From here they proceeded to the valley of Redstone Creek and followed it to the Monongahela River at the present site of Brownsville. This was known as the Nemacolin Trail and is generally the same route that was followed by Washington in 1754 and Braddock in 1755 during their military expeditions toward Fort Duquesne. However, during the Braddock expedition, after reaching the western base of the mountain, the road extended northeastward toward Connellsville and thence toward “The Forks of the River” in Pittsburgh.

George Washington was the first advocate of a national highway that would cross the Alleghenies and extend to the remote settlements of the Ohio Valley, and in this interest made an exploratory trip in 1784. Previously, uniting the east and west by a canal from the Potomac to the Ohio, via the Youghiogheny, was considered, but found to be impracticable from the standpoint of expense involved.

Albert Gallatin, later Secretary of the Treasury, was also an early promoter of the road.

It was not until 1806, during the Thomas Jefferson administration, that building of the road was finally begun. After approval of the route proposed by previously appointed Commissioners as far as Brownsville, the first money was appropriated for making the road from Cumberland to the Monongahela River at Brownsville.

Heavy Traffic on the Road

The necessity for such a road was immediately proved and justified by the extent of its use. Conestoga wagons, stagecoaches, and all manner of conveyances, as well as drovers taking their livestock to market “on the hoof,” made a constant stream of traffic. As many as 50 “Conestogas” were often picketed in the yards overnight at the larger roadside taverns. These wagons were built mostly in Lancaster County and were designed for hauling freight. They required six-horse teams and carried as much as 5 or 6 tons each. Many of the later wagons were designed with broad wheels, as much as 9 inches wide, to avoid the payment of tolls.

(Continued on page 910)
A GROWING NUMBER of housewives and businessmen are experiencing one of the beauties of nature—virtually without leaving their armchairs—by bringing wildlife right into their gardens and up to their windows.

Attracting colorful wild birds, watching them, and learning their habits have become popular sources of enjoyment for all members of the family.

All that's needed is a little food, water, and patience.

Birds are always hungry, particularly during the winter and early spring, when their natural food supply is depleted. But they will also enjoy an easily accessible addition to their natural food supply at other times of the year.

The best time to begin attracting wild birds is in early fall. Once you have started, be sure to feed regularly all through the winter and early spring, since the birds will have come to depend on you for food.

Feed only the amount that will be consumed in one day, putting the food out at the same time each day. Most serious bird-watchers use bird feeders. There are various types that you can buy or make yourself. The simplest is a shallow tray which can be placed on a window sill or attached to the top of a ground post. If you want to be more elaborate, use a tree box, placed on the trunk of a tree, 4 or 5 feet from the ground, facing away from prevailing winds.

What should you feed wild birds? A specially packaged feed from your grocery store, such as Purina wild bird chow and Purina sunflower seed, will attract colorful and unusual wild birds. Both these seed foods have been meticulously formulated to make them attractive to a wide variety of birds.

Remember to provide water for your birds also. The bird bath should be shallow, not more than 2 or 3 inches deep, and the bottom should slope downward from the outer edges toward the center. Birds prefer a rough bottom. Be sure to fill with fresh water daily.

Bird-watchers quickly learn to identify most of the species in their neighborhoods. For fledgling bird-watchers, however, this beginner's guide lists a few of the birds you're most likely to see during the next few months:

**PURPLE FINCH:** This is a common, sparrowlike bird, usually about 6 inches in length. It has a short, heavy bill, a pale yellowish line over its eyes, and a sharp forked tail. Tail and wings are mostly brown and muddy purple, with some pale, yellowish markings. Belly is a lighter brown or even a whitish color. Found on the west coast and from the Mississippi River to the east coast.

**HOUSE FINCH:** This bird is similar to the purple finch but is deeper brown in color and is found mostly in the western United States. It is fond of inhabited areas.

**SLATE-COLORED JUNCO:** This bird also averages 6 inches in length. Its head, wings, and back are an even gray color, but it has clear white outer tail feathers and a white belly. Juncos are found throughout the country and feed mostly on seeds. Some western breeds are darker gray than their eastern cousins and have a rusty streak on their sides. A white-winged junco inhabits...
the Plains States and grows as long as 7 inches. It has a white bar on each wing.

**AMERICAN GOLDFINCH:**
Though they're found mostly in the South this time of year, many northern areas of the United States will have occasional visits from goldfinches. Their yellow bodies, black foreheads and wings, rollercoaster flight, and clear song make them easy to spot. They're likely to inhabit areas where there are open fields nearby. Size ranges from 4 1/2 to 6 in.

**CARDINAL:** This brilliant red bird can be identified easily by the crest on its head. It's usually about 8 or 9 inches long and inhabits the United States from east Texas to the east coast and from New York to Florida. A gray cardinal with a red face, breast, and tail can also be found in some southwestern areas of the country.

* * *

**NOTE.**—The Fish and Wildlife Service of the Interior Department has recently published a handy waterfowl identification guide entitled “Ducks at a Distance.” Sketches showing habitat, color areas, comparative size, etc., line the margins, and the ducks included are: Puddle ducks, mallard, widgeon, Black duck, gadwall, shoveler, blue-winged, green-winged, and cinnamon teal, pintail, and various diving ducks—canvasback, redhead, common goldeneye, bufflehead, lesser and greater scaup, ring-necked duck, ruddy duck, and common red-breasted, and hooded merganser. Geese are also included. This booklet is obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., for 25 cents. (Do not send stamps.)
NOT MANY houses can boast the ancestry that accompanies the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Hilton Dudley in Brentwood, N. H. The 9th, 10th, and 11th generations of the Dudley family are now living in a house built in 1814 on land granted by the King of England in 1658 to the Rev. Samuel Dudley, son of Thomas Dudley, the second Colonial Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony. King's Grant, as the Dudley home is now called, situated on Pickpocket Road, was built in 1814, when the original garrison house was torn down. Some of the timber from the garrison was used in the foundations of King's Grant and still holds plaster from the inside walls of the garrison house.

The wainscoting in every room is well kept, as is all the woodwork in the house. The steps of the stairway in the front entrance are bare of carpeting, but hardly worn. The wainscoting that runs the length of the stairway right up to its curved top is all in one piece—an unusual feature.

In the Dudley bedroom the floorboards are at least 2 feet wide, and Indian shutters shade the windows.

The walls of the living room are still covered with the original wallpaper hung more than 140 years ago for the wedding of a Dudley aunt. The molding is hand made, in an intricate design. Except for an upright piano, the room is furnished with antique pieces that have been handed down from generation to generation.

Christian doors, designed with a cross which in early days was believed to keep out evil, are about the house, and the fanlight over the front door has been copied several times for modern homes.

A prized possession is a malacca cane with the initials "TD", which belonged to Governor Thomas Dudley.

A charming grandfather's clock made in Sanbornton, N. H., 250 years ago stands in a corner of the dining room, where a Hepplewhite table that may be enlarged to seat 12 people stands in the center of the room. A Dudley coat of arms hangs beside the clock.

Among old pieces in the kitchen is a large apothecary, more than 200 years old, with drawers and shelves. Windsor chairs are evident in the kitchen. On one wall, among other guns, hangs a "fowling piece" for hunting ducks; this ancient piece is accompanied by the original powder horn and ramrod.

Rev. Samuel Dudley was born in England in 1610 and spent the first 20 years of his life there. He married Mary Winthrop, eldest daughter of Gov. John Winthrop, the first Governor of the Massachusetts
Bay Colony. Coming to Exeter, N. H., from Salisbury, Mass., he stayed in Exeter until his death on February 10, 1683. It is recorded that, "In his death the people of the town suffered a serious loss. He had been to them in his thirty-three years of service much more than a religious teacher." He was described as "a gentleman of good capacity and learning in his profession." His family life was full—he had three wives and eighteen children. He was laid to rest in an Exeter cemetery beneath a stone slab from which the inscription has disappeared. In March, 1960, Exeter Chapter DAR, dedicated a marker to his memory. This was placed on the site of the house where the Rev. Samuel Dudley lived.

King's Grant is now owned and occupied by John Hilton Dudley and his wife; their son, Arthur A. Dudley and his wife; and their son, John Winthrop Dudley, who is the 11th generation from the Rev. Samuel Dudley. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley have a daughter, Mrs. Elwin L. Reynolds, a DAR member living in Brentwood. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have one son, Dudley Barton Reynolds, who is also a member of the 11th generation from the Rev. Samuel Dudley.

The Dudley home has many memories and many stories to tell, including one of brave Dudley women who, while making soap in the old garrison house, routed a band of Indians by pouring the hot liquid onto them.
Helena Pouch Hall Dedicated

Helena Pouch Hall, a dormitory for women at American International College, Springfield, Mass., memorializing a past President General of the National Society (1941-44), Mrs. Helena H. Pouch, was dedicated on Saturday, September 21, with Admiral John F. Hines, president of the college, presiding over the ceremonies. Speakers included Miss Gertrude A. MacPeek, State Regent of Massachusetts; James J. Sullivan, chief engineer for the Community Facilities Division of the Housing and Home Finance of Washington, D.C.; and Roselyn Kammer, assistant dean of the college. Robert E. Cowles, vice chairman of the college board of trustees, received the keys to the new dormitory from Wallace E. Dibble, Springfield architect. Later the keys were turned over to Assistant Dean Kammer by Dr. Charles R. Gadaire, dean of students.

The invocation, pronounced by Dr. Frederick F. Driftmier, D.D., follows:

Almighty God, who art the Creator and sustainer of all life and the giver of all that makes life good and pleasant, we offer unto Thee our sincere prayer of gratitude for everything that contributed to the establishment of Helena Pouch Hall as the women’s residence on the American International College Campus.

We thank Thee for the inspiring life of the one whose name it bears—Helena Pouch.

For her dedication to the great love of freedom that moved our forefathers to establish this Nation.

For her keen interest in the education of young people, and for her concern for the quality of that education.

For the example of patriotism she set for us all through her work in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

For her generosity and years of faithful service to this college.

For her love of life, her love of sports, and her love of a game well-played to the end.

We thank Thee for the foresight, the courage, and deep commitment of the Trustees and Officers of this school who have kept the faith and been true to the trust that the alumni and friends of this college have placed in them. Their building of this dormitory is evidence of a leadership for which all of us are grateful.

We thank Thee for the vision and the skill of the architect, and for the experience and craftsmanship of the contractors, and for the thoughtful cooperation and generosity of so many, many people who have helped to make this residence the gracious and useful one that it is.

Now we dedicate this dormitory to the furtherance of every aim and high principle of this school, and give to it the name of Helena Pouch Hall. May those who dwell within it find for their own lives something of the great spirit of love and charity that so marked the life of the one whose name this building bears.

Amen.
In addition to the State Regent of Massachusetts, members of the NSDAR in attendance included Mrs. Foster E. Sturtevant, of West Hartford, State Regent of Connecticut; Miss E. Marguerite Allen, Massachusetts State Chairman of Hospitality; Mrs. Elizabeth F. Allen, Past State Officer of Connecticut; Mrs. Leolyn F. Spears, Massachusetts State Chairman, DAR School Committee; and Mrs. Charles H. Anderson (regent), Mrs. Elwood L. Yeager (vice regent), and Mrs. Willis B. Robinson (treasurer), Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield, Mass.

Among those present at dedication of Helena Pouch Hall at American International College, Springfield, Mass., on September 21 were (l. to r.): Admiral John F. Hines, president of the college; Mrs. Foster E. Sturtevant, State Regent of Connecticut; Miss E. Marguerite Allen, Massachusetts State Chairman of Hospitality; and Miss Gertrude MacPeek, State Regent of Massachusetts.

While attending the North Dakota State Conference in Bismarck in late September, the President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, was presented, for the National Society, with an exquisite child's silver tea set by Mrs. Edwin D. Tosteyin, regent of Mandan Chapter. This will be placed lovingly in the Children's Attic, maintained by the New Hampshire State Society, in Memorial Continental Hall, for visitors to admire. The tea set was given to Mandan Chapter by Mrs. John L. Bowers, organizing regent of the chapter, and it has been presented to the National Society in her honor. It was a gift on her third birthday in 1874. As far as known, this is the first gift to the Museum from North Dakota.
Twelve Shining STARS

Our Honorary Vice Presidents General

Lillian Chenoweth

A Mississippian and a descendant of George Mason, Miss Lillian Chenoweth is our senior Honorary Vice President General. She is a member of the Manor House Chapter, Washington, D.C., she joined the National Society on August 29, 1919, and has the unusually low national number 57,701. She was District of Columbia State Vice Regent in 1918-20 and again in 1936-38 and was elected State Regent for the term 1938-40. During her State Regency, the District of Columbia Chapter House at 1732 Massachusetts Avenue was purchased for $33,000. Miss Chenoweth served as Vice President General from 1941-44 and was selected as an Honorary Vice President General for Life at the Continental Congress of 1954. Always generous to the DAR schools, Miss Gibson is affectionately known to the entire DAR membership as donor of the beautiful Gibson Chapel to Tamassee DAR School, Tamassee, S.C. The sound of the chapel's chimes means "Tamassee" to many Daughters.

Mary Irwin Belk

Mary Irwin (Mrs. William Henry) Belk, of Charlotte, N.C., was elected to membership on January 8, 1919; her national number is 143,498 and her chapter is Mecklenburg, of Charlotte. She served as North Carolina's State Vice Regent from 1931-34 and as State Regent from 1934-37. She was elected a Vice President General to serve from 1937-40 and was the Chaplain General in Mrs. William H. Pouch's Administration (1941-44). The Continental Congress of 1954 elected Mrs. Belk an Honorary Vice President General for Life. Mrs. Belk's particular interest has been the Crossnore School, N.C.

Amanda Long Messenger

Amanda Long (Mrs. Asa Clay) Messenger, of Xenia, Ohio, has just passed her 96th birthday. She is a member of Catherine Greene Chapter of Xenia and has the lowest national number of any of the Honorary Vice Presidents General—28,-222. She was elected State Vice Regent of Ohio for 1929-32, State Regent for 1932-35, and Vice President General for 1935-38. In 1958 she was elected an Honorary Vice President General for Life at the Continental Congress. Mrs. Messenger's biography is included in the third edition of Who's Who of American Women. She was also appointed a Merit Mother for 1963 and attended a luncheon meeting in Columbus in connection with this honor in September. Mrs. Messenger states that her prime interest centers around DAR activities, but she is also concerned with civic programs that foster Americanism and good citizenship.

Anne Carlisle Porter

Anne Carlisle (Mrs. Lafayette LeVan) Porter now lives in Palo Alto, Calif., although most of her DAR activity has been centered in Indiana. She was admitted to the General Society on April 14, 1923, and her national number is 188,137. Mrs. Porter was State Vice Regent of Indiana from 1937-40 and State Regent from 1940-43. When her term
of office as State Regent was concluded, she was elected a Vice President General, serving from 1943-64. She was elected an Honorary Vice President General for Life at the Continental Congress of April, 1959.

Mrs. Porter had the pleasure of a 3,400-mile automobile trip this summer with her daughter and seven grandchildren, visiting Salt Lake City (especially to hear the Mormon Tabernacle Choir), Reno, the Tetons, Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks, Crater Lake, Ore., and parts of Washington.

Emily Gibson Braerton

Our Honorary Vice President General from Colorado is Emily Gibson (Mrs. W. Lee) Braerton, a member of Denver's Peace Pipe Chapter. Admitted to the National Society on October 18, 1921, she was assigned national number 169,678. Mrs. Braerton was State Regent of Colorado from 1950-53 and was elected a Vice President General in 1953, to serve until 1956. The Continental Congress of 1959 chose her as an Honorary Vice President General for Life. In addition to membership and offices in a number of lineage societies other than DAR, Mrs. Braerton continues to be active in her local chapter, as well as in the Colorado State Historical Society, the Denver Public Library, the Women's Club of Denver, the Arts Club, the Needlework Guild, and Psi Psi Psi Fraternity. Mrs. Braerton is listed in Who's Who of American Women, Who's Who in the West, the Blue Book of America, and 500 First Families of America.

Florence Hendrick Miller

Saginaw, Mich., is the home and Saginaw the chapter of Florence Hendrick (Mrs. Chester F.) Miller. She was admitted to membership in the National Society on April 14, 1923, and her national number is 187,686. After serving as State Vice Regent in 1943-46, she was elected State Regent in 1946 and held that office until 1949. A term as Vice President General followed, from 1949-52. She was elected an Honorary Vice President General by the April, 1960, Continental Congress. She was National Honor Roll Chairman when Miss Gertrude S. Carraway was President General (1953-56) and was on the Resolutions Committee during Mrs. Ashmead White's term of office (1959-62). In 1963 she was elected Chaplain of the Vice Presidents General Club and is also on the present Clearing House Committee.

Katherine Matthies

Miss Katherine Matthies of Seymour, Conn., was elected an Honorary Vice President General at the Continental Congress of April, 1961. She was admitted to the National Society on December 6, 1922, was assigned national number 183,603, and is a member of Sarah Ludlow Chapter of Seymour. Miss Matthies was

Annie Turner Ironside

John Houston Chapter, Thomas-ton, Ga., claims Annie Turner (Mrs. Henry Allen) Ironside (formerly Mrs. Harrison Hightower) as a member. Her national number is 87,566. She was State Vice Regent of Georgia from 1936-38 and State Regent from 1938-40. She was elected a Vice President General to serve from 1949-43, and the Continental Congress of April, 1962, elected her an Honorary Vice President General for Life. Her chief interest is in the DAR schools, and she has the unique distinction of providing all the sheets used by Tamassee; she is honored by a room in the All States Building at our South Carolina School. For a good many years she was the only unpaid executive secretary of a Red Cross chapter—that for Upson County, Ga. She instituted home nursing courses in the Thomaston High School. She has been chairman of the Red Cross Blood Bank for her county and is herself a member of the Gallon Club. Mrs. Ironside was one of the DAR members who took the North Cape Cruise last summer. In addition to the State DAR offices listed, Mrs. Ironside has been National Chairman of the President General's Reception Room and of the Student Loan and Scholarship Committees, as well as a member of the House, Resolutions, and other Congress committees.
Twelve Shining Stars Contained from previous page

acting State Vice Regent of Connecticut from 1938-40, State Vice Regent from 1940-42, and State Regent from 1942-45. She served as Acting Corresponding Secretary General from April to October, 1945, and Vice President General from 1947-50. Miss Matthies participated, as official representative of the National Society, at ground-breaking ceremonies for the bell tower at the Cathedral of the Pines, Rindge, N.H., on Memorial Day, placing a wreath of pink carnations for the DAR and speaking briefly.

Louise K. Anderson

Louise K. (Mrs. David) Anderson, of Manchester, N.H., national number 28, 623, was admitted to the National Society on February 1, 1930, and is a member of Molly Stark Chapter. She was elected New Hampshire's State Vice Regent in 1944, serving until 1947. She was elected State Regent, and held office from 1947-50. She was chosen a Vice President General, serving the 3-year term from 1950-53. The Continental Congress of 1963 elected her an Honorary Vice President General for Life. She has been an officer of the Vice Presidents General Club and a member of the Revision of By-Laws Committee. Mrs. Anderson, a Wellesley graduate, is clerk of the trustees of Hillside School in Massachusetts and attends monthly meetings of the board either in Boston or at the school in Marlborough, Mass. She is especially interested in the DAR Museum and speaks to various New Hampshire chapters on that subject.

Alice Lane Ingram

Our twelfth Honorary Vice President General is Alice Lane (Mrs. Frederick Brewster) Ingram, of Jane Douglas Chapter, Houston, Tex. Her National Number is 105,107, and she served as a Page in the early years of her membership. She was State Regent of Texas from 1943-46, and a term as Vice President General followed from 1946-49. The Continental Congress of 1963 elected her an Honorary Vice President General for Life. Her mother was the State Regent of Alabama for whom Nan Lane Chapel is named; she, too, was an Honorary Vice President General. During her State Regency, a telephone system was given to Kate Duncan Smith DAR School. In World War II Texas Daughters established a blood plasma bank at San Antonio, and they also purchased a plasmobile for presentation to the National Society.

Blessed America

I like to think that they who came
And made their homes the first
Looked out upon these sunlit fields
And quenched their want and thirst;
They saw these skies with hallowed love
And handed down the plan
To build our strength—to plant our faith
And thank the God of man.

I like to think they wove their songs
Beside the early fires;
They heard the copper kettles hum
And felt their hearts' desires;
They blessed the freedom that we know—
The peace of pine-green hills;
They made us glad to carry on
The virtue of their wills.

I like to think they beat the paths
That lead us here today;
They saw the roses growing wild—
The beavers at their play;
This was the place where dreams would live
And doors would open wide;
In all the milestones that we reach
Their hopes are satisfied.

—inz Franck
William Thomson Chapter
South Carolina.
Many books have been received during the past months that do not come within our field of interest. However, in order to acknowledge their arrival, they are listed below.


WE CAN READ, by Priscilla Luetscher McQueen. Open Court Publishing Co., La Salle, Ill. 1963. 56 lessons, illustrated, largely in color. $3.88.

READING IS FUN. Dr. Arthur S. Trace, Jr., editor. Open Court Publishing Co., La Salle, Ill. 1963. 165 pp., illustrated, largely in color. $3.42.


The Magazine Office is happy to have received the following volumes:


It is only fair to tell prospective readers of Potomac Squire that this book is full of Washingtons! Fortunately, it opens with a genealogical chart of the Washington, Dandridge, and Custis families, so that it is not too difficult to follow the often complicated interrelationships.


The most interesting chapter in this little book concerns Chapman’s mural, The Baptism of Pocahontas, in the Capitol Rotunda. Samuel F. B. Morse was a competitor for the privilege of doing the mural, and when he “lost out” turned to invention instead, bringing forth the telegraph. The artist conducted various painstaking surveys before he started painting the picture and had assembled a number of portraits of Indians to guide him. Although they were largely Plains Indians, and not those of the Atlantic Seaboard, their clothing and ornaments are authentic of their kind. Nearly all the illustrations are reproductions of Chapman’s paintings, which run the gamut from portraits to little sketches that could very well ornament old-time calendars or valentines. The book concludes with a self-portrait of Chapman On a Palette When in Italy, in which a puzzled donkey is peering at the artist in some wonder.


The compilers of volume I note with some pride that it soon became a best seller, eagerly purchased by his torians and naval enthusiasts. The first volume included information on nearly 3,000 ships; this book adds 1,800 histories.

**From Our Bookshelf**

We hear so much of Washington’s years of public service that it is a treat to learn that Washington spent, in all, just about as much time at home as he did at war or in civilian public office. First and last, Mount Vernon was his heart’s home; on it he lavished all he could spare from an income that was scanty by modern standards. It would have beggared a wealthy man to entertain the troops of friends, relatives, and mere acquaintances that crammed his halls, hopefully expecting food, drink, and lodging, and frequently funds. Throughout his military absences from home, he kept in close touch with his manager, supervising the smallest item of “farmkeeping” by remote control, as it were.

Not the least of Washington’s responsibilities was the care of his brothers’ children. In particular, Sam (who married five times and had six children) left a small and confused estate, entailing much expense for education, clothing, etc. One cannot, however, help feeling sorry for little Harriot, the youngest, who was shunted around among various members of the family so that (Heaven forbid!) she would not be left at Mount Vernon without a chaperone. She pleaded successfully with her uncle for a guitar and eventually was taken under Betty Washington Lewis’s wing at Fredericksburg for a time, after Betty’s brother wrote that Harriot would come well and respectably clothed.

At one time, Mrs. Mary Washington wanted to come and live at Mount Vernon, but her son assured her firmly that if she came she would have to be dressed presentably all the time, on account of the numerous guests, and he knew she would not like that.

The unending lists of orders (including many items of feminine finery) and the meticulous account of activities on the five farms in the Diary give a heart-warming insight into Washington “the squire.” It was also a joy to read of the affection among Washington’s three young secretaries—Tobias Lear, Col. David Humphreys, and George Augustine Washington, his nephew, son of his brother, Charles Washington, of Happy Retreat, near Charlestown, W. Va.

Washington’s death was consistent with his lifetime’s activities. In spite of bad weather, he went out on his usual tour of inspection on December 12, 1799, and the next day, in spite of a cold and a bad sore throat, went out in the continuing storm to mark some trees that were to be felled. Washington’s death on December 14, after desperate but naive efforts of his physicians, has always seemed an unnecessary sacrifice, but, knowing the character of the man, a thoroughly typical one.

The death of Grace L. (Mrs. Theodore W.) Luling, State Regent of England from 1940 to her death on September 30, 1963. She was also regent of Walter Hines Page Chapter in London.

**Necrology**

The National Society announces with deep regret the death of Grace L. (Mrs. Theodore W.) Luling, State Regent of England from 1940 to her death on September 30, 1963. She was also regent of Walter Hines Page Chapter in London.
This Month in History

By
Mrs. H. Nelson Kilbourn
Historian General

November

Events

10, 1775—U. S. Marine Corps organized as component part of Navy.
15, 1777—Articles of Confederation adopted.
17, 1800—U. S. Congress convened in Washington for first time.
25, 1783—Evacuation of British troops from New York.

Birthdays

2, 1795—James Knox Polk, 11th President of the United States.
12, 1770—Joseph Hopkinson, author of patriotic song Hail Columbia.
23, 1804—Franklin Pierce, 14th President of the United States.
24, 1784—Zachary Taylor, 12th President of the United States.

Thought for the Month

"There is one day that is ours. There is one day when all we Americans who are not self-made go back to the old home to eat saleratus biscuits and marvel how much nearer to the porch the old pump looks than it used to. . . . Thanksgiving Day . . . is the one day that is purely American."—O. Henry.

References:
Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army, by Francis B. Heitman.
Familiar Quotations, by John Bartlett.

Who Wants These Back Numbers of the DAR Magazine?

Fort Seward Chapter (401 8th Ave. S. E., Jamestown, N. Dak.) has a complete set of issues from 1921 to date. Please address queries to Mrs. George E. Berg at the above address, and provide postage to pay mailing charges.

* * *

Col. William Wallace Chapter, 433 Chartiers St., Bridgeville, Pa., has all issues of the Magazine from 1950 to the present date. Write to Mrs. Walter E. Ainsworth, regent, at the above address, and provide postage.
OPPORTUNITIES TO ‘TELL’ THE DAR STORY

Placing emphasis on TELLING the DAR STORY tends to concentrate efforts to this end upon press coverage and good public speaking.

It is impossible to overemphasize the value of these mediums, but there are other fruitful ways to spread enlightenment on the scope of the National Society’s endeavors.

Special programs, exhibits, historic tours, antique shows, and similar promotions merit acknowledgment in this respect. They directly impart interesting segments of The DAR Story.

Then, too, there is a very effective practice that all too often is given only casual consideration.

ALL who KNOW and DO can TELL the DAR Story through CASUAL CONVERSATION.

This is a busy channel of communication and the opportunity to utilize it is available on frequent occasions.

How often do casual conversations tend to drag or even come to an abrupt halt, when two people or even groups of people suddenly find themselves without words? How presumptuous would it be to revive the discussion with, for example?—

“Our DAR chapter had the grandest program for Constitution Week.”

Members who KNOW and DO have a vast range of interesting subjects from which to choose when such an opportunity arises to TELL The DAR Story.

What about the lively conversations that are progressing freely on some particular subject of interest? True, it would be quite tactless to offer an outright change of topic. But what is the topic?

The Historical, Educational, and Patriotic endeavors of the DAR extend into many fields of current interest. Talking about young people?—

“The DAR sponsors and supports some wonderful youth programs.” A pause or a question is an invitation to TELL more about them. When feasible, posing such a statement in the form of a question is self-inviting the chance to TELL more:

“Did you know the DAR gives a $1,000 scholarship every year under its national GOOD CITIZEN program?”

Just a casual comment, but be prepared to carry the conversation!

CONTEST

THE BEST DAR FEATURE STORY CONTEST is offered again this year as a result of widespread interest. Winner and runners-up will be announced at Continental Congress, April, 1964.

As last year, the feature story must cover the work of a DAR National Committee. (If it covers the work of a special chapter or State committee and is within the three DAR fields of endeavor—historic, educational, patriotic—it may be entered under the Public Relations Committee.) The period covered by the contest is March 1, 1963, through February 29, 1964.

Each chapter entry is to be sent to the State PR Chairman to be received NO LATER THAN MARCH 1, 1964. Each State PR Chairman, with the cooperation and approval of the State Regent, will select the winning feature and send it to the PR Vice Chairman for the division, to be received NO LATER THAN MARCH 15, 1964.

The Vice Chairman of PR for EACH DIVISION is to select the THREE outstanding State entries and send them to Mrs. H. Harold Mays, National Chairman of Public Relations, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington, D. C., NO LATER THAN APRIL 1, 1964.

Contest entries will be on display in the Public Relations Office at National Headquarters during Congress.

THANKSGIVING DAY—Let us give thanks for the blessings of liberty we enjoy and rededicate ourselves to carrying out the three objectives for which our Society was incorporated—historic preservation, promotion of education and patriotic endeavor.

Know DAR
Do DAR
Tell DAR
With the Chapters

OYSTER BAY (Oyster Bay, N. Y.)—Highlighting the 10th annual Candelight Tea given by Oyster Bay Chapter was a special surprise tribute tendered charter member Miss Carrie Moore (shown left). Mrs. Charles Ardovino, chapter regent (seated right), explained that 44 Good Citizens have been sponsored by the chapter owing to Miss Moore's constant endeavor as chairman of the Good Citizens Committee for the past 10 years. She has also served the chapter 8 years as chaplain and 6 years as historian.

The tribute to Miss Moore was presented in a form of a This Is Your Life program planned by Mrs. Raymond Kohm, first vice regent, before a gathering of childhood friends, relatives, and members. Participants included Mrs. Irving Hutchinson and Mrs. Robert Perret, Jr., past regents, who told of Miss Moore's early life in Oyster Bay, her teaching career that started at the turn of the century, and an active life in retirement.

The December program was the Christmas Passe, by the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade, Dallas, Tex. At every meeting we have 5 minutes of National Defense reading and a discussion. We received good publicity on most of our programs.

FORT LIGNONIER (Ligonier, Pa.)—Fort Ligonier Chapter is now in its sixth year. We try to nurture every phase of DAR activity with the National Theme. In April, we showed the anticomunist film, Accent on Youth, at the local high school. In May, clothing donations were sent to St. Mary's School and Tamiassee, plus a cash donation. Advanced publicity was given to the Ligonier Echo urging the citizens to fly the American Flag on Memorial Day, Flag Day, and Independence Day. Mrs. James Ambrose is chairman for Tamiassee and Mrs. John Weber chairman for St. Mary's. At the June meeting, Robert Barbaram spoke on the Communist Conspiracy; he urged the audience to keep informed of the threat.

On September 9, our chapter made its first American Flag presentation to the McInnis Hospital in Ligonier. We also had our annual Constitution Week window display. We use the posters of The Constitution, The Declaration of Independence, The Pledge of Allegiance and the reproduction of the Signing of the Constitution of the United States. We reserve a prominent place for the American Flag in our window display.

October 12 is the anniversary of the Battle of Fort Ligonier. During the 3-day celebration at the fort our chapter has a country market at which the members dress in colonial costume. Mrs. Joseph Artuso, chairman, planned many tempting surprises.

The forceful leadership of Mrs. Ray Hardy, regent, plus a well-planned program and a special review of What The Daughters Do, by Mrs. Duane Tosh, in November concluded a very busy year. The December program was the Christmas Passe, by the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade, Dallas, Tex.

At every meeting we have 5 minutes of National Defense reading and a discussion. We received good publicity on most of our programs.

During our no-meeting months (January and February) two of our worthy chairmen were working on Good Citizens and American History contests. Mrs. Arthur Toch, chairman, was pleased to report increased interest in the American History essay contest. The judges were from St. Vincent's College, Latrobe, Pa. Winners received American history medals and runners-up certificates.

Mrs. Philip Stickle, chairman, reported two Good Citizens who received awards. The winners were guests of the Fort Ligonier Chapter at an evening dessert at the Town House in Ligonier.

Mrs. Ray Hardy, regent, arranged three table displays depicting the three facets of DAR activity.—Mrs. Herbert Fowler.

CAHUILLA (Palm Springs, Calif.)—Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower stood behind the long table and smiled. Ninety-two women smiled back, for her smile is irresistible. She is an honorary associate member of Cahuilla Chapter and was guest of honor at the chapter's 15th birthday party. "Are you merry?" she said, "I am not the speechmaker of the family. May I just say that I am extremely pleased to be here today, and that I am honored to be a member of this organization."

Seated at the head table were Mrs. Daniel H. McCauley, parliamentarian; Mrs. Perry Johnson, hostess; Mrs. Eisenhower, honored guest; Mrs. Ray Rodney, regent; Miss Betty Hu, who is with the Bethel Mission in China and currently headquartered in Pasadena; Mrs. Orin S. Welch, vice regent; and Mrs. Frederick J. Watson, second vice regent.

Miss Hu told the story of her life, showing the unhappiness to which a young girl in China can be subjected, as well as the triumphs she can have when she embraces Christianity. She related how the Bethel Mission in China is housing, feeding, educating, and loving unwanted children. There are as many as a thousand children being cared for at one time. She is asked how she can live with so many children constantly. Her answer is, "If you want to stay young, work with young people. If you want to die young, try to keep up with them." Her talk was both serious and humorous. She called our American slang, "slanguage."

The organization is filled with the deep interest of one who has lived on both sides of the wall. Betty (her name) was christened by Betty Hughes, one of the founders of the Bethel Mission in China. She knows what real hate is, and she stated that hate is being sowed by powerful anti-Christians.

The decorations were hand made by Mrs. Rudolph Harmon. They were cleverly contrived of pieces of bamboo and desert plants. At each place were small individual birthday cakes, decorated in red, white, and blue or centered with a candle. At a signal from the regent, they were lighted simultaneously, making a very col-

[ 850 ]
orful display. Daughters and guests were present from Alaska to the Mexican coast. The program chairman is planning to ask Miss Hu to return next year. And, of course, the chapter wishes Mrs. Eisenhower to be with us, whenever she can find time away from her busy schedule.—Edna L. Brotz.

CLEARWATER (Clearwater, Fla.) believes that every chapter birthday should be celebrated with a party. For its Washington's Birthday meeting the chapter invited husbands of members, members of Cary Cox Chapter, DAR, as well as Clearwater Chapter, SAR, and their wives to be guests at luncheon. The ball room of the Jack Tar Harrison Hotel was the place, and Mrs. Clyde A. Dobbins, regent, the gracious hostess.

Ernest E. Holmberg, member of the social studies department of Dunedin Comprehensive High School, spoke on the topic USA Equals You and I. The speaker's experiences in the military service for 24 years and his activity in the educational field make him expertly fitted to talk on this subject. He presents the course, Americanism versus Communism, as a part of required curriculum for Florida's high school pupils.

Holmberg used Washington's Farewell Address as the basis for his speech, showing its implications and applications in the maelstrom of today's events. He recalled the rise of ancient empires, marked by wealth and power of their leaders, which fell because they had no concern for their people. Today there is a new kind of empire, with a new kind of power, bred in 1776 with the Declaration of Independence. It is a complete reversal of the former, an empire of the people, by the will of the people with the consent of the governed. There are freedom and equality for all, not the servitude of vassals to gratify rulers. The worth and dignity of the individual are paramount. Our American way of life is what we would like to share with all, but we must be sure that we have the strength to hold and keep what we have inherited.

Science has made more progress in the last decade than in all history before. In transportation and medicine there are new dimensions in capabilities. Through Telstar and other wonders to come, it will soon be possible in a shrinking world to see all people's experiences. The same power of the atom that gives promise of peace also has potentialities for destruction. This world is dangerous because it is divided by a wall of hate and fear. Communism is dedicated to destroy our freedom. They erect walls to close men's minds to truth, to prevent his knowing his neighbors, to instil hatred not understanding.

"The You and I who make up this USA take too much for granted," commented the speaker. "We forget what the simple right to vote cost other human beings. We take this heritage for granted may be fatal. The 'you and Is' who have composed the USA since earliest times worked, lived, and died for liberty. Have you and I made our contribution in proportion? If we drag our feet the U S A will slow down. It may come to a halt; it may become one of the fallen empires."

We accepted this as a clarion call to help preserve our heritage.

KANSAS CITY (Kansas City, Mo.). Two magnolia trees were planted in a conservation and Arbor Day program on April 4 by Kansas City Chapter. On April 5 Kansas arborists gathered around the Centennial oak tree on the State grounds in Topeka in their Arbor Day observance.

Planting of the trees on the Kansas City Museum grounds here was sponsored by the Kansas City chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In a brief talk at the ceremony, Mrs. E. V. Wilkinson, Conservation chairman for the chapter, noted that tree planting is just one project of national conservation's day-by-day activities. She also commented: "This 3-day country market at Arbor Day observance."

Mrs. Wilkinson called attention to the fact Arbor Day was made a law March 4, 1922, with Friday of Arbor Week as tree-planting day but that other States have differing laws and regulations. Originator of Arbor Day was J. Sterling Morton, Nebraska pioneer settler, who came to Missouri in 1855 and taught the value of trees and tree planting to neighbors, with more than 1 million planted April 10, 1872. Arbor Day now is observed on school grounds, public parks, and along streets and highways, with thousands of trees planted in this country, Canada, and some countries of every continent.—Mrs. E. V. Wilkinson.

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON (Baton Rouge, La.). On February 22, 1963, the John James Audubon Chapter, under the regency of Mrs. Kellet McKowen, held a patriotic ceremony to dedicate a DAR marker placed at the tomb of Gen. Robert McCausland, ancestor of two chapter members.

Washington's Birthday was selected as the date for this program because Gen. McCausland's wife, Margaret Scott Chinn, who is buried beside him, was

* this month . . .

We Congratulate These Chapters for

Three Specials for Constitution Week:

MASON CITY
Iowa
• whose member, Mrs. Helen Beemer Houser, as special guest editorial writer for the Globe-Gazette, provided an excellent article, "Constitution Week and the Role of the DAR."

CORPUS CHRISTI
Texas
• whose Public Relations Chairman again this year, submitted the full-page Civic Page from the Corpus Christi Caller and the Times commemorating the annual observance.

CHEROKEE
Georgia
• outstanding and enlightening Constitutional feature story with pictures entitled, "DAR Finds Test Unconstitutional", presented in most unusual, absorbing manner.

FORT LIGONIER
Pennsylvania
• its 3-day country market at the annual celebration of the Battle of Fort Ligonier, at which the members in colonial costumes provided unusual and tempting items for sale.

ANN GRIDLEY
Michigan
• honoring three outstanding naturalized citizens—two natives of England and one of Australia—with the Americanization Medal at a single ceremony.

* Limit five chapters per month.
a direct descendant of Esther Ball, sister of Mary Ball Washington, mother of our first President. Thus the children of this couple were Washington family collateral descendants.

General McCausland's grave is marked by a monument topped by an eagle, with the general's portrait on the obelisk.

The chapter honored McCausland for his services to his country as a statesman as well as a soldier. Having settled on an extensive plantation in the Spanish colony of La Feliciana (later to become part of Louisiana) about 1795, he held various positions of trust and responsibility during the early 1800's. His outstanding achievements were, however, military. As a major of militia, he led the Springfield Grenadiers in the capture of the Spanish arsenal at Baton Rouge during the West Florida Rebellion of 1810. As a brigadier general, he commanded the Third Brigade of Louisiana Militia in the Battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812.

After General McCausland's death in 1851, the United States Government erected to his memory a tall marble monument bearing his likeness and topped by an eagle guarding its eggs. This marker stands in the McCausland family cemetery in West Feliciana and is surrounded by many other stately tombs of elaborately carved Vermont marble dating back to 1834 and indicating the graves of members of the family. The cemetery had been abandoned for almost a century and was greatly deteriorated when three descendants of the general set about to restore it to its former dignity. This was accomplished after three years of arduous work by great-granddaughters Mae Donahoo Haase and Anne Harvey Daniel, financed by Bessie Donahoo Minton.

Mrs. Gilmer C. Reeves, Louisiana's State Registrar, past regent of John James Audubon Chapter, and now Chairman of the Historical Marker Committee, presided at the dedication ceremony at the McCausland Cemetery, about 18 miles northeast of St. Francisville. The life of the general as a planter and soldier more than a century ago was recounted by Charles J. Perillox of the Louisiana Department of Education, Mrs. Minnie McCausland Perkins, vice regent of the chapter and great-granddaughter of the general, gave a talk reviewing the restoration of the cemetery, and Mrs. Mae Donahoo Haase, likewise a member of the chapter, unveiled the DAR marker. Presenting and retiring of the Colors by the Feliciana American Legion and the National Anthem and Taps by the St. Francisville High School Band lent a military atmosphere to the occasion. The general's descendants came from throughout the State to pay tribute to their distinguished ancestor and the audience numbered about 150 persons.

FRANCIS VIGO (Vincennes, Ind.). Jennie (Mrs. W. E.) Hutton, regent of Francis Vigo Chapter, is involved in so many activities it is hard to compile a complete list. Other chapters should admire the vigor of this 82-year-old lady. She has won the Indiana State poetry award, sponsored by Federated Clubs, and also honorable mention when her poem was sent to Washington, D.C., for final judging in competition for the national award. She has given programs before local clubs and also at her church.

She is a member of the Harrison Trails Committee, a committee seeking to establish the route Governor Harrison took when he fought the Battle of Tippecanoe. She compiles a news letter each month for the chapter (whose membership is over 300); many are out-of-State members, who thus receive information on chapter activities that they would not learn otherwise and that, as paying members, they are entitled to know. She is a life member of Women's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church and an active member of Bethany Presbyterian Church since childhood. She is a working gray lady at the hospital and has been a Cancer Drive Captain. In grain, livestock, and real estate with her husband for more than forty years, she learned property and farm management and still carries on in her real-estate and farm-management business.

She has typed hundreds of pages of genealogical records; her work is in the National DAR Library, the Indiana State Library, and the local Library.

She is the mascot of the Francis Vigo Ensemble and travels with the organization when it puts on programs in Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky, not only to the DAR chapters but to other groups who appreciate their type of entertainment. Mrs. Charles F. Stone, past National Music Chairman, has organized and is Director of the ensemble. Mrs. Hutton celebrated her eighty-second birthday in October, but she does not think of age, saying it is only a state of mind and keeping busy keeps the mind young. She will end her second term as regent in June 1964.—Mrs. Fan C. Rumor.

COMMODORE PERRY (Memphis, Tenn.) met at the Colonial Country Club in Memphis, on February 16, 1963, to celebrate the sixty-fourth observance by the chapter of George Washington's birthday.

Leo Seligman, a naturalized American citizen, nationally known for his outstanding work in rehabilitation of ex-prisoners and parolees, was presented with an Americanism Medal, the third to be awarded in Tennessee. The presentation was made by the chapter's Americanism chairman, Mrs. Jonathan D. Hawkins, who made the second presentation in the State to another Memphian, Mrs. Renee Howard, in 1959. Dr. Wernher Von Braun, nationally known as the subject of This Is Your Life, was presented with the Americanism Medal, the third to be awarded in Tennessee. The presentation was made by the chapter's Americanism chairman, Mrs. Jonathan D. Hawkins, who made the second presentation in the State to another Memphian, Mrs. Renee Howard, in 1959.
Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany, in 1900. Aboard the liner USS George Washington in December 1936. Upon arrival in New York he was met by several members of the DAR, who aided him until a relative arrived. In his acceptance speech at the February 1963 luncheon, Mr. Seligman told of the lasting impression that his contact with the Daughters had made upon his life. Throughout the years he remembered their words, "Try to be a good American citizen." His creed is:

I do not want any thanks or any glory.

I believe in mankind and humanity. I only wish—that God will treat me tomorrow.

Like I treat my fellowman today.

Miss Louise Harle, State Regent, was the featured speaker at the luncheon. Other distinguished guests were Miss Ruth Massey, Past Vice President General, of Osceola, Ark.; Mrs. Allen D. O'Brien, First Vice Regent of Tennessee; Mr. Lowell Hays, District Director of DAR; Mrs. James S. Fleming, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Edwin Stalnecker of Memphis, a nationally known recording artist, and the first American woman to solo with the Westminster Choir of London, who presented the musical program at the luncheon.—Robbie Pite Hawkins.

REMEMBER ALLERTON (Monticello, Ill.). A small chapter with 27 members, of which 7 are Juniors, again demonstrated that quality often means more than quantity. The July 4 Let Freedom Ring project sponsored by Remember Allerton Chapter in Monticello was an outstanding success, with church bells ringing and fire sirens blowing for 4 minutes.

Mrs. Keil, a member of the Governor's Committee and the Illinois Outstanding Junior Member, began urging DAR support at the State Conference in March, followed by letters in April and June to each regent in the State. A local radio station used a special July 4 spot announcement script, prepared by Mrs. Buchanan and Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, for a total of 1½ hours time over a 3-week period preceding Independence Day. Mrs. Robert Cannon, regent, and Mrs. Buchanan were interviewed on television in Decatur and Champaign and for 90 minutes preceding the ringing of bells on July 4.

A total of 400 inches of newspaper publicity appeared in six area papers. The businessmen of Monticello and the DAR sponsored two full pages in two local papers which featured the entire text of the Declaration of Independence, illustrated by a picture of the signers.

Betsy Ross in colonial costume, holding a 13-star Flag, which was completely hand-made by a Junior member, Mrs. Richard Greene, attracted attention in a downtown store window. In an effort to promote the flying of more Flags in Monticello, the chapter contacted the Boy Scouts to sell Flags, and prizes totaling $25 were given by the DAR and the Chamber of Commerce to the three boys selling the most Flags during June. These prizes were awarded by the regent at the community band concert. Newspaper deliver boys were asked to include flyers (printed by the chapter and urging citizens to fly their Flags) in the 200 papers delivered on July 3. A count of homes displaying the Flag was made and recognition given to the areas with the greatest participation.

BALTIMORE (Baltimore, Md.). At the chapter's May luncheon meeting, the regent, Elizabeth Potter (Mrs. George A.) Bamford, brought to the attention of those present: the membership included 12 pairs of mothers and daughters and 1 grandmother, mother, and daughter trio. In addition, the chapter has 14 sister groups—2 three-sister combinations and 12 two-sister.—Elizabeth P. Bamford.

DISTRICT III (Va.). The chapters of Virginia's District III presented a memorial program honoring Sarah Winston Henry, Col. Samuel Meredith, Jane Henry Meredith, and Lt. William Henry at Winton, the Henry estate, on May 29, 1963. "Mrs. Walter H. Carter, Virginia State Vice Regent, spoke on District III and Winton; and Mrs. Walter H. Carter, Virginia State Vice Regent, spoke on Mothers of Revolutionaray Patriots. She was introduced by Dr. Roberta Cornelius, chairman of the Winton Committee. Members of the new Amherst Chapter were introduced by their regent, Mrs. Walter H. Carter.

A processional to the graveyard followed, flowers were placed on the grave of Sarah Winston Henry, mother of Patrick Henry, by her lineal descendant, Mrs. Thomas Burchett, and floral sprays on the graves of Col. Samuel Meredith and Jane Henry Meredith by Miss Betty Moody, a lineal descendant. The headstone marking the grave of Lt. William Henry was dedicated by Mrs. William Maitland Ivey, regent, Blue Ridge Chapter, and Mrs. N. Page Loftis, chaplain of District III, who also gave the benediction. Blue Ridge was the organizing chapter for the event. Other chapters participating included James River, Lynchburg, Poplar Forest, and Amherst.

NEW YORK CITY (New York, N.Y.). Under the leadership of its regent, Mrs. Ferrell Moore Pyle, New York City Chapter held a successful benefit card party in the Hotel Pierre Grand Ballroom on November 5, 1962. Many gifts from friends and stores added welcome funds to the proceeds, which in turn made it possible for the chapter to maintain its scholarships and aid in many DAR projects.

On January 5, 1963, the chapter held its annual tea at the Plaza Hotel, celebrating the wedding day of Martha and George Washington. The regent introduced many of the guests, including Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., Past First Vice President General; Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Florence S. Du Rocher, State Registrar; Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, Past Vice President General; Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., Past First Vice President General; Mrs. Frank H. Parsons, Past Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Ferrell Moore Pyle, regent, New York City Chapter.

Revolution; and H. Harding Isaacs, chairman of the Colonial Ball and Dinner of the Sons of the American Revolution. Also, Hilaire du Berrier, American-born citizen who writes his H. du Berrier Reports from Paris and who was a prisoner of the Japanese for 3 years, spending 18 days in the torture chamber; Rudolf Anton Bernachke, famous portrait painter whose portrait of Senator Robert Taft hangs in the Senate in Washington; and James B. Simpson, author of the new book, One Hundred Archbishop of Canterbury.

Mrs. James Whitford, DAR State Museum Chairman, played her compilation of the History of American Songs from the Colonial period to Gershwin and Porter. Mrs. Saidia Nelson sang several of these familiar songs. Following the program, everyone was invited to have a cup of tea around a most attractive table centered with a large decorated cake with Martha and George Washington's wedding-anniversary date—1759. The chairwoman, Ernestine Blevins, the co-chairman, Mrs. August F. Eck Jr., and their committee were responsible for a delightful afternoon enjoyed by everyone.—Nathalie Howe.

HARVEY BIRCH (Scarsdale, N.Y.). Mrs. Lyle Howland, New York State Regent, was honor guest at a luncheon given by Mrs. Gibson M. Allen, regent of Harvey Birch Chapter, at her lovely Scarsdale home on February 7, 1963. All of the 45 guests were National or State Officers, Westchester regents, or members of the Harvey Birch Board, with townsships or cities represented. It was a gay affair, offering both the opportunity for the exchange of ideas and the foundation for warm friendships.

The photograph, in the foyer of Mrs. Allen's home, was taken by the Reporter Dispatch, White Plains, which has always been most generous in printing the DAR story.

Following the luncheon, the regular monthly meeting of the Harvey Birch
Chapter was held at the Scarsdale Woman’s Club, with Mrs. Allen presiding. Mrs. Howland was guest speaker and delighted her audience with a highly interesting talk on the work of the DAR and the experiences she has enjoyed as State Regent.

During her visit in Scarsdale, Mrs. Howland was the house guest of Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., Honorary State Regent of New York and Past Vice President General.

March 21, the first day of spring, also heralded the annual Harvey Birch benefit dessert bridge for the DAR School Scholarship Fund. The beautiful and spacious Scarsdale Woman’s Club, always the setting for this party, was harmoniously decorated with spring flowers and ladies in spring attire. Dozens of home-baked cakes graced the dining-room tables, the treasure table was loaded with enticing items for sale, and the door-prize table, on view high on the podium, held so many ribboned prizes that all were glad they had come.

The highlight of the afternoon was an exciting fashion show given by Gilgrims of White Plains, with Harvey Birch members modeling the clothing.

Mrs. Herman C. Sturm, chairman of the bridge, announced that the party was an outstanding financial success.—Janice (Mrs. C. T.) Lee

MITZ KHAN-A-KHAN (Ventura, Calif.). As part of its Americanism program for 1963, Mitz Khan-A-Khan presented Rev. Thomas Grice of Camarillo with the DAR Americanism Medal and the Americanism Award Certificate. Mr. Grice and his wife were honored at a chapter meeting. Mrs. W. Fred Newcomb, chapter chairman of Americanism, presented the medal and certificate and a corsage to Mrs. Grice. She then outlined the life of Mr. Grice as an outstanding American citizen. He was born in England July 2, 1878, immigrated to the United States in 1905, and was naturalized in January 1911. He had studied at the Methodist College in Belfast, Ireland, is a graduate of Minnesota State School of Theology, and has served as a minister in several churches in California since 1914. In accepting the medal and award Mr. Grice said that his greatest desire in life had been to be an American, and he was proud and pleased to be recognized by our DAR.

He was first chaplain at Fort MacArthur, Calif.; served 2 years in France in World War I, as chaplain of the 138th and 153rd infantry, AEF; and was chief chaplain of the 2d Army Corps, which included the 91st Division, which broke the Hindenberg Line. He was chief chaplain of U.S. Army Hospital No. 1 at Hoboken, N.J., and was detailed by Chief Chaplain John T. Axton to write The Record of the Combat Chaplains of World War I for the War College, Washington, D.C.

In World War II he enlisted in the California State Guard and served 21/2 years as chaplain and public relations officer of the 27th Regiment. He was president of the American Legion since 1920 and organized Post 65, San Pedro, in 1920. He was department chaplain of the American Legion of California, 1934 and served as national chaplain in 1949. He has also been chairman of the Americanism Committee, 165th District, California, 2 years and department chairman of the California Naturalization Commission 2 years.

Mr. Grice’s civic activities since he has been a resident of California have also been numerous and important. He is a member of the Masonic Frataternity and was California grand chaplain 1952.

The chapter was proud to honor this wonderful American citizen.—Mildred Bower.

CAPT. JOHN JOSLIN, JR. (Leominster, Mass.) was organized on November 14, 1901, by Mrs. Martha England, with 12 charter members. Active today is our corresponding secretary, Miss Lillian B. Wetherbee, a charter member 62 years ago and a direct lineal descendent of Capt. John Joslin, Jr.

Since founding days, aid to DAR-sponsored schools has always been an important part of our efforts. During the regency of Mrs. Hermon D. Horton (1933–4), an endowment fund was started for Hillside School, which has now become a national project. The chapter continues to present gifts to the school at Christmas and graduation and has unofficially “adopted” it, where we remember with cards, money, and gifts on special days. Other DAR schools are remembered in many ways.

Our various committee members were proud throughout the year and were pleased when the chapter received Honorable Mention for its efforts toward Honor Roll requirements. New membership is our present concern.

R. W. Tuttle T. Russell, chairman of the Committee for the Flag of the United States, presented many copies of the Flag Code to schools and Scout troops throughout the area. An American Flag was presented to the town of Sterling as part of our observance of February as American History Month. The banner was obtained through the courtesy of the Army, Washington, D.C., through the courtesy of the Hon. Leverett Saltonstall (R.), senior Senator from Massachusetts, who graciously posed for pictures when he formally presented the Flag to Mrs. Vernon R. Harris, regent, and Mrs. George Otis Tapley, vice regent. Plans are being formulated for a public flag-raising ceremony in May.

During American History Month a number of interesting displays were placed in local banks, schools, and libraries. Elementary school children entered the Essay Contest, and Susan A. Salvatore, a 6th grade student, received the third-prize award at the State level. Ten Certificates were awarded for outstanding work in American History, and money prizes will be awarded at the Junior High School Essay Contest, for exercises for history work. Our Good Citizen girl was Judith A. Girouard, who plans to enter college in the fall as a major in English.

During the past year we have enjoyed excellent press relations and have presented the DAR story at every available opportunity.—Mrs. George Otis Tapley.

NANCY DEGRAFF TOLL (Monroe, Mich.) is proud to report that, through the efforts of our member, Mrs. Clarence F. Miller, Michigan State Chairman of American History Month, several members had the honor of being present when Governor George Romney signed and presented to the Michigan DAR a proclamation declaring February as American History Month.

Clothing valued at $150 was sent to Kate Duncan Smith and $425 to both Kate Duncan Smith and Tamasee for Blanche and Katherine Zimmerman memorial scholarships.

Chapter members participated in the Sesquicentennial of War of 1812 Celebration. Grandchildren of a member participated, also, as descendants of settlers here at that time.

It is a special privilege and honor to have Mrs. Henry S. Cowgill serving as Michigan State Historian.

Two members and past regents of Nancy DeGraff Toll Chapter, who recently retired from civic duties, were honored at the 41st Birthday dinner of the chapter in February. Mrs. H. E. Barrows, a charter member, retired as juvenile officer of the Monroe County Probate Court, while her husband, who retired as librarian from Dorsch Memorial Library. Mrs. Robert P. Heston, regent, presented resolutions expressing gratitude and recognition to each of them. Through their dedicated efforts, special talents and capabilities, they have served through the years to further the purposes of DAR.

—Grace D. Heston.

(Continued on page 911)
One of the hobbies of Katherine (Mrs. H. M.) Goodwin, Richard Wallace Chapter, Fairlee, Vt., is collection of material on Samuel Morey, who patented a "gas or vapour" internal-combustion machine in 1826, antedating the modern automobile by many years. Two members of the Steamship Historical Society, interested in Morey's inventions, interviewed Mrs. Goodwin and made a tape recording to be broadcast over Station WTIC's Americana program from Hartford, Conn. In 1931 she collaborated with Charles E. Duryea, of Philadelphia, pioneer builder of motor vehicles, in compiling a booklet, *Samuel Morey, the Edison of His Day*, now out of print. Morey operated his internal-combustion engine in New York in 1826.

A special exhibition of 20 of the best paintings of (Anna Robertson) "Grandma" Moses, picturing local areas and activities, was held at The Bennington Museum, Bennington, Vt., June 29—October 22. Grandma Moses, a member of Hoosac-Walloomsac Chapter, Eagle Bridge, N.Y., is acclaimed in the following statement by Jean Cassau, a leading authority on contemporary art and Director of the Musée Nationale d'Art Moderne in Paris:

"The United States... has its primeval forces, its springs of fresh water. From her small-town vantage point, the adorable Grandma Moses comes to the defense of the countryside, the empire of foliage and birds, and upholds the rights of nature. She makes us realize that there is still a bit of paradise left on this earth, and that art may reach out as far as it will with its most advanced branches, since it is deeply rooted in the rich soil of the garden of Grandma Moses."

"The item concerning Gatewood Folger, in the August-September Magazine, was of especial interest to a South Dakota Daughter, Dr. Grace L. Beede, of Paha Wokan Chapter, Vermillion. Dr. Beede is chairman of classics at South Dakota State University and served as a member of the national committee of selection for Eta Sigma Phi, the honorary classical fraternity that gave Miss Folger's scholarship for research in Greece this summer. Dr. Beede is, at present, national program chairman of the American Classical League and also chairman of the Awards Committee for the Classical Association of the Middle West and South for the selection of a high school teacher who will receive the Semple Award for summer study in Greece and Rome. Dr. Beede is South Dakota State Chairman of the new American Heritage Committee."

Mrs. Luther D. Johnson, of Valley, Neb., a member of Lewis-Clark Chapter of Fremont, Neb., is the newly elected National President of the American Legion Auxiliary. In an account of her activities, however, she lists only her church and the DAR.

Mrs. Eric Hatch, wife of one of the men who had the idea for "Let Freedom Ring" on July 4 last, is a member of David Kennison Chapter, Chicago, Ill.

Ina May (Mrs. Kelly E.) McAdams, charter member and ex-regent of Austin Colony Chapter, Austin, Tex., has recently compiled a notable volume of interest to Daughters, *Texas Women of Distinction*. A handsomely bound book published by McAdams Publishers, Inc., Austin, Tex., it contains biographical and genealogical material on nearly 1,000 outstanding Texas women, many of whom are DAR members. Owing to the excellent arrangement and detailed indexing, this publication has received more than statewide acclaim as a source of genealogical information. Mrs. McAdams received her master's degree in journalism from the University of Texas in 1960.

Eula (Mrs. Tom) Charles, charter member of White Sands Chapter, Alamogordo, N.M., reports that her well-known book, *Tales of the Tularosa*, will go into its third edition soon. A sequel, *More Tales of the Tularosa*, was written a year after the first edition was issued. Mrs. Charles has numerous and varied interests. Besides being active in the insurance field and a United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, she has been State President of the New Mexico Federation of Women's Clubs, and a director of the Chamber of Commerce and of the New Mexico School for the Visually Handicapped. She has been an Associated Press correspondent for the El Paso (Tex.) Times for over 40 years. In 1959 she won the Zia Award, the highest honor that can go to a New Mexico woman writer. In 1962 she was a candidate for the title of "Gran Senora" for the State's 50th birthday.

Mrs. Jeanette Putnam Fulton, organizing regent and still an active member of the Eau Claire Chapter, Eau Claire, Wis., bears the low National Number of 4250. Her application for membership in the Boudinot Chapter, Elizabeth, N.J., was approved January 3, 1894, under the signatures of Eugenia Washington, Recording Secretary General, and Rosa Wright Smith, Registrar General. She proved descent from Capt. Henry Putnam, who, as a Minute Man in the Lexington Alarm, lost his life on that memorable April 19, 1775, when he and five sons were engaged in repelling the British attack. One of the sons, Eleazar Putnam, great-great-grandfather of Jeanette Fulton, also lost his life in the Revolutionary War.

Helen W. (Mrs. Stephen G.) Ryan, State Regent of Cuba, gallantly carrying on her DAR work in Bogota, Colombia, gave a talk on *The Full DAR Story* on August 28, instead of a scheduled book review. She reports that members of the review group were eager to be brought up-to-date on the DAR program and that the material in the August mailing gave her much-needed information on committee work for the year.
The Forty-eighth Annual State Conference of the Wyoming Society met in Casper, Wyo., on August 25-27 by invitation of the Fort Casper chapter. Preceding the conference a monument, erected by the Wyoming Society, was dedicated in the Fort Washakie Cemetery on the Wind River Indian Reservation. The monument was erected in memory of Sacajawea, famed Shoshone woman who accompanied the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and replaces the former old chipped and worn one that had marked the grave on the Indian reservation. Mrs. Porter Kennedy, State Regent, formally presented the monument, and Mrs. George W. Campbell, Honorary State Regent under whom the project was begun, dedicated the marker.

Mrs. John W. Lavery was chairman of a dinner held Sunday evening at the Golden Eagle. Mrs. Franklin Kouns presented a monologue, entitled "Martha Washington," which was written by W. A. Hocker. An executive board meeting followed the dinner.

Mrs. J. R. Porter Kennedy, State Regent, called the Conference to order on Monday morning. Mrs. Olive Johnson, Honorary State Regent, led the Pledge of Allegiance, and Mrs. W. Franklin White gave a tribute to the Flag.

Mayor M. M. Orton welcomed the delegates, as did Mrs. Morgan Davis, chapter regent. Distinguished guests at the meeting included Mrs. Arthur L. Allen, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution from Pueblo, Colo., and Mrs. Louise Moseley Heaton, Vice President General from Clarksdale, Miss., a girlhood friend of Wyoming's regent. Mrs. Herbert Sellech, State Regent of Nebraska, was introduced. Others presented included Mrs. Glenn W. Oliver, National Vice Chairman of the DAR Magazine Advertising Committee; Mrs. George W. Campbell, national promoter for C.A.R.; and Mrs. Anthony M. Ries, Western Director of the National Officers Club.

The theme of the Conference was Be Strong and of a Good Courage. Charles Crowell addressed the Daughters and compared the Constitutional Convention, the Wyoming Territorial Legislature, and the past Wyoming Legislature which discussed reapportionment. At 11:15 a Memorial Service was held for Grace D. Clarke, Etta M. Dobbin, Athalindia S. Doyle, Bertha R. Perkins, Alice M. Whitmire, and Ruth Louise Richards Barrett.

Following a luncheon at the Casper Women's Clubhouse, the reports of State Officers and Chairmen were received by the Convention. The delegates enjoyed a tour of Fort Casper in the late afternoon.

Mrs. A. C. Keyes was chairman for the banquet held in the Skyroom of the Gladstone Hotel. Joe O. Young was toastmaster, and Mrs. Vernon Profitt sang three numbers. Mrs. Allen gave an inspiring résumé of the history of the DAR and the fundamental truths of American history upon which it is based. The following Honorary State Regents were introduced: Mrs. Olive Roy Johnson, Mrs. Julia VanKirk Clark, Mrs. Grace Thomas Ries, Mrs. Nellie Pelton Allen, Mrs. Zillah Belle Deuel, Mrs. Ruth Clare Yonkee, and Mrs. Josephine Davis Campbell.

At the meeting on Tuesday morning the following State Officers were elected for 1964-66: Mrs. Leonard Hayes, Newcastle, Regent; Mrs. R. W. Templin, Cheyenne, Vice Regent; Mrs. John Lavery, Casper, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. W. Franklin White, Casper, Chaplain; Mrs. Robert Moeller, Cheyenne, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Irene Dickey, Newcastle, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Lawrence Fuller, Sheridan, Treasurer; Mrs. Eugene Flippin, Laramie, Registrar; Mrs. Clarence Schliske, Burns, Historian; and Mrs. Morgan Davis, Casper, Librarian.

The Colors were retired, and the assembly joined in singing Blest Be the Tie That Binds to close the conference at noon, Tuesday, August 26.

**Michigan**

Lansing, the capital city of Michigan, was the host for the State Conference on March 13-15. Registration was held in the Jack Tar Hotel, the Conference headquarters, in view of the State Capitol Building. Mrs. Clare E. Wiedlea, State Regent, presided. After registration, chapter regents and the State Executive Board members met for the annual Regents' Round Table.

The National Defense Luncheon on the opening day brought Michigan Daughters together to hear the stirring address of Mrs. Henry S. Jones, National Chairman of National Defense. Mrs. Robert D. WIloughby, State Chairman, presided and presented the speaker. Mrs. Jones titled her speech Stand Fast in Liberty and in her message alerted the members to the task ahead.

A Memorial Service conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Lowell H. Orebaugh, assisted by the State Directors, Mrs. Robert L. Eby and Mrs. James Eastin, honored deceased members for their loyalty and service. As each of the 70 names was read, the State Directors placed a white carnation in a vase, and members of each chapter rose in honor of their departed members. Special tributes were given to former State Board members who had passed into Life Eternal during the past year. A loving tribute to all Michigan Daughters recently deceased was given by the State Regent, Mrs. Clare E. Wiedlea.

Concluding the afternoon's program, the State Chairman of Lineage Research, Mrs. Edgar Montgomery, presided over a study hour for all interested members. Work materials were displayed and instructions given as to how to proceed in lineage research.

The evening program began with the State Officers and Regents
Club Dinner and the Visiting Members Hospitality Dinner. The Conference opened officially at 8 P.M. on the evening of the first day. As the procession was played, Pages and those carrying the Flag of the United States of America, the Michigan Flag, and the banners of the Daughters of the American Revolution preceded the line of officers and distinguished guests as they took their places on the platform. The State Chaplain delivered the invocation, and the assembly was led in the Pledge of Allegiance by the State Chairman of the Flag Committee, Mrs. G. Franklin Killeen. This was followed by the singing of The National Anthem under the direction of the State Chairman of American Music, Mrs. William E. Crane. The State Regent called the Sixty-third State Conference to order.

A cordial welcome was extended by the regent of the Lansing chapter, Mrs. A. Ambroson, on behalf of all the hostess chapters. The State First Vice Regent, Mrs. James V. Zeder, responded to the welcome. The State Regent presented the guests, State Officers, and hostess regents, and musical entertainment followed. The outstanding event of the evening was the address by Mrs. George Romney, wife of the Governor of Michigan.

A parliamentary law class conducted by the Conference parliamentarian, Mrs. Oscar H. Kloeppel, was held for one hour preceding the opening session on the second day. Reports of State Officers and State Chairmen were presented during this business session, and pertinent information on the bus tour to the DAR Schools in October, 1963, was given by the Chairman of Transportation.

The afternoon of the second day was devoted to the reports of chapter regents and the presentation of gifts to the Society. The session concluded with reports from State Chairmen, and the winners of the American History Essay Contest were announced.

The social highlight of the State Conference was the Banquet, with the impressive procession of State Officers, visiting State Regents, Honorary State Regents, distinguished guests, and Pages. The State Regent presided at the Banquet and, following the presentation of guests, messages of good wishes for a successful State Conference were read from the Honorable George Romney, Governor of Michigan, and from Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, our President General, who was unable to be present due to illness. Miss Amanda Thomas, State Regent of Ohio, brought greetings from her society. Greetings were sent by Mrs. Alvin T. Wallace, State Regent of Indiana; Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General; and Mrs. Elliot Lovett, State Regent of Maryland. The speaker for the Banquet was Robert Fisher, vice president of the trust department of the Michigan National Bank of Lansing. A graduate of Harvard and the University of Michigan Law School, active in civic affairs, Mr. Fisher titled his address: The Will of a Great American Lady.

preceding the banquet hour, a reception was held in the Jack Tar Hotel, honoring distinguished guests and State Officers. Musical entertainment was given during the reception and banquet.

The last day of the Conference concluded the usual business of the State meeting and brought nearly 400 Good Citizens from throughout the State to receive honors and congratulations from the Michigan Society. Each year more chapters have participated in the Good Citizens project, and this year showed a gain of 32 over last year, raising the total to 431. The total increase in 2 years has been 94 schools. The State Regent welcomed the Good Citizens to the State Conference and congratulated them for having been chosen for this honor. The State winner of the Good Citizens Contest, Miss Elaine Ware, Edsel Ford High School, was presented with the State’s Good Citizen pin and a $100 Government bond. Musical entertainment and an address by Mrs. Ralph B. Alspaugh of Ferris Institute, whose subject was Citizenship—Career or Avocation, completed the morning’s program.

The State Regent adjourned the State Conference after the Assembly sang America the Beautiful. Following adjournment of the Sixty-third State Conference, members, guests and parents joined with the Good Citizens for a luncheon and program.

Barbara Carruthers, State Recording Secretary.

Florida’s Sixty-first Annual State Conference was convened by Mrs. Robert Orr Angle, State Regent, in the combined facilities of Auditorium and Little Theatre of the Civic Center in Lakeland, Fla., on Tuesday, March 26, 1963.

With the playing of the march Pomp and Circumstance, the procession of State Officers, National Officers, Honorary State Regents and guests, escorted by Pages and preceded by the U. S. Marine Corps Color Guard carrying the United States Flag and the DAR banner, entered the Auditorium. The large DAR insignia was lighted above the stage upon the entrance of the State Regent.

The State Regent, Mrs. Angle, extended greetings and a warm welcome to all Daughters and guests. The hostess chapter regent, Mrs. Harold G. Pick, Lakeland Chapter, welcomed the delegates and guests, after which the Hon. William Loftin, mayor of Lakeland, extended the city’s official welcome and commented favorably on the work of Lakeland Chapter for the community, congratulating members for their efforts for Americanism. The State Vice Regent, Mrs. George E. Evans, graciously responded to the welcome.

Distinguished guests introduced were: Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, Vice President General from Florida; Miss Louise Harl, State Regent of Tennessee; Mrs. William O. Burtner, National Chairman of Public Relations; and Miss Eleanor Town, National Chairman of Program; all State Officers; and all Honorary State Regents present. Mrs. Angle asked all to stand while a telegram from the President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, was read. Miss Lucy Sprigg Dorsey, Senior State President of C.A.R., brought greetings and asked help to increase membership of the C.A.R.

Mrs. Angle introduced Billy Cypress, our Seminole Indian scholarship student, who is now a sophomore at Stetson University. He voiced his thanks for what the Florida DAR has done for him. Doyle Waldrip, superintendent of the Seminole Indian Agency, spoke about the good work the DAR is doing for the Florida Seminoles.
The State Regent called on Mrs. Lillian N. Hilty, State Chairman of the DAR Good Citizens Committee, to introduce the State winner. Mrs. Hilty introduced Miss Donna Anne Erben of Eustis High School, Eustis, Fla.; the sponsoring chapter regent, Mrs. Samuel Sorenson; the chapter chairman, Mrs. A. W. Peachke, Ocklawaha Chapter; and Donna's mother, Mrs. Erben. She then introduced the National Chairman of DAR Good Citizens, Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, who made a beautiful presentation of the State DAR Good Citizen pin and $100.00 Series E Bond to Donna.

Mrs. Carl Balli, State Chairman of Junior Membership, announced the winner of the “Miss or Mrs. Junior DAR Contest,” Mrs. Herbert O. Root of Coral Gables. She was presented an inscribed silver tray, a gift of the Junior Membership Committee.

The State Regent introduced Dr. George S. Baughman, president of New College of Sarasota, who spoke on Freedom Goes to College, showing that education is the key to truth.

The Conference recessed, and a reception honoring the State Regent, her Officers, and distinguished guests, was given by the hostess chapter.

Earlier in the day a Memorial Service in the First Presbyterian Church honored 82 deceased Daughters. Tributes were given by Mrs. Angle, Mrs. E. E. Adams, and Mrs. David M. Wright. Following the benediction, by Rev. R. C. Arbaugh, the memorial cross of white flowers was placed at the War Veterans monument in the Civic Center grounds.

At the dinner hour, Mrs. George Castlemain Estill, President, presided at the State Officers Club dinner; Mrs. David E. Means, President, presided at the Regents' Club dinner; and Mrs. R. Bughman, vice regent of Lakeland Chapter, presided at the dinner for Delegates and Alternates.

Breakfasts were held Wednesday morning by Mrs. Milo Winters, State Chairman of American Indians; and the District Adviser, Mrs. Lawrence R. Andrus, Second Vice Regent of the State.

Following the opening of the Wednesday morning session, the State Regent gave her splendid report of the work accomplished by the chapters. All State Officers were present and made full reports of their activities throughout the year. Resolutions were presented for first reading by Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, Chairman. The standing-committee chairmen were next called on for their reports.

The session recessed for the National Defense Luncheon, Mrs. Edward Everett Adams, State Chairman of National Defense, presiding. The invocation was given by Dr. Charles T. Thrift, president of Florida Southern College. The speaker, James W. Jackson, discussed the study course, Americanism vs Communism, currently being given in the Florida high schools.

At the Wednesday afternoon session reports of special committees and District Directors were given. All showed the great amount accomplished in various chapter projects.

The Banquet took place Wednesday evening in the beautifully decorated auditorium. The original gold and blue decorations, as well as the red, white, and blue used for the National Defense Luncheon, were the work of two Lakeland Daughters. The speaker, Dr. Monte Johnson, president and founder of the Presbyterian Homes Foundation in Lakeland, talked on Crossnore at the Crossroads. Having attended Crossnore in his youth, he was able to bring an interesting, amusing, and personal account of its activities. He also delighted the audience with a last tape recording of Dr. Mary Sloop's voice as she talked with a group of friends on her birthday.

The evening session was devoted to the chapter regents' reports.

Thursday morning session completed the Conference. Mrs. Charles F. O'Neall, Chairman of Credentials, reported as present: State Officers, 10; National Officer from Florida, 1; Honorary State Regents, 5; chapter regents, 48; delegates, 141; alternates, 29; visitors and guests, 52; total, 286.

The invitation of Biscayne Chapter to hold the Spring Board meeting in Miami Beach and that of Jacksonville Chapter for the 1964 State Conference in Jacksonville were accepted.

Mrs. Stewart, Chairman of Resolutions, introduced her committee and presented the resolutions. On motion, all were adopted.

Mrs. Carl E. Balli, Junior Membership Chairman, asked Mrs. Stewart to make the drawing for the "Miss Helen Pouch" doll. Mrs. Doub, of Tomoka Chapter, was the winner.

With the joining of hands, the assembly sang Blest Be the Tie That Binds; the State Chaplain, Miss Vora Maud Smith, pronounced the benediction; the Colors were retired; and the State Regent, Mrs. Angle, declared the Sixty-first State Conference adjourned.—Lois Fuller Harris (Mrs. David E.), State Historian.

### Revolutionary War Depicted in the National Park System

The National Park Service has preserved 25 nationally significant sites concerned with the Revolutionary War. These areas include:

- Adams National Historic Site, Quincy, Mass.
- Cape Henry National Memorial, Cape Henry, Va.
- Castle Clinton National Monument, New York, N.Y.
- Chalmette National Historical Park, Chalmette, La.
- Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, D.C.—Md.
- Colonial National Historical Park and Parkway, Jamestown-Yorktown, Va.
- Cowpens National Battlefield Site, Cowpens, S.C.
- Federal Hall National Memorial, New York, N.Y.
- Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Baltimore, Md.
- Fort Washington, Md.
- Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, Greensboro, N.C.
- Hampton National Historic Site, Md.
- Independence National Historical Park (including Carpenters Hall), Philadelphia, Pa.
- Kings Mountain National Military Park, N.C.
- Meriwether Lewis National Monument, Tenn.
- Moore House, Yorktown Battlefield, Yorktown, Va.
- Moores Creek National Military Park, Currie, N.C.
- Morristown National Historical Park, Morristown, N. J.
- Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial, Ohio.
- Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Salem, Mass.
- Saratoga National Historical Park, Saratoga, N.Y.
- Statue of Liberty National Monument, Liberty Island, N.Y.
- Thomas Jefferson Memorial, Washington, D.C.
- Washington Monument, Washington, D.C.
QUESTION: Is the resolution passed at the Sixty-eighth Continental Congress held April 20-24, 1959, still in force?

ANSWER: Yes, since it was adopted by the Sixty-eighth Continental Congress it is in force and will continue to be unless it is rescinded by some future Continental Congress.

QUESTION: Is it correct to say a "slate of officers"?

ANSWER: No. The expression is redundant. According to Webster a "slate" means "a list of candidates for nomination or election." Robert speaks of reporting a ticket (P.L., p. 467, Ques. 151, at the top of the page). "Usually the nominating committee reports a ticket . . . ." (P.L., p. 213 line 15.) The entire discussion by Robert uses the word "ticket." (P.L., p. 214.) Robert also uses the word "slate" throughout his discussion. (P.L., p. 234.) So the expression "slate of officers" is too wordy. The word "slate" means "a list of candidates for election."

QUESTION: What is the procedure when the regent wishes the vice regent to take the chair so that she may take part in the proceedings?

ANSWER: There is nothing to justify the unfortunate habit some presiding officers have of leaving the chair and debating issues before the chapter. One who expects to take an active part in debate should never accept the office of regent. (R.O.R., p. 240, last paragraph.) The correct procedure when it is done is for the regent to say, "Will the vice regent please take the chair?" The regent then takes her place as a member of the assembly. While the vice regent is presiding, she is addressed as "Madam regent." (P.L., p. 304.)

QUESTION: Our chapter was in session when a member rose and moved that Mrs. X (a State Officer but not a member of our chapter) be given the privilege of the floor. This was carried by a unanimous vote. Later in the meeting, Mrs. X rose to debate a highly controversial question. A member rose to a point of order. The chair ruled that the debate was not in order. Was the chair correct?

ANSWER: The chair was correct. To give one the privilege of the floor means no more or less than to give one the privilege of admission to the hall. When the general public is excluded, it gives the possessor of the privilege the right to admission (P.L., p. 519, Ques. 227; R.O.R., p. 87, lines 4-8.) There is, however, a motion that would have permitted Mrs. X to debate and that is the motion To Suspend the Rules and permit Mrs. X to debate the issue. "While the rules may be suspended so as to permit a nonmember to debate, they cannot be suspended so as to permit a nonmember to vote."

ANSWER: Yes: The motion to lay on the table would be in order. "After the previous question is ordered up to the time of taking the last vote under it, the question may be laid on the table but cannot have other subsidiary motions applied to it." (R.O.R., p. 112, lines 21-26.)

QUESTION: Should a chapter, if not incorporated, have both a constitution and bylaws?

ANSWER: Bylaws are sufficient. Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., drew a Suggested Model for Chapter Bylaws; it appeared in the July 1955 issue of The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine and in each succeeding Handbook. There is a very interesting and informative discussion of the necessity or desirability of having a constitution and bylaws in P.L., p. 423, Question 43. Please follow the model form and have only Bylaws.

QUESTION: Do you know of any story featuring parliamentary procedure?

ANSWER: It is odd that you should ask that at this time. I received in the mail with your inquiry a copy of a story from a friend in California. It is a little known story, partly on the horror side, but featuring parliamentary techniques called "Cannibalism in the Cars, or the Stranger's Narrative" by Mark Twain.

QUESTION: May a member of the chapter Nominating Committee, without any authority being given in the Bylaws or without any action being taken by the committee, send out a letter to each chapter member asking for suggestions and the names of the persons the member would like to have as officers?

ANSWER: The member acted without authority. It is the duty of the chairman to call the committee together and the committee acts on matters before it. The committee could have authorized the member to send out a letter asking for suggestions; however, this is seldom done. The member violated not only the rules of procedure but made himself liable to reprimand for unethical conduct. Not even a chairman can act for the committee without being authorized to do so. The majority of the members of a committee must arrive, by a majority vote, at a conclusion before it can be said to be the act of the committee. (R.O.R., p. 217, lines 8-9-10.) If the Bylaws require a nominating ballot to be sent to each member for suggested nominations, then it is done. In the DAR we do not follow that type of procedure. Read Model Bylaws for the duties of a Nominating Committee.

QUESTION: At our chapter meeting a very important motion was before the chapter and after the "Aye" and "No" vote, the chair said, "The ayes have it and the motion — is carried." A member called for a division, and a member standing by me changed her vote to negative; one who had voted on the affirmative side. A point of order was raised that the member could not change her vote when a division was called. The regent ruled that the point of order was not well taken. Was that correct?

ANSWER: Your regent ruled correctly. On a division a member can vote as she pleases, no matter how she voted on the voice vote, or whether she votes at all. P.L., p. 212, Ques. 99. R.O.R., p. 93 explains in detail the division of the assembly.

QUESTION: At our last chapter meeting a member voted against giving the outgoing regent an ex-regent's pin. After the chair had announced the vote, "The 'Ayes' have it, and the motion to buy the outgoing regent an ex-regent's pin is carried," the member who voted against the motion rose and asked permission to change her vote. The chair stated it was too late to change her vote. The member raised a point of order. What would be the correct parliamentary law in this instance?

ANSWER: Our parliamentary authority gives a complete answer to that. "A member has the right to change his vote up to the time the vote is finally announced. After that, he can make the change only by permission of the assembly, which be given by general consent; that is, by no member's objecting when the chair inquires if any one objects. If objection is made, a motion may be made to grant the permission, which motion is undebatable." (R.O.R., p. 193, lines 15-24.)
CHILDREN
OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
COMMITTEE

BY
ETHEL C. (MRS. W. EARLE) HAWLEY,
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, C.A.R. COMMITTEE

The Children of the American Revolution Committee has a very important role in promoting educational objectives of the NSDAR. Its work consists of INFORMING DAR members of the importance of the N.S.C.A.R. program for training young people in Patriotism and Leadership and ENLISTING the aid of DAR members in providing sponsorship and leadership for carrying out the increasingly significant program of the N.S.C.A.R. at all levels.

In order to promote the work of the C.A.R. Committee, the chapter and State Chairmen and the National Vice Chairmen should understand the program of the N.S.C.A.R. They should study the 1961 C.A.R. Handbook to learn how the N.S.C.A.R. trains its young people to understand our precious American heritage, an appreciation of the rights and privileges provided to us by our Constitution and Bill of Rights, a deep respect for our Flag, an interest in the history of our Country, a desire to preserve places made sacred in history, and a determination to preserve our natural resources.

The chairmen should also become familiar with the C.A.R. program, which is designed to produce leaders who are dependable, leaders who are skilled in correct parliamentary procedure, leaders who have an abiding faith in God, and leaders who have attitudes of helpfulness to those less fortunate.

After becoming familiar with the C.A.R. program, the chairmen are ready to convince DAR members of their responsibility in helping to shape the destiny of our Country by providing C.A.R. training for today’s youth, by sponsoring Societies, by accepting offices of leadership, and by aiding financially.

Since the work of this committee begins at the chapter level, a chapter chairman has important work to do. She has the responsibility of keeping the work of her committee before the members of her chapter. The chapter should welcome a report on the progress of its sponsored C.A.R. Society at each meeting. If no Society is sponsored, the chairman should be given the time allotted to the chairmen to tell of the work of the C.A.R. and thus create an interest in sponsoring a Society. She has the responsibility of reminding DAR members that the C.A.R. not only trains the future citizens but insures the future of the DAR.

The State Chairmen are important to the committee program. They have the responsibility of inspiring the chapter chairmen of their State to promote the work as outlined in the letter of the National Chairman. They also have the responsibility of impressing upon the chapter chairmen the importance of promoting the program and of reporting promptly to the State Chairman on the work accomplished. The 10 points listed in the Annual Reports form at the end of the letter of the National Chairman are important to the picture of the DAR role in the C.A.R. program.

National Vice Chairmen work closely with the State Chairmen of their Division. They have the responsibility of encouraging the State Chairmen through correspondence, visits to Societies when possible, conducting workshops, and speaking to DAR groups. They inspire the State Chairmen to challenge the chapter chairmen to greater activity. They compile the Annual Reports of the States of their Divisions for the National Chairman, who, in turn, consolidates them. This consolidated report contains the national statistics on DAR members’ participation and support of the training of today’s youth of the C.A.R.
DEAR DAUGHTERS

MARY HUSTON ARMSTRONG
NATIONAL PRESIDENT
N.S.C.A.R.

Dear Daughters of the American Revolution:

It is quite a privilege to be asked to write an article for your Magazine.

I would like to tell you why I chose REDEDICATION TO GOD AND COUNTRY as the National Theme for the coming year for the Children of the American Revolution.

Our Country has a religious heritage. America was founded by men who believed in freedom of religion. The idea of a Nation under God is prevalent in the great documents to which our forefathers affixed their signatures.

I feel that we, as a Nation, are drifting away from these basic concepts. We are becoming too materialistic, too little concerned with the intangible. If we are to survive as the greatest free Nation on the face of the earth, we must rededicate ourselves to the principles upon which our country was founded. It is the responsibility of every single citizen of the United States to strive to keep America great.

The youth of today are the adults of tomorrow. Young people are capable of understanding the world situation today. We, the children, are interested in keeping America one nation under God. We need your support and the support of every person in this country.

Sincerely,

MARY HUSTON ARMSTRONG
National President, N.S.C.A.R.

Daughters on The High Seas

A group of 13 Daughters taking the North Cape Cruise this summer had an impromptu meeting on the Caronia at sea, in July, attended by the following members:

Doris Pike (Mrs. Ashmead) White, Honorary President General, Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, Maine.

Annie T. (Mrs. Henry A.) Ironside, Honorary Vice President General, John Houston Chapter, Georgia.


Florence D. (Mrs. C. Roy) Clemens, Col. Sumner Sewall Chapter, Massachusetts.

Gladys Booth (Mrs. W. Kenneth) Graham, Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, Connecticut.

Besse Keen (Mrs. Charles J.) Hart, Cincinnati Chapter, Ohio.

Helen M. (Mrs. Maurice H.) Johnson, Tuscarora Chapter, New York.

Mary E. B. (Mrs. Donald W.) Journeay, Panama Canal Chapter, Canal Zone.

Eunice H. (Mrs. Henry) Quisenberry, Jane Douglas Chapter, Texas.

Sarah L. V. (Mrs. Raymond S.) Voghte, Camp Middlebrook Chapter, New Jersey.

Mary M. M. (Mrs. George A.) Warrick, Sr., Washington County Chapter, Pennsylvania.

Ruth W. (Mrs. John A.) Weaver, Polly Wyckoff Chapter, New Jersey.


The 46-day cruise visited Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Poland, Germany, Scotland, Ireland, and England. Mrs. White reports that she believes she was the only DAR to climb North Cape, which she describes as a rugged experience. All received proclamations in the ship's court for crossing the Arctic Circle.
The Passing of the Patriot

BY DR. MAX RAFFERTY
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
AND DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

An address delivered by Dr. Rafferty when he was Superintendent of Schools, La Canada, Calif.

I want to talk to you this evening about a vanishing species—the American patriot. I hope to show you what you and I have done during the last 20 years to make possible—nay, to render inevitable—this dwindling decline of a once noble breed. And, at the end, I shall propose to you a simple question: "Is this what we want?"

First, go back with me if you will in time 185 years. Our country is in a strange sort of undeclared war against the forces of despotism, then as now. A young man volunteers to go behind the enemy lines to collect information, also then as now. Instead of many thousands of dollars a year, he is being paid nothing at all, and here the parallel breaks down temporarily. But it builds up again when he is captured and tried as a spy and doomed. And then the parallels diverge sharply and completely and forever. Surrounded by the jeering foe, cut off beyond all hope of rescue, the rope already knotted around his bared throat, and the pallor of approaching death already on his cheeks he breaks his steadfast silence. With the wind of another world cold upon his forehead, he speaks one short sentence, and his words echo down the corridors of time to us today, ringing and lighthearted and magnificent:

I only regret that I have but one life to give for my country.

His statue, with the throat still bared, stands today gazing with blind stone eyes across the green park in New York City, where I saw it not too long ago. He was a schoolmaster like some of us here tonight—God rest his soul—and he did not live to see his twenty-second birthday.

What were those blind eyes looking for a year ago, I wonder, when another young American—the end product of 185 years of public education—went on trial for his life? If the stone heart could have quickened, and the stone lips have moved, they might have spoken after this fashion:

I died, after all, for a Dream still nurtured in the womb of the Future. That Dream, watered with the unstinted blood of countless thousands over the many years that lie between, has grown to glorious life and wonderful reality—the last, best hope of men on earth. Surely this youth—with Reality to defend, not just a Dream—will better my example.

And what would the stone ears have heard across the void of Time and Space? The voice of young America after well-nigh two centuries of growth unparalleled, wealth beyond the dreams of avarice, power so staggering it stuns the imagination—the voice of rock-and-roll, high-speed, carefree young America:

I didn't know what I was doing.

And—while the sinister judges smiled and nodded and nudged one another knowingly:

I know now I was risking world peace. My superiors were responsible.

Nathan Hale could have blamed George Washington, I suppose. He might even have had a chance to save his neck. Perhaps it's just as well that stone ears can't hear, nor stone eyes see, nor a stone heart beat heavily with shame for one's countrymen.

Oh, I can see what you're thinking. They're not all like that. No, thank Heaven, they're not. But this one was. So were a sickening, staggering number of our young men just 10 years ago who sold out their fellow American soldiers, and licked the boots of the brutal Chinese and North Korean invaders, and made tape recordings praising communism. So are all the phony sophisticates who clutter up our colleges, and who seem to spend every waking moment agitating against ROTC, booing congressional committees, and parading in support of Fidel Castro.

Whether we like it or not, ladies and gentlemen, this is our doing—yours and mine! Not in La Canada, thank goodness, but widely in California, in the Far West, and throughout the Nation, the great mistake was made by my profession, and by the voters and taxpayers who permitted it.
These spineless, luxury-loving spiritless creeps came right out of our classrooms. Fifteen years ago, they were in our kindergartens. They went on our field trips to the bakery, and danced around ribboned poles at our May festivals. Only about 9 years ago, they were studying something called "social living" in some of our seventh grades. They were tested and guided and motivated. They were "adjusted to their peer groups." They were taught that competition was bad, and cooperation was supremely good. They were told little about democratic capitalism, and that little was usually taught with a curled lip. They were persuaded and that little was usually taught with a curled lip. They were taught to be kind, and democratic, and peaceful.

These last are praiseworthy goals. What went wrong?

There were two things, you see, that we didn't teach them. And oh! how they needed to learn these.

One was that most of the inhabitants of this big, bad-tempered, battling planet hate our American inhabitants. This is hard to teach, and unpleasant to learn. It is the simple truth, nevertheless.

"Life Adjustment" Left Something Out

The other thing should have been sublimely simple for us to get across to the children entrusted to our care. It was to teach them every day in every necessary way to memorize and to believe and to live D'catur's great toast:

Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations, may she always be in the right, but our country, right or wrong!

Had they been taught to love their country with the same passion that inspired other generations of American youth, they would not now be wondering what all the fuss is about. They would know that their country was in danger, and that would be enough. It was enough in 1861, and 1917, and 1941. It's not enough today. Too many of them neither know nor care.

It's our fault, and this is what frightens me. What will history have to say of my generation of educators—the generations of the '30's, the '40's, and the '50's? We were so busy educating for "life adjustment" that we forgot to educate for survival.

Worse, still, we forgot that the first duty of a nation's schools is to preserve that nation.

Words that America had treasured as a rich legacy, that had sounded like trumpet calls above the clash of arms and the fury of debate, we allowed to fade from the classrooms and the consciousness of the pupils.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable. . . .

We have met the enemy, and they are ours. . . .

Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute. . . .

Search for these towering phrases in vain today in too many of our schools, in the hearts and minds of too many of our children. The golden words are gone, and in their place brain-numbing projects on the Nation's second-class mail service, units on the orange-packing industry of Los Angeles County, or accounts of the trucking business on Highway 66. We must all, you see, grow up to be orange packers or mailmen or truckers or school administrators. We have no further need of Websters—nor of Nathan Hales.

Our sin was greater than this, however. Patriotism feeds upon hero-worship, and we decided to abolish heroes. Even the nursery rhymes, poor innocent little things beloved by generations of children and which had come down to us from time immemorial, were pronounced too "violent" and "sordid" for the children to hear until after we had tinkered with them. The fairy tales we felt were far too crude, and so we neutralized and dehydrated Hansel and Gretel to the status of Cincinnati children on a Sunday school picnic, and Jack and the Giant-Killer to a schoolboy swatting flies. Everything that was fearful and wonderful and glorious, we leveled off to the lowest common denominator.

Ulysses and Penelope have been replaced by Dick and Jane in the textbooks of our schools. The quest for the Golden Fleece has been crowded out by the visit of Tom and Susan to the zoo. The deeds of the heroes before Troy are now passé, and the peregrinations of the local milkman as he wends his way among the stodgy streets and littered alleys of Blah City are deemed worthy of numberless pages in our readers. The sterile culture of the Pueblo Indians looms large in our curriculum, but the knightly Crusaders are glossed over. Bobby and Betty pursue their insipid goal of a ride in the district garbage truck with good old crotchety Mr. Jones, while the deathless ride of Paul Revere goes unwept, unhonored, and unsung. It is interesting, and I think significant, that education during the past three decades has deliberately debunked the hero to make room for the jerk.

Today's hero—if there is one—is fashioned in the blasphemous image of Ourselves.

He is "Daddy" in the second-grade reader, who comes mincing home with his eternal briefcase from his meaningless day in his antiseptic office just in time to pat Jip the dog and carry blonde little Laurie into the inevitable white bungalow on his stylishly padded shoulders.

He is "Mommy" in the third grade books, always silk-stockinged and impeccable after a day spent over the electric range, with never a cross word on her carefully made-up lips and never an idea in her empty head.

Today's Heroes: Dick and Jane

He is Dick and Jane and Tom and Susan and all the insufferable nonentities who clutter up the pages of our elementary textbooks with their vapid ditherings about humdrum affairs which could never be of conceivable interest to anyone above the level of an idiot.

In my right hand I hold one of our California State third-grade readers. Two of the principal characters are Paddyfoot the Indian boy and Uncle Will the Cotton Picker. Harmless they are, and gentle—and as dull as dishwater.

In my left hand I hold a McGuffey third-grade reader, published in 1879. It contains a hair-raising description of a trip through the Himalayas to Tibet, a short story illustrating the horrors of drink, a series of fictional tales dramatizing Aesop's Fables, and several poems by Wordsworth and Whittier.

Quite a contrast.

Now please don't go home quoting Max Rafferty as advocating a return to McGuffey. Some of this quaint, old-fashioned material we would consider quite unsuitable for today's children—especially the story of the town drunk who ends a career of crime breaking big ones into little ones on the county rock pile.
But it moves. It sparkles. It interests.

The boys and girls who were raised on this fare never forgot it. Even today, some old gaffer is apt to walk up to me after one of these talks and quote McGuffey verbatim —after 60 or 70 years. Which of our present day pupils, I wonder, is going to recall after even one year how Richard Lane and Nice Miss Allen the schoolteacher planted the flower bulbs in the window box for 15 pages and 2600 words in All Aboard for Storyland?

Why have we—for 25 years and more—subjected our children to this tripe? No wonder so many of them don't read very well. We haven't given them anything worth reading for almost a generation. I wouldn't read this junk myself. Would you?

In La Canada, we owe it to our fine teachers and eager youngsters to provide better intellectual fare than this.

When I think of the doors we've closed upon the children! The wonderful pantheon of youthful gods and goddesses that my generation knew and loved; the great parade of heroes who made old earth a magic place for boys and girls!

Wilfred of Ivanhoe rode stirrup to stirrup with Richard the Lionhearted, and the evil hold of Torquilstone burned eternal witness to the power of youth and goodness. Laughing and shouting in the same great company rode Arthur with his Table Round, forever splintering their lances in the cause of Right. Roistering and invincible swaggered Porthos, Athos, and Aramis, with the young D'Artagnan, ever ready to draw those magic blades for truth and glory and the queen.

Remember?

The horn of Roland echoed through the pass at Roncevalles, and somehow caught and mingled in our memories with the far-off blast of Robin Hood, calling down the misty years upon his merry men of Sherwood.

Were not these fit heroes for our children?

Shining Examples of Another Age

Apart and in a happy company leaped and played the Child Immortals. Hand in hand with long-haired Alice walked Christopher Robin, bright eyes alert for talking rabbits and greedy little bears. Sturdy Jim Hawkins counted his pieces of eight and chaffed with Captain Flint, while young Tom Sawyer kept a wary lookout for the menace that was Injun Joe. A battered raft floated to immortality upon the broad bosom of the Father of Waters, and Huck became the apotheosis of all boys everywhere. Meg, Jo and Beth chattered gaily to Amy, and Dorothy skipped arm in arm with the Scarecrow down the Yellow Brick Road. Remember?

When—in any age—have children had such shining exemplars?

It remained for our generation to turn its back upon the heroes of the children. For Siegfried in the lair of Fafnir, we have substituted Muk-Muk the Eskimo Boy, and we have replaced Horatius at the Bridge with Little Pedro from Argentina.

Mark this. Until Conant, most schools on all levels were teaching trivia. Today, too many—especially on the elementary level—are still doing so.

If you doubt this, don't take my word for it. Visit classroom after classroom in widely separated regions of this country, as I have done.

Watch the able pupils grow dull and apathetic, bored and lackluster, as they yawn and watch the clock over Bill and Tom's Trip to the Farm, or Sally's Fun at the Orange Grove. Then, suddenly—as though opening an enchanted window upon a radiant pageant—give them the story of the wrath of Achilles. Let them stand with Casablanca upon the burning deck. Trek with them in spirit to the Yukon, and with glorious Buck let them answer the call of the wild. Place them upon the shot-swept shrouds of the Bonhomme Richard, and let them thrill to those words flashing like a rapier out of our past, "I have not yet begun to fight." Kneel with them behind the cotton bales at New Orleans with Andy Jackson at their side, as the redcoats begin to emerge from the Louisiana mists and the sullen guns of Lafitte begin to pound.

Watch their faces. See the eyes brighten and the spirits ruffle. See the color come, the backs straighten, the arms go up. They dream, they live, they glow. Patriotism will come easily to them now as it does to all of us who know our Nation's past—and love it.

Army and Navy Old-Fashioned?

Teach them the grand old songs. How long has it been since California children learned to sing Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean? And why was it dropped? Because someone—probably in the State Department of Education—decided that the lines which end,

The Army and Navy forever! Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue

were hopelessly out of place in our brave new world of foreign aid and peaceful coexistence and collaboration.

I say that we had better thank God for the Army and Navy! And—with half the world at our throats—we had better teach our children that it is not a disgrace, but a priceless privilege, to wear our country's uniform!

The crux of the problem, of course, is this: "Do we believe it ourselves?" I am convinced with all my heart that we do. It's not the fault of teachers as individuals that our profession has been brainwashed for a quarter of a century with slogans like:

There are no eternal verities. Everything is relative. Meet only the felt needs. Teach the child, not the subject. and—worst of all—Nothing is worth learning for its own sake.

The results are plain for all to see: the worst of our youngsters growing up to become booted, sideburned, ducktailed, unwashed, leatherjacketed Slobs, whose favorite sport is ravaging little girls and stomping polio victims to death; the best of our youth coming into maturity for all the world like young people fresh from a dizzying roller-coaster ride, with everything blurred, with no positive standards, with everything in doubt. No wonder so many of them welch out and squeal and turn traitor when confronted with the brutal reality of Red military force and the crafty cunning of Red psychological warfare.

We as a people have been taunted and reviled and challenged in the last few years—and months—as we thought no one would ever challenge us. A soulless Thing slavers at us today on all continents, under all the seas and out into the void of interplanetary space itself—a rotten, hateful, vicious entity. Our national
Get New Textbooks

BY JENKINS LLOYD JONES
V. P. TULSA TRIBUNE CO.

If we can ever cure the asininity of the “look-say” method of teaching reading, which has condemned many hundreds of thousands of young Americans to word guessing, it will be time to start in on the content of grade school textbooks.

These beautifully printed and illustrated books include texts so remarkable for their dullness that it is little wonder Young America can hardly wait to get back to the TV. Most of them have been steamcleaned of every vestige of excitement, of inspiration and romance.

There is no reference to God or religion. This is regarded as controversial. There is no story of war. If we don’t think about it, maybe it will go away. There is nothing that would give rise to patriotism. How old-fashioned!

I have before me a fifth grade reader, Days and Deeds, published last year by Scott, Foresman & Co. and standard in many hundreds of American school systems.

With a puerile vocabulary it discusses such things as Uncle Lem’s new outboard motor, John’s lawn-mowing business, and how Wally, the bloodhound, helped Jerry, the police dog, find his missing bone.

I have also before me a reprint of McGuffey’s Fifth Eclectic Reader published in 1879. Let’s skip through the list of contents:


On June 20, 1961, Dr. Max Rafferty, school superintendent of La Canada, Calif., made a speech that caused a sensation and resulted in his election last fall as California Superintendent of Public Instruction over the dead bodies of the progressive educators. He asked: What happened to patriotism? And I quote:

We were so busy educating for “life adjustment” that we forgot to educate for survival. Words that America had treasured as a rich legacy, that had sounded like trumpet calls above the clash of arms and the fury of debate, we allowed to fade from the classrooms.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable . . .

We have met the enemy and they are ours . . .

Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute.

Search for these towering phrases in vain today in too many of our schools. The golden words are gone. Patriotism feeds on hero-worship, and we decided to abolish heroes . . .

The quest for the Golden Fleece has been crowded out by the visit of Tom and Susan to the zoo. The deeds of the heroes before Troy are now passé, and the peregrinations of the local milkman as he wends his way among the stodgy streets of Blah City have taken over. Bobby and Betty pursue their insipid goal of a ride in the district garbage truck while the deathless ride of Paul Revere goes unsung.

For Siegfried in the lair of Fafnir, we have substituted Muk-Muk the Eskimo boy . . . It is, I think, significant, that education during the past three decades has deliberately debunked the hero to make room for the jerk!

No wonder these heroless American kids often broke down before the Red brainwashers in the Korean prison camps. They had no points of reference. They had no understanding of the traditions of liberty. In many cases, the communists were delighted that there was so little to erase. It was a cinch to unteach those who had never been taught.

In commenting on a modern sixth-grade reader, Bright Peaks, put out by Houghton Mifflin, Dr. Russell Kirk says:

With the exception of a poem by Sara Teasdale, another short poem by Robert Frost, and an autobiographical piece by John Muir, every selection is by a fourth- or fifth-grade writer.

Why? Could it be that the fifth and sixth graders can’t read the classics as they did in the days of McGuffey? Could it be that the bankruptcy of the look-say method and the stubborn refusal of many school administrations to admit the error have required them to pretend that there is special virtue in extending kindergarten-style reading to the upper grades?

It’s time America got a new set of textbooks. It’s time we quit boring bright students to death with the banaalities of John and Jane visiting the henhouse. It’s time we put romance and courage and excitement and some frank moral indoctrination before our children in their most impressionable years.

We don’t have to go back to McGuffey.

There’s plenty of good writing. But let’s give our children some literary taste, some ethical calories and patriotic vitamins.

Reprinted from the syndicated newspaper column, An Editor’s Outlook. Copyright, General Features Corporation.
Mrs. Ivan T. Johnson,  
Genealogical Department

National Chairman,  
Genealogical Records Committee

ABSTRACT OF RECORDS OF THE TOWN OF NORTH CASTLE, N. Y., 1774-90

(Copied from the original Record Book on file in the Library of the Westchester County Historical Society, White Plains, N.Y., by Mount Pleasant Chapter, Pleasantville, N.Y.)

April 5, 1774

Gilbert Thorn, Town Clerke.
Benjamin Kipp, Esq., Overseer of the Poor.
David Dayton, Esqr., Supervisor.
Stephen Fowler, Constable and Collector.
William Hunt, his security "for his true performance."

Silas Washbourn and James Banks, surveyors, "to he freed from working on the roads and to have one dollar each for their trouble. Banks Qualified."

Samuel Baker, Andrew Sniffen, and Archelaus Carpenter, pounders, fence viewers, and prizors of damages "they being duly Qualified."

Caleb Fowler and Benjamin, Esqrs., trustees and overseers of the Poor "and to make up the quirent."

Overseers of the Roads


April 4, 1773

Gilbert Thorn, Clerk. David Dayton, Deputy Constable. 
Stephen Fowler, Constable and Collector.
Caleb Haight, his security.
David Peck, Deputy Constable.
John Series and Andrew Sniffen, fence viewers and prizors of damages, Sniffen Qualified.

John Series and Andrew Snyffen "and to be allowed three pounds for their service to be paid in proportion to the names they Return they being duly Qualified."

Caleb Fowler and Benjamin Kipp, Esqrs., Trustees and Overseers of the Poor.

April 3, 1776

Gilbert Thorn, Constable and Collector.
William Wright and Timothy Carpenter, Sessors.

Overseers of the Roads


April 2, 1777

"State of New York"
Gilbert Thorn, Constable and Collector.
William Wright and Timothy Carpenter, Sessors.

Overseers of the Roads

Annemias Worden, Israel Reynolds, Samuel Ferris, Jonathan Guion, Joseph Reynolds, Charles Green, Nehemish Purdy, David Lyon, Isiaiah Quimby, Charles Haight, Jonathan Purdy, Nicholas Waldron, Jeremiah Hunter, Francis Purdy, Jacob Carpenter, Joseph Carpenter, Benjamin Tillison, John Wright and Caleb Carpenter to pay the taxes and those that do not pay they are to pay the Expenfe of a guard—the Collector to advertise.

April 6, 1779

Andew Sniffen, Clerk.
Jacob Purdy, Supervisor.
Samll Banks D.C.

Overseers of the Roads

David Smith, Abel Smith
Thomas Nash, Caleb Green
Benjamin Hall, Daniel Tripp
David Hobby

"State of New York"
Andew Sniffen, Town Clerk.
Ichabod Ogden, Constable.
William Dalton, Deputy Constable.

Overseers of the Roads

Andew Sniffen, Caleb Carpenter, and Prisors of Damages

"Voted that Gilbert Thorn have Liberty to hang two gates on the road that Leads from Andrew Purdy to Benjamin Smiths."

Andew Sniffen, Caleb Carpenter, and Prisors of Damages

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

[ 866 ]
April 4, 1780
Andrew Sniffen, Clerk.
William Woodward, Constable.
Jacob Purdy, Supervisor.
William Dolten, Deputy Constable.

Siers
Samuel Lyon  Rufus Carpenter
Silas Southerland  William Wright
Samuel Banks  Marston Brundige
Benjamin Hustead
Gilbert Palmer & Timothy Carpenter,
Trustees and Overseers of the poor.

Andrew Sniffen, pounder, fence viewer
and Prizer of Damages.

Overseers of the Roads
Wright Carpenter, Israel Reynolds, Samuel Ferris, Daniel Brown, Joseph Reynolds,
William Dalton, Nehemiah Purdy, Caleb Merritt, Francis Quimby, Abraham Hickey,
Willam Lane, Selah Moger, Jeremiah Hunter, James Brundige, Jacob Carpenter,
Thomas Brady, Gershom Mires, Robert Lounsberry, William Odell,
Gilbert Palmer & Timothy Carpenter,
Trustees and Overseers of the poor.

Andrew Sniffen, pounder, fence viewer
and Prizer of Damages.

April 3, 1781
Andrew Sniffen, Clerk.
Reuben Sniffen, Constable and Collector.

Records of Jackson Cemetery, East Pike Street, Clarksburg, W. Va.—Cemetery
was turned over to the city by Miss Mary Jackson, but later city released it to Park
Board, which now controls it.

(Continued from October Magazine)

Jackson Cemetery, Jackson's Mill,
Lewis Co., W. Va.—Cemetery
was turned over to the city by Miss Mary
Jackson, but later city released it to Park
Board, which now controls it.

(Continued from October Magazine)

Ramsay, Isaac, Sr., d. Sept. 4, 1861, b.
June 15, 1773.
Reager, Amelia or Celia, d. Aug. 11, 1852, aged 8 yr., dau. of A.M. & L.
Reager, Angus M., d. May 5, 1874, aged 69 yr.
Reager, Angus M., d. Oct. 30, 1863, son
of A.M. & L.
Reager, Edward, d. Sept. 29, 1850, aged
13 yr., dau. of A.M. & L.
Reager, Georgeanna G., d. Oct. 22,
1854, aged 8 yr.
Reager, Louisa, d. Sept. 4, 1857, aged 44 yr.
2 mo., 4 days, wfe. of A.M.
Rector, Wm. Theodore, d. May 21, 1855,
aged 27 yr.
Reed, Elizore, d. Dec. 22, 1844, aged 23 yr.
dau. of Thomas & Eliz., Fauquier
Co., Va.
Roach, John M., d. March 2, 1840,
aged 18 yr., son of James M. and
Mary.
Robinson, Victoria Jane, d. Jan. 16, 1879,
aged 4 yr., dau. of Jack and Lena.
Rogers, Bartley, d. Nov. 23, 1873, aged
4 yr., son of B. & F.
Rooney, Ann, d. March 27, 1853, aged
25 yr., wfe. of Thomas.
Runyon, Jacob, d. ——, Co. M, 1st W.
Cavalry.
Saylor, Annaliza, d. Nov. 30, 1851, aged
10 yr.
Saylor, Chas. W., d. Aug. 29, 1854, aged
1 yr., son of W.G. & M.F.
Saylor, Mary F., d. Jan. 9, 1853, aged
26 yr., wfe. of W.G.
Sehon, Maj. John L., d. May 17, 1847,
aged 77 yr., born Aug. 10, 1770.
Sehon, Robert W., d. Aug. 23, 1866, aged
27 yr.
Sha——, Wm. H., d. Feb. 1, 1837, aged
2 yr.
Sharp, Jacob, d. March 8, 1847, Co. B,
6th W. Va. Inf.
Sheets, Leonidas, d. N.B., d. April 15,
1864, son of John and Nancy J.
Sheets, Nancy J., d. April 11, 1864,
aged 43 yr., born June 10, 1821.
Sheets, Wm. H., d. June 26, 1863, born
Aug. 30, 1846, son of L.P.
Skinner, Mrs. Lucy E., d. Oct. 31, 1852,
aged 20 yr., 11 mo., 19 days, wfe.
of Nathaniel I.
Slett, Lindley R., d. Nov. 9, 1854,
aged 44 yr.
Smith, Chas. B., d. Sept. 16, 1845, son
of Dulaney and Louisa.
Smith, Dulaney, d. Oct. 21, 1875, aged
37 yr. or 37 yr.
Smith, George W., d. July 8, 1845,
born May 27, 1821.
of J.H. & M.E., aged 1 yr.
Smith, John D., d. Oct. 4, 1845, born
Dec. 10, 1826, son of Louisa.
Smith, Rosalie Ellen, d. March 1, 1866,
aged 56 yr., born Sept. 17, 1810,
wfe. of J. Ed.
Smith, Ruth, d. June 3, 1862, born June
7, 1792, wfe. of J. Smith.
Smith, Susan M., d. Sept. 29, 1846,
aged 38 yr.
Smith, Thomas R., d. Jan. 19, 1860, aged
59 yr., born May 27, 1801.
Snider, Henry, d. 1 yr.
Snider, John, d. aged 11 yr.
Snider, Charlotte, d. March 18, 1873,
aged 40 yr., wfe. of Baltise.
Southworth, Mary, d. Feb. 16, 1830,
aged 33 yr., wfe. of Daniel.
Spindle, Phillip, aged 51 yr.
Stealey, Anna M., d. Sept. 11, 1851,
dau. of E.K. and M.A.
Stealey, Edmund K., d. Jan. 21, 1855,
aged 37 yr.
Stealey, Elizabeth, d. Sept. 1, 1840,
aged 67 yr., born Dec. 24, 1773.
Stealey, Jacob, d. Sept. 13, 1841,
aged 72 yr., born Dec. 20, 1769.
Stealey, John R., d. Sept. 27, 1840,
son of E.K. and M.A.
Stealey, Laura, d. May 18, 1852,
aged 71 yr., born March 22, 1792,
wfe. of John.
Stealey, Michael K., d. Nov. 4, 1822,
aged 28 yr.

Steady, Sarah A., d. Aug. 18, 1832,
aged 19 yr., dau. of J. & L.
Steady, Thomas J., d. March 8, 1855,
aged 1 yr., son of E.K. & M.A.
Steady, Wm. W., d. July 15, 1827,
aged 20 yr.

Steel, Anna, d. Jan. 13, 1859, wfe. of
James Steel.
Steel, or Sleet, James, died Aug. 30, 1850,
aged 51 yr., born May 5, 1799.
Steel or Sleet, Lindley R., d. Aug. 29,
1850.
Sudder, Elizabeth J., d. Feb. 12, 1862,
aged 23 yr., wfe. of Taylor.
Swearengen, Rickett, d. March 31, 1846,
aged 15 yr.

Swearengen, Samuel, d. March 30, 1840,
aged 29 yr.

Taylor, Anna or Emma P., d. May 9,
aged 19 yr., dau. of M. & R.S.
Taylor, Annaliza, d. Nov. 30, 1851, aged
10 yr., dau. of W.G. and M.E.
Taylor, Chas. W., d. Oct. 29, 1854,
aged 1 yr., son of W.G. & M.E.
Taylor, Maris, d. June 14, 1854, aged
64 yr.

Towers, George J., d. Dec. 6, 1852,
aged 57 yr.

Towers, James B., d. Feb. 5, 1861, aged
70 yr., born Dec. 19, 1791.
Varner, Albert, d. Jan. 4, 1844, aged
1 yr., son of John & Phebe.
Whiting, Richard M., d. Oct. 8, 1841,
aged 22 yr., born June 24, 1819.
Woodward, Joseph E., d. Jan. 7, 1855,
son of John E. & Sarah.
7, 1857, dau. of C.E. & M.M.

Jackson Cemetery, Jackson's Mill,
Lewis Co., W. Va.—Cemetery
was turned over to the city by Miss Mary
Jackson, but later city released it to Park
Board, which now controls it.

(Continued from October Magazine)

Ramsay, Isaac, Sr., d. Sept. 4, 1861, b.
June 15, 1773.
Reager, Amelia or Celia, d. Aug. 11, 1852, aged 8 yr., dau. of A.M. & L.
Reager, Angus M., d. May 5, 1874, aged 69 yr.
Reager, Angus M., d. Oct. 30, 1863, son
of A.M. & L.
Reager, Edward, d. Sept. 29, 1850, aged
13 yr., dau. of A.M. & L.
Reager, Georgeanna G., d. Oct. 22,
1854, aged 8 yr.
Reager, Louisa, d. Sept. 4, 1857, aged 44 yr.
2 mo., 4 days, wfe. of A.M.
Rector, Wm. Theodore, d. May 21, 1855,
aged 27 yr.
Reed, Alice Virginia, d. Sept. 19, 1851,
aged 3 yr., dau. of E.P. & M.

NOVEMBER 1963
Frederick County, Va., Will Book
2. Index to names appearing in this Will Book copied and prepared by Ruth Lind Harrison, Berryville, Va. (Fort Loudon Chapter, DAR, Winchester, Va.)

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUERIES</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Williams-Asbridge—Want dates and marriage of John Williams and wife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knox-Reed-Miller—Want full data, with proof of Revolutionary service, for John Knox, Jr., b. N.C., d. Pickens, S.C., aft. 6-20-28 (will dated), mar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payne—Wanted names of husband and children, with dates and places of Mary Payne, dau. of Major John Payne of N.C. ca. 1743-1747, d. ca. 1784 in Rowan Co., N.C.—Mrs. Orpha R. Edwards, 19 Byrd Ave, Berryville, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorsey-Lindsay—Want parents, dates, and places of Rachael Dorsey (1759-1815), mar. John Lindsay 1779, Prince Georges Co., Md., b. in Rev. d. 1840, son of John and Sarah Pennell Lindsay.—Mrs. W. H. W. Newton, 246 Gladstone Ave., Aurora, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ray-Cooper—Corres. is desired with desc. of James and/or William Brown, Quaker emigrants from Poldington, Bedfordshire, Eng., and original founders of the Town of Nottingham, Chester Co., Pa.—Lt. Col. Henry N. Brown, 1411 Devonshire Dr., El Paso 25, Tex.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Can be continued)
Repeated requests for the following data come in each week from regents and chapter chairman; therefore this month a portion of the brochure from the Text-Film Department of the McGraw-Hill Book Company will be listed. These are not necessarily recommended but are used as guides. Some public and private schools use these film strips. Do your public schools use them? If so, please let us know how they are received, send the National Chairman the comments.

**Films Explaining the American System of Government**

The Ford Foundation, through the Television-Radio Workshop, produced filmstrips called The Constitution Series. These may be purchased from McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N.Y., or may be rented or loaned by your library. Ask your local librarian if these are available. If not, they may be rented from Contemporary Films, Inc., 267 W. 25th St., New York, N.Y., and other educational film libraries.


Americans All. 6 color filmstrips, with teaching guides. Cost, $36.50. Each approx. 47 frames, color, $6.50. Grades 7-8-9-10.

American Way Series. 6 color filmstrips, with teaching guides. Cost, $36.50. Each approx. 47 frames, color, $6.50. Grades 7-8-9-10.

**Our Heritage Series**

Six black and white filmstrips, with teaching guide. $19.50, complete. Each approx. 47 frames, $3.50.

Birth of Freedom.
Freedom's Foundation.
Freedom's Progress.
Freedom Today.
Vocabulary of Freedom.
Literature of Freedom.

**The Constitution Series**

The Constitution Series is the dramatic story of the creation and continued growth of the document that has shaped and will continue to shape the destiny of this Country. The three films are narrated, using the actual words of the figures who played important parts in the development of the Constitution.

*One Nation.* This film deals with the men and events connected with the drafting and adoption of the Constitution. It was a tumultuous 5-year period, but the Constitution was finally adopted and we are one Nation, indivisible. Approximately 90 minutes. Cost, $150.00. High school, college, adult.

*One Nation Indivisible.* Shows how the newly framed Constitution was tested and how indivisibility was slowly determined. During this period the Nation survived many crises and a civil war that took 600,000 lives, so that we might become one Nation, indivisible. Approximately 90 minutes. Cost, $150.00. High school, college, adult.

*With Liberty and Justice for All.* Shows how certain individuals fought to preserve the newly found rights of the Constitution. Many arguments prevailed over interpretation, and although individuals were sometimes wrong, the Constitution never was! Here, too are portions of opinions in cases decided by the Supreme Court. Some of them are interesting. Approximately 90 minutes. Cost, $150.00. High school, college, adult.

**Our Constitution Series**


**For Your Choice of Entertainment**

*Fun in Acapulco.*—Acapulco's tropical scenic beauty serve as backdrop for Elvis Presley's many production numbers in this colorful musical. Elvis' songs are many and good, effectively supported by the guitars and resonant voices of a Mexican male chorus. A-M-Y-Y.

*Hootenanny Hoot.*—A lively, frolicking Hootenanny about a television director who stumble upon a special kind of show in a Missouri college town. There is a wave of folk music, played by talented performers on banjo, guitar, and bass viol and joined by the happily singing audience. A pleasant fare. GA

*The Three Stooges Go Around the World in a Daze.*—Tradition-bound young Phileas Fogg III, descendant of the famous global traveler, makes a bet that he can circle the earth in 80 days, without paying or working for his transportation. Burlesque starring the Three Stooges; their adventures are quite fantastic. This is slapstick with extra emphasis on the "slap". GA

*How the West Was Won.*—The V.I.P.'s. The French have a new comic, said to be the Charlie Chaplin of their country, in a new film, called *The Suitors*; it is light and delightful.
We have received some letters in our office regarding the opening of the lineage papers of members. This indicates there is some doubt in their minds as to just what we are doing. We feel that, if some send in these queries, they must also be in the minds of other members, therefore, we are devoting this article to the questions and answers concerning the lineage papers and hope all will read it and derive some benefit from it.

**QUESTION:** Why are the papers being declared open unless we notify your office?

**ANSWER:** Hundreds of requests come to this office for additional information so papers for prospective members may be successfully completed. It takes considerable time to send the names and addresses of members to the prospective members so that they may correspond and send the required data back and forth. Knowing that almost every member is anxious to help obtain new members, it was decided we could be of great help if we could search the established records and send the required information. These papers will be open to the Staff of the Registrar General’s Office for correspondence only and will be of great help in answering requests for help.

**QUESTION:** If the papers are opened, will it not be hard on the papers?

**ANSWER:** Absolutely not. If you ask that your papers be closed, we will honor your request. Your letter to us, stating your wishes, will be bound right with your paper.

**QUESTION:** When my papers were approved, did you give me all the data and proof that I sent? Can these be returned to me?

**ANSWER:** All materials sent in with your application papers have been verified. May I call your attention to the paragraph that is at the bottom of the first page of your application papers?

**QUESTION:** What records are open as of now?

**ANSWER:** All records of deceased, resigned, and dropped members are automatically opened for information from National Headquarters, according to the rulings mentioned above.

**QUESTION:** I am disturbed because you state the records will be available only to the Registrar General’s Office. What good is our Library to the members, if we are to be denied, now, the privilege of seeing these established records?

**ANSWER:** The application papers have never been on file in the Library, so you could never see them there. You have never been given the right to see the papers of members. The Library contains books, manuscripts, and such material for genealogical use, but the papers were never on file there for public use.

**QUESTION:** What is the reason for opening these records to the public?

**ANSWER:** Again, it is well to repeat: These records will be opened to the public. They are to be used for the Staff of the Registrar General’s Office to answer the many queries that come in regarding dates and the acceptability of a certain patriot.

**QUESTION:** When my papers were approved, you kept one copy and all the data and proof that I sent. Can these be returned to me?

**ANSWER:** All materials sent in with your application papers must be kept on file in our office, along with one copy of your papers to substantiate this proof that we verified. May I call your attention to the paragraph that is at the bottom of the first page of your application papers?

**QUESTION:** Are any of the papers open before July 1?

**ANSWER:** No, unless a letter had been sent to our office giving us the permission to do so, because someone wished some specific information from the paper.

**QUESTION:** What records are open as of now?

**ANSWER:** Hundreds of requests come to this office for additional information so papers for prospective members may be successfully completed. It takes considerable time to send the names and addresses of members to the prospective members so that they may correspond and send the required data back and forth. Knowing that almost every member is anxious to help obtain new members, it was decided we could be of great help if we could search the established records and send the required information. These papers will be open to the Staff of the Registrar General’s Office for correspondence only and will be of great help in answering requests for help.

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**ANSWER:** Absolutely not. If you ask that your papers be closed, we will honor your request. Your letter to us, stating your wishes, will be bound right with your paper.
Eau Claire (which in French means Clear Water), a city of 40,000, situated at the junction of two rivers, is an important industrial, wholesale, medical and educational center. Eau Claire has fourteen parks, in one of which, Carson Park, is located an historic Paul Bunyan Logging Camp, and a Steam Locomotive on display. Recreational facilities of this area are varied, with golf, boating, fishing, swimming, and in winter excellent ski areas. Wisconsin State College is located in Eau Claire; 2700 students are expected this year. It grants both B.A. and M.A. degrees.
John Bell Chapter, DAR, Madison, Wisconsin

Mrs. Wilbur Hanley, Regent

Honors its Revolutionary Ancestors and dedicates this page to Private John Bell for whom our chapter was named. We cordially invite correspondence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capt. Moses Moore</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Allen, Genevieve Sylvester (Mrs. C. E.)</td>
<td>2814 Chamberlain Ave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Whitlatch</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Amacher, Elizabeth Swenkerud (Mrs. J. R.)</td>
<td>2338 E. Johnson St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. William Stevens</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>Bishop, Frances Ellis (Mrs. C. A.)</td>
<td>2001 Van Hise Ave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. Abraham Batcheller</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Brotz, Helene Stratman-Thomas (Mrs. A. J.)</td>
<td>1345 Morrison St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Butts</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Callan, Geraldine Johnson (Mrs. C. A.)</td>
<td>378 Oneida Place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. Michael Hatch</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Carter, Ella Gordon (Mrs. F.)</td>
<td>738 Oneida Place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathaniel Goodspeed</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Colbert, Helen Carter (Mrs. A. R.)</td>
<td>738 Oneida Place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. John Kelly</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Dyer, Hannah Johnson (Mrs. H. S.)</td>
<td>311 N. Brooks St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. William Stevens</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Evans, Mrs. Carolyn Smith</td>
<td>349 Kennington Dr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. John Whitney</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Fuller, Margaret Smith-Douglass (Mrs. J. G.)</td>
<td>114 Breeze Terrace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. Abraham Batcheller</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Gray, Irma C. Hill (Mrs. H. L.)</td>
<td>103 Lahrop St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John H. Waters</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Hayden, Eleanor Brown (Mrs. R. M.)</td>
<td>415 Farrell Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. Israel Jones, Jr.</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Hanley, Mary Carrier (Mrs. Wilbur)</td>
<td>1806 Keye Dr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. Israel Jones, Sr.</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Hibbard, Miss Alice</td>
<td>2145 Ridge Ave., Evanston, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. John Smith</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Holenbeck, Miss Josephine and Hazel</td>
<td>321 4th Ave., Baraboo, Wis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. John Smith</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Howard, Miss A. Margate</td>
<td>3106 N. Brooks St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. John Smith</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Johnson, Helen Ostrander (Mrs. R. L.)</td>
<td>1701 Boyd Ave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. John Smith</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Johnson, Marilyn Tormey (Mrs. S. A.)</td>
<td>204 New Castle Way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. John Smith</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>King, Annette Brown (Mrs. C. C.)</td>
<td>903 N. Carroll St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. John Smith</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>King, Genevieve Post (Mrs. T. R.)</td>
<td>1140 Elmendale Ave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. John Smith</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Lamb, Ruth Gertrude Harley (Mrs. Francis)</td>
<td>282 Lakewood Blvd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. John Smith</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Lindem, Florence Fuller (Mrs. J. M.)</td>
<td>1716 Hoyt St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. John Smith</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>March, Margaret McGowan (Mrs. H. W.)</td>
<td>3902 Euclid Ave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. John Smith</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Miller, Helen Shepherd (Mrs. B. E.)</td>
<td>6013 Naheda Trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. John Smith</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Moore, Laura Johnson (Mrs. H. G.)</td>
<td>831 Ridgewood St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. John Smith</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Norr, Anita Showman (Mrs. R. J.)</td>
<td>831 Ridgewood St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. John Smith</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Nuzum, Ina McKinney (Mrs. W. E.)</td>
<td>3717 Regent St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. John Smith</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Pullard, Isabella Ward (Mrs. L. K.)</td>
<td>301 New Castle Way</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt. John Smith</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Rader, Helen Waters (Mrs. L. F.)</td>
<td>1133 W. Hill St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. John Smith</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Thomas, Mabel Waddell, Mrs. C. C.</td>
<td>620 S. Ingersoll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. John Smith</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Towne, Mary Dayton (Mrs. Henry)</td>
<td>715 S. Dickinson St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. John Smith</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Troop, Lucy Marie (Mrs. Emil)</td>
<td>1108 Grant St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. John Smith</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Van Sant, Marion Gillett (Mrs. J. F.)</td>
<td>2112 S. Darlington Pl., Tulsa, Okla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. John Smith</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Volk, Cora Morse (Mrs. F. E.)</td>
<td>4227 Mandan Crescent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. John Smith</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Werner, Elizabeth Tormey (Mrs. J. G.)</td>
<td>1934 Regent St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. John Smith</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Whelan, Laura Johnson (Mrs. Allen)</td>
<td>3701 Post Office, Fond du Lac, Wis.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt. John Smith</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Whittaker, Edna (Mrs. H. W.)</td>
<td>525 Woodward Dr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt. John Smith</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Wiedenbeck, Dorothy Hudson (Mrs. G. P.)</td>
<td>5632 Lake Mendota Dr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. John Smith</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Wolff, Dorothy Nelson (Mrs. H. D.)</td>
<td>601 New Castle Way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. John Smith</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Ziegler, Mary Elizabeth Tradewell, (Mrs. A. J.)</td>
<td>415 Kilbourne Ave., Tomah, Wis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. John Smith</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Colbert, Batrice Volk (Mrs. R. J., Jr.)</td>
<td>1005 Kilbourne Ave., Tomah, Wis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[872] DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
PORT WASHINGTON CHAPTER, DAR  
Ozaukee County  
Port Washington, Wisconsin  

Proudly honors its Chapter Regent  
MRS. MARY GROS HERZIGER

OUR REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Member</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ardery, Pvt. John</td>
<td>Pa</td>
<td>Mrs. Wm. K. Sharples</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ayres, Col. John</td>
<td>Conn</td>
<td>Mrs. Elmer Pipkorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Balch, Pvt. Caleb</td>
<td>N. H</td>
<td>Mrs. Mary W. Stewart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Balch, Pvt. Cyrus</td>
<td>N. H</td>
<td>Mrs. Mary W. Stewart</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bartholf, Capt. Peter</td>
<td>N. Y</td>
<td>Mrs. W. F. Schanen</td>
</tr>
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<td>Baxter, Pvt. John</td>
<td>N. Y</td>
<td>Mrs. Oscar J. Galles</td>
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<td>Black, Corp. Solomon, Sr.</td>
<td>Mass</td>
<td>Miss Walter F. Kloppe</td>
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<td>Black, Corp. Solomon, Sr.</td>
<td>Mass</td>
<td>Mrs. Allen G. Cady</td>
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<td>Mrs. Harry E. Henry</td>
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<td>Brainerd, Capt. Eliakim</td>
<td>Conn</td>
<td>Mrs. Oliver H. Smith</td>
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<td>Brewerst, Agnes</td>
<td>Va</td>
<td>Mrs. H. W. Jungers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buck, Pvt. Thomas</td>
<td>R. I</td>
<td>Mrs. Theodore Grob</td>
</tr>
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<td>*Chamberlin, Pvt. Aaron</td>
<td>Conn</td>
<td>Mrs. Alexander Wood</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clark, Lt. James</td>
<td>Mass</td>
<td>Mrs. Robert W. Goeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark, Lt. James</td>
<td>Mass</td>
<td>Miss Gretchen A. Wernecke</td>
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<td>Mass</td>
<td>Mrs. R. A. Wernecke</td>
</tr>
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<td>Clayton, Pvt. Zebulon</td>
<td>N. J</td>
<td>Mrs. Wm. F. Dallmann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davenport, Pvt. Charles</td>
<td>Conn</td>
<td>Mrs. Carl E. Gerold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forrest, Capt. George</td>
<td>Va</td>
<td>Mrs. Wm. F. Voelz, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster, Sgt. William</td>
<td>Conn</td>
<td>Mrs. W. Reynolds</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Gale, Lt. Abraham</td>
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<td>*Gale, Pvt. Richard</td>
<td>Conn</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles A. Phillips</td>
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<td>N. Y</td>
<td>Mrs. Carl W. Herziger</td>
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<td>Mass</td>
<td>Mrs. Dallas W. Heim, Jr.</td>
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<td>Halbert, Lt. William</td>
<td>Va</td>
<td>Mrs. John Hurth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Halbert, Lt. William</td>
<td>Va</td>
<td>Mrs. Robert Hurth</td>
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</table>

* denotes deceased member

CONGRATULATIONS TO
PORT WASHINGTON CHAPTER, DAR
on its 50th Anniversary

COMPLIMENTS OF
OZAUKEE FARM AND HOME
ABSTRACT CO.

Abstracts of Title to all real estate in Ozaukee County
Port Washington, Wisconsin

MAYOR FRANK MEYER
extends best wishes
from the City of Port Washington
to Port Washington Chapter, DAR
on its 50th Anniversary

CONGRATULATIONS TO
PORT WASHINGTON CHAPTER, DAR
on its Fifty years of Service in Ozaukee County

THE PORT WASHINGTON
STATE BANK
Established 1899
Member FDIC
Office at Belgium, Wisconsin

NOVEMBER 1963
Compliments of
Port Washington Savings
AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
222 N. Wisconsin St.
PORT WASHINGTON, WIS.

PORT PUBLICATIONS, INC.
Port Washington, Wis.
Box 248 - Schanen Building

PORT WASHINGTON PILOT
For all the News
Job Printing
Port Washington, Wis.

Compliments of
POOLE
FUNERAL HOME
Mr. & Mrs. Erin H. Poole
Port Washington, Wis.

Greetings from
Port Washington Country Club

COMPLIMENTS
OF
CEDARBURG MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CEDARBURG, WISCONSIN

Compliments
Thiensville State Bank
Thiensville, Wis.
Member FDIC

ARMBRUSTER JEWELERS
Cedarburg, Wis.
1884 - 1964
celebrating
our 80th anniversary

PHILIPP
LITHOGRAPHING CO.
Grafton, Wisconsin

ENERCON MOTORS
Low speed without gears
Fast, accurate stopping
and repeatability
Rugged

ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS CORP.
Grafton, Wisconsin

fmc BOLENS
FMC CORPORATION
BOLENS DIVISION
PORT WASHINGTON, WISCONSIN
America's Finest Outdoor Power Equipment

Greetings and Congratulations
to
Port Washington Chapter, DAR
on their 50th anniversary
from
a life member of
Ozaukee County Historical Society
and a friend of
Port Washington Chapter, DAR

TECUMSEH

LAUSON • POWER PRODUCTS
ENGINES
Grafton, Wisconsin

PORT WASHINGTON CHAPTER DAR
Ozaukee County
Proudly honors its members of 50 years and longer on its 50th chapter anniversary
Mrs. Jessie Ingersoll Gilson
Mrs. Edith Smith Moeser
Mrs. Julia Blake Munster
Miss Evelyn Smith

CEDARBURG STATE BANK
Cedarburg, Wisconsin

CEDARBURG ABSTRACT AND TITLE COMPANY, INC.
Cedarburg, Wisconsin

L. J. SMITH MOTOR CO.
Telephone ATlas 4-4422
PORT WASHINGTON, WISCONSIN

1st NATIONAL BANK
Port Washington, Wis.
Member of FDIC

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Wisconsin's last covered bridge, Cedarburg, Wis., was built in 1876 and a marker was dedicated by the Port Washington Chapter, DAR, in 1955.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E. H. MOLDENHAUER &amp; SONS</th>
<th>COMPLIMENTS OF</th>
<th>CEDARBURG LUMBER COMPANY INC.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Contractors - Engineers</td>
<td>SUPER VALU STORE</td>
<td>Building Materials</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cedarburg, Wis.</td>
<td></td>
<td>401 South Washington Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area code 414</td>
<td>Keup Road</td>
<td>On Highway 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone 377-2383</td>
<td>CEDARBURG, WISCONSIN</td>
<td>Cedarburg, Wisconsin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commercial Investments</td>
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<td>Buildings - National Accounts</td>
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<td>Design - Land - Construction one package</td>
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<td>Thruout the Midwest</td>
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<th>Marquardt Bus Service, Inc.</th>
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<th>CEDARBURG DAIRY INC.</th>
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<td>School Contract Service</td>
<td>The Suburban Bank</td>
<td>Highway 60 at 143</td>
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<td>Charter Buses</td>
<td>Serving the Greater</td>
<td>Drake 7-3170</td>
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<td>Cedarburg</td>
<td>Milwaukee Area</td>
<td>“On your way to the Covered</td>
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<td>Mequon</td>
<td>Grafton, Wisconsin</td>
<td>Bridge”</td>
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<td>Plymouth</td>
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<td>Cedarburg, Wisconsin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Port Washington</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOVEMBER 1963
GRAFTON DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
"Hwy. 57"
INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

Municipal Sewer and Water
1 Lot or 50 Acres
Industrial Sites & Climate For Growth
15 Miles North of Milwaukee
Phone: DR 7-4080

GROB DRILL GRINDER
No adjustments to grind drills
Mfg. by: TED GROB COMPANY
603 Beech Street
Grafton - Wis.

ROSTAD ALUMINUM CORPORATION
Permanent Mold Castings
GRAFTON, WISCONSIN

PIONEER CONTAINER CORPORATION
Cedarburg, Wisconsin
Precision Boxes to Protect your Product

Simplicity

Congratulations

PORT WASHINGTON CHAPTER, DAR

America's No. 1 line of Outdoor Power Equipment
Port Washington, Wisconsin
These Historic Sites are located in Ozaukee County within a short drive from the famous restaurants in Ozaukee County, Wisconsin.

This pioneer log house, built between 1853-1860, is under reconstruction in Ozaukee County. Volunteer labor donated by members of the Ozaukee County Historical Society will complete it before winter.

**STEER’N’STEIN**
House of Steaks and Prime Ribs
Thiensville, Wisconsin
FINE FOOD — FINE ART
ALPINE VILLAGE
on Highway 57
near Thiensville, Wisconsin,
owned and operated by
THE BUCHEL BROTHERS

Birthplace of Flag Day
Here at Stony Hill School, Bernard J. Cigrand, 19 year old teacher and his students held the first recognized observance of the Flag Birth Day on June 14, 1885 with a flag ten inches high, carrying 38 stars, standing in a bottle on the teacher’s desk. After thirty-one years of crusading by Dr. Cigrand, President Woodrow Wilson on June 14, 1916, proclaimed the National observance of Flag Day.

Erected 1962
Ozaukee County Historical Society

**Smith Bros.**
“Fish Shanty Restaurants”
- Port Washington, Wisconsin
- Torrance and Los Angeles, Calif.
Famous Fish Dinners

Congratulations to Port Washington Chapter on its 50th Anniversary

Deming, Conover, Ram, Venerable's, Port, Bay, St Century

**MAYER HOTEL**
Cocktails and Dining
Party accommodations
Marcie Hornslein — Atlas 4-4484
Port Washington, Wisconsin

NOVEMBER 1963
These officers had Peaceful Coexistence for a short time—May they rest in peace; and may God forgive us for making treaties with Communists!

Following are excerpts from an address given by Dr. Fred Schwarz of Sydney, Australia, before members of Texas Reserve Officers Association:

The tragedy of Communism is not merely that it murders, but that it makes murder a moral and righteous act.

I have here a statement by J. Edgar Hoover of the F.B.I. concerning a President of the Russian Soviet, Klementi Voroshilov. I took this from the Rocky Mountain News, Monday, July 22, 1956. Mr. Hoover said, “Russian President, Klementi Voroshilov once boasted of engineering the slaughter of 11,000 Czarist officers and shipping their wives and daughters off to Red Army brothels.” Mr. Hoover said, “Voroshilov made his boast to William C. Bullitt, who headed the special U.S. Mission to Moscow in 1919, and was this country’s first ambassador to Russia from 1933 to 1936.” The F.B.I. Chief continued, “Voroshilov told Bullitt that he urged the 11,000 officers at Kiev to surrender and, if they would surrender, he would guarantee that they and their families would be allowed to return to their homes. Voroshilov then boasted that after they had surrendered, he executed all 11,000 officers, all male children, and put the wives and daughters into the brothels for the use of the Red Army.” Hoover added, “Now, men of this kind have no Character.” That’s the point with which I venture to disagree. The Russian Officer HAS character—COMMUNIST CHARACTER. From the Communist viewpoint, that was a moral and righteous act because what he was doing would contribute towards the triumph of Communist forces which was the will of history. These were only a group of “animals” to be scientifically disposed of in the interest of the future, regenerate mankind!

We should examine our heritage bequeathed to us by those who made such great sacrifices, and in the light of the glory of that heritage dedicate our lives to our country, to our God, and to the survival of liberty upon the earth.
ANCESTOR STATE
Whitney, Benjamin Mass
Greene, Edward R. I.
Maxson, Asa R. I.
Heber & Ahimaaz Vt.
Van Pelt, John N. J.
Gilchrist, John Pa.
Southwick, David Mass.
Morrison, David Mass.
Beach, Stephen Conn.
Durand, Joseph Francis Conn.
Ives, Amasa Conn.
Vessey, Benjamin Mass.
Ingalls, Ebenezer N. 11.
Colton, Luther Mass.
Morrison, David Mass.
Hay, Michael Mass.
Flint, Henry Mass.
Nichols, Thomas Mass.
Osgood, N. H.
Mason-Haney—Wanted ances., parents, dates, and places of Isaac Mason, b. 1784, N.C. (where?), d. 1846 Robertson Co., Tenn., and wfe., Elizabeth Haney, b. 1798 (where?) in N.C., d. 1857 (where?) in Tenn.—Mrs. Louise Mason Herndon, 214 N. Walnut St., Springfield, Tenn.

Gенеalogical
(Continued from page 868)

Forest Atkinson Chapter No. 460
Daughters of the American Revolution
Honor Revolutionary Ancestors

NAMES

In youth, my mother told me many a name
Of relatives and friends of times long past;
They sounded very quaint as if they came
From ancient sources that were meant to last;
And she pronounced them thoughtfully as though
Each brought back faces—memories held dear;
And while she talked of them her words would flow
In dreamy measures pleasing to the ear.

Morton-Davis—Want parents, dates, and places of Thomas Morton, b. Va. (where?), d. 1764, wife. Elizabeth Davis, b. 1776 (where?) in Va.; came to Marion Co., Ky., later to Madison Co., Ky. and died abt. 1796/97, where he lived and d. May 8, 1844.—Mrs. Georgia Morton Ramsey, P.O. Box 12, Madisonville, Ky.

Margaret E. Bruner, New Castle, Ind.
QUERIES
(Continued from previous page)


McQuaid(e)—Graham-Kirkwood-Caldwell-Hayward—Want ances., parents, dates, places, with proof and any data, on all of the following: Patrick McQuaid of Chester Co., N.Y., d. 5-24-1820, mar. Catherine Graham, b. 1753. Capt. James McQuaid, b. N.Y., 1782, son of Patrick McQuaid, d. 12-22-1811, mar. — Kirkwood. James McQuaid, son of (?) Capt. James McQuaid, b. near Philadelphia, Pa., 10-22-1801; d. 12-13-1859, Belleville, Mich.; mar. at Pittsburgh, Pa., 9-18-1802, 1821, Elizabeth Caldwell, b. 9-201802, d. Belleville, Mich. Samuel Caldwell McQuaid, b. Kittanning, Pa., 7-4-1829, son of James # 3 above, mar. 1-1-1856 Abby Eliza Hayward, b. Black Rock, N.Y., 7-12-1834 (believed to be a dau. of David Hayward, gr. dau. of Simeon Hayward of Concord). Simeon lived Morristown, N.J., 1775. Abby Eliza Hayward's parents David Hayward and wife, Betsy Hoyt. She was b. Walton, Del., Co., N.Y. 1811.—Mrs. Geo. McQuaid, 2602 E. Fourth St., Duluth 12, Minn.
MINUTES

National Board of Management

Regular Meeting, October 18, 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 a.m., Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General, presiding.

The invocation was given by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, 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. The following members were recorded present: NATIONAL OFFICERS: Executive 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; Vice Presidents General: Mrs. Lipscomb, Mrs. McCrary, Mrs. Biel, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Shramek, Mrs. Heaton, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Minton, Mrs. Morford, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Skillman, Miss Downing, Mrs. Estill, Miss Ragan, Mrs. Holzer, Miss Wight, Miss MacPeeck, Mrs. Wiedleia, Mrs. Hansen, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Diggs, Mrs. Selleck, Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Lynde, Mrs. Finley, Mrs. Howland, Mrs. Cordon, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Race, Mrs. Coyner, Mrs. Sayre, Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Wilcox, Miss Harle, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Dooley, Mrs. Smith, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Barker. State Regent: Miss Johnson, Mrs. Barker.

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

Report of President General

This report covers the six-month period beginning April 20th, the day following adjournment of the 72nd Continental Congress and runs to date. Immediately after Congress and the National Board of Management meeting, the President General officially attended the inspirational Annual Banquet and participated in the Senior Reception of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, that date, at the Sheraton Park Hotel.

On April 23rd it was a pleasure to officiate and be entertained at the Greater Washington Flower & Garden Show, Virginia Section.

On May 17th I attended the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce Testimonial Dinner in honor of Senator Harry Flood Byrd of Virginia, who serves as Chairman of the NSDAR Advisory Board, leaving in time to arrive at the Anniversary Meeting of John Alexander Chapter to install newly elected officers.

On the afternoon of May 18th I joined members and guests of the National Woman's Party for an historic program and unveiling of the Sibyl Ludington statue, sculptured by Anna Hyatt Huntington, at a garden party.

On May 27th, as President General, I attended a State Department two-day Foreign Policy Conference by invitation of the Secretary of State. At this conference, top level officials outlined views on current world matters and United States policies to national nongovernment organization leaders. The session concluded with an “Off the record” talk by the President. Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, Treasurer General, represented the National Society at the conference the following day, when the President General had a previous commitment.

On May 28th I motored to Staunton, Virginia, where I was a luncheon guest and speaker of the Beverly Manor Chapter, Mrs. Beirne J. Kerr, Regent. Activities included a ceremony at Old Cemetery, Old Stone Church, Fort Defiance, followed by a visit and tour to the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace, the Manse. I was an overnight guest of Mrs. Herbert McK. Smith, at Waverley. Mrs. Frederick T. Morse, Vice President General from Virginia, was among the distinguished guests present.

On the following day, May 29th, I visited the Virginia Frontier Chapter in Lexington, which was organized when I was State Regent. There I enjoyed the hospitality of Mrs. Paul Welles and her sister, Miss Mary M. Galt. Mrs. N. O. Moses, Regent, presided over the dinner meeting. Both Chapter meetings in the Valley were well attended, with over 200 at each. The occasion marked my second visit in Virginia since election as President General.

En route back your President General spent a few days in Waynesboro, where she was joined by the family, attending the graduation exercises of the Duncans’ second son, Moncure, from the Fishburne Military Academy. There she participated in the Ring Figure, a Senior Year Highlight.

On June 2nd I left for the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, where on the 4th, I presented the National Society’s Award of a portable typesetter to Cadet Gary K. Klauminzer, for the highest rating in Mechanics of Fluids.

On June 10th I attended the 60th Anniversary of the Washington Headquarters Association, held at the famed Morris-Jumel Mansion in New York City, Mrs. John W. Finger, President. Mrs. Nichols R. Jones, Past National Officer and Chairman of Arrangements Committee, host-
essed a luncheon at the York Club. That evening, your President General was guest of honor at a dinner in the Tower Suite of Time and Life Building, Miss Alice Butterfield, member of the Resolutions Committee, hostess.

The next morning, on return to Washington, I visited the Germantown Chapter in Philadelphia, on the occasion of the celebration of its 65th Anniversary, Mrs. Robert D. Anderson, Jr., Regent, Miss Dorothy D. Jenkins, Special Hostess, and Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre, State Regent of Pennsylvania.

June 15th it was a pleasure to attend as guest the summer luncheon meeting at the Potomac Regent’s Club, held at Evans Farm Inn, Mrs. Hudson Chandler, President.

On June 18th I was guest speaker of the Massanutten Chapter, Harrisonburg, Virginia, Mrs. Robert Y. Frazer, Regent at a joint reception and luncheon with the Rockingham Historical Society, after which an escorted motorcade drove to the old Lincoln Family Cemetery, where a DAR Marker Ceremony was held and memorial wreaths placed, rededicating the graves of the pioneer Virginia ancestors of Abraham Lincoln.

Your President General returned late the same evening for an annual dinner by the Alexandria Soroptimist Club (a one-of-a-kind classified professional women’s group) where she was guest of honor and cited as “Outstanding Woman of the Year”, receiving an appropriate plaque.

On June 26th it was my pleasure to be hostess to the Printing Committee at an informal luncheon; this, in appreciation of the outstanding, conscientious service performed by Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Chairman and her Committee.

June 29th Mr. Duncan and I were guests of the West Virginia Centennial Commission at Martinsburg. A large parade was held during the morning, followed by an alfresco luncheon at the interesting renovated home of the Confederate spy, Belle Boyd. That evening, guests were entertained at a banquet at the Shenandoah Hotel and thereafter the Centennial Pageant took place. On this memorable occasion, it was a pleasure to join Miss Virginia B. Johnson, State Regent of West Virginia, and Mrs. Samuel Solins, Chairman of DAR Constitution Week Committee, whose husband was Chairman of the Distinguished Guests Committee.

On July 9th by invitation of the President of the United States your President General attended a Conference of Women’s Organizations at the White House at 4 p.m. Approximately 300 women assembled in the East Room of the White House to consider the subject of civil rights. Following attendance at the Conference, I wrote President Kennedy reiterating that the National Society had no stand on integration or segregation as such; that, hence, activity in pursuance of the term, “life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness”, as I understand it on the one hand, and to the National Society in keeping faith with ideals and principles, on the other, I wish to announce the following administrative directive:

Attendance at work tomorrow, August 28th, will be a matter of individual option. There will be no penalty of either leave or salary to those who are absent. For the possible inconvenience experienced by those who elect to work, some consideration—either leave or pay—will be extended.

This means presumably, chief clerks will determine whether or not current work requires his or her attendance. In other words, tomorrow will be treated as a Saturday. Like a Saturday, if you do plan to come in tomorrow, it will be necessary for you to give your name and mode of transportation to Miss Reddington in the Buildings and Grounds Office before leaving the buildings today. This is important as no one will get in tomorrow unless your name is on the door list. As usual, entrance will be by 1776 D Street door.

Further, attention is called to the fact that no parking will be permitted on the driveway ramps on either 17th Street or D Street.

The President General will be here tomorrow.

/s/ Marion Moncure Duncan.

On August 28th 10 Staff members, with the President General, were in attendance at National Headquarters from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. The Metropolitan and Military police assembled in Constitution Hall to receive instructions and assignments. Coffee was served them. In shifts, the police returned to lunch outside the buildings, box lunches having been provided by the Army.

A letter of appreciation for the use of Constitution Hall was received on September 4th from Chief Albert L. Embrey, Deputy Chief of Police, which follows:
Dear Mrs. Duncan:

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you most sincerely for making the facilities of Constitution Hall available to the members of this department and the D.C. National Guard, who were on a detail in connection with a demonstration held in this city on August 28, 1963.

Thank you, too, for the use of the coffee urn and donation of coffee. This thoughtfulness, on your part, added greatly to the comfort of the men on this detail.

Will you be so kind as to convey to Mr. Harold L. Maynard and those who assisted him, our thanks for the help which they rendered, which help proved to be of great value in the successful execution of the detail on August 28th, 1963.

Yours very truly,

Albert L. Embrey
Deputy Chief of Police.

With the passing of the summer months, it seemed unbelievable to your President General to realize that it had been necessary and desirable to report daily to National Headquarters from the adjournment of the 72nd Congress in April to the advent of fall days in September, the only exception being absence from the city on official DAR engagements. Ofttimes, hours ran 7:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. including Saturday's, a two-hour ride from the Duncan's summer home notwithstanding. Exceedingly—in both quantity and quality—heavy mail, the compilation of the new Directory, the August Omnibus mailing, the careful preparation of press releases—all have required concentrated and time-consuming effort. The Staff at National Headquarters has been exemplary in cooperation in these endeavors.

The first official visit to a State this fall was made to the Maryland State Chairmen's Workshop Meeting at the Turf Valley Country Club, Baltimore, on September 10th, Mrs. Eliot C. Lovett, State Regent, presiding, at which time I conducted the DAR Forum. Among distinguished guests present were Mrs. Frank Shramek, Vice President General from Maryland, Mrs. G. W. S. Musgrave, Chairman, Revision of Bylaws Committee, and Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, Chairman, NSDAR Banquet.

On Monday, September 16th, I left Dulles Airport for Detroit, Michigan, where I was met by Mrs. Clare E. Wielke, State Regent, and other State Officers.

Next morning, September 17th, the one-day Regional Michigan Conference opened at the Grosse Pointe War Memorial, at which the President General's Forum was given. Luncheon followed, the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, hostess, Mrs. Clarence E. Carroll, Regent; at this time I addressed the group on the subject, "Be Strong and of a Good Courage." Among distinguished guests present were Mrs. F. Lloyd Young, Vice President General from Minnesota, Mrs. Joseph F. Cutting, Chairman, Clearing House Committee, and Mrs. F. B. Zahn, Adviser to St. Mary's School for Indian Girls at Springfield, South Dakota. Mrs. George Sartell, Past Vice President General, presented the President General in behalf of Minishoshe Chapter with a book entitled, "The American Citizens Handbook."

On September 21st I left Bismarck by plane for Oklahoma City to attend a special workshop of the five Oklahoma State Districts in Shawnee. This return engagement to Shawnee, Oklahoma had special significance as I was hospitalized there last March, consequently this year's happy visit was doubly enjoyed. Here I was met by Melvin R. Race, State Regent, and graciously entertained as her house guest during my stay. A full day's agenda provided opportunity for the President's General's Forum and my talk was given that evening at the dinner.

While in Oklahoma the President General was privileged to participate in a telephone demonstration through arrangement with the Samuel Doak Chapter of Morristown, Tennessee. This was in connection with the start of direct long-distance dialing in that area, showing the development of communications and transportation from the time of the signing of the Constitution to the present. Appreciation is expressed to Mrs. William L. Lacy, Regent, and Mrs. Paul Beets, 1st Vice Regent of the Samuel Doak Chapter, and to the Southern Bell Telephone Company.

From Des Moines, I was driven to Sioux City on September 20th by Mrs. Milton M. Lory, Regent, Martha Washington Chapter, to attend a special Constitution Week luncheon as speaker, and thereafter to visit the Chapter's 8th Annual Antique Show, then in progress at the City Auditorium. Mrs. Courtenay Q. Wilcox, State Regent of South Dakota, met me in Sioux City and drove me to Springfield, South Dakota for attendance at the South Dakota DAR Special State Board of Management Meeting at St. Mary's Indian School for Girls, where I was guest in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon Cull, Headmaster. The State Meeting was held Sat., Sept. 21st, at which I spoke and also gave the Forum. That evening I attended the first season's social at the School. The next day, September 22nd, it was a pleasure to tour St. Mary's and be joined by other dignitaries connected with the School for luncheon. Thereafter, due to unexpected car trouble, I left Mrs. Wilcox to be driven by Bishop Gesner 150 miles to Sioux Falls to the reception by South Dakota's oldest, largest Chapter, Mary Chilton. Following dinner with Chapter Officers—at which Mrs. Wilcox rejoined us, I left by plane for Bismarck, North Dakota.

On Monday morning, September 23rd, registration took place at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Bismarck, followed by a personally conducted tour of the city. The Conference opened its two-day session at 2 p.m., Mrs. Eugene R. Tuskind, State Regent, presiding. Hostess Chapter was Minishoshe, Mrs. Frank L. Bytnes, Regent.

Highlight of the Tuesday, September 24th luncheon, was the presentation to the President General, in behalf of Mandan Chapter, of a miniature silver service with cups, saucers and spoons by Mrs. Edwin Tostevin, Chapter Regent and Past State Regent. This tea-set was given to the local Chapter by the late Mrs. John L. Bowers, Organizing Regent and the presentation was made to the National Society in her honor. This treasured gift will be placed in the Children's Attic, Memorial Continental Hall. After luncheon, the President General's Forum was conducted and that evening at the Conference Banquet I spoke on "Be Strong and of a Good Courage." Among distinguished guests present were Mrs. F. Lloyd Young, Vice President General from Minnesota, Mrs. Joseph F. Cutting, Chairman, Clearing House Committee, and Mrs. F. B. Zahn, Adviser to St. Mary's School for Indian Girls at Springfield, South Dakota. Mrs. George Sartell, Past Vice President General, presented the President General in behalf of Minishoshe Chapter with a book entitled, "The American Citizens Handbook."

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On September 27th, before leaving Oklahoma, it was a pleasure to visit the State Historical Building and Library in Oklahoma City for a specially conducted tour and to attend a large luncheon co-sponsored by the three Oklahoma City chapters: Oklahoma City Chapter, Mrs. H. Mead Norton, Regent; Col. John Starke, Sr. Chapter, Mrs. Coye W. McClure, Regent; and Council Grove Chapter, Mrs. Lloyd M. Estes, Regent.

That afternoon I emplaned for Omaha for my visit with Nebraska Daughters. Upon arrival at Eppley Airport, I was met by Mrs. Herbert H. Selleck, State Regent, and State Officers.

Mrs. Selleck presided at the Nebraska Meeting, with Mrs. E. R. Morgan, Regent of the hostess chapter, Goldenrod, welcoming those in attendance. The President General's Forum was conducted in the morning. My address was given at the luncheon held in the attractive Mardi Gras Room of the Omaha Athletic Club. Present on this occasion were Mrs. Francis Birnhaumen, Vice President General from Nebraska, and Mrs. Reuben E. Knight, Past Vice President General and Honorary National President of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution. A pleasant dinner that evening with members of the official Nebraska DAR family concluded scheduled events. Next morning, I was driven to the airport to leave for Minnesota.

Leaving Omaha on September 29th I arrived in Minneapolis in time to attend the beautifully appointed “Reciprocity Tea” held at the home of Mrs. James A. Vaughan, Adviser to the DAR Museum. The next morning, September 30th, the Minnesota Board of Management Meeting was held, presided over by Mrs. Royce B. Hansen, State Regent. This was followed by the President General’s Forum and luncheon. A formal dinner was held at lovely DAR-owned Sibley Tea House that evening, at which time I addressed the capacity group. Following breakfast Tuesday morning, October 1st, with Mrs. Hansen, some State Officers and Officers of the Sibley House Corporation, an excellent and enlightening tour of the Sibley House buildings and grounds was enjoyed before jetting to Idlewild to make connections for travel to Utica to attend the 67th New York State Conference.

Greetings and welcome by Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, State Regent, and Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, Corresponding Secretary General, set the gracious hospitality pattern enjoyed October 2-4 with New York Daughters at the State Meeting in Utica. Constructive sessions climaxed a highly successful State Conference, during which time it was my pleasure and privilege to offer the Forum and address the festive Conference Banquet. Among those present were Mrs. Richard E. Lipscomb, Vice President General, South Carolina; Mrs. Robert Z. Hawkins, State Regent of Nevada; Miss Edla S. Gibson, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Albert G. Peters, National Chairman, American Heritage Committee; Mrs. Henry S. Jones, National Chairman, National Defense Committee; and the following New York Daughters now serving as Chairmen: Mrs. Ivan T. Johnson, Genealogical Records; Mrs. George U. Baylies, Membership; and Mrs. George O. Vosburgh, Registration Line.

Of necessity, in the interest of time and space, the foregoing narrative has limited itself to citing events, dates and places. Your President General would feel very remiss and unpatriotic if she did not make the opportunity to express her deep and sincere gratitude for the warm friendliness, gracious hospitality and the many courtesies extended in connection with each official visit. Please know the beautiful appointments, outstanding and detailed arrangements by hostess committees of the numerous social events attendant to the State Meetings were both noted and enjoyed. Officers and Daughters in the various States visited were most solicitous, kind and cordial, reflecting the enthusiasm and dedication of their respective State Regents. This, together with the exceptional attendance recorded at almost every State Meeting, offered your President General great inspiration, which offset the fatigue which would normally be experienced in sustaining such a close schedule for 3 1/2 weeks. Further, it was a source of pleasure to the President General to note the attendance of Past National Officers, Honorary and Past State Regents and National Chairmen at State Meetings, which ran nearly 100%.

Also, at this time, pursuant to TELLING THE FULL DAR STORY, I wish to express thanks for the excellent newspaper, radio and television coverage—all most generous—provided enroute on the 10-State circuit. Outstanding and of note, was the cooperation of individual reporters, as well as the generous amount of space or time given. Individual letters of appreciation for this service have already gone forth to local news media from National Headquarters. It is hoped that this may provide an amicable basis for future and further good public relations at local level.

Returning home from New York Friday afternoon, October 4th, I did not come to the office on Saturday as planned but took the day to drive to Cape May to see my oldest son, now in the Coast Guard.

Monday and Tuesday, October 8th and 9th, were spent at National Headquarters, giving attention to duties preparatory to the October Board meeting and other meetings, as well as finalizing last minute details of the Williamsburg-Yorktown trip. Tuesday night, Mr. Duncan and I flew to Florida for a brief but much needed rest with personal friends, Col. and Mrs. Arthur U. Schrager, the latter currently on an administrative committee. While there, Mrs. William A. Becker, Honorary President General, and Mr. Becker entertained for us at a delightful dinner party at their Daytona Beach home, Saturday, October 12th.

Returning to Washington was Sunday night, the 13th, in order to be in the office this week to give attention to matters pertaining to the National Board of Management meeting.

In cases where it was impossible for the President General to attend certain events, she is indebted to those who represented her: Mrs. Charles J. Graef, Past Chairman in Charge of Manuals, at the Adult Education Association Meeting, New York City, May 9th; Mrs. Land Bentley Cash, Vice President General, at Dedication ceremony of the Gen. Ralph Emerson Truman Memorial Armony, Springfield, Missouri, May 9th; Mrs. George B. Furman, State Chaplain, District of Columbia, at Mount St. Alban meeting re historic churches in this area, May 29th; Miss Katherine Matthes, Honorary Vice President General, Cathedral of the Pines Memorial Day Service, Rindge, New Hampshire, May 30th; Mrs. Arthur L. Allen, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, presentation of DAR Award to U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colorado, June 2nd; Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, First Vice President General, presentation of DAR Award at U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, June 4th; Miss Gertrude A. MacPeak, State Regent of Massachusetts, presentation of DAR Award at U.S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, Connecticut on June 4th; Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, State Vice Regent, New York DAR State Society, presentation of DAR Award at U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N.Y., July 26th; Mrs. Julian C. Smith, Virginia DAR State Chairman of National Defense, at the State Department meeting on nuclear testing, August 5th; Mrs. Frank Shramek, Vice President General, on Citizenship Day, District of Columbia, September 17th; Mrs. Walter D. Carroll, Colorado DAR State Chairman, National Defense Committee, at the Annual Convention of the Association of American Physicians and Surgeons in Denver, October 10th, 11th and 12th; and to Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, Treasurer General, and Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn, Historian General, welcoming
and receiving members of the “Welcome to Washington Club” on the occasion of a visit to National Headquarters October 10th.

With sadness, as President General, I officially report the passing of Mrs. John W. Kirkpatrick, Honorary Vice President General, Kansas, on April 29th; Mrs. Theodore W. Luling, State Regent of England, September 30th; Miss Emeline A. Street, Past Vice President General and Past State Regent, Connecticut, September 6th; Mrs. Virgil Browne, Past Vice President General, Oklahoma, July 1963; and Mrs. Eunice Bland, beloved sister of the Curator General, Mrs. Roland E. James, on September 29th.

Mrs. Roland E. James, on September 29th, accompanied by Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, State Regent of New York, presented the DAR Traveling Banner to this Sheraton Park Hotel.

Jury duty at home prevented me from getting to Washington when our President General could go over the corrected edition with me, but a few weeks later she was able to give me time from her busy schedule for this. Actually this did not retard progress, as the deadline set for May 15th for material to come in had not been fulfilled. I had hoped, however, to have one copy to bring with me for this meeting, but receipt of late material which held up work at the printers made this impossible.

This officer has had a very busy summer with much accomplished on the Handbook. Jury duty at home prevented me from getting to Washington when our President General could go over the corrected edition with me, but a few weeks later she was able to give me time from her busy schedule for this. Actually this did not retard progress, as the deadline set for May 15th for material to come in had not been fulfilled. I had hoped, however, to have one copy to bring with me for this meeting, but receipt of late material which held up work at the printers made this impossible.

This officer attended the Pennsylvania Juniors luncheon at the Presidential Hotel in Philadelphia, and was very impressed and proud of the fine-looking young people handling this affair.

Our President General requested this officer to represent her and the National Society to present the DAR award to a midshipman at the United States Naval Academy. This is always a pleasure and an added one was to have the State Regents of Delaware and Maryland with me for these ceremonies.

This officer attended the Delaware State Flag Day meeting in Seaford, and at a later date, our State Officers club meeting in Dover, also, by invitation of our State Regent, a State Chairman meeting at her home in Middletown.

In July this officer served as hostess in the Mauil house, an old historic home during historic Lewes Days, now owned by my chapter. This being part of the general tour, and since the Colonel David Hall Chapter and the Lewes Historical Society promote this in cooperation, our chapter is permitted to share in the proceeds. Prior to the tour, a very fine pageant took place, this being the re-enactment of the bombardment of the town of Lewes by the British.

During September I had the pleasure of being invited to attend the New Hampshire meeting held at Barrington, and had the added pleasure of being accompanied on the return trip by Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, State Regent of the District of Columbia. Also attended the Pennsylvania State Conference held in Harrisburg. It was very heart warming to be greeted kindly by members in both states, all of whom made these two visits so memorable. The courtesies and hospitality extended during these visits will always be a pleasant memory.

It is a source of regret that all invitations extended cannot be accepted, but they are appreciated nonetheless.

My thanks and appreciation for the many fine State and Chapter Yearbooks and interesting newsheets sent me.

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

The report was received with a rising vote of appreciation. The President General resumed the chair and the First Vice President General, Mrs. Seimes, read her report.

Report of First Vice President General

Following Congress your First Vice President General was privileged to represent our President General, and, accompanied by Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, State Regent of New York, presented the DAR Traveling Banner to this year’s CAR winner at the CAR National Convention at the Sheraton Park Hotel.

This officer has had a very busy summer with much accomplished on the Handbook. Jury duty at home prevented me from getting to Washington when our President General could go over the corrected edition with me, but a few weeks later she was able to give me time from her busy schedule for this. Actually this did not retard progress, as the deadline set for May 15th for material to come in had not been fulfilled. I had hoped, however, to have one copy to bring with me for this meeting, but receipt of late material which held up work at the printers made this impossible.

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My thanks and appreciation for the many fine State and Chapter Yearbooks and interesting newsheets sent me.

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

Report of Chaplain General

It was the happy privilege of the Chaplain General to offer appropriate invocation and prayers at the April, June and now at this October Board meeting, and to have a part in chapter and division meetings in my own state.

A booklet of meditations, Let Your Heart Sing, was compiled during the summer and is now available in the Business Office. It is my hope that it will be helpful not only to Chapter and State Chaplains but to individual members as well. Over 1,400 copies have been sold to date. The assistance of our President General, the Printing Committee and Mrs. Erma Ash was greatly appreciated.

It was a pleasure to attend the Pennsylvania State Conference this month. My personal thanks to each State Regent for a copy of her state yearbook.

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

Report of Recording Secretary General

At the close of the 72d Continental Congress resolutions and letters as directed by the Congress were sent to the President of the United States, members of the Cabinet, heads of the Defense, Army and Navy establishments, chairmen of committees of the United States Congress and others.

The resolutions adopted by the 72d Continental Congress were prepared and printed in pamphlet form for distribution.

The Bylaws were reprinted, incorporating the amendments adopted by the 72d Continental Congress.

Preparation of the Congress Proceedings was completed in August.

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

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

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

Since April 13, 1963, 1,995 membership certificates have been prepared and mailed, also 22 commissions to Vice Presidents General, Honorary Vice Presidents General, State Regents, State Vice Regents.

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

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

The activity of this office between March 1st and September 1st, 1963 has been very great, and the following statistics would seem to bear out this statement: Letters answered, 787; Complete new set of addressograph stencils cut, 3189; Directory of Committees mailed, 3517; Free Proceedings mailed, 170; August Omnibus packets mailed, 3273; Resolutions mailed, 3702; Bylaws mailed, 3011. New files set up alphabetically and by subject—Typing of National Chairmen's letters for August Omnibus mailing was done by this office. (Note: The total for Resolutions is larger because these are also sent to the Governors, Senators and Congressmen, in addition to the official mailing list.)

As you well know, the subject matter of letters coming to this office is widely diversified. Many of them request information as to how to become a member, on scholarships, on awards, on how to trace family genealogy, as well as requests for free materials, names and addresses of hotels near Constitution Hall, what to do with deceased member's pins, and what the Daughters think and why. School children continue to be interested in securing pictures and information on the American Revolution and lawyers try to locate the whereabouts or last known address of a person who may have been a member. Many times it is found they never have been members.

During the summer, at the direction of the President General, with the fine cooperation of Mrs. Philip Dowdell, Chairman of Personnel, and the hard and intelligent work of Mrs. Erma Ash and Mrs. Eldred M. Yochim, certain activities of this office which had fallen behind due to illness and change of personnel, were brought completely up-to-date, and are now, I am happy to say, in excellent shape. From now on, Mrs. Yochim will serve as chief clerk in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General.

Further, some of the activities of the Business Office under the very competent direction of Mrs. Ash, will be reported through the office of the Corresponding Secretary General. The following figures cover this particular phase of the work of the Business Office:

After writing those words I took a good long look at the list of publications and the number mailed, which was submitted to me, and immediately changed my mind about listing them for you. You would not be able to keep these astronomical numbers in your head, but suffice it to say that except for National Defense, the Magazine and the Manuals, all publications go out through this office. Many, many thousands are involved and the physical labor of assembling alone is incredible. I cannot pay too much tribute to the members of the staff who give so much of themselves in service to the National Society, to you and to me.

It is the sad duty of this officer to write to the bereaved families of our distinguished members who have left us, and so, in May, such a letter was written to the husband of our beloved Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. John W. Kirkpatrick of Kansas; and only two weeks ago to our Curator General, Mrs. Roland M. James, whose sister, Miss Eunice Bland, passed away on September 29th.

Your Corresponding Secretary General has attended all meetings of the Executive Committee and the National Board of Management, and had the very great pleasure of greeting your President General at the New York State Conference early this month. Those of you who have attended the Forum held by Mrs. Duncan at State Conferences will understand the enthusiasm of the New York Daughters—and those of you who have not yet heard it, have a wonderful experience to which to look forward. It was a pleaure also to attend the ceremonies in honor of the President General at Jumel Mansion this summer, and once again the New York Daughters were honored to receive her.

This office, which is always at your service, continues to stand ready to help in every possible way, and now, with its reorganization is especially equipped to do so.

ADELAIDE L. CUFF,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, presented the following report on membership: Deceased, 1,041; Resigned, 890; Dropped, 951; Reinstated, 218.

Mrs. Clark moved that 218 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Harris. Adopted.

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

Report of Treasurer General

At this time I believe a few explanatory words will make this report more meaningful to the reader.

This last summer extra girls were employed by the Record office for a short period to complete the transfer of member and chapter lists to new ledgers. This completes the current record transfer which is made each ten years.

In the early summer discussions with the representative of our insurance company, prompted by the President General, led to a renegotiation of our insurance policies. The premiums are now paid yearly instead of triennially thus effecting considerable savings and avoiding a distortion in expenses every third year.

It will be noted that Constitution Hall Events, Schedule 3, shows an excess of disbursements over receipts of $4,605.50. Since 1959 the business taxes based on the rentals of Constitution Hall were not paid until the last half of the calendar year. This year the bill for the taxes came in on time from the District of Columbia Government and taxes were paid in July. The summer of 1962 a series of seminars were held in the hall. This year we did not have this extra revenue. The busy season is October thru April and the 1963-64 schedule indicates that the hall will have as successful a season as last year.

Interest income on our invested dues amounts to $12,002.30 for the six-month period ending August 31st. This is a record for the period.

I am also happy to report that beginning July 1st, for the coming six-month period our District Unemployment Compensation Tax rate will be reduced from 2.7% to .5%.

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

I hereby submit the Summary Statement of Current and Special Funds for the six months period ended August 31, 1963, and the supporting schedule thereto.
### SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT AND SPECIAL FUNDS

For the Period March 1, 1963 to August 31, 1963

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<tr>
<th>Funds</th>
<th>Balance 2/28/63</th>
<th>Cash Receipts</th>
<th>Cash Disbursements</th>
<th>Appropriations</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Balance, 8/31/63 Investments (Schedule 4)</th>
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<td><strong>Total Special Funds</strong></td>
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<td>179,256.15</td>
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<td><strong>Total Current and Special Funds</strong></td>
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<td>542,718.62</td>
<td>1,501,393.65</td>
<td>250,970.72</td>
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(A) The current fund balance at August 31, 1963 includes 632.00 received for 1964 dues which will not be available for use in operations until March 1, 1964. In addition approximately 22,766.00 in dues and fees had been received from applicants and will not be available for operations until the applicants are admitted to membership.
**SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS**

**As of August 31, 1963**

**CURRENT FUND**

U.S. Treasury Bills (Maturity value $600,000.00 due at various dates from October thru November, 1963) .................................................. 595,020.00

**SPECIAL FUNDS**

*National Defense Committee*

Eastern Building and Loan Association ........................................... 5,000.00

Charles Simpson Atwell

- 194 shares Detroit Edison Company .................. 3,755.60
- 424 shares Texaco, Inc. .......................... 8,975.60

Investment Trust Fund

U.S. Treasury Bills (Maturity value $46,000.00 due November 29, 1963) .................. 45,600.72

Library Renovation

U.S. Treasury Bills (Maturity value $2,000.00 due November 14, 1963) .......................... 1,983.14

**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 .................. 11,375.00
- Federal Land Bank 3 1/2% Bonds, due 5/1/71 ............... 13,425.00
- International Bank for Reconstruction 3 1/4% Bonds, due 10/1/81 .................. 11,375.00

**Corporate Bonds:**

- Appalachian Electric Power Co. 3 1/2% Bonds, due 12/1/70 .................. 12,862.50
- Commonwealth Edison Co. 4 3/4% Bonds, due 3/1/87 .................. 10,200.00
- Georgia Power Co. 4.875% Bonds, due 11/1/90 .................. 15,187.50
- International Harvester Subord. Deb. 4.625%, due 3/1/88 ............... 10,397.66
- New York Telephone Co. 4 1/4% Bonds, due 5/15/91 ............... 35,737.50
- Northern Pacific Railway, Lien and Land Grant Bonds 4%, due 1/1/97 ............... 31,513.75
- Northern States Power Co. of Minnesota 4.375% Bonds, due 6/1/92 ............... 24,390.00
- Pacific Gas & Electric Co. 4% Bonds, due 6/1/74 .................. 14,102.50
- Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. 3% Bonds, due 10/1/75 ............... 12,150.00
- Southern California Edison Co. 4 3/4% Bonds, due 2/15/82 ............... 15,505.00
- Union Electric Co. of Missouri 3% 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
- 400 shares Caterpillar Tractor Co. .................. 16,256.52
- 234 shares Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co. .................. 4,285.96
- 100 shares Detroit Edison Co. .................. 1,900.00
- 137 shares du Pont (E.I.) de Nemours & Co. ............... 24,163.37
- 300 shares General Electric Co. .................. 22,560.43
- 200 shares General Foods Corp. .................. 5,536.75
- 246 shares General Motors Corp. .................. 5,954.14
- 304 shares Gulf Oil Co. .................. 8,002.62
- 30 shares International Harvester 7.00 Pfd. ............... 4,404.10
- 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
- 350 shares Safeway Stores, Inc. .................. 19,925.62
- 400 shares South Carolina Electric and Gas Company .................. 20,927.48
- 139 shares Standard Oil Co. of California ............... 6,452.12
- 360 shares Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey .................. 18,278.04
- 200 shares Utah Power & Light Co. .................. 7,022.76
- 300 shares Virginia Electric & Power Co. ............... 5,638.00
- 208 shares Washington Gas Light Co. .................. 3,497.00
- 794 shares Wisconsin Electric Power Co. ............... 19,242.56

**Total investments** ........................................ 593,318.61

**Uninvested principal cash** ........................................ 524.86

**Total investments—Special Funds** ................................ 655,402.93

**Total investments—Current and Special Funds** .................. 1,250,422.93

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

LOIS B. CLARKE,
Treasurer General.

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


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<th>RECEIPTS:</th>
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<td>Daughters of the American Revolution</td>
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<td>Employees contributions</td>
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<td>Net income from investments</td>
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<td><strong>Total receipts</strong></td>
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<th>DISBURSEMENTS:</th>
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<td>Insurance premiums</td>
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<td><strong>Total disbursements</strong></td>
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<td>Excess of disbursements over receipts</td>
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<td>Balance, March 1, 1963</td>
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<td>Total balance, August 31, 1963</td>
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Balance consist of:

- Cash—The Riggs National Bank:
  - Trustees Account: 3,431.20
  - State Mutual Assurance Company Account: 518.06

- 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 balance: 10,449.26

In the absence of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Miss Marian I. Burns, Mrs. Clark read the report of the committee.

Report of Finance Committee

The Finance Committee met October 15, 1963 to examine a record of the vouchers signed by the Chairman covering expenditures made from March 1, 1963 thru August 31, 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 $309,839.70.

For the detailed record of all expenditures made in this period, 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 & Company.

F. W. Lafrentz & Co.
Certified Public Accountants
Executive Offices New York City
Tower Building
Washington 5, DC.

September 26, 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 six-month period ended August 31, 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 six-month period ended August 31, 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 June 8th:

Number of applications verified, 2,164; number of supplements verified, 606; total number of papers verified, 2,770.

Papers returned unverified: originals, 232; supplements, 74; new records verified, 200; permits issued for official insignia, 381; miniature, 358; ancestral bars, 464; letters written, 4,813; posts written, 3,296.

Photostats—papers, 1,807; pages, 7,228; data—pages, 782; total number of pages, 7,910; new volumes bound, 41; old volumes rebound, 10.

LUCILLE D. WATSON
Registrar General.

Mrs. Watson moved that the 2,164 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 June 8th to October 18th:

The resignation of the State Vice Regent of Wisconsin, Mrs. Milton Pilling, has been received and Mrs. Delbert Maurice Wandschneider is presented for confirmation as State Vice Regent.

The resignation of Mrs. Mildred Elizabeth Seavey Ingram as Organizing Regent in Sunnyvale, California has been received.

Through their respective State Regents the following seven members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Ora B. Finley, Seal Beach, California; Mrs. Gerstle DeLoach Nevil, Statesboro, Georgia; Mrs. Martha Jean Wieland, Jerseyville, Illinois; Miss Katherine L. Simmons, Canfield, Ohio; Mrs. Virginia Reed Silcott, Worthington, Ohio; Mrs. Helen Maple Batchelder, Oceanlake, Oregon; Mrs. Elizabeth Flora Harris, Edmonds, Washington.

The State Regent of Missouri requests the authorization of a chapter in Florissant.

The following organizing regency has expired by time limitation:

Mrs. Sara Hughes Vose, Port Townsend, Washington.

Through the State Regent of California, Tamalpais Chapter requests permission to change its location from San Francisco to Daly City.

The following eleven chapters are presented for official disbandment: Captain Alexander Cleveland, Inglewood, California; Christopher Lobingier, Henry, Illinois; Colonel Loammi Baldwin, Woburn, Massachusetts; Old Boston, Boston, Massachusetts; Jean Torrence, Ithaca, Michigan; Polly Hosmer, South Haven, Michigan; Te-e-ar-na-wun-na, LeRoy, New York; Firelands, Willard, Ohio; Woonsocket, Rhode Island; Mervinether Lewis, Chehalis, Washington; Solomon Juneau, Shorewood, Wisconsin.

The following four chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Cheaha, Vestavia Hills, Alabama; Jemima Boone, Paint Lick, Kentucky; Rebecca Cravat, Jackson, Mississippi; Betsy Hoyt, Clinton, Wisconsin.

FLORENCE C. HARRIS,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Harris moved the confirmation of one state vice regent; confirmation of seven organizing regents; authorization of one chapter; change in location of one chapter; disbandment of eleven chapters; confirmation of four chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Clark. Adopted.

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

Report of Historian General

Since my April report five states, Oregon, South Dakota, New Mexico, California and Wisconsin, have forwarded their First Governor's signature.

Oregon — Check signed by First Governor John Whiteaker. Presented by Oregon Lewis & Clark Chapter.

South Dakota — Document signed by Arthur C. Mellette, Governor of the “State of Dakota” — 1885, and later First Governor of South Dakota. Presented by Mrs. Rolla G. Williams, Thirty-ninth Star Chapter.

New Mexico — Bank Note on which appears on front and back the original signature of Governor W. C. McDonald, First Governor of New Mexico. Presented by Mrs. Otto Lindsay Neal, Honorary State Regent of New Mexico.

California — Picture of and document signed by Peter H. Burnett, First Governor of California. Presented by California State Society through State Historian, Mrs. Thomas F. Meagher.


Illinois has contributed two photographs of Robert Dunbar and wife Elizabeth Gregory; also, two letters written by Eliza Dunbar from Forres, Scotland to her brother Robert, dated 1798 and 1823. Presented by Miss Flora Sauer through Morrison Chapter.

Please, members of this Board, cause your members to be aware of our Americana Fund. Mrs. Robert P. Sweeney, designer of the American History medal, shows her intense interest in this project by turning over to us commission from sale of medals. Her last contribution in August was $500. We thank all who have given to this project, particularly those State Regents who have personally contributed.

Over fifty percent of the correspondence coming to our office relates to questions regarding markers. Since permission to use the Insignia upon markers is required, this volume of correspondence is not unexpected. Please caution your members in the Insignia's placement—location and angle; 98 markers reported placed—lay members, 82; Revolutionary soldiers, 8; historic sites, 8.

History medals sold—2,245. I would like to stress that requests for medals must go directly to Mrs. Robert P. Sweeney, 8 West Melrose Street, Washington, D.C., 20015.

It was my pleasure to attend the Pennsylvania State Conference in Harrisburg, September 30-October 2. On October 15th it was a privilege to be the speaker at the District of Columbia Historians’ meeting at the Chapter House. Following the meeting I attended a luncheon as guest of the District Historian, Miss Brooks.

It was with regret that I was unable to accept other invitations to State Conferences and memorial marker ceremonies.

ROBERTA KILBOURN,
Historian General.

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

Report of Librarian General

The months since the Congress have been busy ones in the library. Increasing interest in genealogical research brings a great number of patrons to our library. During the summer months we had had countless visitors and...
members from the Middle West, the West Coast, the northern and southern states with a few from Hawaii. All were overwhelmed with the collections of the library and the many typewritten records not found elsewhere. This valuable material is compiled and presented by the membership. Many of the requested books from the states have come to us. A letter was sent to the State Librarians in July, accompanied by the list of books requested, with a list of book dealers and questionnaire for my report to the 73rd Continental Congress.

The cooperation on the part of the State and Chapter Librarians has brought many valuable books to the library. Through these records we feel we have helped to supply much needed information for completing papers and making out new lines.

We find the Lineage Research Committee has given valuable assistance to many seeking membership in the Society.

We have received many favorable and enthusiastic comments regarding the renovation of the library. With this opportunity to improve the Daughters of the American Revolution Library it is hoped many volunteer contributions will be forthcoming.

We have received a letter from Mrs. Jesse P. Coleman, our Michigan State Librarian stating that at the Executive Board meeting October 8th it was voted to give $2,000 to the library Renovation Escrow Fund to be sent January 20th, 1964, honor of the State Regent, Mrs. Clare E. Wieddle. This is a very generous contribution and we are very grateful to Michigan.

The following list of accessions includes 183 books, 104 pamphlets and 12 manuscripts.

When writing for information regarding any of the following listings please state issue of DAR Magazine, page and state under which listing it is given.

BOOKS

ALABAMA


CALIFORNIA

Past and Present of Fayette County, Iowa. 2 vols. 1910. From Mrs. Evangeline L. Hall.


The History and Genealogy of the Thomas Griffin Family. Fred M., Raymond C. & Lee Griffin. 1949. From Mrs. Lee W. Derrer through Carroll Chapter.


Following 3 books from the Bergan-Paulus Hook Chapter:

Connecticut Ancestors of Bergen Chapter Members. 1938.


The Tate Family of Fayette County, Ind. Ruby T. Ryerson. From Miss Miriam B. Abel through Niah Tae Lantz Coombs.


Mathis Ancestry, Fannie F. Mathes. 1938. From the compiler through Margery Sullivan Chapter.


The Williams-RAfter Family History. Ethel R. Williams. 1962. From Ethel R. Williams, the compiler, through Ineodeugon Chapter.

Thomas Ferrier and Some of His Descendants. Elizabeth F. Lane. 1962. From Dr. Edward C. Underwood through Jamestown Chapter.

OHIO
Burgess Family, Md. From Rosalie Hartinger.

VIRGINIA
Sheeke Family Records, (2 Notebooks) From Miss Mary Fleming through Old Dominion Chapter.

WEST VIRGINIA

OTHER SOURCES

Data on the Garrow and Wilson Families. From Ida G. Wilson, The Late Huram Camp of Fair Haven, Conn. From Mr. Donald Dwight Kennedy.

CHARTS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Chart of Sampson Mason of Mass. From Capt. Franklin Mason through Col. John Washington Chapter.

GEORGIA
Drake Family Chart, Devon Co., England & Nash Co., N. C. From Mrs. Louise D. Enloe, the compiler.

MARYLAND
Peat Family Chart. From Mrs. A. P. Stillman through Toaping Castle Chapter.

PHOTOS
MARYLAND

MICROFILMS
MARYLAND

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS COMMITTEE
MARYLAND
Minutes Big Spring Baptist Church, Claiborne Co., Tenn. 1779-1871. From William I. Reilly through Nancy Ward Chapter.

OTHER SOURCES

MARYLAND

OTHER SOURCES
1830 and 1840 Census of Tennessee. From Tennessee DAR.

PHOTOS
MARYLAND
Abstract of Stamford, Conn. Probate Court Records. Spencer P. Mead.

OHIO
Accessions received since last April are also on view.

MICROFILMS
OHIO
In our Museum there is on special display a few very choice items for your enjoyment. The Portrait of Henry Clay was painted in the 1830's by Giuseppe Castiglione, for John G. Carlisle a Kentucky Representative, who like Clay was also a Speaker of the House. This likeness was copied from one which another Italian artist painted of Clay the year he died, and gave it to the U.S. Government. It hangs today in the Capitol and is appreciated and valued.

A rare piece of furniture of Philadelphia origin, is the pie crust tilt top table of Chippendale design. This item in mahogany was made circa 1770, and the diameter of 44 3/4" is not known in another such specimen. It is temporarily on loan to our Museum.

A summer student was engaged to arrange two new, and long-needed files, in relation to our accessions. A history file which lists the name associated originally is one, and the second is the list of the donors by name. We know that these will enable our staff to locate more easily answers for those who are seeking information.

To our First Ladies collection has come the following:
Soup plate from the service used by the Garfield family at the White House, as a gift from the Lake County Historical Society, through the interest of Mrs. Rudolph H. Garfield and Mrs. Kleon Thaw. Mr. Brown, who has been very helpful with this collecting, Mrs. Ruth Woodward, Curator of the Benjamin Harrison House, Indianapolis, gave a handkerchief belonging to Caroline Scott Harrison, to the chapter named for Mrs. Harrison and added to this group.

From the Harding Memorial Association through Captain Hendricks Chapter of Marion, Ohio, has arrived a hand painted plate once the property of Florence Kling Harding.

Grace Goodhue Coolidge made a black silk Reticule from a top hat belonging to the President. This she gave to Mrs. Reuben B. Hills, who has presented it.

Mr. Herbert Hoover sent a lovely Chinese Porcelain cup of the K'ang Hsi Dynasty 1662-1722. Lou Henry Hoover's collection of porcelains was well known and admired. This came through Mrs. V. S. Whitmore, Jean Marie Cardinell Chapter, Iowa. Twenty-two First Ladies are still to be represented.

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An arm chair of Philadelphia origin, and possibly the work of William Savery, dates from 1760. This again represents an American craftsman's interpretation of Thomas Chippendale designs.

A fine side chair from 18th century Marblehead, Massachusetts, is a fine example of the Chippendale designs which New England workers used to carry out their own ideas. Both chairs are property of your Museum.

Accessions received since last April are also on view. It is good to announce that the use of the Museum slides are truly evidence of the advancing interest of members across the land. Almost 75 reservations have been made for the next few months, and although the use has progressed consistently in the past years, this is the largest number of requests recorded since there have been available more than one set.

The Massachusetts Society has approved the redesigning of its State Room to be a room of the Hancock-Clarke House of Lexington. This will be furnished as 1775 when John Hancock and Samuel Adams were there when the Revolution began. We have been advised that funds are accruing so that this can go along in the near future.

The Pennsylvania Society has also gathered and approved, funds for the installation of a bit of the Powell House of Philadelphia. Here President and Mrs. George Washington visited often when the early seat of our government was located in that city.

North Carolina has approved funds for rehabilitation of its State Room, and we expect this to become fact for April of 1964.
New York State Room has received a handsome pair of 18th century side chairs. These, of Chippendale design, were made in Portugal, and were owned until very recently by members of the Alsop family of Connecticut. Also an 1810 Astor Pianoforte, made in London was received as a legacy of Miss Ruth Duryee, Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter.

The Indiana State Room received a handsome English Chippendale design side chair of 18th century. This was the gift of the Ann Rogers Clark Chapter, honoring Miss Lydia Campbell.

The New Hampshire Society has restored a few of the antique dolls in that collection.

The Maryland Room acquired by gift from Miss Caroline F. Loughborough an 18th century family mirror frame. Maryland has had this handsomely restored in honor of Mrs. Lovett, State Regent.

**Museum Gifts**

**Arizona**—$16; Spoon, American 1820.
**California**—$77.50; Art $2; Friends-at-large $11; Book, The Cabinet Makers of America.
**Connecticut**—Friends $6; At-large $5; Spoons (2)
American 1800.
**District of Columbia**—Friends $30; Spoon, DAR Page's 1910; Book, U.S. Capitol; 18th century enameled case; Melodian, American 1830; Mirror American c. 1820, 11 implements; German doll dishes (New Hampshire Attic); Book, Lives of Signers of Declaration of Independence 1830; Earrings, American 1830; Book, Studies on American 1825; Book, The Columbia Muse;
**Florida**—Dictionary, American 1814.
**Georgia**—Rolling pin, American 1850.
**Illinois**—Friends $25; Glass goblet, English 1810; Sampler, American 1825; Book, The Columbia Muse; Hank of Home spun thread.
**Indiana**—$2; Art $1; Friends $9; Gown, pair slippers 1889 (historic).
**Iowa**—$1.
**Kansas**—Friends $5; Spoon, American 1815.
**Maine**—Silk Handkerchief; 1825.
**Maryland**—Friends $3; Quilt, American 1825; 3 Wool blankets and 1 linen towel.
**Massachusetts**—$5; Friends $4; At-large $5.
**Michigan**—$23; Friends $8; American cook book, 18th century; Marriage license 1787.
**Minnesota**—$6; Friends $43.
**Mississippi**—Friends-at-large $5.
**Missouri**—$7; Friends $158.
**Montana**—Friends-at-large $1.
**Nebraska**—$1.
**Nevada**—Friends-at-large $1.
**New Hampshire**—Friends $8; Apron, 1830; Shoulder cape, American 1830.
**New Jersey**—Friends $5; American Sampler 1838; Washington Commemorative cup and saucer 1889; Beaded bag, 1835; Hand painted doily.
**New Mexico**—2 Pamphlets.
**New York**—$31; Friends $11; At-large $1; Spoon, American 1810; Spoon, American 1830; Leaflet, American 1858, (historic).
**North Carolina**—Friends $4; At-large $5.
**North Dakota**—$5; Child's tea set for New Hampshire Attic.
**Ohio**—Friends-at-large $10.
**Pennsylvania**—$35; Friends $73; At-large $1; 18th century Spinet.
**Rhode Island**—$10.
**South Carolina**—$2.50.
**South Dakota**—Friends $1.
**Tennessee**—$4.
**Texas**—$17; Friends-at-large $12; Letter and calling card, (historic).
**Virginia**—$12; Newspapers 1778 and 1789.
**West Virginia**—$11.70; Stone ware jug, 19th century; 2 18th century slippers and pair 19th century slippers; Canton plate, 1800; Child's quilt c. 1835.

**Museum Purchases**

Ten reference books; One piece of Chinese porcelain; Nine pieces pottery; 15 pieces of American glass; nine pieces of English pottery; Fewer, brass & iron six pieces; Six pieces of furniture.

**Nonmembers**

**California**—Chinese porcelain cup from Mr. Herbert Hoover.
**Connecticut**—Bequest of Mr. Newton J. Alliger, 2 pair men's 18th century shoe buckles, 2 pair spectacles.
**District of Columbia**—Miss Mary Lucas, Document 1786; English pocket watch 1799.
**Florida**—Mrs. Henrietta B. Baer, American piano 1820.
**Massachusetts**—Mrs. Reuben B. Hills, Reticule.
**Ohio**—Lake County Historical Society, Garfield plate; Harding Memorial Association, Harding plate.
**Pennsylvania**—Mrs. Hiesten H. Muhlenberg, gown c. 1760; Mrs. G. Edgar Robinson, lace collar c. 1790; Mrs. & Mrs. Leon F. S. Stark, silver spoon; Mrs. Winnifred Winson, 2 books.
**Virginia**—Mrs. MacDonald Douglass, 2 Cameo broaches and Cameo necklace to Douglass collection.

**JESSAMINE BLAND JAMES,**

Curator General.

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

**Report of Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution**

Due to circumstances last year the 65th report to the Smithsonian was rather late in being sent in but the galley proof has now been read in our office and returned to the editor. The report is proofread five times before the volume is published so I cannot say when it will be available.

With the completion of the report of grave records of Revolutionary soldiers by Miss Lena Ralston, the 66th report of the National Society covering the work from March 1, 1962 to March 1, 1963, has been delivered to the Editor of the Smithsonian publications. There were fewer names reported this year but by the same token there were a good many less that could not be printed. Total names received, 438; newly reported, 285; previously reported, 120; not printed, men 25; women, 4; duplicates, 4. Last year there were 114 which could not be printed, and 23 duplicates. I am pleased with this improvement.

Oftentimes information from the current report can be added to older, previously reported cards, and even though the name still cannot be printed the data is not lost. This type of work takes time and some research in addition to making out the cards as required; for this I wish to thank Miss Ralston for her interest and care in preparing the report.

In May, the Reporter General gave a report of Continental Congress to her chapter. I was privileged to represent the President General and the National Society at the award ceremony at the United States Air Force Academy in June; attended the June National Board meeting. It was a pleasure to be a guest at the Wyoming State conference and be the speaker at the banquet. In September the DAR Story was told to a home demonstration club.

To the State and Chapter Regents whose yearbooks and newsletters have not been personally acknowledged please accept my appreciation of your courtesy. Special thanks are expressed to Mrs. Daum for her ever ready
Report of DAR Magazine Advertising Committee

This chairman is appearing before you in a much happier frame of mind than she was at this time last year. The reason, of course, is due to the splendid amount of advertising sent in for the period from May-November. The figure for May-November 1962 was $9,807.75, while for this same period in 1963 the total is $29,288. The states contributing to all this are warmly commended. Spreading the advertisements through the ten issues as we are attempting to do, not only improves the format of the Magazine but adds greater reader interest.

May and the June-July issues ran somewhat ahead of the estimates, being $6,328 and $7,331 respectively. The August-September issue had but two sponsors, Oregon and Virginia, but nevertheless they were responsible for sending in $6,013 worth of advertising, of which $1,170 came from our miscellaneous and regular advertisers. In October, Indiana was the sole sponsor and accounted for $4,336.50 worth of ads. With the miscellaneous and regulars the final figure was $6,004. November will have three sponsors: Arizona, Kansas and Wisconsin. That total is $2,657 with $935 coming from our regulars and miscellaneous. This latter group is most welcome as it always adds that extra money to make each month total more impressive. There are some ads that must be timely regardless of what month a particular state is sponsoring. Then too, our Regulars are just like money in the bank. Would that we had more of them!

To date the following states have spoken for these months:

- December: California and Florida
- January: Alabama, North Carolina, Arkansas, Louisiana and Connecticut
- February: Iowa, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, Nevada and South Carolina
- March: Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Texas and Georgia
- April: District of Columbia, Missouri, Montana and Maryland
- May: Minnesota, Vermont, New Hampshire and Delaware
- June-July: New York
- August-September: Virginia

It is this chairman's goal to have every state represented by ads in our Magazine this coming year so she welcomes each and every sponsor wholeheartedly.

The wonderful cooperation of all the states in the advertising program has truly surpassed your chairman's fondest dreams in really making "Money the Key in '63." She trusts that there will be the same diligence and enthusiasm for "Ads Galore in '64."

IDA A. MAYBE, Chairman.

Report of DAR Magazine Committee

Last year at this time I reported a balance in the Magazine account of $12,594 and subscriptions of 35,595. This year I am happy to report as of August 31 after all bills are paid a balance of $28,694 and subscriptions are well over 40,000.

The Magazine Subscription Month contest which is under the direction of the Vice Chairmen is going very well. At this date it has brought in 1,262 subscriptions.

After the April Board Meeting a complimentary copy of the June-July issue was mailed to each new member which resulted in 252 new subscriptions. We have had very good results with subscriptions from members-at-large. At the direction of the President General, a complimentary copy of the August-September issue was sent to each of our congressmen. The response to this gesture was overwhelming.

We have had many favorable letters regarding the new renewal cards. The blue card is the first warning that your subscription is expiring. The second card is yellow and will show that the subscriber is receiving the last issue.

The "New Look" of our Magazine is due largely to the fact that we now have the services of a lay-out artist from National Publishing Co. This has given our Magazine the professional touch that was needed and has resulted in many new subscriptions, renewals and satisfied readers. Our President General has received many letters to this effect, much mail is received in the Magazine Office and I receive many letters at my home. The letters for the most part are highly complimentary. We do receive some criticism. Many letters offer good constructive criticism, with many helpful suggestions. This we welcome.

Unfortunately one of the most serious criticisms is regarding a matter over which we have no control. This is the date on which you receive your Magazine. All copies are mailed within an eight-hour period and from that time on it is up to the United States mail service.

We encourage the National Officers and National Chairmen to submit material relative to their work and remind them that this is the only contact they have with the individual member.

You will note in the October issue articles from the Historian General, Chairman of Insignia, Honor Roll, DAR School Survey, Public Relations, American Music, National Defense, Genealogical Records, Motion Picture, and Parliamentarian. All vital to the success of DAR.

We have had many inquiries and suggestions that the DAR Magazine be included in the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature. I have been in correspondence with the H. W. Wilson Co. publisher of the Reader's Guide and quote from his July 26 letter: "It will be some time before another study of the Reader's Guide can be undertaken. However, I shall be happy to record your suggestion concerning the DAR Magazine and present it to the committee for its consideration at the time of the next study." A committee representing Reference Services Division of the American Library Association selects names and submits a list to the subscribers of the Reader's Guide and they, by their votes, determine which periodicals are to be indexed. May I express my appreciation to our President General for the time that she devotes to the Magazine, to Miss Mabel Winslow, Mrs. Maybe, and the National Publishing Co. for their co-operation.

VERA L. GREENLEASE, Chairman.

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

Report of DAR Magazine Editor

In the last few months, there has been a wide upsurge of interest in the DAR Magazine. This reflects not only approval of the improved format but also appreciation of the value of our Magazine as an accurate reflection of the DAR image.

We always suffer from an embarrassment of riches, as far as manuscripts are concerned. In fact, some outstanding articles have been awaiting publication for many months, and we have to reassure their writers that they have not been forgotten.

As your Editor has observed on many occasions, we...
receive so much material each year on the Constitution and the Flag that we cannot possibly use more than a fraction of it.

My talk at the National Chairmen's Round Table yesterday was concerned entirely with the subject of plagiarism. I hope that you will relay this information to your States. There is one angle of the matter that I had no time to include. Frequently a chapter member will prepare a speech for her chapter and the chapter will vote that it should be published in the Magazine. Although the one who prepared it would not ordinarily need to get permission to use an author's work when the talk does not go farther than the chapter, if the speech is given out to a newspaper or if it is sent to the Magazine for possible publication, the copyright laws should be observed and permission obtained for the use of quoted matter.

We are trying to give each National Chairman a chance to supply an article on some facet of her work. A few such articles have already been used, but more of them are desired.

You probably have noticed that we are running a column of congratulations on the first or second page of the "With the Chapters" department and hope that many chapters will be inspired to send in to us, using just a few words, interesting and unusual work they have done.

We would also like a wider representation of States. We would appreciate articles and chapter reports from some of these silent sisters.

And, in conclusion, will you please thank those loyal husbands, brothers, and sons who are among our most outspoken friends?

MABEL E. WINSLOW, Editor.

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

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

One of our most important projects during the summer was the preliminary work for the renovation of the Library. Workmen have been checking details for the drawing of the plans.

The old kitchen in Memorial Continental Hall has been redecorated. We plastered the outside wall and painted it a light color. We do not believe it has been touched since 1946 when the American Red Cross moved out. The outside wall is plaster on brick and dampness has been coming through for years. There was no sign of moisture after the last heavy rain, and we hope the condition has been corrected. The plaster in the New Hampshire Attic was repaired. While Mrs. Duncan was attending some of the fall meetings, the sanitas was removed from the ceiling in the President General's office and the ceiling painted.

When the addition was made to the Administration Building in 1949, the Buildings and Grounds Committee was advised to put in a new hot water system, as the old one was in bad condition. However, this work was not done at that time. It has been repaired several times—finally this summer, it was necessary to install the new system. We used to heat water with steam purchased from the U.S. Government—the same as our heat. In the summer, it was expensive—also—there was quite a bit of heat from the steam lines. Now the boiler room where the heating equipment is located is fairly cool with our new gas unit. We are most pleased with the results.

We have been getting Constitution Hall ready for its fall and winter season. Draperies were cleaned; back wall, behind the platform(stage) painted; balcony floor painted; plus touching up numerous parts of the lobby which had been plastered. The lounge was getting quite drab looking, so we painted one wall and the counters used at Congress. Slip covers were cleaned. Ladies' Lounge hospital room was painted a lighter color to make it a bit brighter.

In the October report we mentioned the great need for new desks and chairs in our offices. At this time two chairs have been bought. One by Mrs. Reah Folger, in memory of Bertha Francis Wolfe, founder of our Public Relations Office. The other chair was given by William Ellery Chapter, Newport, Rhode Island, in memory of Mrs. Helen King Carlisle and Miss Susan Way Swinburne. This chair is being used by the chief clerk in the Genealogical Records Office.

The National Symphony Orchestra uses your hall approximately eighty to eighty-five times each season. At their request we put metal panels in the face of the platform. When the orchestra is on the orchestra floor, the panels can be removed and some of the musicians can be placed under the platform. Each time this is done they will pay more rent, which should pay off this expense in a few years. We were glad to cooperate with this fine organization which provides so much of the income from the Hall.

The filters in the ventilating system in Constitution Hall are cleaned every two years. They are taken to a car wash for steam cleaning during their slack hours. This year we saved a little money by shopping around. There are one hundred and twenty filters. After they are cleaned, we dip them in a special oil which holds the dust as it flows through.

We are sure you wonder where some of your money goes—these are a few charges rendered: A valve on our steam line, although only fourteen years old, had to be replaced—cost $442.88; painting all the one hundred and forty-nine windows in the Administration Building—$1,600, which includes putty where needed and two coats of paint; insulating a few pipes in the boiler room—$225 (the least expensive bid); the cooling unit in the large refrigerator in the kitchen of Memorial Continental Hall had to be replaced. The machine is old and parts were hard to get—result—$266.78; light bill for the month of May was $1,108; heat bill for February—over $2,000. Our lawns have to be fertilized and seeded—shrubs replaced—all these things use quite a bit of your money.

PAULINE W. BISHOP, Chairman.

In the absence of Mrs. Edward R. Bartow, Chairman of the DAR School Committee, her report was filed.

Report of DAR School Committee

This report of the Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee DAR Schools is presented with appreciation and sincere thanks for your devotion to the welfare of these schools and strong support of their programs.

From March 1, 1963, through August 31, 1963, contributions to Kate Duncan Smith totalled $11,922.33, and those to Tamassee were $21,928.92. These amounts include the National Society's appropriation of $2,000 to each school. A total of $33,851.25 was sent through the office of the Treasurer General to the two schools.

It is an inspiration to your Chairman to note that this sum is an increase of one hundred and twenty per cent above last year's total for the same period. Of course the gifts include some unusually large amounts for special features and projects. Progress is being made steadily, but rather slowly, at Kate Duncan Smith with the extensive changes and improvements needed for attaining accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Such accreditation implies that the school provides a good education because it adheres to a certain standard. The school is periodically inspected by an evaluation committee which examines the course of instruction, facilities such as laboratories and libraries, competence and super-
vision of faculty, health and guidance facilities, and aims and purposes.

Mr. A. B. Bradford, the executive secretary, and Mr. Roy W. Camp, the principal, who assumed their duties at Kate Duncan Smith on July 1st, are cooperating in their work and devoting themselves to the major task of implementing plans for necessary repairs, remodelling, and improvements of many kinds. This is a costly undertaking, but will yield valuable dividends in better educated students and graduates. Much has been accomplished, but there is much more to do.

As the members everywhere have become more aware of the great need of the schools for funds that can be used where and when most needed, there has been a noticeable increase in unmarked contributions, as well as those designated for operation and maintenance, scholarships, classroom equipment, and instructional supplies. This has been a great help to both schools.

In addition to generous contributions of such funds from most of the States, there have been special gifts to Kate Duncan Smith as follows: Indiana—electric mixer; New York—large refrigerator; Georgia—washer and dryer for the gymnasium; California—240 chairs for the music room; also, all the furniture for the new office; Pennsylvania Juniors—a silo; Alabama—a new house for the model farm; and the gift of 200 desk-chairs from the Marshall County Board of Education. The remodelling of the Pouch Cafeteria, and addition of the new kitchen have been completed. Over $5,000 worth of major equipment is needed now for the kitchen, and contributions for this need will be very welcome.

Mr. T. V. Derrick assumed his duties as Superintendent of Tamassee on July 1st. He reports much interesting and encouraging progress, and many improvements at the school, where there are four hundred and fifty pupils, and seventeen teachers. Mr. W. L. Jones, the business manager and treasurer, sent a list of many needs, including a school bus, farm heavy tractor, new kitchen equipment, machines for the commerce department, and recreation facilities.

The work of renovation of All States Dormitory had to be deferred until the summer of 1964 because of too little money on hand. This is a most important project at Tamassee, and every State Society should contribute. Pledges received from Texas, New York, Iowa, South Carolina, California, Ohio, Florida, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Louisiana, Georgia, the District of Columbia, Rhode Island, and some individuals, total $37,970. A large part of these pledges has been paid, and there have been some additional gifts that were not pledges.

Illinois has completed extensive and expensive repairing, remodelling, and refurbishing of the Illinois Boys Dormitory, a greatly needed and major improvement to the Tamassee plant. Michigan has added improvements to the Mooney-Goddard Cottage, with landscaping, walks, and other features. The Canal Zone and many other States have been very generous with numerous scholarships, and large contributions of unmarked funds, or of gifts for the endowment fund, maintenance and operational expense, supplies, equipment, etc.

The prospects of both our DAR Schools are brighter and more encouraging than they have ever been before. Our pride, and confidence in them can be greater than ever before. Both schools annually publish several issues of their school paper—the Tamassee Sun-Dial, and the Kate Duncan Smith DAR School News. They are fine papers, a credit to the schools and to the National Society. Each contains much current news and up-to-date information, and makes interesting reading; they should be referred to for answers to questions and helpful information.

Christmas boxes are always needed and always appreciated, especially if they contain some gifts for adults; from Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee some Christmas cheer must go into the homes in the community, too. Boxes should be shipped not later than the middle of November, and the gifts should not be wrapped. The need for good used clothing and household articles at both schools is greater than ever; the income from sales is a substantial help in meeting expenses. Free freight service has been established in many States; the State Chairman are asked to take the responsibility for this project. Complete information and helpful material can be obtained from the DAR School Committee secretary, Mrs. Florence G. Daum.

The needs at KDS and Tamassee are many and urgent. We must continue to back their growth and their service with our unfailing confidence and financial support.

ANE S. MUSGRAVE, Chairman.

Miss Downing moved that the National Board of Management approve the proposal recommended by the Committee on Revision of Bylaws to amend Art. V, Sec. 2 by striking out the period at the end of the second sentence and adding a comma and the following words, “except that a Vice President General whose term runs concurrently with an administration may be eligible for any Executive Office the same year that her term expires.” Seconded by Mrs. Lipscomb. Adopted.
Mrs. George Hartman, Chairman of a Special Committee on Proposed Renovation of the Library, read her report.

**Report of Library Expansion Committee**

In 1949, when the auditorium of Memorial Continental Hall was converted into the new home for the Society's Genealogical Library, the volumes numbered 32,000—today, there are 50,000 volumes, and the number is constantly increasing. Realizing that additional space was necessary, the 72nd Continental Congress approved expanding the Library facilities at a figure approximating $100,000.

Of the three architectural and engineering firms contacted two gave similar estimates—the other was slightly lower. However, Mills, Petticord and Mills, a firm which has previously done work at National Headquarters, was considered most likely to know the difficulties involved and was hired to conduct exploratory investigations and prepare plans. These plans are on display in the corridor.

These plans suggest raising the front of the three balconies twenty-eight inches and reconstructing them into two levels. The upper section will extend back to and on a level with the present Quilt Walk. It will hold twenty bookstacks, seven feet high and ten feet long, arranged in ten double rows. This will increase the capacity by one-half and provide space for twenty-five thousand additional volumes. The lower section will provide space for reading tables, chairs and file cases. The two levels will be joined by stairs at either end. Electric outlets will be provided for reading lamps on the tables and electric fixtures above the bookstacks. The Quilt display cases will remain, as will the Public Relations Department on the South side of the building and the reading cubicles on the North side.

Support for the added weight of the new bookstacks is provided by supplementing the present brick columns at the corners of the Library by filling the existing hollow columns from basement to second floor level with concrete and steel. The main floor will remain as it is, the former platform end of the room with the boxes at either side will be untouched, but the unsightly balconies will be made usable and attractive. The present decorative railing edging the balconies will edge the lower reading section of the new balconies, while a similar railing of less elaborate but harmonizing design will edge the upper bookstack level. Every effort has been made to add, not only to the capacity of the Library, but to enhance its beauty. Maximum weight is provided in the plans and the stairways at both ends of the three balconies have been designed to meet District of Columbia building code requirements.

Bookstacks, tables, chairs, lamps and electric fixtures are not included in the approximate $100,000 estimate. Painting of new work only is included, due to the great expense of scaffolding, which would be required if entire room was painted. Additional air conditioning has not been planned, as the air cooling facilities installed for the first floor office at north and south sides of the building have made the Library's main floor quite comfortable. Ample electric outlets are provided on the balconies, if fans should be necessary. The double skylight has a permanently installed suction fan which draws out accumulated heat, rising from the center of the room.

During the exploratory investigations conducted this summer, it was discovered that the weight of the present bookstacks had already overtaxed the existing floor supports, and the engineer ordered the floor under the stacks to be reinforced immediately. Thirty-six six-foot temporary wooden uprights were installed in the basement. These will be replaced by steel supports which will augment the steel and concrete columns and the brick corner supports. This work, while adding reinforcements, will not add to the expansion price, as the cost of this work will be covered by the Building Maintenance Fund.

On September eleventh, the full committee consisting of the Chairman and four members met with the President General, Mrs. Duncan, Mr. Mills of Mills, Petticord & Mills and Mr. Maynard, Supervisor of the Buildings, to hear the results of the summer's work. Believing it to be in the best interest of the project, it was agreed that, due to the length of time required to obtain a D. C. building permit, the application should be made at once, to avoid any later delay from obstacles of all types which are likely to arise in construction work of this type.

The Library Expansion Committee is providing multilithed Fact Sheets explaining the expansion plans, and suggested costs of various items. A picture depicting the architect's conception of the finished Library and a detailed plan of the new balconies is on display in the corridor. We shall be glad to discuss the project and answer your questions.

As always, it is a pleasure to work with our President General, Mrs. Duncan, and to further the work of our great Society.

**ETHEL D. HARTMAN, Chairman.**

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

Mrs. Holzer moved that a Medical Scholarship in the amount of $500 be granted Sylvia Rae Broussard, Abbeville, Louisiana, the same to be appropriated from the Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund. Seconded by Mrs. Morford. Adopted.

Mrs. Harris moved that a Pre-Medical Scholarship in the amount of $500 be granted Miss Carol Eveson, Menomonie, Wisconsin, the same to be appropriated from the Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund. Seconded by Mrs. Coysner. Adopted.

Mrs. Watson moved that inasmuch as certain statistics would prove of great benefit to this and other societies, as well as those persons in the future seeking social security, pensions, passports, etc., that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution request the Bureau of the Census to print a form that will include the following data for the Census to be taken April 1, 1970: full name of person giving census information, date and place of birth; full information regarding a marriage or marriages; Christian and maiden names of mother; full name of father; date and place of marriage and information regarding any other marriage of parents. Seconded by Mrs. Smith, Illinois. Adopted.

Mrs. Kilbourn moved that the Sheidow Bronze Corporation, 55 Allen Boulevard, Farmingdale, New York, be granted permission to use the NSDAR Insignia in the manufacture of bronze plaques. Seconded by Mrs. Cordon. Adopted.

Mrs. Hawkins moved that the charge for single copies of the DAR Magazine be increased from 35¢ per copy to 50¢; the charge for copies of the Magazine sent in bulk mailing to remain at 35¢ each. Seconded by Mrs. Minton. Adopted.

Mrs. Morse moved that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution participate in the New York World's Fair 1964-1965, a special tour to be arranged following the adjournment of the 73rd Continental Congress. Seconded by Mrs. Allen. Adopted.

The meeting recessed at 12:20 p.m.

The afternoon meeting was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Duncan, at 2 p.m.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Watson, read her supplemental report.
Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Number of applications verified, 44; total number of verified papers reported to Board today: Originals, 2,208; Supplemnetals, 606; total, 2,814.

LUCILLE D. WATSON, Registrar General.

Mrs. Watson moved that the 44 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 2,208 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Clark. Adopted.

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

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following supplemental report:

Through their respective State Regents the following two members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Dora Fuller Bartmus, Kingman, Arizona; Mrs. Heather Hunt Gilden, Port Townsend, Washington.

The following chapter has met all requirements according to the Bylaws and is now presented for confirmation: Colonel Zackquill Morgan, Westover, West Virginia.

FLORENCE C. HARRIS, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Harris moved confirmation of two organizing regents; confirmation of one chapter. Seconded by Mrs. Cuff. Adopted.

Mrs. Clark moved that 6 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Watson. Adopted.

Miss Genevieve Sanua-Seymour, State Vice Regent of France, brought greetings to the Board of Management from the Rochambeau Chapter in Paris and expressed her delight in being present. The President General, Mrs. Duncan, expressed gratification that Miss Sanua-Seymour would be able to accompany the group to Yorktown since many French soldiers had fought in the Battle of Yorktown.

Mrs. Sturtevant moved that the National Board express to the staff of the National Society their gratitude and appreciation for the courtesy and cooperation extended to them during the October meetings. Seconded by Mrs. Seimes. Adopted.

The meeting adjourned at 3:05 p.m.

MARThA SUTTLE IRWIN, Recording Secretary General.

Information Concerning Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine

The subscription price is two dollars a year, with no special rate for two years or more years. 50¢ single copy.

All checks sent to headquarters must be made payable to "Treasurer General, NSDAR and sent to 1776 D Street N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006.

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Please state how many you need when ordering.

The office record of subscribers is kept by States only, not by chapters and the office therefore cannot give a list of subscribers from any given chapter.

Send changes of address two months in advance if possible. The old address must be sent as well as the new. Ask subscribers to send label of last magazine received and write plainly the new address.
This road was called The Path to Empire. The end of the trail was Santa Fe, N. M.

The start was at Franklin, Mo., just outside of St. Louis. In September, 1821, Capt. W. W. Becknell of Franklin, known as The Father of the Santa Fe Trail, led the first organized trade expedition to Santa Fe. The trail blazed on that journey became one of the great highways of the world and stretched nearly 1000 miles from Franklin, Mo., through Kansas, and on to Santa Fe, N. M. In those days it was called the road from Civilization to Sundown.

Over it went caravans that opened the West; over it rode those fabulous characters whose deeds did much daring and deviltry still inspire the youth of this land. In all the world, never was there such a trail of glory, adventure, and empire. Across the plains the trail stretched—often 400 feet wide and packed so hard by the 3,000 wagon trains and 30,000 yoke of oxen that passed over it yearly that it was years before it could be ploughed. Great canvas wagons and canvas-covered pack mules were freighted along the Santa Fe Trail, for trade in Mexico. The great of the frontier world—Zebulon Pike, on his way to find the peak; Fremont the pathfinder; Buffalo Bill; Sherman; Kit Carson; Calamity Jane; and Wild Bill Hickok—all passed this way.

There is no end to the Santa Fe Trail. Its history and its legends will perpetuate it in the minds of men forever.

It was along this trail in Kansas that Indians, traders, settlers, and soldiers foraged and fought and died . . . where military outposts were thrown up to escort and protect unwary travelers . . . where Indian chiefs sat down, puffed on their calumets, and, with Generals Hancock and Sheridan and Custer, powwowed the fate of the Red Man and the Paleface.

It was along this trail that Fort Larned became famous, as well as Pawnee Rock, an astonishing promontory rising up off the floor of the plains about 15 miles to the east.

As stated above, Franklin, Mo., was known to every plainsman as Pawnee Rock, known to every plainsman as Pawnee Rock. It was the only massive rock on the trail east of the Rocky Mountains. In the shadow of its summit Coronado’s weary calavacade probably stopped to rest on its solitary march to the far-famed Quivira. As recently as 1859, the Spanish flag was inscribed discernibly on a detached mass of stone a few miles north. Under the flag were an indistinguishable date and initials.

The Woman’s Kansas Day club in 1908 generated a movement to make the rock a State Park, and in 1912 the State erected Pawnee Rock Monument, a 30-foot shaft of Barre granite designed by Silversto Caro, an Italian sculptor of Topeka.

Establishment of forts and garrisons along the Old Santa Fe Trail, for protection of emigrants and wagon freighters to the new lands secured by the United States from the Mexican War, was begun in the early 1850's. The first made a chain of defense from the Missouri River to Santa Fe, N. M.

Staunch old Fort Larned, impregnable Pawnee Rock . . . and the bustling trail itself . . . are etched forever in America’s vibrant kaleidoscope past.

The buffalo, the free-running Indian, the rugged cavalryman are all gone, but without them . . . without what they contributed in creating a great young country . . . perhaps the gritty tenor that marked the America of today would not exist.

When marking of the Old Santa Fe Trail was first suggested to the Kansas Daughters at the State Conference in Ottawa in 1902, no one had very much of an idea of the great undertaking it would prove to be.

Five years later, Mrs. W. E. Stanley, State Regent, announced completion of the project, with 96 markers.

It was something to be studied about as history that is past and gone, and the history was interesting reading, but if asked to locate the trail, very few could do so and would probably give the answer, “Oh, it is out West where the Indians were.” And so the work of the Kansas Daughters of the American Revolution, in restoring the actual route of the trail through their State, with the aid of maps and the knowledge of early settlers, wrenched the famous old highway back from oblivion. They erected markers, not only to point the way of the trail, but to memorialize thousands of sturdy pioneers and soldiers who lost their lives when the way was forged across prairies and desert sands—the home of the Indians.

One of the tenets of the National Society is “To perpetuate the memory of the spirit of men and women who achieved American Independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of monuments.”

DAR MARKS THE SANTA FE TRAIL

No incident of the Revolution occurred on Kansas soil, and the Kansas Daughters were puzzled over “what can we do to show our patriotism?” The chapters (four in number) had done some local work and had helped in a modest way in erecting the Zebulon Pike Monument, in Republic County, but it was left for Mrs. Fannie Geiger Thompson, State Regent, to suggest marking the trail through Kansas, because it was rapidly becoming obliterated. It was at the State Conference in Ottawa in 1902 that she suggested the marking of the Old Santa Fe Trail. This Conference also voted to request the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to place Kansas history in the public schools.
Mrs. Thompson's dream was realized, and the Old Santa Fe Trail has become a definite way across Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico.

There was no doubt as to location of the Kansas-Council Grove was the point where the trail enlarged; for the first 150 miles it headed north from the Kansas River at Great Bend.

The Kansas Daughters, the first to mark the old trail, have had the pleasure of seeing the Daughters of Missouri, Colorado, and New Mexico follow their example.

The first meeting of the Santa Fe Trail Committee was held in the State Historical Society's rooms at the State House in Topeka on December 29, 1904. The maps now nearing completion were inspected, and no criticism was offered. The most favorable plan for marking was that suggested by J. R. Mead, "that stones would be set in the highway close enough to trace, without difficulty, the line of the old road, and avoiding fields likely to be disturbed by plowing." The form suggested, set in the ground, and bearing an inscription sufficiently plain to make it impossible not to mistake them.

The State Legislature, it was decided to ask for an appropriation of $1,000 for marking the trail. This appropriation, House Bill No. 486, was made in the form of an act and passed. As soon as the fact that the Daughters were going to mark the Old Santa Fe Trail in Kansas was known, they received many letters telling of the route from old settlers who had lived on the famous highway or had traveled over it.

The Trail Committee met in Topeka on August 28, 1906. It was voted to purchase 70 of these markers at this time and place them in prominent places on the trail in each county.

The inscription suggested, and decided upon, was:

Santa Fe Trail 1822-1872 Marked By the Women's American Revolution 1906

The date, 1872, marked completion of the Santa Fe Railroad through Kansas.

An agreement was made and entered into, by which 50 of selecting places for the markers was no easy one.

The first markers were sent to Mrs. W. E. P. James, Olathe, and Mrs. W. F. James, Chapter in Sterling, Kan. The second marker to be placed on the trail was on the old township of Lanefield, 2 1/2 miles north of the old parade ground. Besides the usual inscription, it tells of the history of the town, and pointing its white shaft to the sky is the monument erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution in honor of erecting the special marker in memory of a State Regent, Mrs. Fannie G. Eustace.

The marker at Fort Larned stands on the old parade ground. Besides the usual inscription, it tells of the history of the town.

In Marion County, one of the last counties to be settled, there are three markers. Two of these are on the road from Speareville and another 1 1/2 miles east of Great Bend, and there is one in Santa Fe Depot park, in the city of Great Bend. Almost to a line in Pawnee Rock, the most thrilling historic spot on the entire trail.

On the monument on the Rock itself, in Pawnee County, is a handsome bronze tablet erected by the DAR and State of Kansas, to the memory of Asa A. Barrow, who was murdered by the Cheyenne Indians in 1865. The marker is a half-mile round the rock near the west county line, a favorite lookout place on the trail.

In Kansas City, there are two different trails (one called the wet trail), and there are two markers there. On what was called the River Trail, going northwest, there are three markers.

In Lyon County are three markers—one at Elm Creek crossing, one at the crossing of 142 creek, and one at Agnes City—have historic interest, and there are others, but all were important to early travelers.

As the trail crossed into Missouri County, there are places of vital interest. The first marker is at Santa Fe schoolhouse grounds, near Rock Creek crossing. This place was the scene of a dreadful event when cutthroats from Missouri murdered and robbed two prominent ranchmen in 1872.

The fifth marker in Morris County is at Diamond Springs, near the head of Diamond Creek, and this marked the end of the Powder River on the old trail. Here there was evidence that this spring was used by prehistoric tribes and was visited by Spanish explorers in the 16th century, but the first recorded mention was in the Government survey of 1825.

At Burdick, a town in southwest Missouri County on a branch of the Santa Fe Railroad, the marker was located on October 10, 1908. The marker stands on the Old Six Mile Ridge, one of the most historic spots in trail days.

In Marion County in addition to that at Lost Springs are:

1. At "Moore's ranch," the site of the first trading post and postoffice in Marion County, 1 mile east of Lost Springs, one of the most historic spots in trail days.

2. In McPherson County, 1 mile north of Canton, is near the Santa Fe Railway to Denver. This county has five markers. The large marker in McPherson was placed by the State, the DAR, and the citizens of the town.

3. In Barton County the first marker is found at the city of Ellinwood, and when, in 1856, the Santa Fe Railroad—an old Spanish trail—was laid in 1856, and a few weeks afterward he returned and burned the town. The next year Secretary Martin advised them to put theirs at Lost Springs, an important spot nearest to Wichita. One marker in Kansas City, 1 mile north of Great Bend, and the next year Secretary Martin advised them to put theirs at Lost Springs, an important spot nearest to Wichita. One marker in Kansas City, 1 mile north of Great Bend, and the next year Secretary Martin advised them to put theirs at Lost Springs, an important spot nearest to Wichita.

4. In Republic County the most important historic spot is established by the Daughters of Missouri, Colorado, and New Mexico follow their example.

5. At the base of a mountain near the city of Topeka, the DAR and the State markers are placed by the State, the DAR, and the citizens of the town.

6. In Marion County the first marker is found at the city of Ellinwood, and when, in 1856, the Santa Fe Railroad—an old Spanish trail—was laid there and the town was burned down, the next year Secretary Martin advised them to put theirs at Lost Springs, an important spot nearest to Wichita.

7. In Republic County, 1 mile east of Lost Springs, one of the most historic spots in trail days.

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principal one being in the city of Cimarron, at the intersection of Main Street and Avenue A.

In Finney County on the northern route, five markers were placed, all on public highways today, and most of them on or near school grounds.

There are five markers in Kearney County, placed at former camp grounds or scenes of Indian troubles. Two are in Lakin, Deerfield has one on school grounds in section 17, and the other is in Harland.

The last county on the old North Trail is Hamilton, and it is on the Colorado line. Here four markers were located as follows: One in Kendall; one in Syracuse (exactly on the trail at the corner of Main and Logan Streets, where the ruts of the old trail are still to be seen); one at Coolidge, near the Santa Fe Depot; and one near the center of section 23. Nearly all the markers on the northern route are visible from the trains on the main line of the Santa Fe to Denver.

After leaving Gray County on the southern route, we find four markers in Haskell County, one just north of the town of Colusa, two north and near the county seat (Santa Fe), and another near Conductor, at the west county line.

In Grant County are three markers, the most prominent spot being Wagon-bed Springs, a noted watering place and camping ground. The others are in sections 9 and 3.

Five markers were sent to Morton County, the very corner county of the State. One is placed where the trail enters the county on the east, one on the State line on the west, and the others in central places.

In the southwest counties the trails are broken on account of so many creeks and are probably the result of the travelers' efforts to keep near water in the dry season and away from it during flood times.

As on looks at the map of Kansas now it would seem an easy matter to retrace the old trail by counties, but it must be remembered that in the earliest days of travel there were no counties at all, and later the counties in the western part were very large. Farms with wheatfields and cornfields cover the Old Trail in many places now, so it took infinite patience and much consulting of local notes of history and the memories of the Old Trail travelers to finally wrest almost from oblivion, the pathway of the ancient travel.

And the trail did not only make Kansas history—it made the connecting link between the settling of the West by the people of the East. As those early travelers prized the Old Trail as a road to the future, we hope people in years to come will use it and keep its early history in remembrance.

Count not the cost of honors to the dead. These monuments to mankind, brave and high, Do more than forts or battle ships To keep our dear-bought liberty.

These Kansas Chapters have made this Kansas story possible with their Magazine Advertising Honor Roll Contributions.

These Kansas Chapters have made this Kansas story possible with their Magazine Advertising Honor Roll Contributions.

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Ways to Kill your DAR CHAPTER

1. Don't attend meetings, but if you do, arrive late.
2. Leave before the meeting is closed.
4. Vote to do everything, then do NOTHING.
5. Find fault with the officers.
6. Sit in the back, so you can whisper.
7. When asked to help, say that you haven't time.
8. Never read about the work.
9. Never ask anyone to join the chapter.
10. Never accept an office; it is easier to criticize than to do something constructive.
11. Don't pay your dues in time to get the chapter on the Honor Roll.
12. Do as little as possible. When others assume responsibilities tell everyone the Chapter is run by a clique.

Adapted by Tressie E. (Mrs. Lewis O.) Bowman, Sr., President, Past Regents Club, Maryland State DAR
National Defense
(Continued from page 864)

nose has been first tweaked and then rubbed contemptuously into the dirt.
The Flag for which our ancestors bled and died has been torn down and
unspeakably defiled by a dozen little pipsqueak comic-opera countries emboldened by our weak-kneed spinelessness and encouraged by our sneering Enemy. I don’t know when at long last the American people will rise in all the power and majesty of their great tradition to put an end to this role of international doormat which we have assumed of late, and which becomes us so poorly.

But I do know one thing. When that time comes—and it cannot be far distant—we educators had better not be caught short. We had better not be caught withholding from the Nation’s children the wonderful sharp-edged, glittering sword of Patriotism. In a word, this means Indoctrination. An ugly word? I think not. But if it is ugly to teach children to revere the great Americans of the past—to cherish the traditions of our country as holy things—and to hate communism and its creatures like Hell—then I say let’s be ugly, and let’s revel in it.

The Alternative: Get Busy

What is the alternative? You see that all about you now, in all the headlines. Do you like it? As I said in the beginning: “Is this what we want?”

Or rather, do we want our young people informed and disciplined and alert—militant for freedom, clear-eyed to the filthy menace of communist corruption? Do we want them happy in their love of country?

If your answer is “Yes,” then go home from this meeting tonight and get busy. We have not an hour to spare. It is to this that I propose we dedicate ourselves for the years to come in La Canada. If Almighty God grants us the time and the will, we may still be able to help preserve this lovely land of ours as it once was and—please God—will yet be again a Nation fit for heroes—se- rene in the knowledge of our past—confident and ready.

Correction
The article on the Americana Room and National Headquarters (October Magazine, p. 746) stated in error that Mrs. William Sherman Walker was State Regent of Oregon when she preserved a priceless portfolio of the signatures of heads of state in 1921. Mrs. Walker, a member of Rainier Chapter of Seattle, was State Regent of Washington from 1921-23, Organizing Secretary General of the National Society from 1923-26, and Vice President General from 1927-30.

NOTICE CHANGE OF ADDRESS
Any change of address for a DAR Magazine subscriber should reach the Magazine Office 2 months in advance in order to avoid loss of magazines. Give both the OLD and the NEW addresses. Please include your ZIP CODE number each time you send a subscription—also name of your chapter.

The Clara Barton House
Various inquiries have been received concerning the project of the Clara Barton Memorial Foundation, otherwise known as “Friends of Clara Barton” to purchase her historic home overlooking the C & O Canal and the Potomac River. A sufficient amount was contributed by the July 1 deadline to take up the option held by the organization, a large sum is still outstanding. Inquiries concerning the project may be addressed to The First National Bank of Maryland, Poolesville, Md.
In appreciation of the city's task in restoring the business section following the disastrous floods of 1958, this Chapter dedicates this page to Atchison, Kansas.

The members of the Atchison Chapter honor with pride their Revolutionary Ancestors.
NEW YORK CITY CHAPTER, NSDAR

New York—New York

In Memory of Our Departed Members

248393 Hawthorne, Miss Jessica
264393 Rumbough, Elizabeth M. Colgate (Mrs. Stanley Maddox)
337573 Jardine, Viola Holmes Vreeland (Mrs. Thomas)
367930 Volker, Vernolian Schwarz (Mrs. John)
347289 Manger, Mrs. Lilian Wessinger
277327 Proctor, Nina Gregory Jones (Mrs. Charles)
283447 McGoughran, Dorothy L. Burbank (Mrs. Charles Fraser)
231632 Nye, Mrs. Charles Reinecke

Hawthorne, Miss Jessica
Rumbough, Elizabeth M. Colgate (Mrs. Stanley Maddox)
Jardine, Viola Holmes Vreeland (Mrs. Thomas)
Volker, Vernolian Schwarz (Mrs. John)
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Let Us Give Thanks  
(Continued from page 819)  

ing continued. Finally, according to the records kept by Governor Bradford, "God was pleased to give us a gracious, speedy reply." Small clouds appeared, then came "a long, gentle rain" which saved the crops.  

Thanksgiving Day, 1623  

To show their gratitude to God, November 23, 1623, was proclaimed Thanksgiving Day. Many authorities consider this second observance, in 1623, as the real start of our present holiday, rather than the original feast of 1621, for it was a religious observance as well as a social feast.  

After these first two Thanksgivings, there is no evidence that a day of thanks was regularly observed. When settlers of other faiths reached New England, it was decided to let their Governors set a date for "Thanksgiving prayers." The Dutch in New Amsterdam (later New York) began their official "Thanks Day" in 1644 and continued after coming under British rule. It is interesting to mention at this time that the Dutch and Plymouth Colonies for many years carried on a lively correspondence in both English and Dutch.  

Other Days of Thanksgiving  

During the American Revolution, the Continental Congress set the dates for several Thanksgiving Days for victories won.  

In 1778, George Washington, as Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, proclaimed a day on which to give thanks for the treaties just concluded with France. In 1789, President Washington designated Thursday, November 26, to honor the adoption of the Constitution, "a form of government which will make for safety and happiness." He declared, "It is the duty of nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God," and to give thanks.  

We do not hear of a national Thanksgiving again until after the War of 1812, when President Madison proclaimed a special Thanksgiving Day for Peace.  

Over the years, a feeling grew that there should be a uniform annual Day of Thanksgiving. One of the staunchest crusaders for this day was Sarah Josepha Hale, editor of Godey's Ladies Book and author of Mary Had a Little Lamb. This idea was about to bear fruit when the Civil War tore the Nation asunder.  

After the victory at Gettysburg, the North rejoiced, and President Lincoln issued a proclamation naming the last Thursday in November 1863, as a Thanksgiving Day. He closed with these words:  

to commend to His tender care those who have become widows, orphans, or mourners, or sufferers in the civil strife in which we are engaged, and to implore God to heal the wounds of the Nation, that we may have Peace, Harmony and Union.  

After the Civil War, later Presidents followed Lincoln's example in perpetuating a national Thanksgiving Day.  

The First Thanksgiving on the Pacific coast was in California in July, 1769. Mexico had sent expeditions to establish colonies—three ships and two land parties. One ship was never heard of again, and many in the land parties perished on the way. When the weary bands arrived at San Diego they were almost without food and found themselves surrounded by hostile Indians. They were desperate, until Father Serra and Portola's soldiers arrived with supplies.  

On July 1, 1769, Father Serra conducted a Mass of Rejoicing on a Day of Thanksgiving—the Te Deum was sung from grateful hearts, and afterward there was "much feasting." The hostile Indians, always impressed by pomp and ceremony, kept their distance—and the peace.  

If early Americans had reason to be grateful, think how much more we have today for which to be thankful. We are blessed beyond the most extravagant dreams of our forefathers. Let us renew the spirit of the Pilgrims, at their first Thanksgiving—"lonely in an inscrutable wilderness, facing the dark unknown, with a Faith born of their dedication to God."  

We, too, live in a world of peril and change—"let Hope and Love be our watchwords, and Reverence and Humility be our attitude" as we give thanks to God from Whom all blessings flow.
against those who do not agree with us on methods and procedures. It means affirmative, positive action, in studying, practising, and teaching our basic concepts of good government.

Our Constitution is not just a Bill of Rights, essential though that portion is; it is also a Bill of Obligations. It is not merely a Bill of Sale; it is a Contract, binding citizens as well as the Government to its support, particularly all the officials who take oaths to defend it.

Based on eternal principles of freedom, justice, and humanity, the Constitution is timeless, just as worth keeping today as it was yesterday and will be tomorrow.

If it is to be perpetuated, our own people must understand it better. How can we be zealous for it, if we are not cognizant of its advantages?

The State Is the Servant

Our Government is a representative Republic, maintained by cooperation, not coercion, the consent of the governed, the state being considered the servant, not the master, of its constituents.

If we were more familiar with its purposes and functions, it could be more effective and efficient. There would not be so many attempts to pass unconstitutional legislation. Nor would there be so much readiness to exchange it for untried, unwise schemes, like world government.

Changes of all kinds are continuing in all phases of life. This is natural. We must expect and welcome change, keeping up with changing times.

But, change does not necessarily mean progress. Unless a change is to be an improvement, it is best to abide by the tried and true. As our DAR theme last year advised by the Biblical admonition: "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."

In this changing world principles have not changed. Nor should they be changed. Truth is eternal.

Study the Constitution

The Ten Commandments are as binding as they were thousands of years ago. We do not need new ones; we need only deeper consecration to the old. The same applies to our Constitution. It still holds good for our country. We need mainly to understand and appreciate it better.

Cultural, moral, patriotic Good Citizens are our Nation’s greatest assets and the best assurance for future welfare.

To preserve effectively the precepts of our Government, it is necessary to know, practice, and preach them. As a philosopher wrote: "What we do not understand, we do not possess."

Our unique type of government is not sufficiently studied. Some schools fail to teach American History, the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution. The lack of knowledge is alarming.

The fact that they had not all been taught Americanism produced unfortunate results during the Korean conflict. Some of our soldiers succumbed to communist propaganda. The same could happen again.

Retain Historic Traditions

During recent years there has been a deplorable tendency to “debunk” our national heroes and even to distort parts of our national history. Citizens should not hesitate to take Loyalty Oaths. All should be glad to pledge Allegiance to the Flag.

In this modern age of change, with so much scientific and material advancement, it is expedient not to lose sight of our historic traditions. They should be accepted as incentives for better citizenship today and guides for future stability and progress.

It is high time to realize that, to protect our Nation and keep its blessings, we must have Good Citizens, well versed in knowledge of our strongest weapon, the Constitution.

Combating Crime

The most practical way to combat the frightening rise in crime and the critical threat of communism is through constructive programs of good citizenship, positive approaches to affirmative Americanism, to instill a sense of moral and civic responsibility in our people, young as well as old, and to encourage them to take active roles in dedicated efforts to preserve our Way of Life. The DAR has many such fine programs.

If we study and teach how our predecessors lived, labored, and sacrificed for us, we can take heart from them that we, too, should strive for the preservation of fundamental principles in these crucial times; so that, in Lincoln’s words, “this Nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom and that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth.”

Fortunately, an encouraging trend is becoming evident. The pendulum seems to be swinging. At long last Americans are waking up to the subtle dangers, with more eagerness to avert them by deeper appreciation of our rich heritage.

Preserving Historic Sites

A favorable sign of the times is the growing popularity of historic sites. The DAR has long sponsored historical preservation and restoration. From them we learn and profit, remembering better in this Television Age what we SEE in Living History and thus deriving a renewed faith in America.

For years there was an unwise policy to destroy old buildings, regardless of their historic value. Of all the places listed in the WPA Buildings Survey in the 1930s, about 40 percent have now disappeared. The periodical, Changing Times, last year published an article entitled: America the Beautiful—Heritage or Honky-Tonk?

In all phases of life there is a great struggle going on between the forces of development, sometimes so-called “progress,” and conservation. This is true of natural resources, historic sites and governmental functions.

Purpose of Constitution Week

The history of a nation is like the memory of a person. It is wise to remember and preserve the best of the past. Not all survivals are worth saving. We must be judicious and selective, being sure that what we endeavor to protect is worth keeping but then bending every effort to do so.

That is one main purpose of CONSTITUTION WEEK.

About 9 years ago, when I had chosen for the year’s theme of our National Society Protect America’s Future Through Patriotic Education, it became apparent that there was a woeful lack of knowledge about our Constitution, our Government, and
At that time there were about 125 special weeks designated for various things, such as pickles, macaroni, dogs, cats, birds, babies, and laughs. They ranged from "Prosperity Week" to "Odorless Decoration Week."

The idea for a CONSTITUTION WEEK came to me in a radio station at Norfolk, Neb., where a sign on the wall quoted a former Nebraska Congressman: "The basic need in the United States today is the preservation of Constitutional Government."

Thus was begun what resulted in our DAR adoption of CONSTITUTION WEEK by a Continental Congress Resolution that I proposed in 1955. Later with our DAR prompting and aid, such a week that year became officially recognized by Congressional action and Presidential Proclamation. Such excellent work was accomplished by the DAR that summer and fall that in April, 1956, the National Society won one of the five top special awards from Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge.

I want to congratulate and thank the members here for their splendid work during Constitution Weeks for the past 9 years.

Results of the observance of Constitution Week annually since 1955 have been phenomenal. It is now an annual commemoration by 1956 Congressional Act. Many more millions of Americans know far more about the Constitution than they did previously.

There are many more lessons to be learned, much more work to be done, innumerable other persons to be taught. Daughters of the American Revolution have always revered our Constitution. This is proved by the name and dedicatory plaque in our building, Constitution Hall, here in Washington. Now we need to work harder than ever.

In the battle for men's minds, which the communists are waging so persistently throughout the world, our strongest weapon is our Living Constitution and the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence and laid the foundations of our unsurpassed government.

Of special interest is a Joint Resolution introduced in Congress to establish an American Revolution Bicentennial Commission for a re-examination of the ideas which produced the American Revolution.

Benefits of Americanism

Even more than others, Daughters of the American Revolution have an inherent interest in helping spread the word of the benefits of our Americanism under its Constitutional code of individual rights and responsibilities based on trust in Divine Providence.

If our people are well grounded in Constitutional principles, no treason or disloyalty can find soil fertile enough to take root and grow. Nor would there be so much reason to fear the communist menace, if we build up resistance, like taking vitamins, by becoming imbued with true Americanism.

If we truly love our Country, support its Constitution, obey its laws and respect its Flag, as we so often repeat in The American's Creed, we will exert every effort to prove worthy of our inheritance and pass on to later generations, bright and un tarnished, "Freedom's Holy Light."

Not yet has our case been fully presented to the world. Godless communism can be overcome by a counteroffensive with our religious, political, and economic concepts. Even more than freedom from want, there is a universal hunger for freedom of speech and conscience. This innate craving can not be forever repressed by or suppressed by oppression.

We must keep the Flame of Freedom burning brightly at home as our most important product and our strongest weapon. It might even pierce an Iron Curtain. Finally, it could save humanity, securing for mankind all the blessings of Liberty.

As Mr. S. L. DeLove wrote in part:

We are not waving our Flag enough, not nearly enough. The Flag is a symbol of our national unity . . . the spirit of our undying devotion to our country . . .

It is time for . . . the mad, rushing Twentieth Century American . . . to stop . . . and think . . . arrest our near reverential admiration of material success and return to the spiritual and ethical values.

Let us . . . rekindle in ourselves and our children the so-called old-fashioned way of patriotism, a burning devotion to the principles and ideals upon which our country was founded.

In Loving Memory of

Mrs. Louis Oliver
(Maida Stillman Oliver)

Regent Esek Hopkins Chapter
State Regent of Rhode Island
Chairman of Overseas Unit of the National Society, DAR

1937-1939
1947-1950
1956-1959

by a devoted friend
National Road
(Continued from page 837)

Those with narrow wheels paid a high rate of toll because they were destructive to the road. Although these were used chiefly for freight, they were often employed by homesteaders to move their families to the new lands and on arrival were occupied as homes until cabins and other dwellings were constructed. The boat-shape design of these wagons served two purposes: Freight which they hauled tended to bounce toward the center as they jolted over rough roads; and in fording streams the wagon could be used somewhat as a boat.

Westbound wagons were loaded with iron, salt, merchandise, families, and household effects of immigrants.

Eastbound return loads often consisted of flour, whiskey, bacon, and produce. “On-the-hoof” traffic included horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and turkeys. Usually the taverns provided enclosed stockyards or pens where the animals could be kept overnight. The drovers were given accommodations at the taverns but were obliged to eat at a separate table.

To provide accommodations for the many travelers, taverns grew up all along the route, spaced every mile or two apart. Many of these are still standing today and in remarkably good condition. They can be identified by their pretentious size and style of construction, usually with double chimneys at each end of the building.

Road repairs resulting from extensive use were a heavy burden on the Government, and many complaints were made about its poor condition. By acts of Congress and the Pennsylvania State Legislature, the road from the Maryland line was turned over to the State in 1835. Collection of tolls started immediately, and the erection of tollgates and tollhouses commenced.

The volume of traffic over this route is indicated by the fact that as many as 30 stagecoaches fully loaded (9 passengers inside), often stopped at the larger inns and taverns during a day’s time. A record of Mount Washington Tavern, at Fort Necessity, states that one morning during the 1840’s, 72 stage passengers were given their breakfasts. The same year the business of this tavern showed a profit of over $4,000.

Tollhouses in Pennsylvania

Six tollhouses were erected in Pennsylvania, some of stone and the others of brick. They varied somewhat in size and arrangement, but all followed the same general style of being octagonal and having two chimneys. The “Rates of Toll” were prominently placed so that all who approached could see them clearly.

Gate 1 was at the east end of Petersburg (Addison); gate 2 was near Mt. Washington Tavern (one-quarter mile west of Fort Necessity); gate 3 was near Searights* (west of Uniontown); gate 4 was near Bealsville; gate 5 was near Washington; and gate 6 was near West Alexander. (Note: The Searights Tollgate is being restored by the State and will soon be open as a tourist attraction.)

The report for the year November 1840 to November 1841 shows: Gate 1 receipts, $1,758.87, collector, William Condon; gate 2 receipts, $1,948.24, collector, Hiram Seaton; gate 3 receipts, $1,894.56, collectors, William Beggs and James Reynold. The gatekeepers received an annual salary of $200.00, probably in addition to free living quarters in the tollhouse.

Through the efforts of Great Crossing Chapter, the Pennsylvania toll house No. 1 at Addison was restored some years ago. The deed to the property was turned over to this organization by the State in 1919. After complete restoration and repair of this native-stone structure, it was charmingly and suitably furnished by contributions from members and friends of the chapter. Today it stands as one of the most interesting original landmarks in Western Pennsylvania. It is visited by hundreds of tourists each year. Although it is not open on a regular schedule, the windows are conveniently located so that visitors can circle the building and enjoy the details of its construction and furnishings.

References:

T. B. Searight, The Old Pike, 1894.
Franklin Ellis, History of Fayette County, 1882.
James Hadden, A History of Uniontown, 1913.
With the Chapters
(Continued from page 854)

WHITE ALLOE (Parkville, Mo.) celebrated Washington's Birthday February 16, 1963, with a musical program entitled America Sings as History Is Made, presented by Loman Cansler, an authority on the subject. The program consisted of folk songs and ballads, depicting American history from earliest times to the present.

Certificates and medals were presented at this meeting to 6th and 8th grade school children for their participation in the Historical Essay Contest, which included both public and parochial schools; 50 children submitted essays.

Fifteen medals were presented and fifteen certificates to the winners. United States Flags were given to all other participants. Children were accompanied by one or both parents as guests of the chapter. The Good Citizens Medal was also presented to a senior high-school girl. The hostesses, in colonial dress, had charge of the tea.

Six Flags were given to as many Scout troops during the year. A Constitution Day program was sponsored at the local high school, with Congressman William R. Hull, Jr., of the immediate district as speaker. The chapter received a large Missouri flag to use with a large United States Flag on formal occasions; it was given by Mrs. R. H. Weir, chapter officer and member.

Programs have been stimulating and interesting and included education, patriotism, and history, as prescribed by the National Society. Two outstanding speakers were Drs. Jersey Hauptmann, of Park College faculty, on What the United Nations Is Costing in Dollars, in Freedom, and the Future, and an address, We the People, by a local prosecuting attorney, Richard E. McFadin.

Mrs. George Koch has given the lesson on National Defense each meeting, Mrs. Claude H. Curry, regent, has conducted the business sessions and Mrs. S. N. Holm, vice regent, has presented the program. Mrs. Fred Pryor, chapter president, conducted the business sessions and Mrs. Fred Pryor, chapter president, conducted the business sessions and Mrs. Fred Pryor, chapter president, conducted the business sessions and Mrs. Fred Pryor, chapter president, conducted the business sessions and Mrs. Fred Pryor, chapter president, conducted the business sessions and Mrs. Fred Pryor, chapter president, conducted the business sessions and Mrs. Fred Pryor, chapter president, conducted the business sessions and Mrs. Fred Pryor, chapter president, conducted the business sessions and Mrs. Fred Pryor, chapter president, conducted the business sessions and Mrs. Fred Pryor, chapter president, conducted the business sessions and Mrs. Fred Pryor, chapter president

Mrs. R. E. Bjorkman, and Miss Margaret Gullickson. Mrs. Swanson’s grandmother joined Colonial in 1895.

Fifty-one ‘guests and members were present. Two groups of songs were sung by Mary Allen Jenkins, including music from the beginning of the century and of the present day.

A résumé of the chapter’s activities through the years was compiled and read by Miss Augusta Starr, in part reviewing the chapter’s contributions and work through the three wars since its inception.

The chapter made a special gift of $25.00 to the Maria Sanford Scholarship Fund in honor of the anniversary.

Two past Chapter Regents, Mrs. C. J. Kennedy and Mrs. W. N. Comer, poured at the tea that followed the meeting.

Our program chairmen, Mrs. E. B. Fischer and Mrs. A. G. Margot, had arranged a memory table filled with interesting old photographs, secretary books, and the charter of the chapter that was enjoyed alike by the guests and younger members of the chapter.—Mrs. Cleo J. Kennedy.

BEECH FOREST (Williamsburg, Ohio). The Christian Waldschmidt house at Camp Dennison, Ohio, was the place chosen for the annual historic pilgrimage and picnic of Beech Forest Chapter on June 8, 1963. This stone house, built in 1804 by Christian Waldschmidt, a Revolutionary soldier, is a fine example of Pennsylvania Dutch architecture and is the property of the Ohio Society, DAR, by which it was restored to its original simplicity and beauty. It now stands as a top interest spot for thousands of visitors each year.

Following the picnic dinner, on the back porch, the regular chapter meeting was conducted by the chapter regent, Miss Sheila Fisher. The applications of four prospective members were voted upon as part of the meeting’s business. The program was, for the greater part, furnished by the chapter-sponsored Old Clermont Society, C.A.R.; this feature proved most gratifying to all chapter members.

Since the June meeting is always devoted to Flag Day observance, two papers, History of the American Flag and Flag Uses and Abuses, were included in the planned program.

Our May meeting had, as its headline attraction, a report of the recent Continental Congress, by Mrs. Carl Kietzman, Vice Regent of the Ohio Society and State Chairman of National Defense.—Mrs. R. Lovell Atkins.

ANN GRIDLEY (Hillsdale, Mich.). On snowy evening in December, 1962, the chapter met to honor three outstanding naturalized citizens. Mrs. Vivian Lyon Moore, chapter registrar and State Chairman of Genealogical Records, was chairman of the event and presented the Americanism Medals: (1) To Edwyn H. Hames, head of the Music Department of Hillsdale College, for his contribution to the cultural life of the city and especially for founding and conducting the Hillsdale Community Symphony Orchestra. He also founded the South Bend (Ind.) Symphony Orchestra and has conducted it for the past 30 years. He was a native of Australia. (2) To Maisie (Mrs. Geo.) Brown for her social and church work. She is the mother of four and is a columnist for the Hillsdale Daily News. (3) To Joseph Leonard, senior citizen, for his outstanding promotion of patriotic projects. Mrs. Brown and Mr. Leonard came from England.

Representatives were present from the American Legion, the American Legion Auxiliary, and World War II Mothers. Special guests were husbands of the members, who commented that they would like to attend more chapter meetings. This was Ann Gridley’s first recognition of her naturalized citizens and proved a memorable and satisfying experience.—Catherine L. Sherman.
November, the month of Thanksgiving for all Americans is truly one in which to be grateful for all our many blessings. It may seem strange and far fetched to think of ads for our Magazine as items of Thanksgiving, but to this chairman they are. The States of Arizona, Kansas and Wisconsin were the sponsoring States for this issue and to them she is most thankful for their efforts in helping to keep the advertisements coming in.

WISCONSIN—Mrs. Herman Henry Barker, State Regent and Mrs. Harry R. Prechel, State Chairman led the group with $1,629 worth of ads including $89 for cuts and mats. 15 of their 46 chapters were responsible for this commendable figure. The Wolverine State quadrupled its ads of last year, a wonderful increase! Special attention is called to Port Washington Chapter for $96 worth of advertising with $66 for cuts and mats.

KANSAS—Miss Pauline Cowger, State Regent and Miss Edith P. Sterling, State Chairman, just about doubled their last year’s total with $765 worth of ads and $13 for cuts and mats. 53 of their 63 chapters worked to make this possible. Topeka Chapter led their list with $115 of commercial advertising. Thanks so much to the Sunflower State for a task well done.

ARIZONA—Mrs. Henry Richard Larson, State Regent and Mrs. Curtis M. Nuttall, State Chairman added $250 to our Magazine coffers with one cut for $10. 3 of their 8 chapters did this. It is hoped that the other five chapters will send in some ads in order that Arizona can maintain its 100% record. Every ad is appreciated.

Miscellaneous advertising accounted for $995, $725 coming from our regular advertisers while 7 chapters gave us $230 worth of ads. Altogether the total is $3,612.

This chairman has counted her blessings in the form of advertisements and is so pleased. We came through the lean months in fine fashion—with $22,960.01 for the months of June through November. Don’t you agree that she has been well blessed with willing, conscientious workers for that particular period? She is confident that with December ending the slogan “Money’s the Key in ’63,” others will accept the challenge of “Ads Galore for ’64.”

A HAPPY THANKSGIVING to you all.

Ida A. Maybee
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Advertising Committee
TUCSON OFFICE SUPPLY

puts the finishing touches on the new building which will be the largest retail office products store in the Southwest. In keeping with the Spanish background of Tucson the store surrounds a patio with three stores on the front three sides—a stationery store, a furniture store and a machines and service area. The fourth side, at the rear, contains the executive offices.

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